

Message From The Secretary



The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), as the social welfare and development arm of the government, continues to improve the quality of life of the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized sectors of society. Anchored on this mandate, the DSWD strengthens its efforts to help create a healthy and productive ageing society for all.

The year 2019 can be considered a milestone year for the older persons sector with the enactment into law of Republic Act (RA) No. 11350, creating the National Commission of Senior Citizens, and the formulation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2019-2022.

DSWD believes that there should be a specialized body that is solely focused on addressing the numerous and varied concerns of senior citizens. This is why the DSWD advocated for the enactment of RA 11350 because it guarantees strengthened promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of the elderly.

On the other hand, this Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens is another breakthrough for the sector. The plan aims to encourage and empower stakeholders in planning, formulating, and developing policies, programs, and services for the best interest of Filipino senior citizens. I commend the Policy Development and Planning Bureau for taking the lead in developing this plan, which is a product of intensive consultation with various stakeholders.

Significantly, these accomplishments for the older persons' sector are a testament to the recognition accorded by this government to senior citizens, emphasizing that they are an integral part of the Filipino family who deserve utmost care and support after fruitful years of contributing to nation-building.

Together, let us join hands in creating a caring and nurturing environment for the elderly citizens of our nation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rolando Bautista', written over a white background.

ROLANDO JOSELITO D. BAUTISTA
Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Chairperson, National Coordinating and Monitoring Board

Foreword



The major demographic transition on the increasing ageing population that is happening in many countries, including the Philippines, is a manifestation of triumph in improving the lives of older persons. This demographic transition demands that Government and stakeholders continuously provide prompt, effective, and concerted actions. Government in particular, should pursue initiatives in designing innovative policies and rebranding public service in the eyes of the senior citizens.

The projection of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in the 2010 Census-Based Population estimates that at least a tenth of the total population will be senior citizens by 2025 and will continue to increase up to over 12 % by 2045. Improvements in the survival of older ages have contributed to longer life expectancy and a more active ageing of the elderly.

The breakthroughs in health sciences, technology, advance medical care, effective and efficient delivery of social protection programs such as social pension, discounts and privileges; improved residential care facilities for the aged are the results of the collective efforts to institute good governance by upholding the culture of integrity, inclusivity, and accountability as foundation of the country's development.

The **Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2019-2022** is the blueprint for policy formulation and program development proposing strategies that will ensure the advancement of the senior citizens on the three areas of concern on ageing: (1) development and empowerment (2) health and wellbeing and (3) supportive and enabling environment.

Pearl S. Buck, a well-known writer and philanthropist, once said: "Our society must make it right and possible for old people not to fear the young or be deserted by them, for the test of a civilization is the way that it cares for its helpless members."

As a public official, a former legislator and a senior citizen myself, I enjoin everyone to remain focused and united in rising to greater heights for our senior citizens, by ensuring that no one is left behind.

Padayon sa serbisyonang may malasakit para sa mga katigulangan!


LUZVIMINDA C. ILAGAN

Undersecretary

Alternate Chairperson, National Coordinating and Monitoring Board

Table of Contents

MESSAGE	i
FOREWORD	ii
ACRONYMS	4
Executive Summary	7

I. Context

A. Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens	9
B. PPASC Development	12
C. Philippine Senior Citizens Demographics	13

II. Key Issues and Challenge

A. Lack of a Comprehensive and Accurate Data on Older Persons	27
B. Health Problems and Disabilities	27
C. Lack of Geriatric Care and Community Based Facilities	29
D. Elder Abuse	30
E. Poverty and Inadequate Social Protection	31
F. Need for Full and Proper Implementation of Pertinent Law	32

III. The Results Monitoring Matrix of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2019-2022

A. Results Monitoring Matrix 2019-2022	33
B. Institutional Arrangements	52
C. Expected Outputs by Department/Agency	53
D. Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation	56
E. Sources and Access to Funds	57

IV. Annexes

A. National Coordinating and Monitoring Board - Resolution No. 1 Series of 2018	
B. International Mandates Related to Ageing and Older Persons	
C. National Laws	
D. Republic Act No. 11350	
E. The General Appropriations Act and Other Issuances on Funding	
F. Presidential Proclamations and Issuances	
G. List of Administrative Orders, Memorandum Circulars and Other Issuances (2012-2018)	

Acronyms

ADL	Activities of Daily Living
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
COPAP	Confederation of Older Persons Association of the Philippines
COSE	Coalition of Services of the Elderly
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Department of Agriculture
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DIGNIDAD	Buhay na may Dignidad para sa Lahat
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST-NAST	Department of Science and Technology-National Academy of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DITC	Department of Information and Communication
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
FSCAP	Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines
GA	Government Agency
GSIS	Government Social Insurance System
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
HoR	House of Representatives
IAC	Inter-Agency Committee
IAC- PPASC	Inter-Agency Committee-Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens
IADL	Instrumental Activity of Daily Living
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILQ	Institutional Living Quarters
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
LFS	Labor Force Survey

LGU	Local Government Unit
LSWDO	Local Social Welfare and Development Officer
LTFRB	Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MTPDP	Medium Term Philippine Development Plan
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NBB	No Balance Billing
NCMB	National Coordinating and Monitoring Board
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-government Organization
NIAC	National Inter-agency Committee
NSO / PSA	National Statistics Office / Philippine Statistics Authority
OO	Organizational Outcome
OOP	Out-of-Pocket
OSCA	Office of Senior Citizens' Affairs
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
PCGM	Philippine College of Geriatric Medicine
PCUP	Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDPB	Policy Development and Planning Bureau
PGH	Philippine General Hospital
PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PLSOA	Philippine Longitudinal Study of Aging
PNHA	Philippine National Health Accounts
PO	People's Organization
POPCOM	Population Commission
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PPAOP	Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons
PPASC	Philippine Plan of Action for the Senior Citizens
PRA	Philippine Retirement Authority
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSGG	Philippine Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology
PSS	Philippine Statistical System (PSS)
PTTC	Philippine Trade Training Center
RA	Republic Act
Rain Tree	Rain Tree Care Services and Senior Residences
RCMB	Regional Coordinating and Monitoring Board
RFSCAP	Regional Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines
RIAC	Regional Inter-Agency Committee
RIAC- PPASC	Regional Inter-Agency Committee- Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPISC	Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

SSS	Social Security System
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UP-NIH	University of the Philippines-Manila, Institute on Aging-National Institutes of Health
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The population growth rate of senior citizens in the Philippines is rapidly rising. In 2010, the country's population of senior citizens was 6.7 percent and within a span of five years, it grew to 7.5 percent in 2015 of the total population. By 2025, it is estimated that a tenth of the total population will be comprised of older people. Hence, it is imperative for the state to provide and respond to the varied and increasing needs for welfare, benefits, and protection of senior citizens.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the lead agency in planning, advocating, and delivering services for the rapidly growing population of senior citizens in the Philippines. It is responsible to spearhead the formulation and submission to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) every five (5) years. The Plan is the national strategy on promoting and protecting the rights and welfare of the Filipino senior citizens.

As part of the development of the plan, DSWD sought expertise, input, and guidance from multi-stakeholders. The process involved significant efforts through national assessment and consultation workshop to gather input from various government agencies and partners to review and assess the accomplishments of the implementation of the predecessor 2012-2016 PPASC. Through the workshop activities conducted in 2016, gaps, issues, and concerns encountered in the implementation and recommendations were identified including targets for the successor PPASC 2019-2022. Similar to the national assessment, review, and validation of the draft PPASC 2019-2022 and the indicative targets of the plan as well as proposed results monitoring framework for the plan of action were achieved during the validation and consultation-workshop conducted in 2017.

The Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2019-2022 will serve as the blueprint for all government agencies, local government units, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. It outlines the following activities that partners will pursue to achieve the following outcomes and goals indicated in the PPASC 2019-2022 Strategic Framework and Results Monitoring Matrix.

Outcomes/Goals (2019-2022)

Goal 1: Development and Empowerment of Senior Citizens Ensured

- Functional OSCA in all cities and municipalities ensured
- Database of Senior Citizens developed
- Senior Citizens policy and legislative agenda supported
- Enabling ordinances passed, adopted, and implemented
- Volunteer program for Senior Citizens established and operationalized
- Quality family and caregivers home care for Senior Citizens enhanced
- Number of social pensioners increased
- Pre-retirement operation programs established

- Anti-poverty program for Senior Citizens developed
- Micro-credit/finance for Senior Citizens provided
- Advocacy for Senior Citizens rights strengthened
- Inter-generational learning programs promoted and institutionalized
- Retirement programs for overseas Senior Citizens ensured and developed
- Gender equality programs for Senior Citizens ensured

Goal 2: Health and Well-being of Senior Citizens Advanced

- Fora, workshops, and seminars on active ageing conducted
- Geriatric wards in all government hospitals established and functional
- Gerontology training curricula and courses institutionalized
- Community training and caregiving to Senior Citizens ensured
- Coverage and accessibility of social health care improved and expanded

Goal 3: Supportive and Enabling Environment for Senior Citizens Ensured

- Support to accredited/residential/group homes/senior citizens' centers ensured
- Community-based programs on independent living for Senior Citizens developed
- Standards for quality care in a formal care setting and standards for licensing and accreditation of health care providers and facilities enhanced
- Learning centers/training programs for Senior Citizens continuing education institutionalized
- Consumer services for senior citizens made more accessible and responsive
- Age-friendly LGUs promoted, established, and institutionalized
- Policies and programs to enhance mobility and access to public transport facilities ensured and improved

Cutting across these goals and embedded within is the impact: Improved Quality of Life of Senior Citizens. It places the focus on the welfare and benefits of Filipino senior citizens within the communities. It also gives focus to welcoming environments for those isolated and stigmatized within the older adult population, especially those afflicted with Dementia diseases, like Alzheimer's disease, and other afflictions that may isolate them from the rest of the family and the community.

Further, the PPASC 2019-2022 contains the results framework and the results monitoring matrices that provide great emphasis and focus on the outcome goals and strategies to attain their attainment. It is of utmost importance, however, that all the concerned implementing agencies, organizations and other stakeholders are willfully committed to implement the Plan and achieve its purposes.

A. THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS 2019 - 2022

The PPASC 2019-2022 covers the four remaining years of President Rodrigo R. Duterte's administration. Further, it includes development at the national and international scenes for the past five years as well as the recent and other emerging issues. It will ensure that the programs, services, and activities for the protection and promotion of the welfare and benefits of the Filipino Senior Citizens are continuously implemented and sustained in attaining a healthy, active, and productive population of older persons.

Vision

"A society for all ages where the senior citizens are empowered to achieve Active Ageing."

Mission

"Promotion of Active Ageing through social protection and support for the rights and welfare of senior citizens and their empowerment."

Goals

Consistent with the goals laid down in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) in 2002 and the Macau Plan of Action on Ageing in 1999 which were further defined in the Shanghai Implementation Strategy, the framework commits to achieve three (3) goals as follows:

1. Development and Empowerment of Senior Citizens Ensured.

Recognizing the state's obligation to establish, maintain, and support a complete, adequate, and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of senior citizens, this plan aims to promote the functional literacy of senior citizens to ensure their mainstreaming in development efforts.

2. Health and well-being of Senior Citizens Advanced.

This recognizes that health is a right of every person and that senior citizens are a special segment of Philippine society with myriad of health needs, this aims to ensure active ageing for senior citizens in a society where preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative aspects of health are granted in communities and where health services are accessible, affordable, and available at all times.

3. Supportive and Enabling Environment for Senior Citizens Ensured.

Cognizant of the valuable wealth of knowledge, skills, and experience of senior citizens, one of the goals is to give priority to community-based approaches which are gender-responsive with effective leadership and meaningful participation of senior citizens in decision-making process, both in the context of family and community. It also aims to promote the functional literacy.

Further, the PPASC 2019-2022 adopts the three (3) strategies laid down by the Shanghai Regional Implementation Strategy on ageing with its corresponding outputs as follows:

1. Senior Citizens and Development

Senior citizens' opportunities to participate in nation building are at risk due to their condition, this circumstance results to marginalization that limits their access to infrastructure and services. This area focuses on the strategies and solutions to prevent isolation, neglect and abuse of senior citizens.

- Functional OSCA in all cities and municipalities ensured
- Databased of senior citizens developed
- Senior citizens policy and legislative agenda supported
- Enabling ordinances passed, adopted and implemented
- Volunteer program for senior citizens established and operationalized
- Quality family and caregivers home care for senior citizens enhanced
- Number of pensioners increased
- Pre-retirement orientation programs established
- Anti-poverty program for senior citizens develop
- Micro credit/finance for senior citizens provided
- Advocacy for senior citizens rights strengthened
- Inter-generational learning programs promoted/institutionalized
- Retirement programs for overseas senior citizens development
- Formulate incentive programs for private sectors employing senior citizens
- Gender-Equality program for Senior Citizens ensured

2. Advancing Health and Well-Being into Old Age

Due to deterioration and environment hazards, senior citizens are at greater risk of encountering health problems. The outputs to advocate active ageing are:

- Fora, workshops, seminars on active ageing conducted
- Geriatrics ward in every government and private hospital established
- Gerontology training curricula and courses institutionalized
- Community training and caregiving to Senior Citizens ensured
- Coverage and accessibility of social health care expanded and improved

3. Ensuring Supportive and Enabling Environment

The family being the sole institution in which care for the elderly is outsourced undergoes pressure as a result of urban and labor migration. Therefore, the institution of family as a cradle of care for the elderly should be reinforced the same with center and community-based program approaches which will serve as an alternative.

- Support to accredited group homes/residential/senior citizens' centers ensured.
- Community based programs on independent living for Senior Citizens' developed
- Standards for quality care in a formal care setting and licensing/accreditation of health care provided and facilities enhanced
- Learning centers/training programs for Senior Citizens' continuing education institutionalized
- Consumer services for senior citizens made more accessible and responsible.

The importance of building networks and strengthening inter agency collaboration as well as instituting mechanism for plan implementation, enabling policies, procedures and structures will be in placed to ensure implementation of the plan of action for senior citizens.

Conceptualization and Planning Process

The successor PPASC 2019–2022 formulation underwent consultations and validation-workshops. The national and regional assessments of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2012-2016 doubled as planning-workshops for the successor PPASC 2019- 2022.

With the submission of the regional assessment reports, identification of the accomplishments, gaps, issues, concerns and recommendations, came the proposed regional plans and targets. This was followed by the national assessment attended by the DSWD Field Offices, together with the Regional Inter-Agency Committee (RIAC) members, the Local Government Units (LGUs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Senior Citizens organizations in December 2016.

A follow-up National Consultation and Validation-Workshop was conducted in October 24-27, 2017 at Subic, Zambales with the DSWD Focal Persons and other concerned agencies. The results and updates on the two consultations conducted for the crafting of the PPASC 2019-2022 were reported and presented on 13 December 2017 to the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) together with the members of the National Inter-Agency Committee.

The Strategic Results Framework

The Strategic Results Framework for the PPASC was formulated to reflect the inter-relatedness of the senior citizens' sector with the higher national goals of the present administration, such as Ambisyon Natin 2040, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and the relevant national laws. The “inclusivity” of the sector in the social protection context; the functions and mandates of the concerned government instrumentalities, private sectors and people’s organizations has also been taken into consideration in this framework.

Likewise, the level of reference on Active Ageing to comply with the international and ASEAN commitments, common goals and areas of concern on: senior citizens and development; advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring supportive and enabling environment were taken into account.

