



**Journal
of the
House of Representatives**

**SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS
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**JOURNAL NO. 46
Monday, November 21, 2016**

Prepared by the
JOURNAL SERVICE
Plenary Affairs Bureau

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CALL TO ORDER

At 4:00 p.m., Deputy Speaker Raneo “Ranie” E. Abu called the session to order.

NATIONAL ANTHEM AND PRAYER

Pursuant to Section 73, Rule XI of the amended Provisional Rules of the House, the Don Bosco School Manila Chorale led the singing of the National Anthem, and thereafter Representative Juliet Marie D. Ferrer delivered the invocation.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIR

The Chair thanked the Don Bosco School Manila Chorale for their singing of the National Anthem.

**DEFERMENT OF THE ROLL CALL
AND THE APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL**

On successive motions of Rep. Juan Pablo “Rimpy” P. Bondoc, there being no objection, the Body deferred the calling of the Roll and the approval of the Journal of the previous session.

REFERENCE OF BUSINESS

On further motion of Rep. Bondoc, there being no objection, the Body proceeded to the Reference of Business.

Upon direction of the Chair, the Secretary General read on First Reading the titles of the following Bills and Resolutions, including the Communication, Subpoena Duces Tecum, and Committee Reports which were referred to the appropriate Committees as hereunder indicated:

BILLS ON FIRST READING

House Bill No. 4353, entitled:

“AN ACT INCREASING THE ALLOTMENT OF THE REGULAR LOAN PORTFOLIO OF THE LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES (LBP) FOR FINANCING AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS IN PURSUANT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF R.A. NO. 10000, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS 'THE AGRI-

AGRA REFORM CREDIT ACT OF 2009', AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Romero

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4354, entitled:

“AN ACT PROMOTING THE USE OF URBAN FARMING IN THE METROPOLITAN REGIONS TO ADDRESS FOOD SECURITY CONCERNS, ESTABLISHING ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY FUNCTIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Romero

TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD SECURITY

House Bill No. 4355, entitled:

“AN ACT STRENGTHENING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT FUND (ACEF), EXTENDING ITS LOAN CAPABILITIES AND FUNCTIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Romero

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4356, entitled:

“AN ACT CREATING A SERVICE CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, IMPROVING THEIR SOCIAL WELL-BEING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Romero

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4357, entitled:

“AN ACT CREATING THE PHILIPPINE SOY-BEAN AUTHORITY TO PROMOTE THE CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOYBEAN (GLYCINE MAX) AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTS, PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Romero

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4358, entitled:

“AN ACT CREATING A STREAMLINED NATIONAL IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Pimentel

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4359, entitled:

“AN ACT CREATING THE LAGUNA LAKE CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (LLCA), THEREBY REPEALING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 4850, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE LAGUNA LAKE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ACT OF 1966, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Villarín

TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES AND PRIVATIZATION

House Bill No. 4360, entitled:

“AN ACT INSTITUTING THE MAGNA CARTA OF FILIPINO SEAFARERS”

By Representative Villarín

TO THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS WORKERS AFFAIRS

House Bill No. 4361, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY ESTABLISHING FOR THE PURPOSE A FOOD SECURITY AUTHORITY AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR”

By Representative Espino

TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD SECURITY

House Bill No. 4362, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING INCENTIVES FOR NEW GRADUATES OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS OFFERING TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL COURSES, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'BILL OF RIGHTS FOR NEW GRADUATES' ”

By Representative Vargas

TO THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

House Bill No. 4363, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FINANCIAL LITERACY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS FOR WORKERS”

By Representative Vargas

TO THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

House Bill No. 4364, entitled:

“AN ACT REQUIRING THE USE OF FILIPINO SIGN LANGUAGE INSETS FOR LOCAL NEWS PROGRAMS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE SECTION 22 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7277, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'MAGNA CARTA FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)’”

By Representative Vargas

TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

House Bill No. 4365, entitled:

“AN ACT TO PROTECT FILIPINO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN FROM MALNUTRITION BY ESTABLISHING A MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CARE PROGRAM AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE”

By Representative Zarate

TO THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

House Bill No. 4366, entitled:

“AN ACT INSTITUTIONALIZING THE BALIK SCIENTIST PROGRAM APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Salceda

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

House Bill No. 4367, entitled:

“AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PHILIPPINE SPACE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION POLICY AND CREATING THE PHILIPPINE SPACE AGENCY (PSA) AND DEFINE THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES”

By Representative Salceda

TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

House Bill No. 4368, entitled:

“AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL MEASUREMENT INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM (NMIS) AMENDING RA 9236 ALSO KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL METROLOGY ACT OF 2003 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Salceda

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

House Bill No. 4369, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR REGULATION, CREATING FOR THE PURPOSE, THE PHILIPPINE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR”

By Representative Salceda

TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

House Bill No. 4370, entitled:

“AN ACT REQUIRING ALL COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO PRINT RECEIPTS BEING ISSUED BY THEM ON A NON-THERMAL PAPER OR ANY KIND OF PAPER WHICH ENSURES THAT THE PRINTINGS THEREON CANNOT BE EASILY ERASED OR OBSCURED BY SIMPLE SCRATCHES AND CRUMPLES, AND CAN WITHSTAND REASONABLE HEAT, THEREBY REDUCING THE POSSIBILITY OF RECEIPT SPOILAGE”

By Representative Olivarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND INDUSTRY

House Bill No. 4371, entitled:

“AN ACT ALLOWING THE USE OF CREDIT CARDS OR DEBIT CARDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF TAXES IN THE PHILIPPINES”

By Representative Olivarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

House Bill No. 4372, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE MANDATORY PHILHEALTH COVERAGE FOR MILITARY VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6948, AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7696, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS 'AN ACT STANDARDIZING AND UPGRADING

THE BENEFITS FOR MILITARY VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS”

By Representative Olivarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

House Bill No. 4373, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR TAX RELIEF DURING TIMES OF CALAMITY”

By Representative Macapagal-Arroyo

TO THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICES

House Bill No. 4374, entitled:

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT BY PROHIBITING THE DUMPING OF SEWAGE SLUDGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE INTO THE SEA”

By Representative Macapagal-Arroyo

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY

House Bill No. 4375, entitled:

“AN ACT AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9147, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT', INCREASING THEIR PENALTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representative Lee

TO THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

House Bill No. 4376, entitled:

“AN ACT PROMOTING THE SCIENTIFIC PROPAGATION, PROCESSING, UTILIZATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE NATIVE ANIMALS, HEREBY CREATING THE PHILIPPINE NATIVE ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER”

By Representative Lee

TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

House Bill No. 4377, entitled:

“AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR ANIMAL CRUELTY, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8485 ENTITLED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'ANIMAL WELFARE ACT OF 1998', AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representatives Escudero and Bravo (M.)

TO THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LAWS

House Bill No. 4378, entitled:

“AN ACT ESTABLISHING DRUG REHABILITATION CENTERS IN EVERY PROVINCE AND CITY IN THE COUNTRY, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES”

By Representatives Escudero and Bravo (M.)

TO THE COMMITTEE ON DANGEROUS DRUGS

RESOLUTIONS

House Resolution No. 543, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE DEEPEST SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE FOR THE DEMISE OF BASILAN LONE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE JUM AKBAR”

By Representative Turabin-Hataman

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 544, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSING PROFOUND CONDOLENCES ON THE DEMISE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF BASILAN, HON. JUM JAINUDIN AKBAR”

By Representative Lee

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 545, entitled:

“RESOLUTION STRONGLY CONDEMNING AND CALLING FOR AN URGENT INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, INTO THE THREATS, HARASSMENT, VILIFICATION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF THE CLANS LUMAD SCHOOL DIYA MENUWA IN PALIMBANG, SULTAN KUDARAT, AND THEIR COMMUNITY LEADERS BY THE POLICE, MILITARY, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT”

By Representatives Tinio, Castro (F.L.), De Jesus, Zarate, Brosas, Casilao and Elago

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 546, entitled:

“RESOLUTION CALLING FOR AN INVESTIGATION IN AID OF LEGISLATION BY THE APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO PROBE INTO PROLIFERATION OF ILLEGAL GAMBLING”

By Representative Suarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 547, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION URGING THE COMMITTEE ON ECOLOGY TO CONDUCT AN INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RA 9003, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE 'ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2000”

By Representatives Batocabe, Garbin and Co

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 548, entitled:

“RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE PROFOUND SYMPATHY AND SINCERE CONDOLENCES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JUM AKBAR, ELECTED

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LONE DISTRICT OF BASILAN AND FORMER GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BASILAN (2007-2016)”

By Representative Villafuerte

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 549, entitled:

“RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE COMMITTEE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE IMPLEMENTATION, PARTICULARLY REPORTS OF IRREGULARITIES AND ABUSE, OF THE EMERGENCY SHELTER ASSISTANCE (ESA) PROGRAM BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD), WITH CLOSE TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FAMILIES VICTIMIZED BY SUPERTYPHOON YOLANDA REMAINING DEPRIVED OF ESA, DESPITE BUDGET FOR THE SAME NEARING DEPLETION, WITH THE END IN VIEW OF IMMEDIATELY EASING IMPOVERISHED CONDITIONS OF DISASTER SURVIVORS”

By Representative Zarate

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 550, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSING PROFOUND CONDOLENCES ON THE DEMISE OF ONE OF THE PHILIPPINE’S RECOGNIZABLE AND RESPECTED SPORTS MEDIA PERSONALITIES, MR. RONNIE NATHANIELSZ”

By Representative Olivarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

House Resolution No. 551, entitled:

“A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EXPRESSING PROFOUND

CONDOLENCES TO HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVE JUM JAINUDIN AKBAR OF BASILAN”

By Representative Olivarez

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

ADDITIONAL COAUTHORS

With the permission of the Body, the following Members were made coauthors of the Bills and Resolution hereunder indicated:

Rep. Marisol C. Panotes for House Bills No. 88, 89 and 90;

Rep. Carmelo "Jon" B. Lazatin II for House Bills No. 2335, 2378, 2949, 3191 and 3708;

Rep. Micaela S. Violago for House Bill No. 3543;

Rep. Manuel Monsour T. Del Rosario III for House Bills No. 3955 and 3976;

Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier for House Bill No. 3955;

Rep. John Marvin “Yul Servo” C. Nieto for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829 and 4174;

Rep. Jesus Nonato Sacdalan for House Bills No. 516 and 4174;

Rep. Frederick W. Siao for House Bill No. 334;

Rep. Marlyn L. Primicias-Agabas for House Bills No. 3826 and 4340;

Rep. Arlene B. Arcillas for House Bills No. 1858 and 2286;

Reps. Wilter "Sharky" Wee Palma II, Allen Jesse C. Mangaoang and Ma. Lourdes R. Aggabao for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Dale "Along" R. Malapitan for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1672, 2235, 2236, 3134, 3821, 3824, 3826 and 3829;

Rep. Lianda B. Bolilia for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1677, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3134, 3820 and 3826;

Rep. Francisco Jose F. Matugas II for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Johnny Ty Pimentel for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Eric M. Martinez for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Jose Enrique "Joet" S. Garcia III for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Bernadette "BH" Herrera-Dy for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Emmanuel F. Madrona for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1677, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Tricia Nicole Q. Velasco-Catera for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3130, 3133, 3134, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3826, 3827, 3828 and 3829;

Rep. Divina Grace C. Yu for House Bills No. 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 3130, 3134, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3826 and 3827;

Rep. Alberto T. Ungab for House Bills No. 1667, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1677, 1683, 2228, 2234, 2235, 2236, 3821, 3822, 3824, 3826, 3827 and 3828;

Reps. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Enrico A. Pineda for House Bills No. 1554, 1555, 1853, 2141, 3556, 3557 and 3632;

Rep. Ana Cristina Siquian Go for House Bills No. 516, 1039, 1378 and 3435;

Rep. Gus S. Tambunting for House Bills No. 582, 673, 698, 749, 755, 827, 831, 969 and 1239;

Rep. Celso L. Lobregat for House Bills No. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 2449, 2465 and 2512;

Rep. Jose Antonio "Kuya Jonathan" R. Sy-Alvarado for House Bills No. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 572, 2446, 2448, 2449, 2452, 2453, 2459, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2897, 2903, 3322, 3524, 3658, 3761, 3914, 4024, 4025 and 4039 and House Resolution No. 222;

Rep. Delphine Gan Lee for House Bills No. 37, 40, 2452, 2453, 2459, 2461, 2462, 2464, 2465, 2710, 2712, 2713, 2714, 3394 and 4067;

Rep. Franz E. Alvarez for House Bills No. 2454 and 2463;

Rep. Estrellita B. Suansing for House Bills No. 61, 888 and 2286;

Rep. Ruwel Peter S. Gonzaga for House Bills No. 36, 37, 40, 2452, 2453 and 2712;

Rep. Karlo Alexei B. Nograles for House Bill No. 4180;

Rep. Kaka J. Bag-ao for House Bill No. 51;

Rep. Arthur C. Yap for House Bill No. 2286;

Rep. Michelle M. Antonio for House Bill No. 1040;

Rep. Joaquin M. Chipeco Jr. for House Bills No. 1853 and 3075; and

Rep. Cesar V. Sarmiento for House Bills No. 36, 39, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2459, 2460, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2897, 3394, 3560, 3682, 3769 and 4067.

