

**Department of Social Welfare and Development
PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**NAC RESOLUTION NO. 21
Series of 2014**

**A Resolution Amending NAC Resolution No. 16 Series of 2014 otherwise known as
"Provision of Conditional Cash Grants to Additional 20,000 Target Households
under Set 7 "**

Whereas, cash transfers have recently gained attention as a strategy to provide assistance during emergency response and equip families with the flexibility to decide their spending needs. Cash transfers also have positive results for children through its impacts on nutrition, health and education¹.

Whereas, in the context of natural disasters, cash transfers are used to deter the use of harmful coping strategies, which often occur after disasters and other environmental shocks, such as potential increase in child labor incidence and reduction in food and nutritional consumption.²

Whereas, on 8 November 2013, Typhoon Yolanda hit the central part of the Philippines causing massive damage to lives and property in areas in eastern, central, and western Visayas, as well as the northern part of Palawan.

Whereas based on the NRDRMC Situation Report #06, as of December 12, 2013, a total of 2,581,677 families were reported to have been affected by Typhoon Yolanda in 9 regions covering 12,122 barangays in 44 provinces, 587 municipalities and 59 cities.

Whereas, as a response to the destruction brought by Typhoon Yolanda, donor organizations such as UNICEF and the WFP provided Cash Transfers, in partnership with the DSWD, in 7 provinces covering 118,429 families affected by Typhoon Yolanda for a duration of 6 months.

Whereas, since 2012 the Department of Social Welfare and Development has been implementing the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) for Families in Need of Special Protection (FNSP), which includes providing assistance to displaced families

¹ UNICEF. (2006). *Cash transfer in emergencies: A Review drawing upon the tsunami and other experience*. UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office: Bangkok, Thailand.

² De Janvry et al cited in Vakis, R. (2006). *Complementing Natural Disasters Management: the role of social protection*. World Bank SP Discussion Paper, No 0543.

due to manmade and natural disaster and other environmental factors, who are not eligible for the Regular CCT.

Whereas, Republic Act 10633 (General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2014) provides an amount of Three hundred thirty six million pesos (P 336,000,000) to fund the cash grants for 20,000 families affected by Typhoon Yolanda who were not covered by the existing CCT program.

Whereas, NAC Resolution No. 16 series of 2014 was adopted into policy last February 26, 2014 and it advances the provision of conditional cash transfer to 20,000 families under Set 7 of the Regular CCT.

Whereas, the DSWD conducted an initial assessment of the families affected by Typhoon Yolanda through the Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards (DAFAC) which indicated that 243,502 are Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries who need assistance. And as per regional reports, a potential of 160,000 families are eligible for inclusion in the CCT. This indicates a need to expand coverage to go beyond 20,000 families in order to ensure that affected families that are eligible for the program are provided the necessary support to help them cope with the impact of the disaster and to provide avenues to help improve their economic and social conditions to or near their pre-typhoon levels.

Whereas, this amendment recognizes the current situation of the families that have been affected by Typhoon Yolanda in 4 regions, 14 provinces and 171 municipalities which is the impetus for the proposal to change the modality for the cash transfers from the Regular CCT to the MCCT due to the following reasons:

1. The timeline required to validate and register the families under the Regular CCT is longer and more resource intensive which counters the urgency of providing cash grants to these households as part of the recovery phase.
2. There is possibility of exclusion error if the Pantawid limits on the NHTO list of near poor households as the same may not include the families affected by Yolanda since the enumeration was conducted in 2008-2009, long before the Yolanda incident.
3. The program exposure of households to MCCT FNSP is two years in contrast to the original provision of one year under the regular CCT. The longer period of coverage will likely increase the opportunities of the households towards regaining and restoring socio-economic situations through cash grants.