From the national standpoint and with the current socio-cultural changes and gender diversity of the population, this Plan of Action aims to integrate an approach and strategy that is human rights-based, gender-responsive and disability-inclusive for the senior citizens. Towards this end, the framework has elucidated the outcomes/goals, outputs and strategies with the specific focus on programs, projects, activities and interventions that the concerned implementing agencies and organizations are committed to deliver.

AMBISYON NATIN 2040	MATATAG, MAGINHAWA AT PANATAG NA BUHAY				
PDP 2017-2022	"PAGBABAGO" – INEQUALITY-REDUCING TRANSFORMATION				
VISION A Society for all ages where the senior citizens are empowered to achieve Active Ageing	Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2019-2022	IMPACT	IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE OF SENIOR CITIZENS		
		OUTCOME/GOALS	Development and Empowerment of Senior Citizens Ensured	Health and Well-Being of Senior Citizens Advanced	Supportive and Enabling Environment for Senior Citizens Ensured
MISSION Promotion of Active Ageing through social protection and support for the rights and welfare of senior citizens and their empowerment		STRATEGIES	Senior Citizens and Development	Advancing Health and Well-Being into Old Age	Ensuring Supportive and Enabling Environment
		OUTPUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional OSCAs in all cities and municipalities ensured Database of Senior Citizens developed Enabling ordinances passed, adopted and implemented Volunteer programs for Senior Citizens established and operationalized Quality family caregivers and home care (caregiving for Senior Citizens enhanced Number of pensioners increased Pre-retirement orientation programs established Anti-poverty programs for Senior Citizens developed and implemented Micro credit / finance for SCs provided Advocacy for SCs rights strengthened Inter-generational learning programs promoted/ institutionalized Retirement programs for overseas SCs developed Gender equality programs for SCs ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fora, workshops and seminars on active ageing conducted Geriatrics ward in every government and private hospitals established Gerontology training curricula and courses institutionalized Community training and caregiving to Senior Citizens ensured Coverage and accessibility of social health care services expanded and improved Adequate health and geriatric professionals and health workers provided and ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to accredited group homes/residential/ senior citizens' centers ensured Community-based programs on independent living for SCs developed Standards for quality care in a formal care setting and licensing/accreditation of health care providers and facilities enhanced Learning centers/ training programs for SCs continuing education institutionalized Consumer services for senior citizens made more accessible and responsive Policy and legislative agenda for SCs supported
Mechanisms for Implementation and Follow-Up: Functional Coordinating and Monitoring Board Committees- Multi Sectoral Partnerships – Monitoring and Evaluation System – Research and Network Agenda – Senior Citizens' Data in PSA – Focal Persons for Senior Citizens in all agencies and LGUs – Department Circulars, Office Orders and Local Ordinances / Resolutions					
International Laws/Regional Declarations and Enabling Philippine Laws on Senior Citizens					

B. The PPASC Development

The Senior Citizens or Older Persons sector is one of the segments of society identified as poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged. Senior citizens are considered as priority beneficiaries of social protection programs and services.

In 1999, Presidential Proclamation No. 1048 was issued declaring a nationwide observance in the Philippines of the International Year of Older Persons in line with the UN Declaration of International Year of Older Persons. In response, the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons (PPAOP) 1999-2004 was formulated to address the broad interests of the Filipino older person sector in a five-year period. This first Philippine Plan of Action for Older Person (PPAOP) was in keeping with the Macau Regional Plan of Action.

In 2004, an assessment of the plan was undertaken to determine the gains and identify areas of concern taking into consideration the three focus areas adopted during the World Conference on Ageing held in Madrid, Spain in 2003. The three focus areas were the following: a) older persons and development; b) advancing health and well-being into old age; and c) ensuring enabling and supportive environments.

The Philippine Plan of Action for the Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2006-2010 followed the PPAOP 1999-2004. With the call “Building a Society for All Ages”, the Plan focused on the promotion of active ageing in the Philippines. It contributed to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP). PPASC 2006-2010 became a guide for all Government Agencies (GAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Non-Government Units (NGOs) and other stakeholders in policy formulation, program development and resource generation in support of senior citizens.

Through the enactment of Republic Act 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010, the DSWD was tasked to formulate the medium-term plan of action for Senior Citizens every five years, as well as the implementation of programs, projects and services for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of the older population. These Philippine Plans of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASCs) will serve as the blueprints for government policy-makers, planners, civil society organizations and people’s organizations in providing the thrusts, directions and mechanisms to involve the older persons in nation-building.

In consonance with the international and national policies and legislation, the PPASC 2012-2016 was formulated with the call, “Maagap at Mapagkalingang Serbisyo para sa Nakatatandang Pilipino.” The PPASC 2012-2016 reached its end-term of implementation and has been assessed both at the regional and national levels.

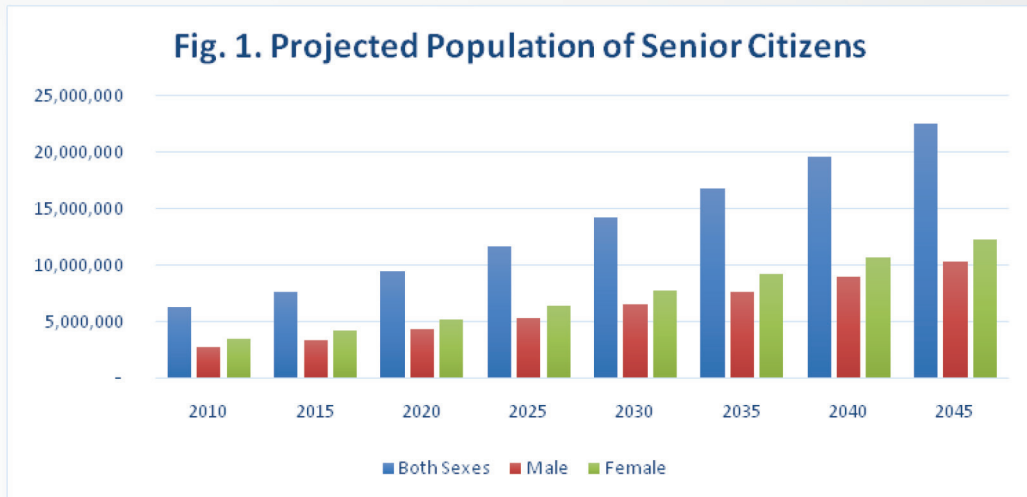
The assessment results became the basis for the crafting of this PPASC 2019-2022. The formulation of this successor PPASC 2019-2022 also underwent a series of consultation and validation-workshops with Regional Focal Persons, National Inter-Agency Committee members, selected Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), People’s Organizations (POs), Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and Federation of Senior Citizens Associations / Organizations (FSCAPs). It includes the emerging issues and recent developments at the national and international scenes.

C. Philippine Senior Citizens Demographics

Population ageing is one of humanity’s greatest triumphs. It is also one of our greatest challenges. As we enter the 21st century, global ageing will put increased economic and social demands on all countries. At the same time, older people are a precious, often ignored resource that makes an important contribution to the fabric of our societies. WHO 2002, “Active Aging: A Policy Framework,”

Population and Projections

In August 1, 2015, the Philippine population was 100,981,437 with the senior citizen population at 7,548,769 or 7.5 percent, of which women numbered 4,214,557 or 56 percent and men at 3,334,212 or 44 percent. Figure 1 presents the Projected Population of Senior Citizens by Sex and by Five-Calendar Year.

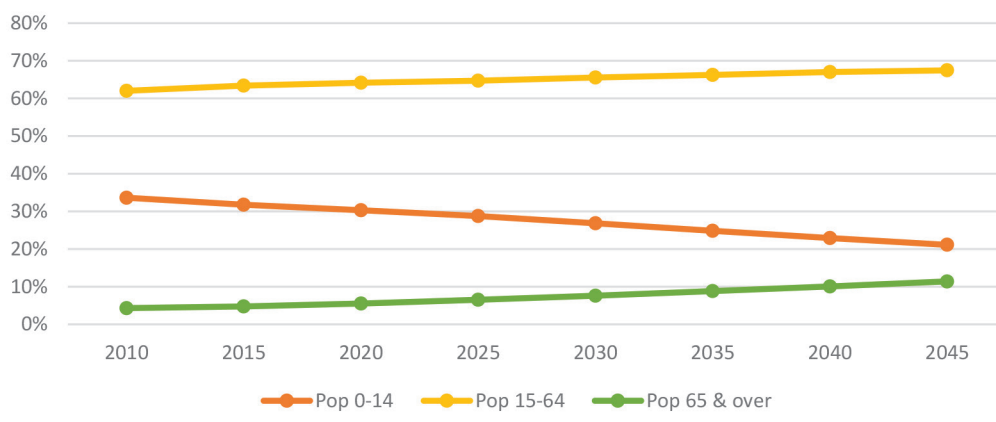


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010 Census-based Population in Projections in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Philippine Projections

As seen from the above, the percentage growth of senior citizens is fast rising. The increase is even faster than the growth of the total population. The total population continues to get older especially with the improvement medicine and technology, the increase in survival rates and the decline in fertility and the projected child-bearing rate of women, as well as the decline in infant and child mortality. In 2010, the population aged 60 years and over comprised 6.7 percent of the total population. In 2015, it accounted for 7.5 percent. In 2025, it is estimated to cover a tenth of the total population. By 2030, older people will make up around 11.5 percent of the total population and over 12 percent in 2040-2045.

In comparison, the average annual population growth rate in 2010- 2015 was 1.73. In 2015, this went down to 1.72. For 2040- 2045, it is projected to further decrease to 0.65 percent. Figure 2 shows the projected increasing percentage of populations aged 15- 64 years and 65 years above while declining percentage for aged 0 – 14 years from the total population share.

Fig. 2. Percentage Distribution of Projected Population of Broad Age Group by Five- Calendar Year Interval Philippines: 2010- 2045



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010 Census-based Population Projections in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Philippine Projections

Poverty

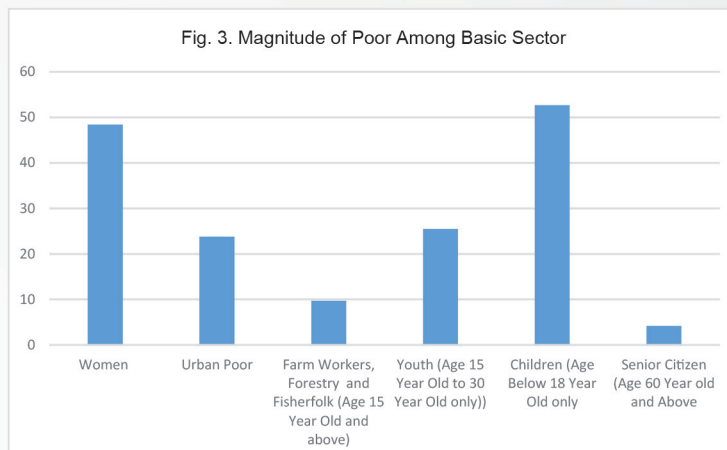
The country’s official poverty statistics for the basic sectors places the senior citizens on rank 8 out of 9 poorest sectors as reflected in Table 1.

Table 1. Poverty statistics for the basic sectors for 2015

Sector	2015 Poverty Incidence (percent)	Ranking
Philippines	21.6	
Farmers	34.3	1
Fishermen	34.0	2
Children	31.4	3
Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers	25.0	4
Women	22.5	5
Youth	19.4	6
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers	13.4	7
Senior Citizens	13.2	8
Individuals residing in urban areas	11.5	9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, <http://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases>

Meanwhile, the DSWD Listahanan 2016 2nd Round Assessment came out with the following percentages as to the magnitude of poor households among the basic sectors, including those aged 60 years old and above as shown on Figure 3 below.



Source: DSWD Listahanan 2016 Data from the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO).

Senior citizens are considered relatively "better off" than the general population as its poverty incidence was 16.2 percent in 2012 and 13.2 percent in 2015 while the country's poverty incidence was 25.2 percent in 2012 and 21.6 in 2015 .

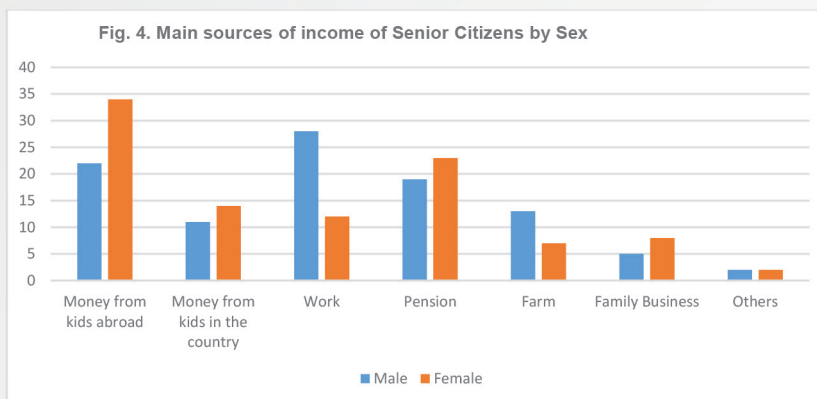
Still, senior citizens are in risky economic situations. 39percent of them are still working where 33 percent are female and 47 percent are male, majority of them work in the agriculture sector. Only 22 percent get pension from the government. Although they have multiple sources of income with an average of two sources, their income remains very low at a median monthly income of PhP3,000 or US\$73. It is not surprising that 53 percent expressed some or considerable difficulty in meeting household expenses.

Older people rely on informal sources of support, especially transfers from their children. Remittances are the main source of income, particularly for older females with children overseas. Sources of income of senior citizens, both male and female, include money from children within the country (58 percent), earnings from work (29 percent), income from farm (22 percent), pension (22 percent) and money from children outside the country (20 percent).

While most have common assets such as the house they are currently residing in (77 percent), appliances (60 percent), and farm or fishponds (21 percent), 15 percent of them have liabilities. 50percent have personal loans, 29 percent have loans from money lenders and 13 percent have bank loans .

PSA 2015

Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>



Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

Living Arrangements

In the Philippines, the family is the main source of security, especially in old-age. Older persons usually live with at least one of their living children. Some rotate themselves among their children. Only a few live alone and more females than males live alone.

Living arrangement	Percentage by Sex	
	Male	Female
Living alone	3.3	5.3
Living with spouse only	9.9	6.8
Living with children	74.5	73.4
Other composition	12.4	14.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

Senior citizens continue to maintain social contact with their non-co-resident children. This is done through active exchange of visits and communication. In the past year of the conduct of the research i.e., 2013, while 6percent have not been in touch with any non-co-resident child, 82.8 percent exchanged visits with their non-co-resident child. 65.7 percent of these senior citizens exchanged letters, calls, and text messages. Females are more in touch with their non-co-resident children compared to the males. Among senior citizens with at least one child living outside the household, 78 percent of male SC and 73.2 percent of female SC receive economic support from their non-co-resident child.

Aside from the above living arrangements, there are also older persons who reside in collective or institutional living quarters (ILQs) such as dormitories; hospitals and nurses' homes; welfare institutions; corrective and penal institutions; convents, seminaries, and boarding schools; military camps and stations. Of the total 398,610 ILQs, senior citizens number 14,463 or 3.6 percent. Of these seniors in ILQs, 56 percent or 8,035 are males while 44 percent or 6,428 are female. 0- 17 years old comprise 13.2 percent and 18- 59 years old complete the remaining 83.2 percent.