COMMUNICATION

Letter dated November 4, 2016 of Maria Gleda E. Lim, State Auditor V, Supervising Auditor, Commission on Audit, Regional Office No. VI, transmitting copies of the Annual Audit Reports on the following water districts:

1. Dumalag Water District, Dumalag, Capiz (CY 2010-2014); and
2. Libacao Water District, Libacao, Aklan (CY 2013-2015).

TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM

Pursuant to Section 13, Article XI of the Constitution and Sections 15 (5) (8), 31, 32 (3), 33 and 36 of Republic Act No. 6770 transmitting the Subpoena Duces Tecum dated 18 August 2016 issued by Maria Olivia Elena A. Roxas, Director, General Investigation Bureau-B, Field Investigation Office I (GIB-B, FIO-I), directing Representative Karlo Alexei B. Nograles, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, to submit within seven (7) days from receipt hereof a clear and certified true copy the following documents relating to the PhP15 Million Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) allotment of Congressman Hans Christian M. Señeres, under Special Allotment Release Order (SARO) No. ROCS-07-02958 dated February 9, 2007:

1. List/s of Priority Projects to be funded by Rep. Señeres' PDAF allotment for FY 2007, as indorsed by Rep. Señeres to the House Committee on Appropriations Chairman (subsequently covered by SARO No. ROCS-07-02958);
2. Rep. Señeres' letter to the House Committee on Appropriations Chairman indorsing said List;
3. Rep. Señeres request to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) to allocate said PDAF allotment/release the SARO to the Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC)/implementing agency concerned; and

4. House Speaker and House Committee on Appropriations Chairman's favorable indorsement/s to the DBM of Rep. Señeres' request to release the fund/SARO.

Pursuant to Section 150, Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives transmitting the Subpoena Duces Tecum dated 11 October 2016 issued by Francisca A. Maullon-Serfino, Acting Director, Assets Investigation Bureau, re Case No. FF-C-16-0611, directing the Deputy Secretary General for Administration to submit to the Assets Investigation Bureau, Field Investigation Office I (AIB, FIO I), within three (3) days from receipt hereof, clear and certified true copies of 201 Files of Adoracion Monsanto and Clodualdo Alan B. Maniaol (both under the Office of then Congressman Joel Roy R. Duavit of the 1st District of Rizal) to wit:

1. Service Record;
2. Updated Personal Data Sheet (PDS);
3. All Appointments, Oath of Office and Designation Papers;
4. PRC License/Civil Service Eligibility;
5. Position Description Form for the current Position; and
6. Certificate of Employment and Compensation.

Pursuant to Section 150, Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives transmitting the Subpoena Duces Tecum dated 14 October 2016 issued by Milagros De Jesus-Macaraig, GIPO III/Officer-in-Charge, Field Investigation Unit, Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Mindanao, re Case No. FF-M-15-0086, directing the Secretary General to submit within ten (10) days from receipt hereof clear and certified true copies of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALNs) of Erlpe John Amante, Representative, 2nd District, Agusan del Norte, 2013-present.

Pursuant to Section 150, Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives transmitting the Subpoena Duces Tecum dated 14 October 2016 issued by Milagros De Jesus-Macaraig, GIPO III/Officer-in-Charge, Field Investigation Unit, Office of the Deputy Ombudsman for Mindanao, re Case No. FF-M-15-0069, directing the Secretary General to submit within ten (10) days from

receipt hereof clear and certified true copies of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth (SALNs) of Nelson L. Dayanghirang, Representative, 1st District, Davao Oriental, 2010-2016.

Pursuant to Section 150 and 151, Rule XXIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives transmitting the Subpoena Duces Tecum Ad Testificandum dated November 4, 2016 issued by Emily L. San Gaspar-Gito, Presiding Judge, re Criminal Case No. 13-301820-21, directing Lourdes A. Jayme, Director II, Accounting Service, House of Representatives, to appear in the Regional Trial Court of Manila, Branch 5, Manila City Hall, Rm. 367 at 8:30 a.m. on the 18th day of November 2016 then and thereto testify in the above-entitled case pending thereon.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report by the Committee on Local Government (Committee Report No. 21), re H.B. No. 938, entitled:

“AN ACT DIVIDING BARANGAY TANGOS IN THE CITY OF NAVOTAS INTO TWO (2) DISTINCT AND INDEPENDENT BARANGAYS TO BE KNOWN AS BARANGAYS TANGOS NORTH AND TANGOS SOUTH”

recommending its approval without amendment

Sponsors: Representatives Acharon and Tiangco

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Report by the Committee on Basic Education and Culture and the Committee on Appropriations (Committee Report No. 22), re H.B. No. 400, entitled:

“AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN BARANGAY PASONG TAMO, QUEZON CITY, METRO MANILA TO BE KNOWN AS EMILIO JACINTO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR”

recommending its approval without amendment

Sponsors: Representatives Escudero, Nograles (K.) and Belmonte (J.)

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Report by the Committee on Basic Education and Culture and the Committee on Appropriations (Committee Report No. 23), re H.B. No. 4469, entitled:

“AN ACT SEPARATING THE TUBLAY SCHOOL OF HOME INDUSTRIES EXTENSION IN BARANGAY TUBLAY CENTRAL, MUNICIPALITY OF TUBLAY, PROVINCE OF BENGUET FROM THE TUBLAY SCHOOL OF HOME INDUSTRIES MAIN, CONVERTING IT INTO AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TO BE KNOWN AS TUBLAY NATIONAL TRADE HIGH SCHOOL AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR”

recommending its approval in substitution of House Bill No. 1095

Sponsors: Representatives Escudero, Nograles (K.) and Cosalan

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GUESTS

Rep. Jose Enrique “Joet” S. Garcia III acknowledged the presence in the Session Hall of guests of Reps. Teddy Brawner Baguilat Jr., Geraldine B. Roman, and Kaka J. Bag-ao; Deputy Speaker Sharon S. Garin; Reps. Emmeline Aglipay-Villar and Tom S. Villarín; Deputy Speaker Pia S. Cayetano; and Reps. Edcel C. Lagman, Rodol M. Batocabe, Nancy A. Catamco, Sitti Djalia A. Turabin-Hataman, Ramon V. A. “Rav” Rocamora, Robert Ace S. Barbers, Prospero A. Pichay Jr., France L. Castro, Emmi A. De Jesus, Alfredo A. Garbin Jr., and Bernadette “BH” Herrera-Dy.

THE PRIVILEGE HOUR

The day being a Monday, on motion of Rep. Johnny Ty Pimentel, there being no objection, the Chair declared the Privilege Hour.

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Chair recognized Rep. Castro (F.L.) to deliver the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. CASTRO (F.L.)

Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Floor Leader.

Good afternoon to my fellow legislators and to our guests.

The 1987 Constitution mandates that the State shall provide free quality education for all. In Article XIV, Section 1, “The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.” And furthermore, Mr. Speaker, in Section 2, “The State shall: (2) establish and maintain a system of free public education in the elementary and high school levels”. However, Republic Act (RA) No. 10533 or the K-to-12 Law gave way to increased public-private partnerships (PPPs), and thus, the privatization of education. Furthermore, said law states the following:

“Section 10. Expansion of E-GASTPE Beneficiaries. - The benefits accorded by Republic Act No. 8545, or the ‘Expanded Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education’ Act, shall be extended to qualified students enrolled under the enhanced basic education.

The Department of Education (DepEd) shall engage the services of private education institutions and non-DepEd schools offering senior high school through the programs under RA No. 8545, and other financial arrangements formulated by the DepEd and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) based on the principles of public-private partnership.”

The GASTPE budget in 2014 rose five times more in 2017: from ₱7 billion in 2014, it rose to ₱35 billion in 2017. So, with this budget, Mr. Speaker, we can build 71,538,000 more classrooms. We can provide or fund books which are needed, amounting to ₱715,382,860.00; chairs, amounting to ₱357,691,430.00; and comfort rooms, amounting to ₱750,382.00.

So, Mr. Speaker, hindi po libre para sa lahat ang K-to-12 program na pinatupad noong panahon ng Aquino administration at hanggang ngayon ay ipinatutupad pa rin ng kasalukuyang administrasyon. Umaasa ito sa isang heavily privatized model of implementation sa pamamagitan po ng voucher system.

The close to a million schoolchildren will further enter the private education system through an expanded voucher system more commonly known as the GASTPE. The voucher system is not in line with the constitutional provision on free education up to high school because it only gives a partial subsidy for the education of students in basic education. Instead of building public facilities to realize the Filipino youth’s right to free and accessible education, the government has arranged to either pay private and higher learning institutions to accommodate students from the public schools through the senior high school voucher program or allow investors to build more schools.

According to the December 2015 data of the DepEd, only two out of 10 secondary high schools are public schools. There are a total of 933 senior high schools in the regions, 197 of which are public schools. The remaining schools are private senior high schools, private higher education institutions, or state universities or colleges. The

slots in the public schools available for incoming grade 11 students remain measly.

The K-to-12 program forced one million students to enroll in private senior high schools, thus helping widen the market for capitalist educators to increase their rate of profit. Detailed guidelines for senior high school voucher implementation under DepEd Order No. 88, s. of 2015, state that the amount indicated in the vouchers will be deposited directly to the schools' banks.

There is a case study, Mr. Speaker, on the Affordable Private Education Center (APEC) schools. This was established by two major multinational groups, namely, Pearson PLC based in the United Kingdom and the Ayala Group of Companies in the Philippines. Pearson is the biggest education company in the world, recording an \$8.2 billion total revenue in 2015. Ayala holds the position as one of the top 10 corporations in the country.

Isa po ito, Mr. Speaker, sa pangunahing nakikinabang sa voucher system. The K-to-12 program guarantees the Ayala-Pearson group around ₱300 million total revenues just by implementing grade 11. With the full implementation of K-to-12 in 2017, the government guarantees them around ₱500 million.

APEC schools do not comply with the requirements prescribed by the DepEd for private schools operating in the Philippines. Rather than complying with the requirements, APEC schools through their local partner, the Ayala Corporation, came up with a memorandum of understanding and memorandum of agreement with the DepEd to have their operations exempted from the rules and regulations prescribed by Philippine authorities.

Bilang resulta ng special treatment ng DepEd sa mga APEC schools, nasakripisyo ang kalidad ng edukasyon para sa pagkamal ng kita ng APEC schools. Ayon po sa isang pag-aaral na isinagawa ng University of Alberta sa Canada, ang APEC schools ay nagrerenta lamang ng mga opisina at commercial buildings para isagawa ang operasyon nila sa halip na magtayo ng mga silid-aralan batay sa regulasyon ng DepEd. Pitumpung porsyento ng mga guro ng APEC ay hindi lisensyado para magturo kung kaya mababa ang pasuweldo sa mga ito na nakakaapekto sa antas ng pagtuturo at kalidad ng edukasyon.

Ang patuloy na operasyon ng APEC schools sa bansa ay patunay ng pag-abandona ng pamahalaan sa katungkulan nitong magtaguyod ng libre at kalidad na edukasyon sa mga mamamayan dahil mismong ang DepEd ang nagbibigay ng basbas para sa mga APEC schools na magpatuloy sa operasyon nila kahit na ito po ay lumalabag sa mga batas.

