

#### PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4Ps): Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Initiative in the Philippines

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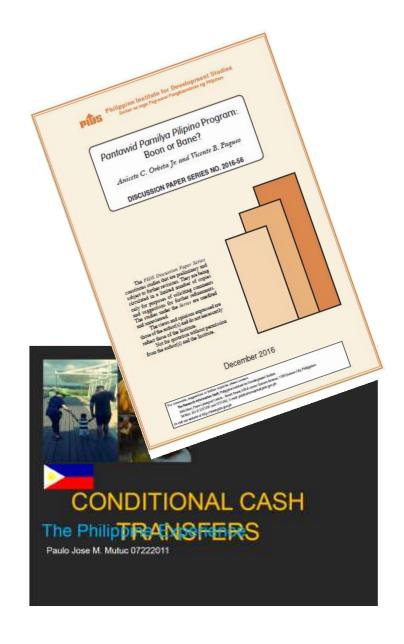
Policy Design and Implementation in Developing Countries
Profs. Ohno, Ohno, and Shimamura

#### References











## Pantawid-gutom

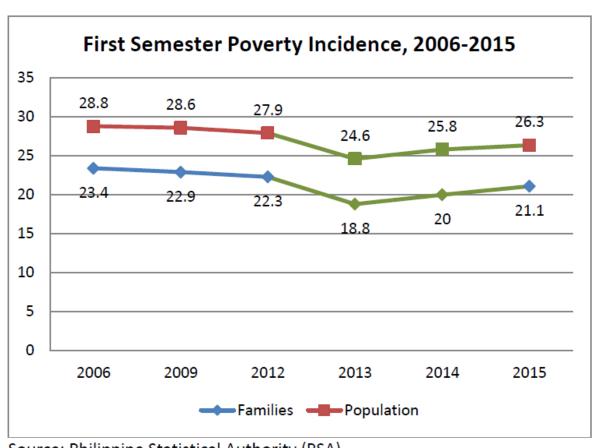
affordable and easy-to-prepare food that momentarily alleviates hunger



## Poverty and Social Protection

 Positive economic growth but persistent poverty incidence

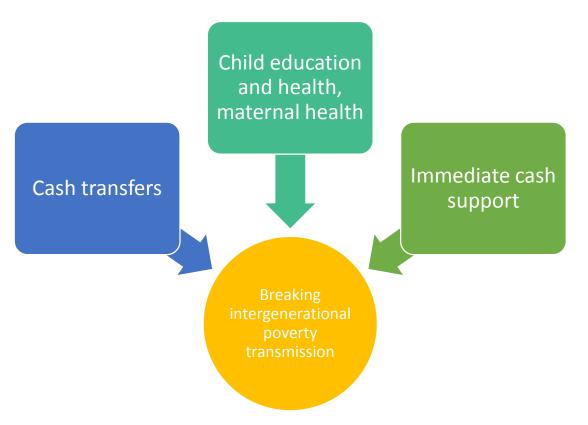
- Huge inequality
  - Education
  - Health
  - Gender and development
- Need for robust social assistance



Source: Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA)

Philippine Poverty Incidence 2006-2015 (%)

# Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program



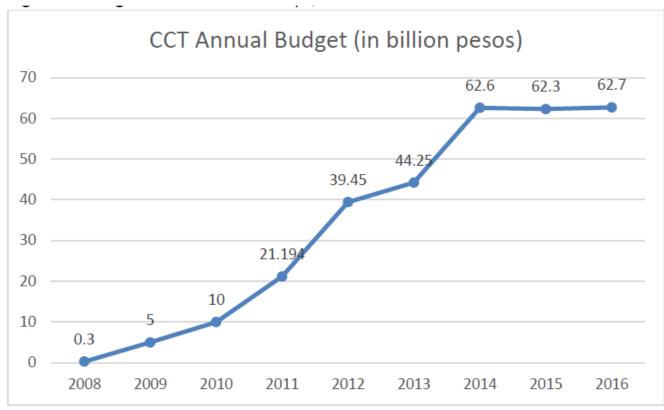
 Bimonthly cash grants through cash cards or mobile money

Health - PhP 500/household/month
Education- Php 300/child/month,
maximum of 3 children for 10 months
Max/month – PhP 1,400/household
Max/year- Php 15, 000/ household
Max no. of years- 5

## Coverage

- 284,000 households in 2008 to 4.1 million in 2015
- 79% of poor households,
   1.64% of government spending
- 17 regions, 79 provinces, 143 cities, and 1,484 municipalities

#### Budget of Pantawid Pamilya, 2008 to 2016



Source: Department of Social Welfare Development (DSWD)

# Criteria for Beneficiary Selection

- Residents of the poorest municipalities
- Households equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold
- Households that have children 0-18 years old and/or have a pregnant woman
- Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program

# Conditions and Compliance

- Pregnant women- pre- and post-natal care, child delivery by a trained professional;
- Parents or guardians- family development sessions, on responsible parenting, health, and nutrition;
- Children (0 to 5) regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines;
- Children (6 to 14) deworming pills twice a year; and
- Children (3 to 18)- school enrollment, 85% attendance in classes every month
- 99% compliance rate

# Organization

- Lead Agency DSWD
- Supporting Offices- Departments of Health, Education, Interior and Local Government, and Land Bank
- National Implementing Arm- DSWD-National Project Management Office
- Regional Implementing Arm- Regional Project Management Offices
- City/Municipality Implementing Arm

City/Municipal Links for every 1,000 households

Local health and education service providers (under DOH, DepEd)

Funding and Technical Support

World Bank, AusAID, ADB, UNICEF, UNFPA

# Implementation

#### Targeting and enumeration

- National Household Targeting System
- Surveys
- Local government data
- Household visit

#### Verification and disbursement

- Agreement signing
- Community assemblies
- Payroll

#### **Updating**

- Individual compliance
- Community assemblies
- Non compliance
- Offenses
- Termination
- Compliance verification system
- Grievance redress system

#### Monitoring

- DSWD
- World Bank
- Social Weather Stations (SWS)
- Senate and House Oversight Committees on Public Expenditure

### 4Ps' Performance

- Higher proportion of children in school
- Reduced child labor
- Improved access to essential health services
- Increased household expenditure on education and clothing
- Decreased conflicts
- No evidence on increased gambling, alcoholism and tobacco consumption
- Evidence against dependency
- Positive impacts beyond 4Ps' originally targeted objectives
- No evidence on increased household income and overall expenditure, and improved poverty status

#### Reflections and Caveats

- 4Ps as a smart populist program.
- 4Ps is not a dole-out and does not promote mendicancy and bad societal behaviors.
- 4Ps is a well-targeted CCT program.
- 4Ps has positive externalities.
- 4Ps is not a panacea to poverty-related problems.
- Grant may be too small for its effects to be detected.
- Pilot studies and impact evaluations are necessary and helpful.
- The government may rethink/consider better conditions.

# Arigatou gozaimasu. Thank you very much. Maraming salamat po.