Labor Force

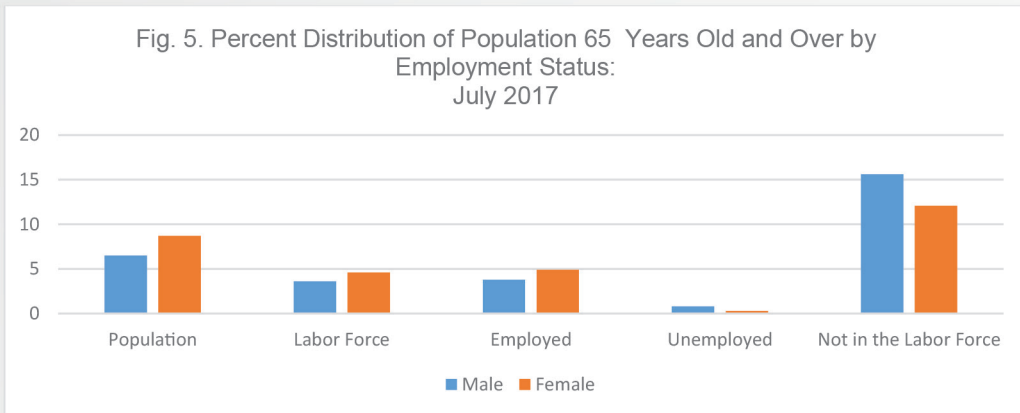
Senior citizens make up more than 4percent of the total labor force while 13.2 percent are not in the labor force. Table 3 shows the employment status of the different age groups.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment Status and Age Group: July 2017

Sex and Age Group	Total Population 15 Years Old and Over	Total Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labor Force
(in thousands)	71,885	43,528	41,325	2,203	28,356
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 - 24	27.5	16.9	15.5	44.6	43.9
25 - 34	22.4	27.5	27.4	30.3	14.5
35 - 44	17.6	22.6	23.2	12.4	9.8
45 - 54	14.3	18.1	18.6	7.5	8.6
55 - 64	10.2	10.8	11.1	4.5	9.3
65 and over	8.0	4.1	4.3	0.7	14.0
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, October 2018 Labor Force Survey

Further, Figure 5 below shows a bigger number of senior female population (F=8.7 percent; M=6.5 percent), as well as in the labor force (F= 4.6 percent; M=3.6 percent) and those employed (F=4.9 percent; M=3.8 percent). Consequently, there are less females 65 years and over who are unemployed (F=0.3 percent; M=0.8 percent) and not in the labor force (F=12.1 percent; M=15.6 percent).



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, July 2017 Labor Force Survey

Also, of the 4.2 percent employed older persons, 13.3 percent did not complete any grade level, 2 percent graduated from high school and 2.1 percent finished college as reflected in Table 4.

Table 4. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Highest Grade Completed by Age Group, with emphasis on ages 55 and above.

Age Group	Total	No Grade Completed	Highest Grade Completed										
			Elementary		Junior High School		Senior High School		Post-Secondary		College		
			Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	Under-graduate	Graduate	
Both Sexes													
Number (in 000)	40,171	595	5,736	4,934	5,207	11,564	97	5	195	1,516	4,216	6,105	
55 - 64	10.9	16.2	16.2	18.4	8.7	8.7	-	-	6.6	8.7	8.4	8.8	
65 and over	4.2	13.3	13.3	8.4	3.2	2.0	-	-	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.1	

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, July 2017 Labor Force Survey

As to the nature of occupation, bulk are skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, and managers, meanwhile, other occupations are enumerated in Table 5.

Table 5. Number of Persons 60 Years and Over by Major Occupation: July 2016

Total (in thousands)	3,617
Managers	990
Professionals	85
Technicians and Associate Professionals	65
Clerical Support Workers	44
Service and Sales Workers	297
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	1169
Craft and Related Trades Workers	202
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	85
Elementary Occupations	680
Armed Forces Occupations	1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, July 2017 Labor Force Survey

Health

Life Expectancy at birth

Based on the table below, on the average, from 2011- 2020, the female life expectancy at birth is longer than that of the male by 5.53 years.

Table 6. Life expectancy at birth, by sex, Philippines, 2010- 2020

Sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	66.75	67.05	67.33	67.61	67.87	68.13	68.37	68.59	68.81	69.01	69.21
Female	72.82	72.58	72.86	73.14	73.40	73.66	73.90	74.12	74.34	74.54	74.74
Difference	6.07	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53

Source of Data: Special computations made by the NSCB Technical Staff using 2000 Census- based Life Expectancy at Birth of NSO (http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/StatsSpeak/2011/071111_rav.asp).

However, while females live longer, many of them experience disability in their remaining years. In addition, there are more widows than widowers and more married senior men than married senior women. This is further illustrated in the table below:

Table 7. Number of Poor Senior Citizens with Disability by Gender

Area	Total	Male		Female	
Philippines	74,353	35,753	48.15percent	38,600	51.90percent
Urban	14,830	7,105	47.90percent	7,725	52.10percent
Rural	59,523	28,648	48.10percent	30,875	51.90percent

Source: DSWD Listahanan 2016 Data sourced from the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO).

Fifteen percent (15percent) of senior citizens experience difficulty in at least one ADL (activities of daily living), most common of which has to do with standing from a sitting position on a bed or chair and going outside. As stated above, older females exhibit greater functional disability than males.

Health Status

As seen from Table 8 below, older people, regardless of sex, think they have an average health status.

Table 8. Self- assessed Health Status by Senior Citizens

Self- assessed Health Status	Male	Female
Very healthy	8.4	6.9
Healthier than average	14.9	13.4
Of average health	48.1	47.0
Somewhat unhealthy	23.0	26.9
Very unhealthy	5.7	5.8
TOTAL	100%	100%

Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

Using specific health indicators, Table 9 presents the health status of senior citizens by sex and as they age further.

Table 9. Health Status of Senior Citizens by Sex and by Age

Health Indicators	Percentage By Sex		Percentage By Age			
	Male	Female	60- 69	70- 79	80+	
Percent with loss of Vision in at least one eye	6.9	5.5	4.8	6.3	13.0	
Percent who are unable to hear in at least one ear	7.5	7.3	5.0	7.8	19.4	
Oral health: Low number of remaining teeth	None	22.0	32.4	22.1	33.4	47
	1 to 9	32.0	31.8	31.2	32.9	33
	10 to 19	21.8	19.1	21.7	19.5	13.7
	20+	24.2	16.8	25	14.1	6.3

Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

On sleep as a health indicator, based on the study of Filipino older population, older people are generally satisfied with their sleep and older males experience less sleep problems compared to older females. A higher percentage or 84.3 percent of male senior citizens are satisfied with their sleep, while only 81.8 percent of female senior citizens are satisfied with their sleep.

Table 10 describes the health seeking behaviors and lifestyle of senior citizens by sex and as they age.

Table 10. Health Seeking Behavior and Lifestyle of Senior Citizens by Sex and by Age

Health Seeking Behavior and Lifestyle	Percentage By Sex		Percentage By Age		
	Male	Female	60- 69	70- 79	80+
Percent with health insurance	19.4	12.4	16.9	14.2	9.6
Percent with unmet need for health care due to financial reason	22.8	24.0	24.9	22.8	17.9
Percent who are currently smoking	38.0	18.1	29.7	23.7	14.2
Percent who are currently drinking alcohol	48.5	13.2	33.2	22.6	11.6

Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

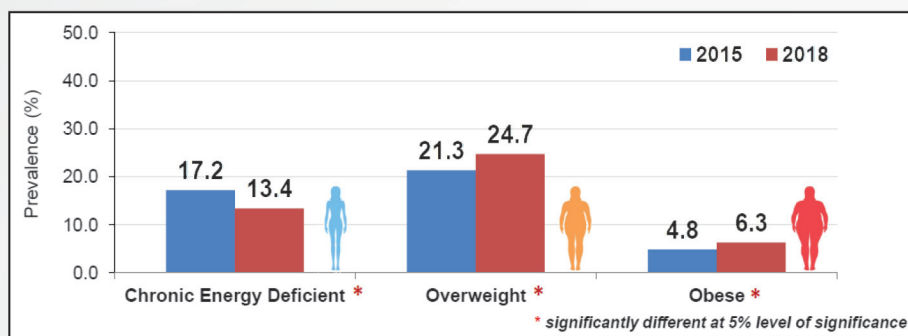
Nutrition

The aging population is increasing worldwide that it is projected to reach 2 billion by the year 2050. This projection entails more serious problems for developing countries than in developed countries, as the increase is a relatively recent phenomenon and those countries are not yet prepared to manage. Older population are subjected to many health and nutrition related outcomes, including reduced cognition, loss of lean body and skeletal mass, inflammatory stress, compromised immune function, susceptibility to infection, impaired physical function, chronic energy deficiency (CED), depression, increased dependence, and reduced quality of life.¹Chronic energy deficiency refers to an intake of energy less than the requirement, for a period of several months or years or a body mass index less than 18.5kg/m². It is a major public health issue among elders aged ≥ 65 years throughout the world. It is estimated that one in seven people aged ≥ 65 years has a medium to high risks of CED.

On the other hand, overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. They are major risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

The growing proportion of older persons in the Philippine population, with their potential contribution to development efforts as well as special needs for health and social services, presents an emerging demographic concern.

Table 11. Nutritional Status of the Elderly in the Philippines from 2015 and 2018



Source: Health and Nutritional Status of Filipino Elderly, 60 years old and above of Department of Science and Technology-Food and Nutrition Research Institute

Table 11. shows that CED among older persons significantly declined from 17.2 % in 2015 to 13.4 in 2018. However overweight and obesity increased from 21.3 in 2015 to 24.7 in 2018 and 4.8 in 2015 to 6.3 in 2018 respectively.

1. Chronic energy deficiency and associated factors among older population in Ethiopia: A community based study Mulatu Legesse, Zegeye Abebe, Haile Woldie/<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0214861>

1.1 Obesity and overweight in the Western Pacific by World Health Organization /<https://www.who.int/westernpacific/health-topics/obesity-and-overweight>

1.2 J Nutr Health Aging. 2001;5(2):92-6. Nutritional issues and status of older persons of the Philippines: the IUNS, CRONOS and other studies. Pedro MR1, Barba CV.<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11426288>

Death

Table 12 presents the registered deaths which occurred from January to December 2016, 57.3percent or more than half of those who died in the said period are senior citizens, and of these older persons, 10.4percent lived up to more than 85 years old.

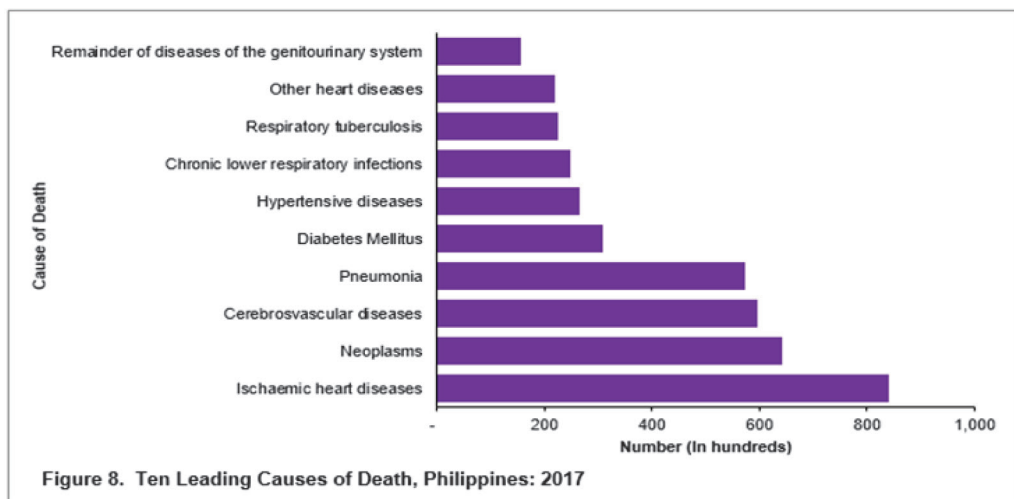
Table 12. Number and Percent Distribution of Deaths by Sex and Age Group, Philippines: 2016

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total (Philippines)	582,183	100.0	334,678	100.0	247,505	100.0
Total (60 y/o and above)	333,554	57	173,023	52	160,531	48
60-64	53,206	9.1	34,113	10.2	19,093	7.7
65-69	57,687	9.9	35,595	10.6	22,092	8.9
70-74	55,132	9.5	31,660	9.5	23,472	9.5
75-79	56,419	9.7	29,107	8.7	27,312	11.0
80-84	50,596	8.7	22,055	6.6	28,541	11.5
85 and over	60,514	10.4	20,493	6.1	40,021	16.2

Source: PSA 2016, CRS-VSD

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under-registration

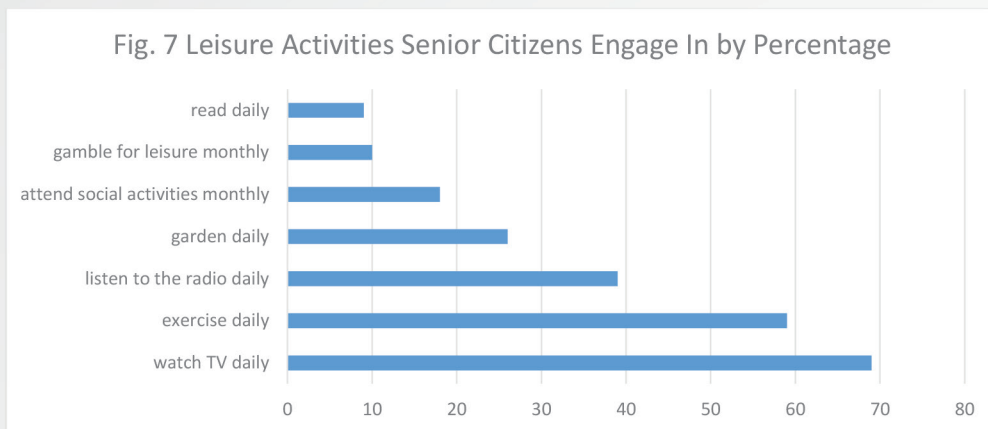
Table 13: The ten (10) leading causes of deaths in the Philippines for both males and females are ischemic heart diseases, neoplasms, cerebrovascular diseases, pneumonia, diabetes mellitus, hypertensive diseases, chronic lower respiratory infections, respiratory tuberculosis, other heart diseases and remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system. However, there are no data as to the specific age group regarding these deaths. (PSA 2017 Death Statistics)



Well-Being of the Filipino Senior Citizens

The Filipino older people enjoy high levels of social well-being. Despite gaps in their health status, they bask in the love of their families, which also serves as their primary safety net, delight in their strong community connectedness and relish their significant roles in the church and religion. 73 percent feel that their family, relatives, or friends are willing to listen when they need to talk about their worries or problems. 51 percent attend religious activities or services outside the home (weekly); 41 percent are members of an organization (religious and non-religious); 21 percent are engaged in volunteer work in church/community; 26 percent hang out with friends and neighbors (daily).

Social connections are enhanced by information and communication technologies (ICT)-12.3 percent know how to use cell phone to text – of which 90 percent used cell phone to text; 20.3 percent know how to use cell phone to call – of which 97 percent used cell phone to call; 1.2 percent know how to use email – of which 83.8 percent used email. Likewise, seniors engage in various leisure activities.



Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

Table 14 shows that females are more satisfied with their life than males and that the more elderly seniors, 80 above enjoy their life more than the seniors aged 60-79 years.