It is clear that solving the problems of the public education is not through privatization schemes like the voucher system. Kailangang ibasura ang mga neo-liberal na polisiya sa sistema ng edukasyon ng ating bansa. Pangunahin dito ang K-to-12 program na isang mekanismo ng gobyerno upang tumalima sa neo-liberal na polisiya na nagpapayaman ng mga malalaking korporasyon. Taumbayan ang talo

sa ganitong sistema dahil ginagawang highly-skilled cheap labor lamang nito ang ating mga kabataan at mag-aaral.

Corporatization of basic education, yan po, Mr. Speaker, ang kasalukuyang tinatawag natin sa pag-abandona ng gobyerno sa public education at tuluyang pagpapaubaya sa mga dambuhalang korporasyon tulad ng Ayala-Pearson. Education is seen as a lucrative profit opportunity. Sa pagpapatuloy ng neo-liberal na policy, imposible ang pagkakaroon ng free or affordable quality education para sa lahat.

In order to solve the perennial problem of backlogs in personnel and teaching/learning resources, what the government needs to do is to increase its allocation on education. The government should at least allot six percent of the gross domestic product or 20 % of the total national budget to education. We need to construct more classrooms, hire more teachers, ensure allocation for the provision of quality learning tools and learning environments; and we really need to have an inclusive kind of education for all.

Dapat pondohan ng gobyerno ang libre, kalidad, at makabayang batayang edukasyon para sa lahat. So, nananawagan po ang Representanteng ito sa pagre-channel ng proposed budget ng voucher system to public education; at sa pagtitigil ng lahat ng uri ng corporatization sa ating edukasyon.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

REFERRAL OF REP. CASTRO'S (F.L.) PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body referred Rep. Castro's privilege speech to the Committee on Rules.

Likewise, on motion of Rep. Pimentel, the Chair recognized Rep. Carlos Isagani T. Zarate to deliver the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. ZARATE

Ginoong Speaker, ngayong Miyerkules po, sa ika-23 ng Nobyembre, ay muling gugunitain ng buong mundo ang International Day to End Impunity o ang Pandaigdigang Araw para Wakasan ang Kawalang-Pananagutan.

Ito ay pagkikilala na, bagama't marami nang mga lokal at international na mga batas na umiiral laban sa krimen at sa paglabag ng karapatang pantao, ay laganap pa rin ang kawalan ng pananagutan para sa krimen at paglabag ng mga karapatang pantaong ito sa buong daigdig.

Sa katunayan, Ginoong Speaker, tinalaga ang ika-23 ng Nobyembre bilang Pandaigdigang Araw para Wakasan ang Kawalang-Pananagutan upang bigyang diin ang naganap na malagim na masaker sa Ampatuan Town, Maguindanao noong November 23, 2009, pitong taon na ang nakalilipas,

na kung saan 58 katao, kabilang ang 32 miyembro ng midya, ang pinaslang ng mga miyembro ng dinastiyang Ampatuan.

Ito ang naging pinakamalaking isahang patayan ng mga miyembro ng midya sa kasaysayan. Ngunit sa kabila ng mariing pagkumenda ng mamamayan sa buong mundo, hanggang sa kasalukuyan ay wala pa ring hustisyang natamo ang mga kaanak ng mga biktima ng November 23 Maguindanao Masaker. Sa halip, mula sa 197 respondents na kinasuhan sa karumal-dumal na krimen, nasa 100 na lamang ang nakakulong sa kasalukuyan at nananatiling usad-pagong ang kaso sa mga Ampatuan at ang mga kasapakat nito.

Ang patuloy na paglabag, Ginoong Speaker, sa karapatang pantao sa ating bayan ay nagpapatunay na ang impunity o ang kawalang-pananagutan ay isang buhay na katotohanan sa ating bayan. Halimbawa, sa bawat pagpapalit ng administrasyon ay padagdag ng padagdag lamang ang listahan ng mga aktibista, mga magsasaka, mga manggagawa, at mga katutubo na naging biktima ng mga madudugong operasyon ng mga militar, pulis, at iba pang ahente ng ating pamahalaan. At ni isa sa mga sangkot sa mga masaker na ito, panggagahasa, pananakit, panunung, at iba pang paglabag sa karapatang pantao ay hindi naparusahan sa kanilang mga krimen sa mamamayan. Dagdag pa rito, Ginoong Speaker, ang paparaming bilang ng ating mga ordinaryong kababayan na basta na lamang pinaslang sa ngalan ng giyera laban sa droga.

Ginoong Speaker, sa isang banda, ang mga pananalakay sa mga kapatid nating mga lumad o indigenous people ay nagpapatuloy sa ngalan ng kinamumuhang Oplan Bayanihan ng dating administrasyon ni Presidente Aquino. Patuloy pa rin ang pagpapasasa o ang pagpapasara sa mga paaralan ng mga lumad lalung-lalo na sa Mindanao, pagpapalayas sa mga lumad sa kanilang mga komunidad, at pagpaparatang sa mga guro at mag-aaral ng mga paaralang ito ng mga rebelde.

Halimbawa, Ginoong Speaker, nitong nakaraang linggo lamang ay dumulog sa Kongreso ang isang guro at lider-lumad ng Center for Lumad Advocacy and Services or CLAS, isang institusyong nagpapatakbo ng mga paaralang lumad sa Sultan Kudarat dahil sa pangha-harass sa kanilang kapwa-guro at sa mga estudyante ng paaralan. Nakakabaha ito Ginoong Speaker, lalung-lalo na dahil hanggang ngayon wala pa ring hustisyang nakamit para sa mga katulad nila Emerito Samarca, Dionel Campos, at Bello Sinzo, mga leader-lumad ng Surigao del Sur, na pinatay ng paramilitaring grupong Magahat Bagani sa harap ng kanilang mga katribu noon lamang isang taon.

Samantala, Ginoong Speaker, noong November 15, 2016, ang ika-anim na taong anibersaryo naman sa pagpaslang kay Ginoong Leonard Co, isang kilala at respetadong dalubhalaman o botaniko. Si Leonard Co, kasama ang dalawa pa, ay namatay matapos pagbabarilin ng mga miyembro ng 19th Infantry Battalion ng Philippine Army habang nananaliksik sa Kananga, Southern Leyte.

Hanggang sa kasalukuyan ay wala ring katarungang nakamit ang kanilang mga pamilya sa kanilang pagkapaslang.

Ngunit Ginoong Speaker, hindi matatapos ang maha-bang listahan ng patunay sa kasahuluan ng state of impunity sa ating bayan nang hindi mabibigkas ang malagim na pangyayari sa Hacienda Luisita Massacre noong November 16, 2004, kung saan labindalawang taon na ang nakalilipas. Ginoong Speaker, ang utang na dugo ng pamilyang Aquino sa mga magsasaka mula pa sa bilang ng pinaslang noong massacre sa Mendiola ay dinagdagan ng makailang ulit na masaker sa kanila, sa kanila mismong bakuran. Nasa pitong magsasaka ang pinatay habang daan-daan ang nasugatan nang pinagbabaril ng pulis at militar ang mga nakapiket na magsasaka noong November 16, 2004. Hanggang sa kasalukuyan, wala ni isang paglilitis kaugnay nito ang naisagawa.

Walang katarungan, walang pananagutan, state of impunity. Tila walang ipin ang ating batas at inutil ang ating sistemang panghustisya sa ganitong kalagayan sa ating lipunan, Ginoong Speaker. Subalit, bakit ba tayo umabot sa nakahihiyang kalagayang ito? Ang impunity, o ang estado ng walang-pananagutan, Ginoong Speaker, ay may malalim na pilat sa ating kasaysayan. Itong bago lang at hanggang sa kasalukuyan, ay mainit ang debate sa kalsada, sa mga paaralan, sa mga tahanan, at sa social media nitong mga ilang araw dahil sa biglang pagpapalibing sa diktador na si Marcos sa Libingan ng mga Bayani. Parang magnanakaw sa tanghaling tapat na sumalisi ang pamilyang Marcos upang mailibing ang dating diktador. Sa mga naganap nitong mga nakaraang araw, malinaw ang isang bagay Ginoong Speaker: para sa iba nating mga kababayan, malabo ang naging aral ng kasaysayan. Sa halip, ang naging malinaw ay naging mabisa ang historikal na rebisyunismo or historical revisionism—ang pagbubura sa kasaysayan at pagpapalit nito ng mga kasinungalingan para paboran ang nasa kapangyarihan—at ito ay laganap na tumatak sa isip ng marami nating kababayan.

Bakit nga ba naging ganito? Matapos ang papalit-palit na administrasyon, kahit pa ang dalawang Pangulo ang nagmula sa angkan ng mga Aquino na sinumpang katunggali ng pamilyang Marcos, ay walang tunay na katarungang nakamit ang mga biktima sa paglabag ng karapatang pantao, lalung-lalo na ang mga naging biktima ng batas militar.

Walang katarungan, uulitin ko, Ginoong Speaker, walang katarungan: dahil makikita natin ngayon na ang yaman ng ninakaw sa panahon ng diktador na si Marcos ay hindi pa rin nabawi ng lubusan at naibalik sa kaban ng bayan, at sila ay nananatiling kapit-tuko sa poder. Ang yaman at kapangyarihang ito ay ginagamit nila upang pagtakpan, balutin ng kasinungalingan, at pihitin ang mga libro ng kasaysayan sa kalagiman ng diktadurya. Walang katarungan: dahil sa kabila ng pagkamatay ng mahigit isang libong katao, sa pagkawala ng nasa walong daan, torture sa libu-libo, at walang habag na pagnanakaw sa yaman ng bayan, ay hinayaan pang mailibing sa Libingan ng mga Bayani ang labi ng diktador. Walang katarungan: dahil unti-unting nanunumbalik ang mga walang kahihiyang, walang pagsisising mga pamilyang Marcos sa tarangkahan ng Malakanyang.

Ganito, Ginoong Speaker, ang lalim at lawak ng impunity sa ating bayan—ang lalim at lawak ng walang pananagutan. At ito ang dapat na nating wakasan. Wakasan ang isang sistemang nagluwal ng diktador na katulad ni Marcos, nagluwal ng pasista at korap ng mga kasunod pang mga administrasyon -- sistemang nagbunsod ng estado ng walang pananagutan o state of impunity sa ating bayan. Wakasan natin ang sistemang nagpapahintulot sa mga sumunod na mga rehimen at administrasyon pagkatapos ng diktador na si Marcos, na ipagpatuloy ang mga parehong kalakaran na tuluy-tuloy na nagpapahirap at nagbusabus sa ating mga kababayan.

Sa darating na ika-23 ng Nobyembre, ngayong Miyerkules, ang mga pamilya at kaibigan ng mga biktima ng Ampatuan Masaker ay muling igigiit at isisigaw ang paghingi ng katarungan para sa kanilang mga pinaslang na mahal sa buhay. Sa darating naman na ika-25 ng Nobyembre, ay bubuhos muli ang mamamayan upang iprotesta ang panakaw na pagpapalibing sa diktador na si Marcos sa Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Totoo, Ginoong Speaker, totoong isang napakalaking hamon ito para sa kasalukuyang administrasyon ni Pangulong Duterte na pangatawanan ang pangakong “Change is Coming”—dahil ang pagbabagong ito ay dapat mangahulugang makakamit ng ating bayan ang hustisya, lalunglalo na ang hustisya para sa mga biktima ng batas militar. Ang inaasam na pagbabago ng ating mamamayan ay ang pagkawala ng pagsasamantala at panunupil, hindi lamang ng mga kagawad ng midya, kundi lalong higit ng ating mga kababayan. Ang change o ang pagbabago na ipinaglalaban ng sambayanan ay ang hindi paglimot sa mga aral ng kasaysayan, at pagbayarin ang naunang mga rehimen at administrasyon sa kanilang pasismo at tiranya.

Ngunit, Ginoong Speaker, kailanman, sa ating kasaysayan, nagtuturo sa atin, tanging ang lakas ng mamamayan ang nananaig laban sa tiranya at panunupil. Aral din ng ating kasaysayan na nasa kamay ng taumbayan ang kapangyarihang makamit ang panlipunang hustisya. Ang administrasyon ni Pangulong Duterte ay nasa krus na daan, at hinahamon itong kumiling at pumanig sa tamang landas ng kasaysayan.

Muli, Ginoong Speaker, ang aming mga panawagan: Hustisya para sa mga biktima ng Ampatuan Maguindanao Masaker! Hustisya para sa mga biktima ng paglabag sa karapatang pantao! Hustisya para sa mga biktima ng batas militar! End Impunity, Now!