Whereas, it is consistent with the mandate of the national government, specifically the DSWD to provide immediate assistance to restore economic and social conditions in areas affected by Typhoon Yolanda, the following amendments are proposed

1. The targeted families are not necessarily those identified as near-poor of the NHTS-PR. They are either excluded from the enumeration of the NHTS or tagged as non-poor based on the 1st NHTS-PR assessment but have fallen below the poverty threshold after the Typhoon Yolanda. The targeted families are located in the municipalities selected and must have children aged 0-18 years old.
2. Registration of the targeted families to be included in the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer is subject to the existing procedures of the program. The identification, assessment, validation and registration of families affected by Typhoon Yolanda shall be carried out either by the DSWD Field Offices or partner CSOs.
3. Targeted families shall be termed as Families in Need of Special Protection.
4. Conditional cash grants to be provided to the targeted families would follow that of the MCCT which includes a health grant amounting to P500/month for each beneficiary family regardless of the number of eligible children and an education grant amounting to P300/month for 10 months if enrolled in day care, pre-school and elementary and P500/month for 10 months if enrolled in high school. Education grants are paid for each dependent child, not exceeding 3 child dependents, beginning with the youngest and without substitution.
5. Targeted families shall be assessed on the following criteria:
 - They must be identified disaster stricken families who are temporarily placed in the evacuation center or in transitory shelters;
 - They must be either excluded from the NHTS database or included but tagged as non-poor, non-pantawid and have fallen into poverty after the Typhoon Yolanda;
 - They must have children aged 0-18 years old and/or with pregnant member at the time of selection;
 - They must be willing and committed to comply with the program conditionalities to cooperate in the helping process
6. The exposure of family beneficiaries in the MCCT program is within the period of six months to a maximum of two years as long as they remain eligible for the program. They shall then be referred for mainstreaming as per compliance to set criteria.

Adopted this 23rd day of October, Two Thousand and Fourteen, in Surigao City.




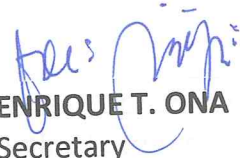
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Secretary

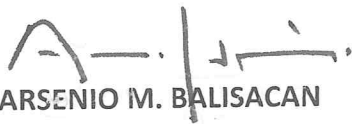
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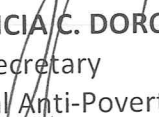

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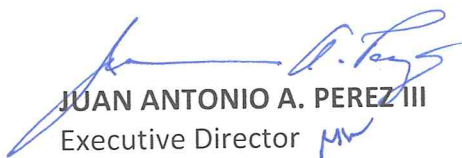

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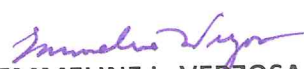

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM**

**NUMBER OF PANTAWID PAMILYA HOUSEHOLDS IN AREAS
LOCATED WITHIN THE 50 KM RADIUS OF TYPHOON YOLANDA***

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL NO. OF PANTAWID HHs (As of December 31, 2013)
IV-B	PALAWAN	AGUTAYA	1,116
IV-B	PALAWAN	BUSUANGA	1,663
IV-B	PALAWAN	CORON	3,225
IV-B	PALAWAN	CULION	1,175
IV-B	PALAWAN	CUYO	1,002
IV-B	PALAWAN	LINAPACAN	1,555
V	MASBATE	BALUD	2,909
VI	AKLAN	ALTAVAS	1,293
VI	AKLAN	BALETE	1,751
VI	AKLAN	BANGA	1,492
VI	AKLAN	BATAN	1,883
VI	AKLAN	BURUANGA	868
VI	AKLAN	IBAJAY	2,336
VI	AKLAN	KALIBO (Capital)	2,099
VI	AKLAN	LEZO	568
VI	AKLAN	LIBACAO	2,413
VI	AKLAN	MADALAG	1,387
VI	AKLAN	MAKATO	1,454
VI	AKLAN	MALAY	1,418
VI	AKLAN	MALINAO	1,248
VI	AKLAN	NABAS	1,553
VI	AKLAN	NEW WASHINGTON	1,967
VI	AKLAN	NUMANCIA	977
VI	AKLAN	TANGALAN	1,238
VI	ANTIQUÉ	BARBAZA	1,111
VI	ANTIQUÉ	BUGASONG	1,747
VI	ANTIQUÉ	CALUYA	1,364
VI	ANTIQUÉ	CULASI	2,099
VI	ANTIQUÉ	LAUA-AN	1,486
VI	ANTIQUÉ	LIBERTAD	684
VI	ANTIQUÉ	PANDAN	1,327
VI	ANTIQUÉ	PATNONGON	1,891
VI	ANTIQUÉ	SAN REMIGIO	2,398
VI	ANTIQUÉ	SEBASTE	901
VI	ANTIQUÉ	TIBIAO	1,355
VI	ANTIQUÉ	VALDERRAMA	1,284
VI	CAPIZ	CUARTERO	1,298
VI	CAPIZ	DAO	1,328
VI	CAPIZ	DUMALAG	987
VI	CAPIZ	DUMARAO	2,434
VI	CAPIZ	IVISAN	1,228
VI	CAPIZ	JAMINDAN	2,420
VI	CAPIZ	MA-AYON	2,715
VI	CAPIZ	MAMBUSAO	1,725
VI	CAPIZ	PANAY	2,188