Table 14. Level of satisfaction with present life

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage By Sex		Percentage By Age		
	Male	Female	60- 69	70- 79	80+
Very Satisfied (34.3percent)	32.2	35.8	34.3	33.1	38.0
Somewhat Satisfied (53.9percent)	53.7	54.1	54.0	54.8	50.4
Not Satisfied (11.8percent)	14.1	10.2	11.6	12.1	11.6
TOTAL 100percent	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0

Source: Family and State Roles in Promoting the Well-Being of Older Filipinos. Grace T. Cruz Armand Camhol UP Population Institute. AASSREC Biennia General Conference 4-6 April 2013 Cebu Parklane Hotel, Cebu City <https://aassrec20th.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/g-cruz-ppt.pdf>

In the **Global Age Watch Index** 2015 published by Help Age, the Philippines ranks at 50 overall out of 96 countries. The Global Age Watch Index ranks countries by how well their ageing populations are faring.

The Philippines ranks highest in the enabling environment domain (15), with above regional average values for all indicators and one of the highest figures when it comes to the satisfaction of older people with civic freedom (92 percent) in the region. It also ranks highly in the capability domain (31). The change from last year (18) is due to revision of educational attainment data, which also contributed to it falling overall from last year's rank (44).

The Philippines ranks low in the income security domain (73) due to low pension coverage (28.2 percent) and a higher than regional average old-age poverty rate (13.7 percent). It ranks lowest in the health domain (76) due to low life expectancy at 60 (17), compared with the regional average of 19.3 percent .

On the other hand, the United Nations World Population Prospects' report for 2005 to 2010 (2006 revision), state that out of the 194 countries, the life expectancy at birth for both females and males in the Philippines was higher by 4.5 years from the world average's life expectancy at birth of 67.2 years. The highest life expectancy at birth belonged to Japan with 82.6 years while the lowest life expectancy at birth belonged to Swaziland with 39.6 years. This was the 5th highest among those of the 11 Southeast Asian countries. Singapore had the highest at 80.0 years life expectancy at birth and Cambodia is the lowest at 59.7 years.

Table 15. Life Expectancy of Southeast Asian Countries at Birth by Country and by Sex: 2005 to 2010

Country	Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Brunei	77.1	75.0	79.7
Cambodia	59.7	57.3	61.9
East Timor	60.8	60.0	61.7
Indonesia	70.7	68.7	72.7
Laos	64.4	63.0	65.8
Malaysia	74.2	72.0	76.7
Myanmar	62.1	59.0	65.3
Philippines	71.7	69.5	73.9
Singapore	80.0	78.0	81.9
Thailand	70.6	66.5	75.0
Vietnam	74.2	72.3	76.2

Note: Figures are from the 2006 revision of the United Nations' World Population Prospects report for 2005 to 2010. Only countries/ territories with a population of 100,000 or more in 2007 are included in the United Nation's list.

Key Issues And Challenges

A. Lack of a Comprehensive and an Accurate Data on Older Persons

The aging population in the country based on the projection of PSA demands for a quality and more sustainable programs and services for senior citizens. This projection should be supported with a comprehensive and accurate data on senior citizens.

Undeniably, the fact remains that the country lacks a complete, updated and disaggregated data on older persons. Currently, the data on senior citizens are accessed either at PSA or DSWD through its National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction.

The PSA serves as the central statistical authority on primary data collection in the Philippines through conduct of censuses on different sectors of the Philippine economy including population. However, its data on senior citizens is not accurate to the age provided by law which is 60 years old and above not 65. Further, conduct of census is every after 10 years.

On the other hand, the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) or Listahanan of DSWD is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide. This makes available to NGAs and other social protection stakeholders a database of poor households as basis in identifying potential beneficiaries. In fact, the beneficiaries of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens program emanated from this system. The data is updated every after four (4) years per Executive Order 867. Further, the system barely tracks movement of one person to another area.

The availability of complete, updated and disaggregated data of older persons will help the program planners understand, appreciate and develop programs and services that are tailor fit to the sector's changing needs.

B. Health Problems and Disabilities

As people age, anatomical changes inevitably follow. This complicates medical care especially in underdeveloped countries like the Philippines where healthcare systems are likewise underdeveloped and poverty renders health as a luxury. Thus increased life expectancy and longer life often means more and bigger medical expenses and even debilitating health. Activities of Daily Living (ADL) become increasingly difficult. Motor activities and mobility is an example. Older persons often have difficulty in standing or sitting on a chair or bed, going outside the house, and walking. The level of disability significantly increases with age, especially for those aged 80 years and above, and the difficulty is higher among females than males.

The pattern of disease changes as we age and more people are dying due to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, despite the unceasing efforts of the government and stakeholders to promote the wellbeing of all people, especially on health.

Other indicators of health status are vision and hearing, oral health and sleeping patterns. Low vision, partial blindness, and total blindness were commonly reported, followed by difficulty of hearing and partial deafness (NSO 2005a). Again especially for those 80 years old and above, 6.9 percent males and 5.5 percent females experience loss of vision in at least one eye. For the hearing loss in at least one ear, 7.5 percent males and 7.3 percent females are affected. As to oral health, females have less remaining teeth than males. With regard to sleep patterns, generally senior citizens are satisfied, but males experience less sleep problems than females.

Senior citizens accounted for 34.93 percent of the total persons with disabilities in the country. However, only 7.21 percent of the total number of senior citizens had some forms of disability. Malnutrition is yet another concern as it increased vulnerability to acquire disability or disabilities.

Another unmet health need is mental health. Foremost of this are dementia diseases, and Alzheimer's disease is the most common. As dementia progresses, the older persons will need more assistance in their ADL including eating, bathing, dressing, walking and toileting. The estimated prevalence of dementia in the Philippines tripled in just one decade. The 179,000 cases in 2004 increased to 489,000 in 2014. This is expected to escalate exponentially in the next few years (ADAP, 2014). It is also reported that one in four older people is depressed. Poor mental health is linked to poor health, lack of awareness among health care providers, older people themselves, their families and their care providers.

NSO 2005a

Cruz, G.; Abalos, J.; Lavares, M.; Natividad, J.; & Saito, Y.; (2009). Changing social structures and well-being of the older Filipinos. *Transactions of the National Academy of Science and Technology (Philippines)*, 31(2), 197-222, cited by Cruz, G., UP Institute of Population & HR in 2015, shown in Tables 9 and 10. Natividad, J., M.D. (). Depression, Social Connectedness and Health among Older Filipinos, UP Population Institute Dela Vega, S. M.D.; Cordero, (2014) (HR in 2015)

C. Lack of Geriatric Care and Community Based Facilities

C.1 Lack of Geriatric Care

To meet the health care demands of an aging population, there is need for properly trained health care providers proficient in geriatrics and gerontology. Different care needs include among others dementia (Alzheimer's) care, transitional care (for stroke cases and other rehabilitation care), supervision, among others.

The total cost of dementia care in the Philippines has been estimated at 849.2 million, with 321.3 million spent in informal care, assuming that a family member or informal carer spends 1.6 hours per day providing ADL care (Wimo 2009). In spite of increased demands on dementia care, only 2 out of 26 facilities studied had specialized dementia care. Carers for the elderly with dementia often lack specialized trainings.

While home care and community based care is preferred for the elderly, changing family structures and the huge time and emotional demands on the family make nursing home care a viable option. Still a problem is the perception that nursing homes are sad places and that children who place their parents or elders in a nursing home are irresponsible.

In the Philippines, there are only 140 geriatric doctors servicing 7.5 million senior citizens and there is no geriatric curriculum or extensive training for long-term care of older persons. (Raintree). 92 percent of the geriatricians are located in Metro Manila. There are only about 7 geriatric wards and most of them are also located in Metro Manila large facilities like the Philippine General Hospital (PGH), St. Luke's Medical Center, Veterans Memorial Medical Center (VMMC), Jose Reyes Hospital, Medical City, Chinese General Hospital, etc. There are only about 10 private elderly care facilities with a total number of 25 assisted-living facilities operate in Metro Manila, CALABARZON, Cebu, Tagaytay and Iloilo, and with only 250 beds (Ibid.)

There is still a lack of a geriatric curriculum and geriatric training in the Philippine healthcare education system. However, it is good to note that the UP Manila College of Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy and other allied courses/professions are including geriatric care modules in the curricula of medical courses, and the Geriatric Nurses Association of the Philippines (GNAP) are also developing their capacities in this area for specialization. The inclusion of geriatrics in the B.S. Nursing curriculum gives nurses the choice to specialize in geriatric nursing. Healthcare education could also develop vocational geriatric training courses.

The Philippine government has established the Philippine Retirement Authority (PRA) which is mandated to provide retirement homes in the Philippines for foreign senior citizens. It is hoped that retirement homes and better nursing geriatric care facilities can also be made available to the Filipino elderly for equal opportunity to receive better care facilities.

C.2 Lack of Community-Based Facilities

On the other hand, the passage of the local government code of 1991 or RA No. 7160 was enacted into law, transferring control and responsibility of delivering basic services to the hands of local government units (LGU).

While it is expected that social services will be for more accessible to its constituents, it is undeniable that there are only few if none at all, Community-based facilities intended to provide a home or at least extend services to elderly. Community-Based Facilities such as an adult day care services are designed to help the elders by involving the whole community in taking care of an older person. Community-based facilities can include wellness programs, educational programs about health and aging, livelihood opportunities, counseling services for the care givers and other basic social services to promote the quality of life among older persons.

D. Elder Abuse

Its invisibility complicates the next significant issue of elder abuse. Elder abuse includes verbal, physical, emotional and financial abuse, neglect and negligence, ridicule and discrimination, violence and abandonment. Many times, the abuse of elders is considered a domestic matter since most of the perpetrators are their children and other family members. Thus, elder abuse remains largely unreported and undocumented.

The Magna Carta of Women (R.A. 9710) mandates the reporting of all suspected cases of abuse or neglect of elderly women. In 2013, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) called attention to violence and abuse against senior women. Some of them are being abandoned and forced to live on the streets.

Raintree

Dela Vega, S. M.D. (2014) Health Human Resources for an Ageing Philippines, UP Manila National Institutes of Health-Institute on Ageing and Raintree

E. Poverty and Inadequate Social Protection

As with the rest of Philippine society, majority of Filipino elderly live in poverty and the lack of social protection.

While the Philippine pension system covers the salaried formal sector workers through their contributions in the SSS and the GSIS, and the poorest through the SPISC, it leaves out the middle section of the senior citizen population. These are mainly those in the informal economy with odd, irregular jobs and marginal incomes, or were part of the casual workers, or those whose employers did not remit their premiums. Altogether the pension receivers make up 29 percent of the senior citizens. Another 17 percent enjoy acash transfer of P500 a month. Those without pension make up 54 percent of the total number of senior citizens.

There is now a clamor for a universal social pension system for the Filipino elderly, SSS/GSIS and non-enrollees alike, especially the poor, unemployed and vulnerable. Funding guarantees for the universal social pension as well as an increase in the SPISC allocation in the national budget are being worked out.

The passage of Republic Act 9994 or the “Expanded Senior Citizen’s Act of 2010” shed light to three million indigent Filipinosenior citizens as beneficiaries of the government’s Social Pension which provides additional government assistance in the amount of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) monthly stipend, to augment the daily subsistence and other medical needs of indigent senior citizens. However, the amount of assistance has long been clamored for increase to suffice the basic necessities and other medical needs of a senior citizen.

In 2016, the Philippine National Health Accounts (PNHA) reported that every Filipino spent Php 6,345 for health. Household out-of-pocket payment (OOP) posted Php 342 billion or 54.2 percent, followed by government schemes and compulsory contributory health care financing schemes at Php 216 billion or 34.2 percent. Voluntary health carepayment schemes contributed Php 73 billion or 11.6 percent . It is assumed that senior citizens spend more than the above figures or more than what the average Filipino spends for their health needs. Despite the discounts, many senior citizens are still unable to purchase their essential medicines. This is because of poverty i.e. limited financial ability and lower incomes, the high costs of medicines, and the non-availability of medicines in far-flung areas. In a survey of senior citizens, less than 50 percent stated that they were able to buy all their medicines.

F. Need for Full and Proper Implementation of Pertinent Laws

While laws benefitting senior citizens contribute to the country's inclusive development efforts, legislation's full impact can only be felt if these national policies are fully, completely and properly implemented.

Challenges were noted pertaining to the implementation of the Accessibility Law or the Batas Pambansa Bilang 344 and the Act Amending RA 7277, Otherwise Known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons and for Other Purposes' Granting Additional Privileges and Incentives"(Republic Act No. 9442). In a screening/survey undertaken by the National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA) in 2014, according to Executive Director Carmen Zubiaga, out of the 1,200 local government agencies screened nationwide, only forty (40) or only 0.033 percent passed the criteria set for the minimum requirement for accessibility law, particularly the ramps in rural health units and municipal halls, including the toilets. Some have installed ramps but most of these do not comply with the right specifications as stated by the Accessibility Law.

In the Impact Evaluation on the Universally Accessible Cheaper and Quality Medicines Act of 2008" (RA 9502), it was discovered that some drugstores, especially the small ones, do certain schemes to get around the law. Since these drugstores cannot afford to provide the full discount, many jack up the prices in such way to cover up for the possible loss of income. Some simply tell the seniors that they do not have stocks available and refer them to big chain drugstores.

Greater government support is needed to improve the well-being of senior citizens. Specifically, there is need to check the implementation of the laws, review the targeting of the most vulnerable elderly and enhance the healthcare and social security benefits.

One of the eyed legislation-solution to strengthen and tighten the implementation of laws of senior citizens is the push for the creation of a Commission. The primary aim of which is to harmonize, coordinate and facilitate the delivery of basic services as well as to enforce laws and monitor compliance for the welfare and benefit of all senior citizens.

<https://psa.gov.ph/national-health-accounts-press-releases>

Theresa W. Devasahayam (Ed.) Gender and Ageing South East Asian Perspective, 2014, page 290 (Global Accessibility News, Asia Pacific 19 October 2014).

Salenga, R.(2014). Impact Evaluation of the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 (Republic Act 9994)

The Results Monitoring Matrix of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens PPASC 2019-2022

A. Results Monitoring (RM) Matrix (2019-2022)

The implementation of the strategic framework can be seen in the Results Monitoring (RM) Matrix which translates the commitments of the various government agencies to the PPASC 2019-2022. The success of the implementation of the plan relies on the extent of coordination, cooperation and participation of key government agencies including civil society organizations and non-government organizations.