Maraming salamat, Ginoong Speaker.

REFERRAL OF REP. ZARATE’S PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body referred Rep. Zarate’s privilege speech to the Committee on Rules.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GUESTS

At this point, Rep. Garcia (J.E.) acknowledged the presence in the Session Hall of the guests of Rep. Ariel “Ka Ayik” B. Casilao.

Thereafter, on motion of Rep. Pimentel, the Chair recognized Rep. Nancy A. Catamco to deliver the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. CATAMCO

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is an honor for me to stand before all of you to deliver a privilege speech in line with the celebration of Children’s Month worldwide. I also would like to acknowledge the children in attendance today as well as the members of the Child Rights Network (CRN).

As a proud member of the indigenous cultural communities in the Philippines, my advocacy is to contribute in making my brothers and sisters in the farthest and remotest areas in the country visible in the eyes of the government.

As a member of the Philippine Legislators’ Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD), a non-government organization advocating human development legislation, and together with my fellow Legislator-Members, we are committed to ensuring that everyone gets an equal opportunity towards an improved quality of life. This goes especially for those who have long been marginalized and largely unseen, such as indigenous peoples or IPs and especially IP children.

In order for the government to account for everyone, first we must be able to count them. Thus, there is a strong need for a responsive civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system. A CRVS system produces information on the vital events in a person’s life such as births, marriages, adoptions, deaths and causes of death. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is the government agency mandated to gather and record these vital events. Data analyzed from these records are crucial in monitoring population growth, trends in civil status, leading causes of death, and overall health status of different sectors of the population, which are in turn used for planning interventions and delivery of services.

A piece of paper called a birth certificate fulfills a child’s right to a name and legal identity – one of the many rights that every child, including an IP child, is entitled to as enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). This birth certificate is the key that will allow a child access to basic social services like education, housing, and healthcare. A child’s legal identity can also protect him from child abuse and exploitation such as child trafficking and child labor. A child can have this birth certificate through a responsive CRVS system.

But what if a child is born and this child's birth is not recorded? In 2014, the PSA reported that there are roughly 7.5 million Filipinos without birth certificates. This means that 7.5 million Filipinos went through childhood without a legal identity. We are talking of 7.5 million children who, at the very beginning, already faced obstacles in fully claiming their rights, 7.5 million children invisible to the government.

A 2011 national survey by Plan International found that most parents do not register their children's birth because of the high costs involved in registration. This includes the fees charged by the local government units (LGUs), the transportation costs involved in travelling to and from registration centers, and other expenses they incur as they go through the often tedious registration process.

This situation is further exacerbated among IPs who had been identified by the PSA to be among the most challenging sectors to reach despite the agency's current efforts to strengthen the CRVS system owing to their geographical locations, as well as specific cultures and traditions relevant to civil registration. Exactly how many indigenous persons are there in the Philippines? Tebtebba Indigenous People's International Centre for Policy Research and Education pointed out that the PSA started to include an ethnicity variable in the 2010 census of population which was carried out in the 2015 census. Preliminary data by the agency shows an indigenous population of eight million. This is inconsistent with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples' (NCIP) estimate of 14 million. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) estimates the IP population anywhere from 14 to 17 million mainly concentrated in Northern Luzon or Cordillera Administrative Region (33%) and Mindanao (61%), with some groups in the Visayas area. These inconsistencies show a serious lack of data on the number and distribution of IPs in the Philippines.

This situation begs the question of how the government is planning its policies and programs specific to the needs of IPs given this lack of data as to how many IPs are there in the country and where they are.

The PSA is tasked to coordinate with the NCIP on the civil registration of indigenous peoples as provided for under Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997. In compliance, the PSA issued Administrative Order No. 3, s. of 2004, which governs the procedures and guidelines for the effective civil registration of vital events in the life of an IP. Through the administrative order, the PSA issued around five special forms to record vital events such as birth, death, marriage, dissolution of marriage, and revocation of dissolution of marriage -- court decrees/orders and legal instruments applicable for ICCs/IPs.

However, in a study conducted by a research team of academicians from the University of the Philippines (UP) Baguio principally to investigate how LGUs in the Cordilleras have fulfilled the census requirements of IPRA, it was found that IP registration forms "complicate the process of registration for IPs instead of facilitating or encouraging"

the process. It gives IPs the impression they remain "different." Thus, IPs often delay the process of registration, or do not go through it at all.

The first-ever Report on the State of the World of Indigenous Peoples issued by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in January 2010 revealed that IPs make up fully one-third of the world's poorest peoples, suffer disproportionately in areas like health, education, and human rights, and regularly face systemic discrimination and exclusion (as reported by UNDP in 2010). This is exacerbated by the fact that IPs remain invisible and unaccounted for. For IPs to be included in government's planning, and for them to be able to fully have access to services and programs, a responsive CRVS system needs to be in place.

Globally, there are push factors that will enhance the Philippines' commitment to improving its CRVS system. The years 2015 to 2024 are considered as the CRVS decade. Together with other countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Philippines, through the PSA, committed to increase birth registration from 93.5% to 99.0% in 2024, and death registration from 66.0% in 2010 to 90.0% in 2024. Timely and accurate civil registration data ultimately linked to a sound vital statistics system -- wherein data are used in planning programs and services -- are crucial in achieving the goals of the CRVS decade.

The Philippines is also committed to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2015 to 2030. The SDGs generally aim to achieve sustainable development through social justice, economic growth, and environmental protection. The goals aim for inclusive growth where no one is left behind. In order to make sure that no one is left behind, first, we must be able to count everyone. Our CRVS system will greatly contribute to providing baseline indicators and tracking the progress and implementation of programs relevant to achieving the SDGs. Four SDG goals and roughly 13 indicators can be directly derived from CRVS data. These SDG goals are:

SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable; and SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The Philippine government must ensure that IPs, especially IP children, are among those who are counted and accounted for.

It is imperative for us legislators to address the growing concerns of IPs in terms of making them visible and considered in all of government's planning and programming. A responsive CRVS system is crucial in addressing concerns brought about by poor planning and programming due to lack of efficient, timely, accurate, and readily available data.

In the 16th Congress, policy proposals to strengthen the CRVS system made it to Committee deliberations under the House Committee on Population and Family Relations. Proposals have been filed this 17th Congress by fellow legislator-Members from the PLCPD with the end in view of strengthening the CRVS system and making it more responsive to the needs and concerns of IPs.

To improve the CRVS system, it must be free, digitized, devolved, and culturally responsive in order to best serve the interest of Filipino children especially those belonging to indigenous cultural communities.

Most parents cannot afford to register the births of their children due to the high costs of registration fees. We need to make it a national policy for civil registration, especially birth registration to be free of charge. Since most IPs do not have enough financial resources, making registration free will encourage them to have their children registered.

The civil registration processes must also be able to maximize technological advancements. Legislative efforts to amend the 1935 Registration Law must take into consideration how digitizing linkages between the PSA and Local Civil Registrar (LCR) offices can ease the registration process and make it more accessible. At the community level, capacity-building activities must be provided for those who will be tapped to provide digital data.

Civil registry documents produced by the PSA and LCR offices must have equal acceptability, at least for local services such as education. This will help address the challenge of accessibility because registration and release of registry documents in LCR offices will be made valid. This is one solution which can address challenges posed by the IPs' geographical locations.

Data is the lifeblood of public policy. It is our moral duty as policymakers to ensure that every Filipino is counted and accounted for in government planning and programming. It is with high hopes that this Congress will see the passage of a law which will revolutionize our CRVS system, making it more responsive to each and every Filipino. Through this improved CRVS system, we can start the process of making everyone count and of making everyone, including IPs, visible in the eyes of government.

Sapon salamat.

REFERRAL OF REP. CATAMCO'S PRIVILEGE SPEECH

Thereupon, on motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body referred the privilege speech of Rep. Catamco to the Committee on Rules.

Thereafter, on further motion of Rep. Pimentel, the Chair recognized Rep. Sitti Djalila A. Turabin-Hataman to deliver the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. TURABIN-HATAMAN

Mr. Speaker, *assalamualaikum warahmatullahitaala wabarakatuhu.*

Again, Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, honorable Members of the House of Representatives, greetings of peace to all of us gathered in these august halls.

“If we are to teach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children.” Words from the great Indian political and spiritual leader, Mahatma Gandhi. It is a lofty aspiration, indeed to create a world of peace for our children. But we are all aware of this heartbreaking reality all over the world; and right here in our country, there are children who are trapped in inescapable situations of armed conflict. And while adults are those who take up arms and wage war, it is the young who are affected the most and carry the scars throughout their lives.

War is atrocious and dehumanizing, and more so, for children. The expert and UN Secretary-General Graca Machel, in her 1996 report on the effect of armed conflict on children, declares that “war violates every right of the child – the right to life, the right to health, the right to the development of the personality, and the right to be nurtured and be protected.” Yes, children may be directly or indirectly affected by armed conflict. They may be forced or consenting participants in acts of violence, in various roles. Still, when these children are displaced or are affected owing to their proximity to the area of conflict, it is everyone's, and most especially, the State's moral responsibility to protect these children. We are duty-bound to take appropriate measures to prevent children from being involved, and impacted, by armed conflict. We have an obligation to ensure that every child is given the best chances at survival and development; that they are protected and defended against threats to their lives and sources of insecurity and barriers to their development – such as situations of armed conflict.

The United Nations identifies the six most severe violations committed against children during armed conflict, and these are: 1) the recruitment and use of children; 2) killing and maiming of children; 3) sexual violence against children; 4) attacks against schools or medical facilities; 5) abduction of children; and 6) denial of humanitarian access. But the dismal reality is this: the impact on children of our collective failure to prevent and end conflict is severe, and there is increased intensity of grave violations in a number of situations of armed conflict.

In the April 2016 Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, we are confronted by the following disturbing trends: In the Syrian Arab Republic, the five-year conflict has caused the death of more than 250,000 people, including thousands of children. In Afghanistan, in 2015 alone, the highest number of child casualties was recorded since the United Nations began systematically documenting civilian casualties in 2009. In Somalia, the situation continued to be perilous, with an increase

of 50 % in the number of recorded violations against children compared with 2014 with many hundreds of children recruited, used, killed and maimed. In a most troubling example in South Sudan, children were victims of all six grave violations, in particular during brutal military offensives against opposition forces.

Aside from the aforementioned nations, the Philippines is one of the seven countries strongly engaged by the United Nations (UN) during the reporting period with non-State armed groups both inside and outside peace processes. Allow me to share the UN's findings as to the situation here in our country.

While there were limited large-scale armed engagements in 2015, sporadic low-intensity clashes continued to affect children, predominantly in Mindanao. An increased number of grave violations were documented in indigenous communities resulting from the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the New People's Army (NPA), increasingly involving the Alamara and Magahat paramilitary groups with alleged links to the AFP.

The UN verified the recruitment and use of 17 children, including 15 children used as human shields, by the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) in one incident, and two recruited by the NPA. Unverified reports indicated that the Abu Sayyaf Group recruited around 30 children in my province of Basilan in April.

The United Nations verified the killing of six children and the injury of 25. A third of the casualties were attributed to the Abu Sayyaf Group. For example, in May, a boy was beheaded by the group in Basilan for allegedly spying. While all the other incidents here are from the reports of the United Nations, this particular beheading of a young boy in Basilan is personally painful to me for the young boy was part of the "Football for Peace" Basilan Team which are not Mindanao-supported.

The UN verified the rape of a 14-year-old girl by three soldiers in three separate incidents between May and July. The soldiers were court-martialled and their superior was recommended for administrative sanction. However, the civilian criminal proceedings for rape were dismissed owing to insufficient evidence.

The UN verified 10 incidents of military use of schools: six incidents were attributed to the AFP, three incidents jointly to the AFP and paramilitary groups, and one to the BIFF.

According to the ARMM Humanitarian Emergency Action Response Team, from February to March of 2015, due to the law enforcement operations of the military against the BIFF, a total of 16,164 children aged zero to 12 years old and 807 pregnant women, were displaced in the province of Maguindanao alone.

My colleagues in the legislature, as well as duty-bearers in the children's rights advocacy, we are familiar with how the unstable peace situation is undeniably linked to

how children in our region, the ARMM, lag behind their peers elsewhere in the country in the areas of nutrition, health, and education, among other development indicators. The UNICEF Philippines 2015 Annual Report finds that school-leaving rate is highest in the most disadvantaged and conflict-affected ARMM where nearly one in five grade one students left or did not proceed to grade two. Low access to and inequity in early childhood care and development continue to be a challenge. A total of 52,047 children, aged six to 59 months, were screened for severe acute malnutrition in the ARMM and the City of Zamboanga.

In the same vein, we all agree that the Philippines does, indeed, have policies to address the problems of children affected by conflict. As a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, being bound by at least the International Humanitarian Law and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and having national enabling laws and measures, the Philippines has the obligation to protect children in times of armed conflict and other humanitarian situations and to prevent them in the first place from being involved in hostilities.

We are presented with several opportunities for addressing the problems of children affected by armed conflict through meaningful legislation. The bills on the special protection of children in situations of armed conflict, enumerate the rights of children affected by armed conflict and outlines measures to prevent the recruitment, displacement, and involvement by any means of children in times of war. I urge you now, my dear colleagues, to ensure that these proposed measures progress.

"Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give," proclaims the preamble to the UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child. We, as legislators, are in the best position to contribute to the respect, protection, and promotion of children's rights through our authority to create truly responsive laws. Our support in upholding children's rights to participate and be free from threats of armed conflict will make it possible to envision a society where no child will be at either end of a firearm.

And may I also call on everyone to consider the situation of our children in armed conflict and may we realize that in these times, it is not enough that we are parents to our own children but that we are called to be fathers and mothers to all children of the world.

Thank you. *Assalamualaikum.*

REFERRAL OF REP. TURABIN-HATAMAN'S PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body referred Rep. Turabin-Hataman's privilege speech to the Committee on Rules.

Thereafter, on motion of Rep. Len B. Alonte-Naguat, the Chair recognized Minority Leader Danilo

E. Suarez who delivered the following privilege speech:

**PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF
MINORITY LEADER SUAREZ**

Good afternoon, Mr. Speaker, honorable fellow legislators, ladies and gentlemen.

Last October, as a response to one of my House Resolutions, and with a lot of cooperation from the leadership of the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) and the Department of Transportation (DOTr), the “no window hour” policy in the number coding scheme was implemented. Soon after, the MMDA reported that traffic eased in the major roads in Metro Manila. During the first week of implementation of a “no window” number scheme, travel time was reportedly cut by an average of 15 to 20 minutes along the major thoroughfares in the cities. Because of its success, the number coding was extended from the original 7a.m. to 7p.m. to its new schedule of 7a.m. to 8p.m. Its coverage was expanded to 20 more roads including Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) and Circumferential Road 5 (C-5) where it was first implemented.

While we can say that this new policy has been effective, we need to recalibrate because of the seasonal increase in the volume of traffic due to the holiday rush. We hope to prevent this perennial problem by coming up with a creative solution.

The Chamber of Automotive Manufacturers of the Philippines, Inc. (CAMPI) reported that there was an increase in sales for both passenger and commercial vehicles last October. Passenger car sales reached 11,499 units, showing a 2.3 % growth compared to the same month last year; while the commercial vehicle sale rose by 8.6 % with 19,633 units sold, compared to the same month last year. The cumulative increase in the number of new vehicles is expected to aggravate the traffic in most areas in the metro.

In terms of numbers, the government estimated around ₱2.4 billion-worth of loss daily due to congestion. We lost in terms of productivity, wasted fuel, illness, vehicle maintenance, and business opportunities. Our businesses should thrive, not dive, during the holidays.

With the success of my previous Resolution, I recently filed a corollary Resolution which seeks to implement a three-digit number coding scheme to be implemented during the holiday season, in lieu of the current two-digit number coding scheme.

We implore the DOTr to temporarily implement this new three-digit coding scheme from Mondays to Fridays while the two-digit scheme would be resumed during week-ends in anticipation of the holiday traffic. Before December 5, 2016 comes in, the DOTr should have a prescribed schedule of banned vehicles per day. For example, vehicles with plate number ending in 1, 2, or 3 in December 1; vehicles with plate number ending in 4, 5, or 6 in December 2; and so on. This must be implemented until the end of the Three

Kings’ Day celebration, when we will revert to the two-digit number coding scheme.

The reaction to change has always been met with resistance. However, we implore our open minds, particularly in the absence of any immediate measure, to reduce the volume of vehicles. As I have previously mentioned, the holiday traffic is a perennial problem, and hence, requires out-of-the-box thinking.

As a Member of the Legislative Branch of the government, do we leave things as they are and allow traffic to get worse? Or should we adopt better and more efficient ways to address this persistent problem?

Since the adoption of the “no window” scheme, there had been other solutions suggested by the citizens such as phasing out older vehicles and colorum vehicles, strict observance of traffic rules, etc. While all these solutions have merit, none of them are immediate. Before the year ends, the government should be able to commence a massive public transportation system consisting of an interconnecting underground and overhead train and bus system. Of course, we all know this should have been done in the past six years, and we are now reaping the problems of their dereliction. Once construction on this started, we should expect the current gridlock to worsen. Nevertheless, as long as roads are well maintained, and the transport system is reliable, dependable and on time, the public would not mind the interim discomfort. All of these solutions will take time to implement.

On this note, I would welcome any other solution that would ease traffic immediately upon implementation, such as that which I now propose. I would like also to call the attention of our local government officials who are in charge of secondary roads. Streets should not be used as parking lots of car owners. While we work on decongesting main thoroughfares, we should also open all the secondary roads. This Representation together with the Minority, intends to investigate this matter to provide alternative routes and make more roads useful for our motorists.

With political will and a little bit of cooperation and sacrifice from all of us, we should learn that we are not powerless to improve the December situation. The joy of this season should not be dampened by monstrous traffic jams and the anticipatory stress that goes with travelling through EDSA and other notoriously congested streets. If proactive measures are not implemented, we will have a repeat of stressful holidays spent in stand-still vehicles. We hope for a new way of ushering the Christmas season in this year of change.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MANIFESTATION OF REP. PIMENTEL

At this point, Rep. Pimentel manifested that Rep. Jose L. Atienza Jr. would be interpellating Minority Leader Suarez.

QUERY FROM THE CHAIR

To the Chair's query whether he was willing to be interpellated by Rep. Atienza, Minority Leader Suarez answered in the affirmative.

SUSPENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE HOUR

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body suspended the Privilege Hour.

Thereafter, on motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body proceeded to the Roll Call.

ROLL CALL

Upon direction of the Chair, the Secretary General called the Roll and the following Members were present:

Abad
Abaya
Abayon
Abellanosa
Abu
Abueg
Acharon
Acop
Acosta
Advincula
Agarao
Aggabao
Aglipay-Villar
Albano
Alejano
Alonte-Naguiat
Alvarez (F.)
Alvarez (P.)
Amatong
Angara-Castillo
Antonio
Aragones
Arcillas
Arenas
Atienza
Bag-ao
Bagatsing
Banal
Bataoil
Batocabe
Bautista-Bandigan
Belaro
Belmonte (F.)
Belmonte (J.C.)
Belmonte (R.)
Benitez
Bernos

Bolilia
Bondoc
Bordado
Bravo (A.)
Bravo (M.V.)
Calderon
Calixto-Rubiano
Campos
Cari
Casilao
Castelo
Castro (F.L.)
Castro (F.H.)
Catamco
Celeste
Chavez
Co
Cojuangco
Collantes
Cortes
Cortuna
Cosalan
Crisologo
Cua
Cuaresma
Cueva
Dalipe
Daza
De Jesus
De Venecia
De Vera
Del Mar
Deloso-Montalla
Duavit
Durano
Dy
Elago
Eriguel
Ermita-Buhain
Escudero
Espina
Espino
Estrella
Eusebio
Evardone
Fariñas
Ferrer (J.)
Ferrer (L.)
Ferriol-Pascual
Floirendo
Flores
Fortuno
Fuentebella
Garbin
Garcia (G.)
Garcia (J.E.)

Gasataya
Gatchalian
Go (M.)
Gomez
Gonzaga
Gonzales (A.P.)
Gonzalez
Gorriceta
Gullas
Hernandez
Herrera-Dy
Hofer
Javier
Kho
Labadlabad
Lacson
Lagman
Lanete
Laogan
Lazatin
Leachon
Lee
Limkaichong
Lobregat
Lopez (B.)
Lopez (M.L.)
Loyola
Macapagal-Arroyo
Maceda
Madrona
Malapitan
Manalo
Mangaoang
Mangudatu (S.)
Mangudatu (Z.)
Marcoleta
Mariño
Marquez
Martinez
Matugas
Mending
Mendoza
Mercado
Mirasol
Montoro
Nava
Nieto
Nogralles (K.A.)
Nolasco
Oaminal
Ocampo
Olivarez
Ong (H.)
Ortega (P.)
Pacquiao
Paduano
Palma
Pancho
Panganiban
Panotes
Pimentel
Pineda
Primicias-Agabas
Quimbo
Ramirez-Sato
Ramos
Relampagos
Revilla
Roa-Puno
Rocamora
Rodriguez (I.)
Rodriguez (M.)
Romero
Romualdez
Romualdo
Roque (R.)
Sacdalan
Sahali
Salo
Salon
Sambar
Sandoval
Santos-Recto
Sarmiento (C.)
Sarmiento (E.M.)
Savellano
Silverio
Singson
Suansing (E.)
Suansing (H.)
Suarez
Sy-Alvarado
Tambunting
Tan (A.)
Tan (M.)
Tan (S.)
Tejada
Teves
Tiangco
Tinio
Tolentino
Tugna
Turabin-Hataman
Umali
Unico
Uy (J.)
Uy (R.)
Uybarreta
Vargas
Vargas-Alfonso
Velarde
Velasco

Velasco-Catera
 Veloso
 Villanueva
 Villaraza-Suarez
 Villarica
 Villarin
 Yap (A.)
 Yap (V.)
 Yu
 Zamora (R.)
 Zarate
 Zubiri

With 217 members responding to the Call, the Chair declared the presence of a quorum. (See also Appendix I)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GUESTS

Thereupon, Rep. Garcia (J.E.) acknowledged the presence in the Session Hall of guests of Rep. Cheryl P. Deloso-Montalla.

EXTENSION OF THE PRIVILEGE HOUR

On successive motions of Rep. Ty, there being no objection, the Body then extended the Privilege Hour and the Chair recognized Rep. Atienza for his interpellation.

INTERPELLATION OF REP. ATIENZA

Rep. Atienza agreed with Minority Leader Suarez that the present administration should address the traffic problem especially in the coming Christmas holidays because this has greatly damaged the national economy and that the previous administration was not able to implement an improved mass transport system. He however refuted the idea that granting emergency powers under the Duterte administration will solve the traffic problem and opined that it will only aggravate the problem and bring more corruption into the bidding and procurement processes as had occurred in the previous administration. He stressed that the solution was to improve traffic law enforcement and establish a mass transport system that included underground or above-ground tunnels.

At this point, the two Members agreed that the Secretary of the DOTr must address the use of primary highways and roads as bus terminals, operation of “colorum” buses, and the non-completion of construction works in the metropolis.

On motion of Rep. Alonte-Naguiat, the Chair then recognized Rep. Arnolfo “Arnie” A. Teves Jr. for his interpellation.

INTERPELLATION OF REP. TEVES

Rep. Teves proposed to rid roads of all kinds of obstruction. Minority Leader Suarez agreed therewith and said that alternative routes could not be implemented if roads will be used as parking spaces and not as thoroughfares.

REFERRAL OF MINORITY LEADER SUAREZ’ PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Alonte-Naguiat, there being no objection, the Body referred the privilege speech of Minority Leader Suarez to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Rep. Ann K. Hofer, the Chair subsequently recognized Rep. Teves who delivered the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. TEVES

Thank you. Again, good afternoon. Can the Secretariat please show the pictures that I sent to you?

Anyway, I rise again this afternoon because I would like to ask kung ano ba talaga ang silbi ng cease-and-desist order. Because in our province, there has been a cease-and-desist order in quarrying, but still, it has been continuing. Nagpapatuloy ang pag-quarry at pag-deliver ng aggregates kahit may cease-and-desist order.