The RM Matrix indicating the respective plans of action on senior citizens of the different agencies are the following:

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
IMPACT: INEQUALITY-REDUCING TRANSFORMATION (PDP 2017-2022)						
Decrease in poverty incidence among SCs					PSA	Poverty Statistics report
Decrease in magnitude of poor SCs					PSA	Poverty Statistics report
Increase in life expectancy of SCs					PSA	Poverty Statistics report
Decrease in mortality rate of SCs					PSA	
Decrease in morbidity rate of SCs					PSA/DOH Epidemiology and Mortality Bureau	
OUTCOME 1: DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF SENIOR CITIZENS ENSURED						
Percentage of LGUs with SC members in legislative bodies representing the SC sector	Inventory of LGUs with SC representatives (as baseline data)	80% LGUs	90% LGUs	100% LGUs	DILG/LGUs and OSCAs/ LSWDOs' report	Inventory report
Satisfaction rate of SCs on development and empowerment programs	Client Satisfaction Survey per Program/Services				DSWD and other implementing agencies	Survey summary and accomplishment reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Output 1: Functionality of National, Regional and Local SC Coordinating and Monitoring Board strengthened						
Number of functional R/LCMB	17 RCMB, 6 PCMBs, 7 CMBS, 15 MCMBs	17 RCMB, 6 PCMBs, 7 CMBS, 48 MCMBs	17 RCMB, 6 PCMBs, 7 CMBS, 81 MCMBs	17 RCMB, 6 PCMBs, 7 CMBS, 114 MCMBs	DSWD-FOS- RIAC	
Number of NCMB meetings conducted	Quarterly Meetings				DSWD/ NCMB	Attendance sheets/ Minutes of Meeting
Percentage of NCMB members submitting accomplishment reports to NCMB Secretariat	100%	100%	100%	100%	DSWD/ NCMB	Accomplishment reports
Number of RCMB submitting accomplishment reports to NCMB Secretariat	100%	100%	100%	100%	DSWFO/ RCMB	Accomplishment reports
Number of documentation/quarterly reports	4	4	4	4	DSWD/ NCMB	Documentation reports
Percentage of attendance of members to NCMB	100%	100%	100%	100%	DSWD/NCMB	Attendance sheet

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Annual Implementation Monitoring Reports on PPASC 2019- 2022 submitted	annual PPASC accomplishment reports	annual PPASC accomplishment reports	annual PPASC accomplishment reports	annual PPASC accomplishment reports	N/RIAC-SC/ DSWD	Accomplished results matrix and narrative reports
Monitoring of PPASC 2019-2022 implementation strengthened	Annual assessment of PPASC 2019-2022 conducted/ Mid-Term Review (2020) and End Term Review (2022)				NIAC, RIAC, MIAC, DSWD-FOS	Annual Accomplishment and Assessment/ and Documentation reports
Output 2: Functionality of OSCA Strengthened						
Percentage of LGUs with functional OSCAs having annual plans and budget consistent with PPASC 2019-2022	70%	80%	90%	100%	RIAC DILG - Lead	approved annual plan
Percentage of OSCA appointed-Heads passed through proper procedure	80%	90%	100%	100%	RIAC LGU - Lead	nomination forms GA minutes and attendance
Percentage of LGUs compliant with the law on prescribed honorarium for OSCA Heads	70% Equivalent to at least SG 10	80% Equivalent to at least SG 10	90% Equivalent to at least SG 10	100% Equivalent to at least SG 10	RIAC, LGU, DILG	Payslip / payroll

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Percentage of OSCA Heads provided with capacity building trainings	70% OSCA Heads capacitated	80% OSCA Heads capacitated	90% OSCA Heads capacitated	100% OSCA Heads capacitated	RIAC DILG - Lead	training documentation report, attendance
Percentage of LCEs provided with Technical Assistance (TA) and capacity building	70% of LCEs and C/MSWDOs	80% of LCEs and C/MSWDOs	90% of LCEs and C/MSWDOs	100% of LCEs and C/MSWDOs	RIAC DILG, LGUs, DSWD League of Provinces, Cities / Municipalities	training documentation report, attendance
Percentage of C/MSWDOs provided with Technical Assistance (TA) and capacity building	70%	80%	90%	100%	RIAC DSWD	training documentation report, attendance
Number of SCs issued with OSCA ID	100% SCs issued with OSCA ID Increased number of SCs issued with OSCA ID	100% SCs issued with OSCA ID Increased number of SCs issued with OSCA ID	100% SCs issued with OSCA ID Increased number of SCs issued with OSCA ID	100% SCs issued with OSCA ID Increased number of SCs issued with OSCA ID	RIAC DILG, LGU- OSCA	logbook / database
Operations Manual on OSCA functionality developed, enhanced and adopted	pilot tested	adopted	rolledout	rolledout	RIAC DILG	Manual of Operations

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Percentage of complaints of SCs addressed through grievance mechanism	100%	100%	100%	100%	LGUs OSCA	reports / database
Output 3: Welfare of Senior Citizens advocated						
Number of Volunteer Programs for SCs established					RIAC DSWD	
Number of advocacy activities for SCs rights conducted					RCMB, RIAC	
Number of intergenerational learning programs promoted/institutionalized					RIAC DSWD	
Number of gender-equality programs for SCs implemented					RCMB/RIAC DSWD, LGUs	
Number of anti-poverty program for SCs developed					NAPC	
Number of PreRetirement Orientation Program conducted					CSC, NGAs	pre-retirement orientation program
Inclusion of additional senior citizen-friendly criteria/indicators in the Seal of Good Local Governance	adopted	awarding			DILG	SGLG documents

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVES
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of senior citizen friendly LGUs recognized/provided incentive	(No. of LGUs) 60%	(No. of LGUs) 80%	(No. of LGUs) 100%	(No. of LGUs) 100%	RCMB/RIAC TWGDSWD, DILG,	certificate, citation
Minimum standards on senior citizen friendly business establishment developed	adopted				RCMB/RIAC DPWH, DTI	guidelines issued
Number of senior citizen-friendly business establishments recognized	(No. of Business establishment) 80%	(No. of Business establishment) 90%	(No. of Business establishment) 100%	(No. of Business establishment) 100%	RCMB/RIAC, LGU TWGDSWD, DILG, DTI	certificate of recognition; LGU reports
Number of business establishments compliant to RA 9994					DILG, LGUs TWGDSWD, DPWH, DTI	inventory report
Percentage of business establishments oriented on SC laws and incentives	70%	80%	90%	100%	DTI	Applicants for business registration
Number of information dissemination on the promotion of Active Ageing	No. of advocacies/information dissemination conducted) 85%	No. of advocacies/information dissemination conducted) 90 percent	No. of advocacies/information dissemination conducted) 95 percent	No. of advocacies/information dissemination conducted) 100 percent	RCMB, RIAC PIA, DOH	IEC materials, accomplishment reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
Output 4: Mainstreaming of SC in Disaster Risk Response and Management (DRRM)					
Inclusion of Senior Citizens concerns in the DRRM plan			One Comprehensive DRRM plan	DILG NDRRMC, DILG, RCMB, RIAC	
Number of LGUs with DRRM plan incorporating SC concerns			All LGUs	NDRRMC, LGUs,	LGU DRRM plan
Number of SCs served during disaster response				DSWD RIAC (DSWD, LGUs)	Accomplishment reports
Number of SCs capacitated in preparing and responding to disaster				NDRRMC, LGUs	training reports
Output 5: Social Protection and Security for SCs Provided					
Percentage of SCs with pension	80%	90%	100%	DSWD, GSIS, SSS,	
a. Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)	No. of SC pensioner	No. of SC pensioner	No. of SC pensioner	GSIS	accomplishment reports, database updates
b. Social Security System (SSS)	No. of SC pensioner	No. of SC pensioner	No. of SC pensioner	SSS	accomplishment reports, database updates
Passage of resolution on the release of SSS balance				NCMB FSCAP, NAPC	copy of resolution

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
c. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen	No. of SC beneficiaries	No. of SC beneficiaries	No. of SC beneficiaries	No. of SC beneficiaries	DSWD (Based on annual targets of the NPMO-OBS per MTEP)	accomplishment reports, database updates
Number of Centenarians provided with cash gift	No. of centenarians 100%	No. of centenarians 100%	No. of centenarians 100%	No. of centenarians 100%	DSWD	accomplishment reports, DSWD updates report
Number of DSWD Residential Facilities improved (existing) and/or constructed (new)	1 improved/renovated	1 improved/renovated	1 improved/renovated	2 (new)	DSWD	quarterly accomplishment reports
Client-staff ratio improved in DSWD residential facilities	50% client-staff ratio	60% client-staff ratio	80% client-staff ratio	100% client-staff ratio	DSWD	quarterly accomplishment reports
Number of SC served in DSWD Residential facilities	No. of SC served	No. of SC served	No. of SC served	No. of SC served	DSWD	quarterly accomplishment reports
Number of bed capacity in DSWD residential facilities increased	Based on bed capacity				DSWD-FOS	quarterly accomplishment reports
Number of SCs served by SWAs/SWDAs						

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of SCs in crisis provided with AICS	Target is 4% of the annual target for the Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens				DSWD, LGU	quarterly/monthly accomplishment reports
Number of Senior Citizen Center constructed/repaired	No. of SCC	No. of SCC	No. of SCC	No. of SCC	RIAC DSWD, LGU, BCDA	quarterly accomplishment reports
Number of Senior Citizen Centers accredited					DSWD LGUs	quarterly accomplishment reports
Percentage of LGUs with available and accessible Senior Citizen Centers	(No. of LGUs with established SCDCs) 70% Municipalities - 40% Cities - 80%	(No. of LGUs with established SCDCs) 80% Municipalities- 50% Cities - 90%	(No. of LGUs with established SCDCs) 90% Municipalities- 60% Cities - 100%	(No. of LGUs with established SCDCs) 100% Municipalities- 70% Cities - 100%	RIAC LGUs, DILG	inventory/assessment reports
Number of SWAs and SWDAs catering to SCs accredited (increased)	>Registered and Licensed SWAs >Accredited SWDAs >Accredited Service Providers 35	>Registered and Licensed SWAs >Accredited SWDAs >Accredited Service Providers 40	>Registered and Licensed SWAs >Accredited SWDAs >Accredited Service Providers 45	>Registered and Licensed SWAs >Accredited SWDAs >Accredited Service Providers 50	DSWD	SB accomplishment/monitoring reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of Senior Citizens access educational opportunities	(No. of SCs provided with educational opportunity) 100,000	(No. of SCs provided with educational opportunity) 100,000	(No. of SCs provided with educational opportunity) 100,000	(No. of SCs provided with educational opportunity) 100,000	TESDA - Lead, DepEd, CHED, DILG, LGUs	Accomplishment report
Number of companies providing employment for returning SCOFWs	(No. of companies providing employment to SC)	(No. of companies providing employment to SC)	(No. of companies providing employment to SC)	(No. of companies providing employment to SC)	OWWA - Lead DOLE	
Number of returning SCOFWs employed	(No. of returning SC-OFWs employed)	(No. of returning SC-OFWs employed)	(No. of returning SC-OFWs employed)	(No. of returning SC-OFWs employed)	OWWA	
Number of returning SCOFWs provided with health and social insurance	(No. of programs developed)	(No. of programs developed)	(No. of programs developed)	(No. of programs developed)	OWWA - Lead DSWD, PhilHealth	
	(No. of SC provided with health and social insurance)	(No. of SC provided with health and social insurance)	(No. of SC provided with health and social insurance)	(No. of SC provided with health and social insurance)		
Number of SCs with access to livelihood	No. of SC/ SC-OFW	No. of SC/ SC-OFW	No. of SC/ SC-OFW	No. of SC/ SC-OFW	CDA, RIAC DA, DTI, DSWD	Accomplishment reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVS
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of SCs with access to microfinance assistance					DTI	
Number of SCs organization or chapter organized into cooperatives	No. of SCs organization	No. of SCs organization	No. of SCs organization	No. of SCs organization	NATCCO, CDA	Monitoring reports
Number of SC inmates monitored and provided assistance					LGUs, BJMP, DOJ	Monitoring reports
Number of IP SCs provided with social protection programs monitored					DSWD, NCIP	Monitoring reports
Output 6: Senior Citizen organizations strengthened						
Standards on SCOs adopted					NCMB DSWD	
Increased number of SCOs reporting improved score on SCOs					NCMB DSWD	
OUTCOME 2: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF SENIOR CITIZENS ADVANCED						
Decrease in mortality rate of SCs					PSA	
Decrease in morbidity rate of SCs					PSA	
Output 1: Budget for specialized healthcare professionals and Barangay Health Workers allocated						
Percentage of Barangays with healthcare professionals/BHWs	Percentage of Barangays 90%	Percentage of Barangays 100%	Percentage of Barangays 100%	Percentage of Barangays 100%	DOH	

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVS
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Rationalization Plan for Plantilla Positions on Geriatrics (Hospitals re:Geriatrics)				Health Rationalization Plan approved and implemented	DOH, DOH Hospital Facilities and HRDB, DBM	
No. of salaried / plantilla positions created for geriatrics and gerontology	No. of plantilla position created	No. of plantilla position created	No. of plantilla position created	No. of plantilla position created	DOH (tertiary), LGUs (primary hospitals)	Budget proposal by DOH
No. of hospitals per province/municipality with geriatric wards and services	One hospital per province	One hospital per province	One hospital per province	One hospital per province	DOH, LGUs	
Output 2: Quality standards for care of older persons in all health and social welfare agencies/institutions ensured						
Issuance of Administrative Orders (AOs) / Memorandum Circulars (MCs) on the standards of geriatric care and services	(No. of AO/MC issued and implemented)	(No. of AO/MC issued and implemented)	(No. of AO/MC issued and implemented)	(No. of AO/MC issued and implemented)	DOH, PhilHealth	
No. of government hospitals that include geriatric wards and services in their performance indicators	No. of government hospitals	No. of government hospitals	No. of government hospitals	No. of government hospitals	DOH, Provincial/City/ Municipal Health Offices	
No. of hospitals with geriatric wards/services licensed/ accredited	No. of hospitals	No. of hospitals	No. of hospitals	No. of hospitals	DOH, Philhealth	

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
Number of quality family & caregivers home care for Senior Citizens enhanced				DOH, PhilHealth, DSWD	
Output 3: Advocacy on geriatrics and gerontology fields of specialization intensified					
No. of incentive and scholarship programs for geriatrics and gerontology developed			One incentive and scholarship programs developed for geriatrics and gerontology courses	DOH (incentive), CHED (scholarships)	
No. of healthcare professionals with jobs related to care of the elderly			Geriatric healthcare professionals hired by in every government hospitals	DILG/ LGUs, DOH	
No. of students/health professionals advocated and provided with scholarships on courses in geriatrics/gerontology			Increased number of medical students/ professionals advocated and provided with scholarships	CHED	
Gerontology training curricula and courses institutionalized			All medical schools and courses	CHED	
Conduct of comprehensive geriatric assessment		Pilot testing in regions		UP-NIH, DOH, DSWD	

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
Community Training & Caregiving to SCs ensured				DSWD, TESDA, DOH	
Institutionalize the Home Care Support Services Program for SCs				DSWD, TESDA, DOH	
Output 4: Monitoring of the No Balance Billing (NBB) as a feature or parameter of the hospital's performance scorecard strengthened					
Percentage of Government hospitals compliant to NBB	100% of government hospitals			DOH, Philhealth, Provincial Health Offices	
	100% of government hospitals				
Output 5: Wellness program for Senior Citizens provided and advocated					
Provision of Wellness Programs and facilities for Senior Citizens	One Wellness Program implemented and facility provided per city and municipality			RIAC DOH	Monitoring report, LGU issuances
Restaurants / food establishments offering elderly friendly menu				DTI, DOH, BFAD	Monitoring report
Supplementary feeding program implemented for indigent senior citizens				DILG, LGUs	Accomplishment report
Provision of vitamins and maintenance medicines to indigent senior citizens				DILG, LGUs, DOH	Accomplishment report

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021		
Output 6: Administrative Order on Primary Care Service Package Issued					
One Administrative Order (AO) issued and implemented	AO implemented	AO implemented	AO implemented	DOH, Philhealth	AO issued
OUTCOME 3: SUPPORTIVE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SENIOR CITIZENS ENSURED					
Policy and legislations for SCs implemented				Legislative and NIAC	Laws, Legislations, Executive Orders, and other issuances
Consumer rights protected				NCMB	
Improved SCs Satisfaction rate				NCMB DSWD	Survey reports
Output 1: Senior Citizens Legislative agenda lobbied and advocated					
Number of bills on senior citizens passed					
-Establishment of transient/halfway homes	2 (Universal Social Pension; Universal Health Care)	3 (Establishment of Transient/Halfway Homes; Establishment of Retirement Villages; Long Term Care)			
-Establishment of retirement villages					
-Elder abuse					
-Long-term care					
-Universal social pension					
-Universal healthcare					
-Creation of Commission for the Welfare of Senior Citizens					
-Representation of Senior Citizens in local legislative bodies					
				NCMB, Congress	Laws, Legislations, Executive Orders, and other issuances

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
Output 2: Availability and access to centers/ housing facilities ensured					
Passage of resolution on the availability and access to center/housing facilities concerns				NAPC-Senior Citizens Sectoral Council, HDCC, NHA	Laws, Legislations, Executive Orders, and other issuances
Increase in number of SCs with access to socialized housing services					
Establishment of transient homes / halfway homes for senior citizens	pilot testing	Adoption	1 established per region	Congress, DSWD	Laws, Legisla-tions, Executive Orders, and other issuances
Establishment of retirement villages/Recommend the amendment of PRA mandate or alternative legislation				PRA, Congress, DSWD	Included in the next item
Output 3: Passage of SC-related laws and local ordinances advocated					
Percentage of LGUs with ordinances on budget allocation for SCs of at least 1percent	90% of LGUs	100% of LGUs	100% of LGUs	LGUs, DILG, NGAs	Ordinances, issuances
Establishment of Commission for the Welfare of Senior Citizens	One Council/ Commission established			Congress, DSWD, CSOs, NAPC, COSE	Legislation, Executive issuances

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
	2022				
Convention on the Rights of Older Persons (held)	UN Convention on the Rights of Senior Citizens			DSWD, DFA	Activity reports
Output 4: Maintaining of Management Information System					
Management Information System for SCs developed	One MIS/National Database developed and updated annually			DSWD- Lead Philhealth, DOH, SSS, GSIS	MIS / Database
Unified Database System on Senior Citizens established (and Regional Database Updated)	Unified Database established at the Regional levels and updated regularly			LGUs/ OSCAs, FSCAP, DSWD, Philhealth,	
Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elder Abuse Cases institutionalized (ReSPPEC)	Completion of ongoing studies	Documentation/ Study Report published	Adoption of ReSPPEC by LGUs	DSWD, LGU, PNP, OSCA, DILG	Accomplishment reports
Number of LGU adopting/ replicating the program	At least one LGU per province adopting ReSPPEC			DSWD, COSE, DILG/LGUs	Documentation Report
Output 5: National Research Agenda for Senior Citizen Developed					
One five-year research agenda on Ageing developed	One five-year research agenda			DSWD, DOST, Inter-agency members, UP-NIH	Copy of approved research agenda
Conducted research on Elder Abuse	1	Documentation Reports published	1	COSE, DSWD	Documentation/ Study reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs	
	2019	2020	2021			2022
	Philippine longitudinal study on ageing conducted	data gathering	analysis and reporting			Published
Output 6: Advocacy campaign on Senior Citizens concerns strengthened						
Number of advocacy campaigns conducted for combating ageism and elder abuse	1	1	1	1	IEC materials, advocacy/ Accomplishment reports	
Number of IEC materials produced	all concerned NGAs produce IEC materials			all concerned NGAs		
Number of orientations conducted	16	16	16	16	all concerned NGAs	
Number of radio/TV guesing					all concerned NGAs	
Output 7: Services for consumer rights for SCs more accessible and responsive						
Trainer's Training on consumer rights and learning approaches for Senior Citizens	1	1	1	1	Accomplishment/ training/orientation reports	
Number of fora/orientation on consumer rights nationwide conducted	15 per year				RIAC, DTI, OSCA	

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR			IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOV's
	2019	2020	2021		
Number of mandatory orientation/seminar for business establishments on SC related laws conducted				DILG, DTI, DSWD CSOs, OSCA, DOH, Philhealth, LGUs/ OSCA's, FSCAP's	
Number of Trainer's Training on consumer rights and learning approaches for Senior Citizens conducted	1	1	1	DTI	
Output 8: Compliance on the implementation of SC laws monitored					
1. Implementation of Republic Act 9994 monitored					
Percentage compliance to the RA 9994 provisions by all concerned mandated agencies/entities	90% compliance	90% compliance	100% compliance	NCMB, RCMB/ RIAC	Monitoring reports, accomplishment reports
Number of livelihood training/capacity building for Senior Citizens provided	5 trainings	5 trainings	5 trainings	DOLE, NAPCSCC, DA, DSWD	Accomplishment reports
Number of Wellness Programs and facilities for Senior Citizens provided	One Wellness Program implemented and conducted per city and municipality			DOH, DILG, LGUs	Monitoring reports, accomplishment reports
Number of LGUs, establishments, and facilities compliant to BP 344	60%	80%	90%	DILG, DPWH, LGU	Monitoring reports, accomplishment reports

OUTCOME/ GOAL/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	TARGET YEAR				IMPLEMENTING/ REPORTING AGENCY/ OFFICE	MOVs
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Number of policies issued on mobility and accessibility features	1	1	1	1	LGUs, DOTr, DPWH	
Number of advocacy campaigns conducted	All agencies concerned to conduct at least one advocacy campaign per year				LGUs, DOTr, DPWH	
2. Lobby for the legislation of laws for Senior Citizens						
Amendment of RA 9994 specifically on the social pension		Amendment	Passage	Implementation	CoSS/ DSWD	Amended Law
Passage of Elderly Abuse		Lobby	Lobby	Passage	CoSS/ DSWD	Enacted Law

B. Institutional Arrangements on the PPASC Implementation

National Inter-Agency Committee on the PPASC 2019-2022

The National Inter-Agency Committee on the PPASC 2019-2022 shall ensure the implementation of the Plan. The following are the functions of the National Inter-Agency Committees:

1. Formulate, review and regularly update the four-year National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens.
2. Oversee, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Plan.
3. Conduct quarterly meeting for updating the status of each agencies commitment in the plan.
4. Disseminate information about the Plan in the widest possible manner.
5. Call on any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of NGAs and LGUs to assist and ensure the full implementation of the programs and activities contained in the Plan.

Regional Inter-Agency Committee on PPASC 2019-2022

The Regional Inter-Agency Committees on the PPASC shall be the focal point of the Plan implementation in the regions:

1. Prepare an Annual Regional Plan of Action on PPASC
2. Conduct quarterly meeting to monitor the status of the plan
3. Submit semestral status, issues and concerns on the implementation of the Plan to the DSWD Central Office through the Policy Development and Planning Bureau
4. Call on any regional office, agency or instrumentality of NGAs and LGUs to assist and ensure the full implementation of the programs and activities contained in the Plan

C. Expected Outputs by Implementing Department / Agency

The following are the outputs committed by implementing agencies to the PPASC:

1. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)/Local Government Units (LGUs)

- 100 percent LGUs with established data banking on SC concerns
- One Representative attending Senior Citizens concerns addressed at the LDC
- Membership of 90 percent of SC population (7.2 M) to local civic organizations
- 100 percent of LGUs have organized and functional OSCAs with yearly plans consistent with RA 9994
- 100 percent LGUs (1,634 LGUs) have established OSCAs
- 100 percent of OSCA Heads (1,634 OSCA Heads) qualified as per set qualifications and passed through proper procedure
- 100 percent SCs (8.0 M SCs) issued with OSCA ID
- 100 percent SCs (8.0 M SCs) availed of core social protection programs (social welfare and social safety nets)
- 80 percent of SCs (6.4 M SCs) attending training and fora
- SCs have access to microfinance programs
- One Monitoring Tool formulated for the implementation of the program (health insurance and medical assistance)
- 100percent of all government hospitals have geriatric wards
- Organization of OSCAs
- Programs and services for Senior Citizens
- Budget provisions for SC programs and services
- Compliance to provisions of RA 9994

2. Department of Health (DOH)

- DOH AO #2011-0018/PhilHealth Circular No. 007-2014 – “Bakuna sa Pulmonya”
- Free vaccines against influenza and pneumococcal
- DOH AO #2010-0032 and DOH AO # 2012-0007 – 20 percent discount on drugs and medicines, hospitalization/ medical services
- One Geriatric Curriculum institutionalized (development of Gerontology Course in School)

- Implement Balance Billing for indigent SCs in all government hospitals/health facilities
- One Module formulated on capability-building training in basic geriatrics (includes
- 100 percent of all government hospitals have geriatric wards (includes PCGM)
- One National Health Program for SCs formulated and implemented (includes PCGM, PMA, PNA, UP-NIH, CHED, TESDA, APMC, etc.)
- One completed and approved health care policy for SCs (includes PCGM, PMA, Academe)
- Five responsive Guidelines formulated in relation to RA 9994 (include FDA)
- Execution of the Health and Wellness Program Package for Senior Citizens.

3. Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)

- RA 10645 - Mandatory Philhealth coverage to ALL Senior Citizens
- PhilHealth Circular No. 033-2014 and PhilHealth Circular No. 006-2015 Implementing Guidelines on the mandatory coverage for ALL SCs
- 100 percent government hospitals/health facilities for indigent SCs accredited by Philhealth
- Implement Balance Billing for indigent SCs in all government hospitals/health facilities
- One Monitoring Tool formulated for the implementation of the program (health insurance and medical assistance)

4. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)

- One Comprehensive Research on Senior Citizens (Unified Research on Senior Citizens)

5. Commission on Higher Education (CHED)/Department of Education (DepEd)

- Educational/Alternative Learning System ALS/Technical/ Vocational training opportunities
- Prioritize SCs accessing Adult Learning System (ALS) or similar community-based institutions for education
- Prioritize SCs accessing literacy-cum-livelihood/ entrepreneurial services
- Eighty percent (80percent) of SCs (6.4 M SCs as 2010 census) attending trainings and/or educational opportunities and scholarships
- One Geriatric Curriculum institutionalized (development of Gerontology Course in School)
- One Module formulated (capability-building training in basic geriatrics)
- Include a curriculum on respect for elders.

6. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority ESDA

- Educational/Alternative Learning System (ALS)/Technical/ Vocational training opportunities
- Prioritize SCs accessing Literacy-cum-Livelihood/ entrepreneurial services
- Eighty percent (80 percent) of SCs (out of the 6.4 M SCs as of 2010 census) attending training and fora
- One Module formulated (capability-building training in basic geriatrics)

7. Department of Transportation (DOTr)

- Enforcement of the relevant provisions of the Accessibility Law and Republic Act No. 9994, the Implementing Rules and Regulations and
- Related Administrative Orders and Memorandum Circulars
- Monitoring of Senior-Citizens/persons with disability-friendly public parking places, airports, public utilities and transport systems in compliance with the Accessibility Law

8. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)

- Enforcement of the relevant provisions of the Accessibility Law and Republic Act No. 9994, the Implementing Rules and Regulations and related Administrative Orders and Memorandum Circulars
- Monitoring of Senior-Citizens/persons with disability-friendly government buildings, institutions, public utilities, streets and highways in compliance with the Accessibility Law

9. University of the Philippines-Manila Institute on Aging – National Institutes of Health Manila

- Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment
- Conduct a research on aging

10. National Nutrition Council

- Provision of programs and services to senior citizens on nutrition concerns.
- Advocacy and support to legislations on the nutrition concerns of senior citizens.

12. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

- Provision of social protection programs and services: Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens, Centenarian Gift, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation and other auxiliary service
- Provision of center-based and residential care facilities for Senior Citizens and the necessary social welfare interventions
- Advocacy and support to legislations benefitting the senior citizens' welfare and rights.

13. National Commission of Senior Citizens

- Lead the advocacy on legislations for the welfare and rights of all senior citizens.
- Amendment of RA 9994 or the expanded senior citizens' act and push for the universal social pension
- Passage of the Elderly Abuse Bill
- Formulate, monitor, evaluate and update the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC)
- Develop effective monitoring and reporting system towards an efficient, and consistent implementation of the law on Senior Citizens.
- Conduct of nationwide information, education campaign and other advocacy activities on RA 11350 and other laws related to senior citizens.
- Monitor the conduct of orientation, training and other capability building programs to maximize the contributions and participation of Senior Citizens;

D. Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

Plan

A Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens shall be submitted every 30th of November of the preceding year to the DSWD-Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB) for the preparation of the DSWD-RIAC Plan of Action for Senior Citizens.

Accomplishment Reports

To monitor the implementation of the Plan, an annual accomplishment report on the Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens shall be submitted to the DSWD-PDPB for consolidation and assessment. The annual accomplishment report shall be submitted on the 10th of January of the preceding year. The annual accomplishment reports shall be the basis for the annual assessment of the Plan at the regional and the national levels.

Other concerned implementing agencies and organizations shall also submit their annual report on the plan's implementation to the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB). The NCMB, through the Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB), shall then prepare and submit the yearly accomplishment report to the Office of the President, Congress and the concerned national government agencies and local government units.

Mid-term Review

A mid-term review shall be conducted in the middle of the four-year plan duration to assess the status of the plan's implementation. The results of the assessment shall be used as basis in re-planning or re-targeting to ensure the achievement of the goals of the Plan.

D. Sources and Access to Funds

Under the General Provisions on Section 29 in FY 2013; Section 34 in FY 2014; Section 33 in FY 2015; Section 34 in FY 2016; Section 28 in FY 2017, and Section 31 in FY 2018, quoted similarly through the preceding fiscal years, thus: “Programs and Projects Related to Senior Citizens and Persons with Disability. All agencies of the government shall formulate plans, programs and projects intended to address the concerns of senior citizens and persons with disability in so far as it relates to their mandated functions, and integrate the same in their regular activities. Moreover, all government infrastructures and structural features, designs or facilities that will reasonably enhance the mobility, safety and welfare of persons with disability pursuant to **Batas Pambansa Blg. 344 and RA No. 7277**, as amended.”

A corresponding budget shall be allocated annually for the implementation of the PPASC 2019-2022. An Executive Order to be signed by the Office of the President is highly recommended to ensure that budget allocation for this Plan is integrated in the respective funds of the national agencies. This is similar to Executive Order No. 266, series of 2000 signed by then President Joseph E. Estrada that ensured the allocation of budget for the Plan for Senior Citizens from CY 2000 onwards in the subsequent General Appropriations Acts (GAA). (Please see additional references on Annex G).



Also known as “The Accessibility Law” – An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments and Public utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices Republic Act No. 7277, known as the “Magna Carta for Disabled Persons”

Annexes

Annex A



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL COORDINATING AND MONITORING BOARD
OF RA 9994 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010)
c/o Department of Social Welfare and Development
DSWD Bldg., Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City

Resolution No. 01 Series of 2018

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (PPASC) 2019-2022

WHEREAS, Executive Order (EO) No. 266, series of 2000 known as “Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons (PPAOP) 1999-2004”, being the very first Philippine Plan for Senior Citizens, was signed by President Joseph E. Estrada on July 17, 2000.

WHEREAS, the PPAOP 1999-2004 was succeeded by the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2006-2010, and the subsequent Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2012-2016 has concluded and there is the necessity to formulate the successor PPASC 2019- 2022 under the administration of President Rodrigo Roa-Duterte.