Nagbigay tayo ng budget sa Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), inaprub natin iyong budget nila, at gusto kong tanungin sa DENR kung ano ang silbi ng pagbibigay nila ng cease-and-desist order kung magpapatuloy pa rin ang quarry operations in spite of the order.

My big question is, sino ngayon ang tagabantay ng ating environment? Paki-show iyong pictures, please. Iyan, iyan iyong barge na may karga na aggregates, iyong nasa itaas. Pakilagay iyong picture ng quarry. Anyway, sa tingin ninyo ba iyan iyong tamang pagqu-quarry? Because to me, that is already a wall. Dapat hagdan-hagdan iyan.

Kanina tinawagan ko iyong regional director ng DENR namin. Sabi niya, ni-lift na raw iyong CDO. Sabi ko, paano ninyo ni-lift iyong CDO na hindi naman tama iyong pagkagawa ng quarry. Rekomendasyon daw ng Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO). Para kasing may naaamoy ako dito e. Tingin ko, may kumikita, kaya pinapayagan. Sa alam ko, ang ating Secretary, si Ma’am Gina, mahal na mahal iyong environment. Kaya nandito na naman ako ngayon para ipaabot sa ating secretary na iyong mga tauhan niya, sa tingin ko, walang pakialam sa ating environment.

Now I have another big question. There is a blatant crime against the environment. Who will file the case against the permittee and the local government unit involved? Sa alam ko kasi, nabigyan na ng notice iyong provincial government namin na may cease-and-desist order but nevertheless nagpapatuloy ang pag-quarry sa aming probinsya. Again, who will file the case of crimes against the environment, against our local government unit?

Gusto ko sanang ipaabot sa august Body na magpatawag tayo ng imbestigasyon, in aid of legislation, to thresh out all the problems and to fix these things para naman maalagaan ang ating environment. That's all, Mr. Speaker.

Thank you very much.

REFERRAL OF REP. TEVES' PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Hofer, there being no objection, the Body referred the privilege speech of Rep. Teves to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Rep. Hofer, the Chair recognized Rep. Emmeline Aglipay-Villar to deliver her privilege speech.

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. AGLIPAY-VILLAR

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Today marks the beginning of Children's Week, which officially takes place this year from the 21st to the 24th of November, but which parents around the world celebrate every week. In all seriousness, while children and their welfare receive more attention and analysis now than in previous generations, it remains of the utmost importance to highlight their needs and ensure that these are addressed. Children are perhaps the most vulnerable group of people in our country, the most voiceless, the most helpless to change or better their situations. This is especially true for the youngest children, the newborns, the infants and toddlers that in many cases literally cannot speak for themselves. And yet, that early period is where it is most essential to see to it that children and parents receive support, for that period is key to their brain and body development, to the building of capacities that will help or hinder their future happiness and prospects in life. At the beginning of Children's Week, I'd like to take this opportunity to speak about what we can do for our most vulnerable, most precious citizens, during one of their most crucial periods of life.

Studies have consistently shown that the first one thousand days of a child, which is between conception and the child's second birthday, are critical for a child's positive cognitive and physical development. The first two years of life are frequently seen as a critical "window of opportunity", a period -- which includes the pregnancy of the

mother -- where it is possible to prevent the largely irreversible damage that follows early childhood malnutrition.

Malnutrition is closely linked, directly or indirectly, to the major causes of death and disability worldwide. It is the underlying cause of almost half of child deaths in the world. Malnutrition, according to the World Food Program, is a condition that occurs when a person's diet does not provide adequate nutrients for growth and maintenance, or when a person is not able to efficiently use the food he or she consumes, due to an illness. According to this year's Global Nutrition Report, malnutrition afflicts a third of the global population, in one form or another. In a child, malnutrition can manifest as "stunting", which can be evidenced by a child being much too short for his or her age, and which has severe, irreversible consequences, beyond the shortness of stature including with regard to cognitive functioning; "wasting", when a child is much too thin for his or her height, when there is rapid weight loss or a failure to gain weight; or even being overweight, which can increase the risk of diseases later in life.

In a Joint Estimates document released by the WHO, World Bank, and the UNICEF this year, Asia was the home of more than half of all stunted children under five, and almost two thirds of wasted children under five. According to the 8th National Nutritional Survey released in 2013, approximately one out of 10 Filipino children under five years old is wasted, two out of 10 children are underweight, and one in three children is stunted. Clearly, there is still a lot of work to be done and much of the work should focus on ensuring adequate nutrition for children during those first one thousand days of life, both directly through what the child consumes; and indirectly, through better nutrition and health for pregnant and breast-feeding mothers.

Raising the quality of nutrition in those first thousand days will require a multi-pronged effort from all segments of society, not just the government. Those of us with platforms, those of us with influence, must get the message across about how important this period of life is, and how necessary it is to think in the long-term. We must emphasize that substituting quick-fix foods to better nutritional alternatives can have lasting effects, ones that we cannot make up for by changing a child's diet later on in life. It is important that families, particularly mothers, receive the proper information in order for them to determine what their child should be eating - and it's just as important for fathers, grandparents, and other family members to understand this as well, so they can work together towards the goal of better nutrition instead of being obstacles to it.

We have seen information campaigns focused on the first thousand days before. Just this year, the National Nutrition Council set the theme for this year's Nutrition Month to be "First 1,000 Days ni Baby, Pahalagahan Para Sa Malusog na Kinabukasan."

Yet, more can and should be done. Better education is ineffective if this does not go hand in hand with providing families with the means to attain these nutritional goals. While a breastfeeding mother may know that eating fruits

and vegetables will allow her to provide better nutrition for her child, when fast food and canned goods are the only things she can afford, how can she choose the better alternatives?

It is the role of the government to ensure the future of the nation's children by providing the means for all children especially those who belong to poor families, to attain a baseline level of acceptable nutrition. As Members of the legislature, our role is to pass the laws that will make this type of support possible. We have, in fact, several measures aimed precisely at the critical first thousand-day window. My own bill, currently pending in the Committee on Health, seeks to streamline and specify basic services to be provided at each key stage of the first 1,000 days through a comprehensive, sustainable, and multi-sectoral approach towards eradicating malnutrition of women of reproductive age, pregnant women, and children zero to two years old. The bill would establish a staggered, community-based program of nutrition education and support for the first thousand days of life of each child.

Of course, ensuring the health of our children requires more than a focus on the first thousand-day period of life, critical as that is. The state of water, sanitation, and hygiene has a critical impact on the health and nutrition of every person, especially for those under five years old. Inadequate access to clean water, along with unsafe sanitation and hygiene practices increase the risk of diseases which contribute to malnutrition. These often lead to diarrhea – one of the major causes of deaths among children below five years old in the Philippines.

In addition, the health and well-being of the mother is critical to the health of her child. As I mentioned earlier, even the critical window encompassing the first thousand days is deemed to include the period of pregnancy, and the ability of a mother to breastfeed – if she so chooses -- and her nutritional levels as she does so, has a great impact in turn on the nutrition of her child. As such, according to entities such as the International Labor Organization, expectant and nursing mothers require special protection to prevent harm to them or their infants' health; and they need to be given adequate time to give birth, to recover, and to nurse their children. Such protections include supporting the choice to breastfeed -- a practice which studies show is greatly advantageous to children's health -- through legislation that guarantees support systems, home visitations, and extended maternity and paternity leaves.

In our country, this type of support for breastfeeding mothers is particularly important as the Philippines has one of the lowest rates of exclusive breastfeeding in the world. Enhanced maternity protection measures are significant investments to promote maternal and child health, and must be a part of any sustained program aimed at decreasing the incidence of infant, child, and maternal mortality and malnutrition.

Today, at the beginning of Children's Week, I urge my fellow Representatives to represent the most vulnerable of our citizens to fight for the future of our nation, to help our

children. The seeds of what they can achieve, of what they can build, and the lives that they will lead can be found in those first thousand days of life. The State -- and everyone who cares about our people -- owes it to the children and to all succeeding generations to ensure that their opportunity for a brighter and more productive future is well within their reach. We must guarantee to the best of our abilities that those first thousand days are the best that they can be, so our children can become all that they want to be.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

REFERRAL OF REP. AGLIPAY-VILLAR'S PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Alonte-Naguiat, there being no objection, the Body referred Rep. Aglipay-Villar's privilege speech to the Committee on Rules.

Thereafter, on motion of Rep. Alonte-Naguiat, the Chair recognized Rep. Casilao who delivered the following privilege speech:

PRIVILEGE SPEECH OF REP. CASILAO

Salamat, Mr. Speaker.

Magandang hapon sa ating mga kasamahan sa Kongreso, mga kapwa-Mambabatas, mga staff, at mga manggagawa ng House of Representatives. Mapagpalayang hapon po ang pinapaabot ng Anakpawis Party-List.

Sa Pandaigdigang Pagdiriwang ng Araw ng Pangingsda, isulong at ipaglaban ang mga batayang karapatan ng Pilipinong mangingsda.

Ngayon ay Nobyembre 21, na World Fisheries Day o Pandaigdigang Araw ng Pangisdaan. Bilang Kinatawan ng Anakpawis Party-List, isa sa aking mayor na tungkulin na itulak ang interes ng isa sa pinakamahirap na sektor sa lipunan, ang sektor ng mga mamamalakaya o mangingsda.

Noong nakaraang Kongreso, ang dating Kinatawan ng Party-List Anakpawis ay si Ka Pando, Fernando Hicap, na siya ring tagapangulo ng Pamalakaya-Pilipinas. Nandito po siya ngayon, kasama ang ibang mga lider at miyembro ng Pambansang Konseho sa katatapos lamang na National Council ng Pamalakaya-Pilipinas.

Ayon sa Pamalakaya-Pilipinas, mayaman ang pangisdaan sa bansa, ngunit ang malaking katanungan, bakit sila ang pinakamahirap at naghihirap ang ating sektor ng mga mangingsda?

Ayon sa datos mula sa Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources o BFAR, aabot ng 1.8 % ang kontribusyon ng fisheries sa kabuuang Gross Domestic Product o GDP noong 2012 na sa current prices ay ₱193.65 bilyon o 15.5% ng kabuuang Gross Value Added o GVA sa agriculture.

Sa agrikultura, pumapangalawa ang sektor ng pangingsda kasunod sa crop sector o palay, mais at iba pa. Sa parehong taon din, umabot ng 4.865 milyong metriko tonelada ang produksyon ng isda na nagkakahalaga naman ng ₱237.7 bilyong piso.

Sa kada 100 kilo, 52 kilo ang mula sa aquaculture, 26 kilo ang mula sa municipal fishing at 21 kilo ang mula sa commercial fishing.

Sa kada ₱100 halaga naman nito, ₱38 ang mula sa aquaculture, ₱34 ang mula sa municipal fishing at ₱28 naman ang mula sa commercial fishing. Ngunit sa kasamaang palad, hindi ito lubos na napakikinabangan at bagkus ay patuloy na inilalaan lamang sa iilang mga pamilya, at korporasyon ang nakinabang dito sa mahabang panahon.

Sa kabilang banda, ang sektor ng mangingsda ay nabibilang sa pinakamahirap sa ating populasyon, kasama ang mga magsasaka, at ₱190 kada araw ang kita ng pangkaraniwang Pilipinong mangingsda.

Ayon naman sa National Statistical Coordination Board o NSCB, noong 2012, pinakamataas ang poverty incidence sa sektor mangingsda na umaabot ng 39.2%.

Ginoong Speaker, isang malaking kabalintunaan ang sistemang ito kung saan napakayaman ng pangisdaan ng ating bansa nguni't nakalugmok sa kahirapan ang masang mangingsda. Kami sa Anakpawis ay itinutumbok ang mga pinag-ugatan ng kanilang kahirapan sa mga sumusunod:

1. Sa kontra-mamamayan at neo-liberal na takaran at programang nakabatay sa Republic Act (RA) No. 8550, o Fisheries Code of 1998, at ang sumunod nitong RA No. 10654 o amendments nito, na mas tanyag bilang amyenda para sa IUUF o illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
2. Mga maka-dayuhan at neo-liberal na programang privatization at reclamation ng baybaying dagat na nagpapalayas sa mga komunidad ng mangingsda, na sinasalamin ng National Reclamation Program o Plan o NRP na sasaklaw sa 38,272 hectares ng coastal areas; at ang pagtutulak ng guberno ng mga public-private partnership projects;
3. Ang Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation o APEC at iba pang mga international agreements na nagtutulak ng trade liberalization na ngayon ay nagsusulong ng tinaguriang "blue economy" na nagpa-facilitate ng foreign plunder o dayuhang pandarambong ng ating yamang-pangisdaan na dapat sana ay napakinabangan ng mamamayang Pilipino;
4. Ang kawalan ng tunay na reporma sa lupa at pangisdaan, ang pananatili ng monopolyong kontrol sa lupa, at mga rekurso sa iilang ma-

yayamang panginoong may-lupa at negosyante;

5. Dagdag din ang kawalan o kakulangan ng serbisyo mula sa ating guberno, na nasaksihan natin nang rumagasa sa napakaraming komunidad ang bagyong Yolanda;
6. Hindi rin maaaring isantabi ang pasistang atake sa mga komunidad ng mangingsda na karaniwang biktima ng mga land grabbing at pagpapalayas sa mga ginagawang eco-tourism projects.

Ginoong Speaker, mga kapwa-Mambabatas, kung ating babaybayin ang pagpapatupad ng Fisheries Code mula pa noong 1998, wala itong ginawa sa industriya kundi baguhin ang katangian nito na mula sa minorityang 32% mula sa aquaculture ang mga fisheries products bago ang 1998, tumungo ito sa mahigit kalahati na 52% noong 2012. Ibinagsak din nito ang share ng municipal fishing mula 33% tungo 26%, habang ang commercial mula sa 31% to 21%. Ibig lamang sabihin na ang Fisheries Code ay isang malaking kabalintunaan ulit, na ang Pilipinas na may mahigit 7,100 islands ay pinaghihigpitan ang open-sea fishing at pino-promote ang aquaculture kung saan dominated ito ng mga malalaki at dayuhang negosyante.

Ang isa ring nagpapahirap ngayon ay ang amendments ng Fisheries Code (RA No. 10654) na dikta ng European Union na magsasabatas laban sa IUUF. Habang ang pangulong Duterte ay nagtutulak ng independent foreign policy at hayagang kinokontra ang mga dikta ng US at ng European Union, ipinapatupad ngayon ang pahirap na Fisheries Code amendments.

Anakpawis cited the data from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources that prior to the implementation of the Fisheries Code in 1998, the aquaculture sector only composed 35% of the country's total fishery products, but in 2012, it soared to 52% or more than half. Kaya sa amin sa Anakpawis, kasama ang kilusang mangingsdang pinangungunahan ng Pamalakaya-Pilipinas, matagal na naming panawagan ang pag-repeal o rebisa ng Fisheries Code at amendments nito.

Hinihikayat din namin ang miyembro ng Kongresong ito na masusing suriin ang mga proyektong direktang maka-kaapekto sa komunidad ng mangingsda tulad ng Laguna Lake Expressway Dike Project o LLEDP sa ilalim ng Laguna Lake Master Development Plan, Manila Bay Master Development Plan, at ang halos 100 proyekto sa ilalim ng National Reclamation Program. Mga pangangamkam ito ng lupa at marahas na pagpapalayas sa mga komunidad ng mga mangingsda tulad ng nangyari sa Patungan Cove, Maragondon, Cavite.

Gayunpaman, hinihikayat ko ang mga kapwa-Mambabatas na suportahan ang nalalapit na filing ng House Bill para sa Genuine Fisheries and Aquatic Reforms na pangunahing itutulak ng Pamalakaya-Pilipinas.

Kung kaya, bilang pagmarka ng World Fisheries Day, ang panawagan po ng Anakpawis, kasama ang mga masang mamamalakaya sa ilalim ng Pambansang Organisasyon ng Pamalakaya-Pilipinas:

Ipawalang-bisa ang Fisheries Code of 1998 at ang amendments nito!

Tutulan ang dayuhang pandarabong sa yamang-pangisdaan ng ating bansa!

Igalang ang demokratikong karapatan ng masang mamamalakaya para sa kabuhayan at tirahan!

Isabatas ang tunay na reporma sa pangisdaan at aquaculture para sa pambansang kaunlaran!

Mabuhay ang nakikibakang masang mamamalakayang Pilipino!

At salamat sa pagkakataong ito, Ginoong Speaker, at mga kapwa-Mambabatas.

Magandang hapon po.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIR

At this point, the Chair welcomed the presence in the Session Hall of former Anakpawis Representative Fernando "Ka Pando" L. Hicap.

REFERRAL OF REP. CASILAO'S PRIVILEGE SPEECH

On motion of Rep. Alonte-Naguiat, there being no objection, the Body referred Rep. Casilao's privilege speech to the Committee on Rules.

TERMINATION OF THE PRIVILEGE HOUR

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body terminated the Privilege Hour.

ELECTION OF MAJORITY MEMBERS TO CERTAIN COMMITTEES/SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On motion of Majority Leader Rodolfo C. Fariñas, there being no objection, the Body thereafter elected the following Members of the Majority to the Committees/Special Committees specified hereunder:

Committee on Accounts

(as Members)

1. Rep. Rose Marie "Baby" J. Arenas
2. Rep. Eric L. Olivarez
3. Rep. Amado T. Espino Jr.

Committee on Appropriations

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ann K. Hofer
2. Rep. Amado T. Espino Jr.

Committee on Games and Amusements

(as Members)

1. Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
2. Rep. Amado T. Espino Jr.
3. Rep. Rosenda Ann Ocampo
4. Rep. Eric L. Olivarez
5. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers
6. Rep. Rodel M. Batocabe vice Rep. Christopher S. Co

Committee on Legislative Franchises

(as Members)

1. Rep. Dakila Carlo E. Cua
2. Rep. Sherwin N. Tugna
3. Rep. Rodante D. Marcoleta

Committee on Ways and Means

(as Members)

1. Rep. Marisol C. Panotes
2. Rep. Maria Theresa V. Collantes
3. Rep. Erlpe John "Ping" M. Amante
4. Rep. Winston "Winnie" Castelo
5. Rep. Jennifer Austria Barzaga

Committee on Agrarian Reform

1. Rep. Sarah Jane I. Elago – as Member

Committee on Banks and Financial Intermediaries

(as Members)

1. Rep. Josephine Ramirez-Sato
2. Rep. Enrico A. Pineda

Special Committee on Bases Conversion

(as Members)

1. Rep. Linabelle Ruth R. Villarica
2. Rep. Winston "Winnie" Castelo

Committee on Basic Education and Culture

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ma. Theresa V. Collantes
2. Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
3. Rep. Ma. Lourdes R. Aggabao
4. Rep. Jose Antonio "Kuya Jonathan" R. Sy-Alvarado

Special Committee on Climate Change

(as Member)

1. Rep. Francis Gerald A. Abaya

Committee on Constitutional Amendments

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ben P. Evardone
2. Rep. Ronald M. Cosalan

Committee on Cooperatives Development

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Sabiniano S. Canama

Committee on Dangerous Drugs

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Rodel M. Batocabe

(as Members)

1. Rep. Seth Frederick P. Jalosjos
2. Rep. Juliet Marie D. Ferrer
3. Rep. Jose Antonio "Kuya Jonathan" R. Sy-Alvarado

Special Committee on East Asean Growth Area

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Michael L. Romero, Ph.D.

(as Members)

1. Rep. Mauryag "Jun" B. Papandayan Jr.
2. Rep. Henry S. Oaminal
3. Rep. Juliette T. Uy

Committee on Ecology

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Lord Allan Jay Q. Velasco

(as Members)

1. Rep. Horacio P. Suansing Jr.
2. Rep. Angelina "Helen" D.L. Tan, M.D.
3. Rep. Evelina G. Escudero
4. Rep. Francis Gerald A. Abaya
5. Rep. Cheryl P. Deloso-Montalla
6. Rep. Maria Vida Espinosa Bravo
7. Rep. Jesulito A. Manalo

Committee on Economic Affairs

(as Member)

1. Rep. Salvador B. Belaro Jr.

Committee on Energy

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ann K. Hofer
2. Rep. Ma. Theresa V. Collantes
3. Rep. Prospero A. Pichay Jr.
4. Rep. Bernadette "BH" Herrera-Dy

Special Committee on Food Security

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ma. Lourdes Acosta-Alba
2. Rep. Randolph S. Ting

Committee on Foreign Affairs

(as Members)

1. Rep. Cesar V. Sarmiento
2. Rep. Francis Gerald A. Abaya
3. Rep. Sitti Djalia A. Turabin-Hataman
4. Rep. Emmi A. De Jesus

Special Committee on Globalization and WTO

(as Members)

1. Rep. Wilfredo S. Caminero
2. Rep. Sarah Jane I. Elago

Committee on Good Government
and Public Accountability

(as Chairperson)

1. Rep. Johnny Ty Pimentel

(as Members)

1. Rep. Rolando "Klarex" A. Uy
2. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers

Committee on Government Enterprises
and Privatization

(as Members)

1. Rep. Rolando "Klarex" A. Uy
2. Rep. Jesulito A. Manalo

Committee on Health

(as Members)

1. Rep. Oscar "Richard" S. Garin Jr.
2. Rep. Ansaruddin A. M. A. Adiong

Committee on Higher and Technical Education

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Rose Marie "Baby" J. Arenas

(as Members)

1. Rep. Oscar "Richard" S. Garin Jr.
2. Rep. Eric L. Olivarez
3. Rep. Maria Carmen S. Zamora
4. Rep. Erlpe John "Ping" M. Amante
5. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers

Committee on Housing and Urban Development

(as Members)

1. Rep. Sabiniano S. Canama
2. Rep. Ron P. Salo
3. Rep. Shernee Abubakar Tan

Committee on Human Rights

(as Members)

1. Rep. Kaka J. Bag-ao
2. Rep. Jose Christopher Y. Belmonte

Committee on Information
and Communications Technology

(as Members)

1. Rep. Michael John R. Duavit
2. Rep. Jose Christopher Y. Belmonte
3. Rep. Alfred D. Vargas
4. Rep. Geraldine B. Roman
5. Rep. Jose Enrique "Joet" S. Garcia III

Committee on Inter-Parliamentary
Relations and Diplomacy

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Yedda Marie K. Romualdez

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ferjenel G. Biron, M.D.
2. Rep. Lianda B. Bolilia
3. Rep. Winston "Winnie" Castelo
4. Rep. Tricia Nicole Q. Velasco-Catera
5. Rep. Sarah Jane I. Elago

Committee on Justice

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ferjenel G. Biron, M.D.
2. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers

Committee on Labor and Employment

(as Members)

1. Rep. Eric L. Olivarez
2. Rep. Yedda Marie K. Romualdez
3. Rep. Teodoro "Ted" G. Montoro
4. Rep. Sarah Jane I. Elago

Special Committee on Land Use

(as Members)

1. Rep. Strike B. Revilla
2. Rep. Sabiniano S. Canama

Committee on Local Government

(as Members)

1. Rep. Rosenda Ann Ocampo
2. Rep. Wilter "Sharky" Wee Palma II
3. Rep. Makmod D. Mending Jr.

Committee on Mindanao Affairs

(as Members)

1. Rep. Glona G. Labadlabad
2. Rep. Celso L. Lobregat
3. Rep. Florencio T. Flores Jr., M.D.
4. Rep. Manuel F. Zubiri
5. Rep. Rogelio Neil P. Roque
6. Rep. Mohamad Khalid Q. Dimaporo
7. Rep. Henry S. Oaminal
8. Rep. Rolando "Klarex" A. Uy
9. Rep. Maria Carmen S. Zamora
10. Rep. Ruwel Peter S. Gonzaga
11. Rep. Antonio R. Floirendo Jr.
12. Rep. Karlo Alexei B. Nograles
13. Rep. Corazon T. Nuñez-Malanyaon
14. Rep. Maria Valentina G. Plaza
15. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers
16. Rep. Prospero A. Pichay Jr.
17. Rep. Johnny Ty Pimentel
18. Rep. Munir M. Arbison

Committee on National Defense and Security

(as Members)

1. Rep. Noel L. Villanueva
2. Rep. Francis Gerald A. Abaya

Committee on Natural Resources

(as Members)

1. Rep. Gil "Kabarangay" P. Acosta
2. Rep. Ann K. Hofer
3. Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
4. Rep. Peter "Sr. Pedro" M. Unabia
5. Rep. Suharto T. Mangudadatu
6. Rep. Jose "Pingping" I. Tejada