WHEREAS, EO 266 also created the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) on Older Persons that shall be responsible for the preparation and regular updating of the Philippine Plan of Action on Senior Citizens, including the monitoring and evaluation of the said Plan.

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 serves as guide for all government agencies, local government units, civil society organizations and other stakeholders in planning, policy formulation and program development and implementation to promote and protect the rights and welfare of senior citizens towards the achievement of the long-term goals stipulated in *Ambisyon 2040*.

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 focuses on the enhancement of strategies, programs, projects and strengthening of collaboration among various stakeholders towards a more effective and efficient service delivery for the senior citizens in consonance with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022.

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 is also anchored on international and regional commitments and national mandates on the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of senior citizens in cognizance of their vital role in development.

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 adopts the three major areas of concern towards active ageing, namely, (1) senior citizens and development; (2) advancing health and well-being into old age; and (3) ensuring enabling and supporting environments crafted under the Madrid International Plan of Action (MIPAA, 2002).

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 has undergone a series of consultations and validations with government agencies, local government units, civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

WHEREAS, the PPASC 2019-2022 elucidates the strategies and performance measures that are responsive to the dynamic challenges of the rapidly ageing Philippine society and ensuring that the goals on active ageing are achieved.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, the Board approves and adopts the "Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2019-2022" for implementation.

DONE this **6th** of **June** in the year of the Lord, **Two Thousand Eighteen**, in DSWD Central Office, Batasan Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City.



FLORITA RUBIANO-VILLAR

Alternate Chairperson
Undersecretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development



ROOSQUE B. CALACAT

Vice-Chairperson
Assistant Secretary for Local Government
Department of Interior and Local Government



ATTY. WILBERTO E. TOLITOL

Member
State Counsel
Department of Justice



HOMER A. BUNYI

Member
Consumer Protection and Advocacy Bureau
Department of Trade and Industry



SHIRLEY R. VASQUEZ

Member

Consumer Protection and Advocacy Bureau
Department of Trade and Industry



ROSA MINERVA O. VINLUAN, M.D.

Member

Disease Prevention and Control Bureau
Department of Health



ROMEO Q. ALLAM, SR.

Member

National President

Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines (FSCAP)



JORGE L. BANAL, SR.

Member

Alternate National President and NCR President

Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines (FSCAP)



EMILY N. BERIDICO

Member

Executive Director

Coalition of Services of the Elderly (COSE)



FERNANDO P. PIEDAD

Member

President

Alliance of Retired Postal Employees and Senior Citizens (ARPES), Inc.

FORISA P. VEREÑA
Member
Executive Director
St. Vincent Foundation for Children and Aging, Inc.

Sr. Marylou O. Espora, DC

Sr. MARYLOU O. ESPORA, DC
Member
Deputy Administrator
Rosalie Rendu Development Center, Inc.

Catherine Grace M. Lagunday

CATHERINE GRACE M. LAGUNDAY
NCMB Secretariat
Department of Social Welfare and Development

Annex B

International Mandates Related to Ageing and Older Persons

Date	Title	Organization	Description / Pertinent Provisions
1948	Universal Declaration on Human Rights	United Nations	International human rights laws that legally oblige governments to realize the rights of all people, including older persons
	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	United Nations	The United Nations specialized agencies, especially the International Labor Organization, have also given attention to the problem of ageing in their respective fields of competence.
1982	Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing	World Assembly on Ageing	This Plan strengthens the capacities of government and civil society to deal effectively with the ageing of populations and to address the developmental potential and dependency needs of older persons. It promotes regional and international cooperation. It marked for the first time an international consensus agreement on ageing that was reached by all governments. It put forth ageing not just as a problem faced by people who are already old, but as a lifelong process that requires early attention and preparation in social, economic, health and other aspects.
1991	UN Principles on Older Persons	UN General Assembly resolution 46/91	These UN Principles on Older Persons are organized around the following themes: (1) independence, (2) participation, (3) self-fulfillment, (4) dignity and (5) care. These principles reflect the need for striking a balance between integrating older people into society while acknowledging their special needs.
	Proclamation on Ageing	UN General Assembly Resolution 47/5	Declaring the year 1999 as the “International Year of Older Persons”
1994	Cairo Programme of Action	International Conference on	Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development addressing the needs of children,

Date	Title	Organization	Description/ Pertinent Provisions
		Resolution 47/5	
1994	Cairo Programme of Action	International Conference on Population and Development	Promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development addressing the needs of children, adolescents and youth, older persons , unemployed persons, etc.
1995	Copenhagen Programme of Action	World Summit for Social Development	Framework for action includes “to improve the possibility of older persons achieving a better life”
1997	Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region	Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development	Calls for change in social attitude towards ageing and older persons and in the way in which societies organize
1998	Macau Declaration and Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and Pacific	Regional Meeting on a Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific	This draws on the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Declaration addresses important issues particularly on the seven major areas of concern relating to ageing and older persons: (a) the social position of older persons; (b) older persons and the family; (c) health and nutrition; (d) housing, transportation and the built environment; (e) older persons and the market; (f) income security, maintenance and employment; and (g) social services and the community. It provides a regional platform for members in the region to cooperate and share their experiences concerning policies and programs to meet the challenges of ageing. It contains concise recommendations with specific guidelines.
2002	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing	Second World Assembly on Ageing	The MIPAA is an international agreement endorsed by the UN General Assembly recognizing the potential of older people to contribute to development of their societies. With the call, “ <i>Building a Society for All Ages</i> ” it sets out priority areas and action points towards the goal of ensuring that societies and individuals live with security and dignity while maintaining their full participation and human rights. It sets policy direction in three major areas: (a) ageing and development; (b) health and well-being into old age; and (c) enabling and supportive environments for ageing. The plan aims to allow policy makers to

Date	Title	Organization	Description/ Pertinent Provisions
			focus on the key issues of ageing. It calls for changes in attitudes, policies and practices, in order to include ageing in global development agendas, to see development as a right of the elderly and to see an end to age discrimination.
2002	Shanghai Implementation Strategy	Asia-Pacific Seminar on Regional Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing	This strategy ensures that the goals of active ageing are achieved through guidelines on the implementation of commitments on ageing made under the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002 and the Macau Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and Pacific 1999. The recommended major areas for action are: (a) older persons and development; (b) advancing health and well-being into old age; (c) ensuring enabling and supportive environments; and (d) implementation and follow-up. In each area, key action points are identified for national and regional action which takes into consideration the results of the 2002 survey on ageing and national circumstances.
2012	“Recommendation Concerning National Floors on Social Protection”	International Labor Conference	Provides guidance to members on the need to “(a) establish and maintain, as applicable, social-protection floors as a fundamental element of their national social-security systems; and (b) implement social-protection floors within strategies for the extension of social security that progressively ensure higher levels of social security to as many people as possible,” including <u>basic income security, at least at a nationally defined minimum level, for older persons.</u> ” (underscoring supplied)
2015	Sustainable Development Goals	United Nations	The 2030 Agenda’ transformational vision and the pledge to “leave no one behind” means that development agendas must include all persons, of all ages. Implementation of all sustainable development goals must be based on equality, social justice and human dignity across the life course and recognize that older persons have an equal right to development.
2016	Kuala Lumpur Declaration On Ageing: Empowering Older Persons In ASEAN	ASEAN	This Declaration defined concrete actions towards empowerment of older persons--shared responsibility approach in preparation for healthy, active and productive ageing; intergenerational solidarity towards a society for all ages by raising public awareness on the rights, issues and challenges of old age and ageing; rights-based/needs-based and life-cycle

Date	Title	Organization	Description/ Pertinent Provisions
			<p>approach and eliminate all forms of maltreatment on the basis of old age and gender; mainstreaming population ageing issues into public policies and national development plans, and programmes; development of human capital and expertise in gerontology, geriatrics and other related professional and para-professional manpower; development of reliable information, evidence-based and gender-disaggregated data on ageing, strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders, for better coordination and effectiveness in the delivery of quality services for older persons at local, national and regional levels; development of older people's associations or other forms of networking; age-friendly communities/cities in the region; and networking and partnerships within and among ASEAN Member States as well as with Dialogue Partners and Development Partners in supporting and providing adequate resources and effective implementation of the commitments reflected in this Declaration</p>
2016	Vientiane ASEAN Plus Three Statement on Active Ageing	ASEAN Plus Three	<p>Promotes greater inclusion for active aging in national policy making and action plans, including active employment policies, social protection, welfare and healthcare services, as well as mainstreaming those policies and action plans across government sectors, adapted to national priorities</p>
2018	Third Review and Appraisal of Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA)	UN Social Development Commission	<p>Calls for active inclusion of older persons in the implementation and attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals</p>

Annex C

National Laws

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
1987	Philippine Constitution	<p>Article II, Section IX (Declaration of Principles and State Policies) Provides that “The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full development, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life.”</p> <p>Article XIII, Section II (Health)</p>
		<p>Provides that “The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women and children.”</p> <p>Article XV, Section IV (The Family) States that “It is the duty of the family to take care of its older person members while the State may design program of social security for them.”</p>
1982	Republic Act No. 344 or <i>the Accessibility Law of 1982</i>	Provides for the minimum requirements and standards to make buildings, facilities, and utilities for public use accessible to persons with disability, including older persons who are confined to wheelchairs and those who have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs, among others.
1983	Batas Pambansa Blg. 344- “An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices”	<p>Provides for the minimum requirements and standards to make building, facilities and utilities for public use accessible to disabled persons including older persons who are confined to wheelchairs and those who have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs.</p> <p>The build environment and transportation shall be designed so that it shall be accessible and shall ensure safety to disabled people including older persons</p>
1991	Republic Act No. 7160 Local Government Code	<p>This Code establishes the system and defines powers of provincial, city, municipal and barangay governments in the Philippines. It provides for a more responsive local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization whereby Local Government Units are delegated more powers, authority, responsibilities and resources.</p> <p>Section 17, Basic Services and Facilities which mandates cities and municipalities to provide social welfare services which include programs and projects on welfare of the elderly</p> <p>Article III - Ensure the efficient and effective delivery of the basic services and facilities</p> <p>2. Establish a council for the elderly which shall</p> <p>2.1. Formulate policies and adopt measures mutually beneficial to the elderly and to the community;</p> <p>2.2 Provide incentives for non-governmental agencies and entities;</p>

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
1987	Philippine Constitution	<p>Article II, Section IX (Declaration of Principles and State Policies) Provides that “The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full development, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life.”</p> <p>Article XIII, Section II (Health)</p>
		<p>Provides that “The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women and children.”</p> <p>Article XV, Section IV (The Family) States that “It is the duty of the family to take care of its older person members while the State may design program of social security for them.”</p>
1982	Republic Act No. 344 or <i>the Accessibility Law of 1982</i>	Provides for the minimum requirements and standards to make buildings, facilities, and utilities for public use accessible to persons with disability, including older persons who are confined to wheelchairs and those who have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs, among others.
1983	Batas Pambansa Blg. 344- “An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices”	<p>Provides for the minimum requirements and standards to make building, facilities and utilities for public use accessible to disabled persons including older persons who are confined to wheelchairs and those who have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs.</p> <p>The build environment and transportation shall be designed so that it shall be accessible and shall ensure safety to disabled people including older persons</p>
1991	Republic Act No. 7160 Local Government Code	<p>This Code establishes the system and defines powers of provincial, city, municipal and barangay governments in the Philippines. It provides for a more responsive local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization whereby Local Government Units are delegated more powers, authority, responsibilities and resources.</p> <p>Section 17, Basic Services and Facilities which mandates cities and municipalities to provide social welfare services which include programs and projects on welfare of the elderly</p> <p>Article III - Ensure the efficient and effective delivery of the basic services and facilities</p> <p>2. Establish a council for the elderly which shall</p> <p>2.1. Formulate policies and adopt measures mutually beneficial to the elderly and to the community;</p> <p>2.2 Provide incentives for non-governmental agencies and entities;</p>

Date	Number and Title	Description/ Pertinent Provisions
		2.3 Subject to the availability of funds, appropriate funds to support programs and projects for the benefit of the elderly
1991	Republic Act No. 7432-- “An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special privileges and for Other Purposes”	Recognizes the contribution of older citizens as active participants in nation-building. Identified services that senior citizens can render to the community such as tutorial and consultancy services, actual teaching and demonstration of hobbies and income generating skills, and lectures on specialized fields. Mobilizes families and communities they live with to reaffirm valued Filipino tradition of caring for the elderly. Made mandatory the provision of the 20percent discount from all establishments, restaurants, and recreation centers and purchase of medicines anywhere in the country. Exempted senior citizens from payment of individual income taxes. Individual taxpayers caring for them are given privileges granted by the National Internal Revenue Code. Installed the organization of OSCA
1994	Republic Act No. 7876-- “An Act Establishing a Senior Citizens Center in All Cities and Municipalities of the Philippines, and Appropriating Funds Therefore”	Enacted in response to the declared policy of the State to provide adequate social services for senior citizens and an improved quality of life for all. Mandated the establishment of a Senior Citizens Center in all cities and municipalities under the supervision of the DSWD in coordination with the LGUs to respond to Older Persons’ socialization and interaction needs as well as to serve as a venue for the conduct of other meaningful activities. The DSWD in coordination with the LGUs, the DOH and other government agencies, the Federation of Senior Citizens’ Associations of the Philippines [FSCAP] and other NGOs shall provide the necessary services to include – social and recreational activities, health and personal care services, spiritual services, livelihood services and volunteer resource services.
1997	Republic Act No. 8425-- “An Act Institutionalizing the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Program, Crafting for the Purpose the National Anti-Poverty Commission, Defining its Powers and	Institutionalized and enhanced the Social Reform Agenda which embodies the result of consultations and summits on poverty alleviation Adopted an area-based grouping and focused intervention on poverty alleviation wherein every Filipino Family shall be empowered to meets its minimum basic needs of health, food and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, income security, shelter and decent housing, peace and order, education and

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
	Functions and for Other Purposes”	functional literacy, participation in governance and family care and psychosocial integrity. Social reform shall address the fight against poverty through a multi-dimensional and cross sectoral approach which recognizes and respects the core values, cultural integrity, and spiritual diversity of target sectors and communities. Senior Citizens as one of the basic sectors is represented in the NAPC.
2004	Republic Act No. 9257-- “An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act 7432, otherwise known as “An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes.”	<p>RA 9257 gave full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation in society. The law stipulated that privileges are for the exclusive use or enjoyment of senior citizens. It expanded the coverage of the benefits and privileges due to the senior citizens to include the mandatory 20percent discount and the provision of Express Lanes for senior citizens in all establishments, and 20percent discount on professional fees of attending doctors. As such, it recognized the importance of partnership with the private sector in the improvement of the welfare of senior citizens. It also expanded government assistance to Senior Citizens – employment, education, health, social services, housing and access to public transport.</p> <p>RA 9257 installed due process in the organization of OSCA and selection of OSCA head. As well, the law established monitoring and coordinating mechanism chaired by DSWD. The National Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) monitors the implementation of R.A. 9257. Chaired by DSWD, the NCMB is composed of other government agencies and civil society. Part of the tasks of the NCMB is to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders and develop an effective monitoring and reporting system towards an efficient, consistent and uniform implementation of the law. A regional Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board with the same membership and similar functions with the National Board is also established in all regions.</p>
2004	Republic Act No. 9257— “An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens, Amending for the Purpose Republic	<p>RA 9257 gave full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation in society. The law stipulated that privileges are for the exclusive use or enjoyment of senior citizens. It expanded the coverage of the benefits and privileges due to the senior citizens to include the mandatory 20percent discount and the provision of Express Lanes for senior</p>