Committee on People's Participation

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ramon V.A. "Rav" Rocamora
2. Rep. Lawrence H. Fortun
3. Rep. Nancy A. Catamco
4. Rep. Jorge "Bolet" Banal
5. Rep. Sherwin N. Tugna

Committee on Population and Family Relations

(as Members)

1. Rep. Len B. Alonte-Naguiat

2. Rep. Elisa "Olga" T. Kho
3. Rep. Evelina G. Escudero
4. Rep. Maria Vida Espinosa Bravo

Committee on Poverty Alleviation

(as Members)

1. Rep. Glona G. Labadlabad
2. Rep. Ma. Lucille L. Nava, M.D.
3. Rep. Peter "Sr. Pedro" M. Unabia
4. Rep. Lianda B. Bolilia
5. Rep. Florida "Rida" P. Robes
6. Rep. Vilma Santos-Recto
7. Rep. Leo Rafael M. Cueva
8. Rep. Bellaflor J. Angara-Castillo

Committee on Public Order and Safety

(as Members)

1. Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
2. Rep. Suharto T. Mangudadatu
3. Rep. Amado T. Espino Jr.
4. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers
5. Rep. Leopoldo N. Bataoil

Committee on Public Works and Highways

(as Members)

1. Rep. Jesus Nonato Sacdalan
2. Rep. Rose Marie "Baby" J. Arenas
3. Rep. Rozzano Rufino B. Biazon
4. Rep. Oscar "Richard" S. Garin Jr.
5. Rep. Micaela S. Violago
6. Rep. Mercedes "Didi" C. Cagas
7. Rep. Rogelio J. Espina, M.D.
8. Rep. Aurora Enerio Cerilles
9. Rep. Christopher "Toff" Vera Perez De Venecia
10. Rep. Jose Antonio "Kuya Jonathan" R. Sy-Alvarado
11. Rep. Juliette T. Uy
12. Rep. Shernee Abubakar Tan

Special Committee on Reforestation

1. Rep. Robert Ace S. Barbers – as Member

Committee on Rural Development

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Ron P. Salo

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ariel "Ka Ayik" B. Casilao
2. Rep. Joseph Stephen S. Paduano

Committee on Science and Technology

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Francis Gerald A. Abaya

(as Members)

1. Rep. Pedro B. Acharon Jr.
2. Rep. Evelina G. Escudero
3. Rep. Scott Davies S. Lanete, M.D.

Committee on Small Business
and Entrepreneurship Development

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Ruwel Peter S. Gonzaga

(as Members)

1. Rep. Rolando "Klarex" A. Uy
2. Rep. Alex "AA" L. Advincula
3. Rep. Wes Gatchalian
4. Rep. Angelina "Helen" D.L. Tan, M.D.
5. Rep. Emmi A. De Jesus
6. Rep. Teodoro "Ted" G. Montoro

Committee on Social Services

(as Chairperson)

1. Rep. Sandra Y. Eriguel, M.D.

Committee on Suffrage and Electoral Reforms

1. Rep. Frederick W. Siao – as Member

Special Committee on Sustainable
Development Goals

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ramon V.A. "Rav" Rocamora
2. Rep. Jorge "Bolet" Banal

Committee on Tourism

(as Members)

1. Rep. Oscar "Richard" S. Garin Jr.
2. Rep. Ann K. Hofer
3. Rep. Paolo Everardo S. Javier
4. Rep. Ma. Lucille L. Nava, M.D.
5. Rep. Rosenda Ann Ocampo
6. Rep. Erlpe John "Ping" M. Amante
7. Rep. Mercedes "Didi" C. Cagas
8. Rep. Enrico A. Pineda

Committee on Trade and Industry

(as Vice Chairperson)

1. Rep. Lucy T. Gomez

(as Member)

1. Rep. Raul "Boboy" C. Tupas

Committee on Transportation

(as Members)

1. Rep. Cristal L. Bagatsing
2. Rep. Federico "Ricky" S. Sandoval II
3. Rep. Rozzano Rufino B. Biazon
4. Rep. Peter "Sr. Pedro" M. Unabia
5. Rep. Ma. Theresa V. Collantes
6. Rep. Jose "Pingping" I. Tejada
7. Rep. Noel L. Villanueva
8. Rep. Jose Antonio "Kuya Jonathan" R. Sy-Alvarado
9. Rep. Strike B. Revilla
10. Rep. Teodoro "Ted" G. Montoro
11. Rep. Tricia Nicole Q. Velasco-Catera
12. Rep. Mark Aeron H. Sambar

Committee on Welfare of Children

1. Rep. Ma. Lourdes R. Aggabao – as Member

Special Committee on West Philippine Sea

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ronaldo B. Zamora
2. Rep. Gil "Kabarangay" P. Acosta
3. Rep. Henedina R. Abad
4. Rep. Henry S. Oaminal
5. Rep. Romeo M. Acop

6. Rep. Bellaflor J. Angara-Castillo
7. Rep. Rodante D. Marcoleta
8. Rep. Franz E. Alvarez
9. Rep. Arnulfo P. Fuentebella
10. Rep. Cheryl P. Deloso-Montalla
11. Rep. Ronald M. Cosalan
12. Rep. Gus S. Tambunting
13. Rep. Jesulito A. Manalo
14. Rep. Jose T. Panganiban Jr., CPA, Lib.

Committee on Youth and Sports Development

(as Members)

1. Rep. Ann K. Hofer
2. Rep. Lord Allan Jay Q. Velasco
3. Rep. Pablo C. Ortega
4. Rep. Mark Aeron H. Sambar

**ELECTION OF REP. BERTIZ
TO THE COMMITTEE ON MUSLIM AFFAIRS**

Upon Minority Leader Suarez' motion, there being no objection, the Body elected Rep. Aniceto "John" D. Bertiz III from the Minority to the Committee on Muslim Affairs.

APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL

On motion of Rep. Pimentel, there being no objection, the Body approved Journal No. 45, dated November 16, 2016.

ADJOURNMENT OF SESSION

On subsequent motion of Rep. Bondoc, there being no objection, the Chair declared the session adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, November 22, 2016.

It was 6:25 p.m.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing.

(Sgd.) **ATTY. CESAR S. PAREJA**
Secretary General

Approved on November 22, 2016

Congress of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Philippines

MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE

Date: November 21, 2016

ABAD	BELMONTE (R.)	** DEFENSOR
ABAYA	BENITEZ	DEL MAR
ABAYON	BERNOS	** DEL ROSARIO
ABELLANOSA	***** BERTIZ	DELOSO-MONTALLA
ABU	**** BIAZON	**** DIMAPORO (A.)
ABUEG	** BILLONES	**** DIMAPORO (M.K.)
ACHARON	***** BIRON	DUAVIT
ACOP	BOLILIA	DURANO
ACOSTA	BONDOC	DY
* ACOSTA-ALBA	BORDADO	ELAGO
* ADIONG	BRAVO (A.)	** ENVERGA
ADVINCULA	BRAVO (M.V.)	***** ERICE
AGARAO	**** BROSAS	ERIGUEL
AGGABAO	* BULUT-BEGTANG	ERMITA-BUHAIN
AGLIPAY-VILLAR	***** CAGAS	ESCUDERO
ALBANO	CALDERON	ESPINA
***** ALCALA	CALIXTO-RUBIANO	ESPINO
ALEJANO	** CAMINERO	ESTRELLA
* ALMARIO	CAMPOS	EUSEBIO
**** ALMONTE	**** CANAMA	EVARDONE
ALONTE	CARI	FARIÑAS
ALVAREZ (F.)	CASILAO	** FERNANDO
* ALVAREZ (M.)	CASTELO	FERRER (J.)
ALVAREZ (P.)	CASTRO (F.L.)	FERRER (L.)
* AMANTE	CASTRO (F.H.)	FERRIOL-PASCUAL
AMATONG	CATAMCO	FLOIRENDO
** ANDAYA	** CAYETANO	FLORES
ANGARA-CASTILLO	CELESTE	** FORTUN
**** ANTONINO	**** CERAFICA	FORTUNO
ANTONIO	* CERILLES	FUENTEBELLA
ARAGONES	CHAVEZ	GARBIN
**** ARBISON	**** CHIPECO	GARCIA (G.)
ARCILLAS	CO	GARCIA (J.E.)
ARENAS	COJUANGCO	***** GARCIA-ALBANO
ATIENZA	COLLANTES	** GARIN (R.)
* AUMENTADO	CORTES	** GARIN (S.)
BAG-AO	CORTUNA	GASATAYA
BAGATSING	COSALAN	GATCHALIAN
* BAGUILAT	CRISOLOGO	* GERON
BANAL	CUA	* GO (A.C.)
* BARBERS	CUARESMA	GO (M.)
***** BARZAGA	CUEVA	GOMEZ
BATAOIL	DALIPE	GONZAGA
BATOCABE	***** DALOG	GONZALES (A.P.)
BAUTISTA-BANDIGAN	DAZA	* GONZALES (A.D.)
BELARO	DE JESUS	GONZALEZ
BELMONTE (F.)	DE VENECIA	GORRICETA
BELMONTE (J.C.)	DE VERA	GULLAS

HERNANDEZ	OLIVAREZ	SINGSON
HERRERA-DY	***** ONG (E.)	SUANSING (E.)
HOFER	ONG (H.)	SUANSING (H.)
***** JALOSJOS	ORTEGA (P.)	SUAREZ
JAVIER	**** ORTEGA (V.N.)	SY-ALVARADO
KHO	PACQUIAO	TAMBUNTING
***** KHONGHUN	PADUANO	TAN (A.)
LABADLABAD	PALMA	TAN (M.)
LACSON	PANCHO	TAN (S.)
LAGMAN	PANGANIBAN	TEJADA
LANETE	PANOTES	TEVES
LAOGAN	**** PAPANDAYAN	TIANGCO
LAZATIN	**** PICHAY	* TING
LEACHON	PIMENTEL	TINIO
LEE	PINEDA	TOLENTINO
LIMKAICHONG	* PLAZA	* TREÑAS
LOBREGAT	PRIMICIAS-AGABAS	TUGNA
LOPEZ (B.)	QUIMBO	**** TUPAS
* LOPEZ (C.)	**** RADAZA	TURABIN-HATAMAN
LOPEZ (M.L.)	RAMIREZ-SATO	* TY
LOYOLA	RAMOS	UMALI
MACAPAGAL-ARROYO	RELAMPAGOS	** UNABIA
MACEDA	REVILLA	**** UNGAB
MADRONA	ROA-PUNO	UNICO
MALAPITAN	* ROBES	UY (J.)
MANALO	ROCAMORA	UY (R.)
MANGAOANG	RODRIGUEZ (I.)	UYBARRETA
MANGUDADATU (S.)	RODRIGUEZ (M.)	VARGAS
MANGUDADATU (Z.)	* ROMAN	VARGAS-ALFONSO
MARCOLETA	ROMERO	VELARDE
***** MARCOS	ROMUALDEZ	VELASCO
MARIÑO	ROMUALDO	VELASCO-CATERA
MARQUEZ	** ROQUE (H.)	VELOSO
MARTINEZ	ROQUE (R.)	**** VERGARA
MATUGAS	SACDALAN	***** VILLAFUERTE
* MELLANA	***** SAGARBARRIA	VILLANUEVA
MENDING	SAHALI	VILLARAZA-SUAREZ
MENDOZA	**** SALCEDA	VILLARICA
MERCADO	* SALIMBANGON	VILLARIN
MIRASOL	SALO	***** VIOLAGO
MONTORO	SALON	YAP (A.)
NAVA	SAMBAR	** YAP (M.)
NIETO	SANDOVAL	YAP (V.)
***** NOEL	SANTOS-RECTO	YU
** NOGRALES (J.J.)	SARMIENTO (C.)	**** ZAMORA (M.C.)
NOGRALES (K.A.)	SARMIENTO (E.M.)	ZAMORA (R.)
NOLASCO	SAVELLANO	ZARATE
**** NUÑEZ-MALANYAON	**** SEMA	ZUBIRI
OAMINAL	** SIAO	
OCAMPO	SILVERIO	

* Appeared before/after Roll Call

** On official mission

*** Attended meetings of CA/HRET/Conference Committee/Committee meetings authorized by Committee on Rules

**** Officially notified the House, through the Secretariat, of their absence

***** Absent without notice

(Subject to correction/s that may appear in the Annual Journal)