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
	Act 7432, otherwise known as “An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes.”	<p>citizens in all establishments, and 20percent discount on professional fees of attending doctors. As such, it recognized the importance of partnership with the private sector in the improvement of the welfare of senior citizens. It also expanded government assistance to Senior Citizens – employment, education, health, social services, housing and access to public transport.</p> <p>RA 9257 installed due process in the organization of OSCA and selection of OSCA head. As well, the law established monitoring and coordinating mechanism chaired by DSWD. The National Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) monitors the implementation of R.A. 9257. Chaired by DSWD, the NCMB is composed of other government agencies and civil society. Part of the tasks of the NCMB is to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders and develop an effective monitoring and reporting system towards an efficient, consistent and uniform implementation of the law. A regional Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board with the same membership and similar functions with the National Board is also established in all regions.</p>
2010	Republic Act No. 9994— “An Act granting additional benefits and privileges to Senior Citizens, further amending RA No. 7432, otherwise known as 'An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for other purposes". Also known as the Expanded Senior's Citizens Act of 2010.	<p>RA 9994 is the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010. It amended RA 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003, which also amended RA 7432, the original Senior Citizens Act of 1993. RA 9994 is a social welfare legislation intended to benefit our Filipino elderly and provide them additional privileges.</p> <p>All Filipino residents who are 60 years old and above are entitled to the benefits and privileges granted RA 9994. It may cover elderly “dual citizens” who can prove Filipino citizenship and at least six (6) months residency in the Philippines. Senior citizens are entitled to discount privileges, free services, exemptions, incentives, government financial assistance, and priority in express lanes.</p> <p>Senior Citizens are entitled to 20percent discount on the purchase of certain goods and services, special 5percent discount on prime commodities and basic necessities, 5percent utility discount on electric and water consumption, and 50percent discount on electric, water and telephone consumption of senior citizens centers and residential or group homes.</p> <p>A senior citizen, or a duly authorized representative, must present an ORIGINAL AND VALID senior citizens</p>

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
		<p>identification card issued by the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) in the city or municipality where he/she resides, with the necessary purchase booklet for medicines, or the purchase booklet for basic necessities/prime commodities, when applicable.</p> <p>There are two (2) new provisions under RA 9994 that will directly benefit senior citizens: a) Monthly Social Pension of P500 to be given to indigent senior citizens; and b) Death Benefit Assistance of P2,000 to be given to the nearest surviving relative who cared for the deceased senior citizen until his/her death.</p>
2014	<p>Republic Act No. 10645 An Act Providing For The Mandatory Philhealth Coverage For All Senior Citizens, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 7432, As Amended By Republic Act No. 9994, Otherwise Known As The "Expanded Senior Citizens Act Of 2010"</p>	<p>"All senior citizens shall be covered by the national health insurance program of PhilHealth. Funds necessary to ensure the enrollment of all senior citizens not currently covered by any existing category shall be sourced from the National Health Insurance Fund of PhilHealth from proceeds of Republic Act No. 10351, in accordance with the pertinent laws and regulations.</p>
2016	<p>Republic Act No. 10868 "An Act Honoring and Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Filipino Centenarians, and for Other Purposes." Or Centenarians Act of 2016</p>	<p>All Filipinos who reach the age of one hundred (100) years old, whether residing in the Philippines or abroad, shall be honored with:</p> <p>(a) A Letter of Felicitation from the President of the Philippines congratulating the celebrant for his or her longevity; and</p> <p>(b) A Centenarian Gift in the amount of one hundred thousand pesos (P100,000.00).</p>
2016	<p>Republic Act No. 10911 "An Act Prohibiting Discrimination Against Any Individual in Employment on Account of Age and Providing Penalties Therefor" also known as "Anti-Age Discrimination in Employment Act"</p>	<p>The State shall promote equal opportunities in employment for everyone. To this end, it shall be the policy of the State to:</p> <p>(a) Promote employment of individuals on the basis of their abilities, knowledge, skills and qualifications rather than their age.</p> <p>(b) Prohibit arbitrary age limitations in employment.</p> <p>(c) Promote the right of all employees and workers, regardless of age, to be treated equally in terms of compensation, benefits, promotion, training and other employment opportunities.</p>

Annex D

H. No. 8837
S. No. 2159

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila
Seventeenth Congress
Third Regular Session



Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, two thousand eighteen.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11350]

AN ACT CREATING THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF SENIOR CITIZENS, PROVIDING FOR ITS FUNCTIONS, ABOLISHING THE NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL AND MONITORING BOARD, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7432, AS AMENDED, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “National Commission of Senior Citizens Act”.

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to adopt measures whereby our senior citizens are assisted and appreciated by the community as a whole, provide services and activities beneficial to senior citizens, their families and the

communities they serve, and establish community-based health and rehabilitation, educational, and socioeconomic programs for all senior citizens.

Consistent with this policy, the State shall promote the advocacy of and collaboration between different stakeholders and senior citizens to ensure the effective implementation of various programs and services, particularly on the development of senior citizens and advancing their health and well-being, and ensuring a supportive and enabling environment for the elderly.

SEC. 3. Creation of the National Commission of Senior Citizens. – There is hereby created the National Commission of Senior Citizens, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, and which shall be under the Office of the President. The Commission shall establish its principal office in the National Capital Region and it may set up field offices in coordination with appropriate government agencies.

SEC. 4. Composition. – The Commission shall be composed of a Chairperson and six (6) Commissioners and shall act as a collegial body. The Chairperson shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Commission. The six (6) Commissioners shall represent different geographical regions of the Philippines and shall hold office in their respective regions: *Provided*, That the full Commission shall meet at least once every month.

SEC. 5. Term of Office. – The Chairperson and Commissioners shall have a term of office of six (6) years, without prejudice to reappointment by the President. Of those first appointed, the Chairperson and two (2) Commissioners shall hold office for six (6) years, two (2) Commissioners shall hold office for four (4) years, and two (2) Commissioners shall hold office for two (2) years. Appointment to any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

SEC. 6. Qualifications. – The members of the Commission must be citizens and residents of the Philippines; at least sixty (60) years old at the time of their appointment; of good moral character; *bona fide* members of senior citizens associations; holders of a college degree or have relevant experience in the affairs of senior citizens; of good health and sound mind; have not been

convicted by a final judgment of a crime involving moral turpitude; and recommended by a general assembly of senior citizens organizations: *Provided, That* at least two (2) Commissioners shall be women.

SEC. 7. *Functions.* – The Commission shall:

(a) Ensure the full implementation of laws, policies, and programs of the government pertaining to senior citizens; review and conduct studies on the same; and recommend appropriate actions thereon to Congress and the President;

(b) Formulate policies for the promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of senior citizens;

(c) Conduct information, education, and communication campaigns to raise awareness on the rights of senior citizens;

(d) Establish and maintain cooperation and consultations with local government units and national government agencies on all matters pertaining to the general welfare of senior citizens;

(e) Represent the Philippines in international functions, fora, or conferences on senior citizens and establish and maintain linkages with the international senior citizen or senior citizen-serving institutions or organizations and counterpart government agencies of other states;

(f) Constitute and convene when necessary, an advisory body to be composed of such representatives from the government, nongovernment organizations, civil society, and the private sector, as the Commission may deem appropriate, to assist in the performance of its functions;

(g) Develop appropriate mechanisms and procedures for the selection and nomination of the members of the Commission for appointment by the President; and

(h) Perform such other actions and functions for the promotion of the welfare of senior citizens, as may be directed by the President.

SEC. 8. *Organizational Structure.* – Subject to the approval of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), the Commission shall determine its organizational structure and staffing pattern, create offices, divisions, or units as it may deem necessary, and appoint its officers and employees in accordance with civil service laws, rules and regulations. The remuneration structure for the positions in the staffing pattern shall strictly conform to Republic Act No. 6758, otherwise known as the “Compensation and Position Classification Act of 1989”.

SEC. 9. *Executive Director.* – The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director who shall be responsible for implementing the policies, rules, regulations and directives of the Commission; the management of the Commission’s daily operations; and for coordinating and supervising the activities of the different offices, divisions, and units of the Commission.

The Executive Director shall be a Career Executive Service Officer and shall have at least five (5) years of relevant experience in any of the following fields: law; economics; commerce; management; social services; or finance.

SEC. 10. *Abolition of the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board.* – The National Coordinating and Monitoring Board created by virtue of Republic Act No. 9994, otherwise known as the “Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010”, is hereby abolished.

SEC. 11. *Transfer of Functions from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to the National Commission of Senior Citizens (NCSC).* – All functions, programs, projects and activities which are being undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) for the formulation, implementation, and coordination of social welfare and development (SWD) policies and programs for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged senior citizens shall be transferred to the National Commission of Senior Citizens (NCSC).

SEC. 12. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary to fund the implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

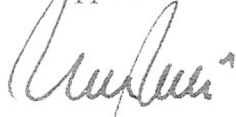
SEC. 13. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Commission, after due consultation with the DBM, DSWD, Department of the Interior and Local Government, League of Cities of the Philippines, League of Municipalities of the Philippines, and other stakeholders, shall promulgate the rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act, within one hundred eighty (180) days from its effectivity.

SEC. 14. *Separability Clause.* – If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is held unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 15. *Repealing Clause.* – Section 11 of Republic Act No. 7432, as amended by Republic Act No. 9257 and further amended by Republic Act No. 9994, is hereby repealed. All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 16. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,




VICENTE C. SOTTO III
President of the Senate



GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO
*Speaker of the House
of Representatives*

This Act was passed by the House of Representatives as House Bill No. 8837 on January 29, 2019 and adopted by the Senate of the Philippines as an amendment to Senate Bill No. 2159 on May 20, 2019.


MYRA MARIE D. VILLARICA
Secretary of the Senate


DANTE ROBERTO P. MALING
*Acting Secretary General
House of Representatives*

Approved: JUL 25 2019


RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
President of the Philippines



O



Annex E

The General Appropriations Act and Other Issuances on Funding

Date	Number and Title	Description / Pertinent Provisions
2003	Joint DBM-DSWD Circular No. 2003-01	Implementing Guidelines for Section 29 of the General Appropriations Act for FY 2003 Entitled "Setting Aside One Percent of Government Agency Budget for Programs/ Projects Related to Senior Citizens and The Disabled"
2006	Republic Act No. 9336)-- General Appropriations Act FY 2006	Section 32. One Percent Allocation of Agency Budget to Programs and Services for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities.
2012	Republic Act No. 10155-- The General Appropriations Act FY 2012	Section 29. One Percent Allocation of Agency Budget to Programs and Services for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities.
2015	General Appropriations Act FY 2015	Section 33.
2017	General Appropriations Act FY 2017	Section 29. Mandating all agencies of the government in formulating plans, programs and projects intended to address the concerns of senior citizens and differently-abled person, in so far as it relates to their mandated functions, and integrate the same in their regular activities

Annex F

Presidential Proclamations and Issuances

F.1 Presidential Proclamation No. 470, series of 1994

“Declaring the 1st week of October every year as Elderly Filipino Week” which is celebrated in recognition of the valuable contribution of older persons in nation building Republic Act No. 7277, known as the “Magna Carta for Disabled Persons”

F.2 Presidential Proclamation No. 1048, series of 1999

“Declaring a Nationwide Observance in the Philippines of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999” which recognizes the complexity of ageing of the world’s population and the need to have a common basis and frame of reference for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons including the contribution that older persons could make to society.

F.3 Executive Order No. 266, series of 2000

“Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons” issued on July 17, 2000 which approves and adopts the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons, 1999-2004 as the country’s blueprint to institute appropriate policies, strategies, programs and projects for older persons. It also created the inter-agency committee on older persons that shall be responsible for regularly updating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the Plan for Older Persons

F.4 Executive Order No. 105, series of 2003

“Approving and Directing the Implementation of the Program Provision of Group Home/Foster Home for Neglected, Abandoned, Abused, Detached and Poor Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities” which was developed in 2003. Its main feature is the housing program that will address the housing requirements of neglected, abandoned, abused and unattached older persons and promote community-based program for older persons. This will encourage businesses to align their corporate social responsibility towards provision of the necessary infrastructure for poor older

Annex G

List of Administrative Orders, Memorandum Circulars and Other Issuances (2012 - 2018)

Agency	Guidelines	Year	Title
National Coordinating and Monitoring Board	NCMB Resolution No. 1- 2013, Series of 2013	2013	Clarifying the use of senior citizens identification documents in the availment of benefits and privileges under Republic Act No. 9994
Department of Trade and Industry- Department of Agriculture- Department of Energy	Joint DTI-DA-DOE Administrative Order No. 17 – 02 Series of 2017	2017	AMENDMENTS TO JOINT DTI-DA ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (JAO) NO. 10-02, SERIES OF 2010 entitled "Grant of Special Discounts to Senior Citizens on the Purchase of Basic Necessities and Prime Commodities" and Joint DTI-DA ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (JAO) NO. 12-02, SERIES OF 2012 entitled "Granting Special Discounts to Senior Citizens on Purchase of Basic Necessities and Prime Commodities," Issued February 17, 2017
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 4, Series of 2017	2017	Guidelines on the Implementation of Republic Act 10868 "An Act Honoring and Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Filipino Centenarians, and for Other Purposes." Also known as "Centenarians Act of 2016 ". Issued February 15, 2017.
Department of Health	DOH Administrative Order No. 0001, Series of 2017	2017	Policy Guidelines on the Standards of Care for Older Persons in All healthcare Settings (dated January 30, 2017)
	DOH Administrative Order No. 2012-0007	2012	Guidelines on the Grant of 20percent Discount to Senior Citizens on Health-Related Goods and Services and for Other Purposes
	DOH Administrative Order No. 2012-0007	2011	Implementing Guidelines on Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunization for Indigent Senior Citizens
Department of Labor and Employment	DOLE Department Order No. 170, Series of 2017	2017	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10911 otherwise Known as the "Anti- Age Discrimination in Employment Act," dated February 2, 2017.
Department of the Interior and Local Government	DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2017-18	2017	Reiterating DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2005- 63, dated June 28, 2005 entitled, "Office for Senior Citizens Affairs" dated February 2, 2017
	DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2016-160	2016	Policies and Guidelines on the Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 10868, otherwise known as the "Centenarians Act of 2016" dated Nov. 3, 2016. Of their respective budget pursuant to DBM-DSWD Circular No. 2003-01.
	DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2014-59	2014	Encourages the Local Chief Executives (LCE) the institutionalization and strict

Agency	Guidelines	Year	Title
			implementation of GAA provisions on the allocation of agency budget for programs, projects, activities and services for senior citizens. Specifically, the memo encourages LCEs to: 1. Establish a city and municipal council for the elderly and PWDs; 2. Allocate 1percent
Philhealth	Philhealth Circular No. 6, Series of 2015	2015	Implementing Guidelines for the Mandatory Phi!Health Coverage of Senior Citizens pursuant to Republic Act No. 10645 (Revision 1)
	Philhealth Circular No. 33, Series of 2014	2014	Implementing Guidelines for the Mandatocy PhilHealth Coverage of Senior Citizens pursuant to Republic Act No. 10645
Civil Aeronautics Board	Civil Aeronautics Board Resolution No. 41 (BM04A-07-13-2017)	2017	Re: Guidelines Requiring Domestic Airlines to Apply Senior Citizens Discount and Persons with Disabilities Discount on Air Transportation Tickets Purchased Online. Adapted 13 July 2017