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VI	CAPIZ	PANITAN	1,674
VI	CAPIZ	PILAR	3,112
VI	CAPIZ	PONTEVEDRA	2,184
VI	CAPIZ	PRESIDENT ROXAS	1,597
VI	CAPIZ	ROXAS CITY (Capital)	5,113
VI	CAPIZ	SAPI-AN	1,784
VI	CAPIZ	SIGMA	1,443
VI	CAPIZ	TAPAZ	4,062
VI	ILOILO	AJUY	3,044
VI	ILOILO	ALIMODIAN	1,201
VI	ILOILO	ANILAO	1,390
VI	ILOILO	BADIANGAN	991
VI	ILOILO	BALASAN	1,502
VI	ILOILO	BANATE	1,670
VI	ILOILO	BAROTAC VIEJO	2,333
VI	ILOILO	BATAD	1,124
VI	ILOILO	BAROTAC NUEVO	2,010
VI	ILOILO	BINGAWAN	709
VI	ILOILO	CABATUAN	1,646
VI	ILOILO	CALINOG	2,566
VI	ILOILO	CARLES	4,927
VI	ILOILO	CONCEPCION	3,048
VI	ILOILO	DINGLE	1,647
VI	ILOILO	DUEÑAS	1,048
VI	ILOILO	DUMANGAS	2,381
VI	ILOILO	ESTANCIA	2,526
VI	ILOILO	JANIUAY	2,270
VI	ILOILO	LAMBUNAO	3,367
VI	ILOILO	LEMERY	1,634
VI	ILOILO	MAASIN	1,441
VI	ILOILO	MINA	770
VI	ILOILO	NEW LUCENA	605
VI	ILOILO	CITY OF PASSI	1,350
VI	ILOILO	POTOTAN	2,192
VI	ILOILO	SAN DIONISIO	2,459
VI	ILOILO	SAN ENRIQUE	1,681
VI	ILOILO	SAN RAFAEL	1,116
VI	ILOILO	SARA	2,282
VI	ILOILO	ZARRAGA	829
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	CADIZ CITY	6,232
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	ENRIQUE B. MAGALONA (SARAVIA)	1,983
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	CITY OF ESCALANTE	3,976
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	MANAPLA	2,177
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	SAGAY CITY	6,805
VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	SILAY CITY	2,342

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VI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL	CITY OF VICTORIAS	3,367
VII	CEBU	BANTAYAN	5,001
VII	CEBU	CITY OF BOGO	2,220
VII	CEBU	BORBON	1,799
VII	CEBU	DAANBANTAYAN	4,232
VII	CEBU	MADRIDEJOS	2,332
VII	CEBU	MEDELLIN	2,738
VII	CEBU	PILAR	684
VII	CEBU	PORO	1,245
VII	CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO	3,266
VII	CEBU	SAN REMIGIO	2,964
VII	CEBU	SOGOD	1,634
VII	CEBU	SANTA FE	1,947
VII	CEBU	TABOGON	2,297
VII	CEBU	TABUELAN	1,490
VII	CEBU	TUBURAN	3,860
VII	CEBU	TUDELA	491
VIII	BILIRAN	ALMERIA	484
VIII	BILIRAN	BILIRAN	589
VIII	BILIRAN	CABUCGAYAN	946
VIII	BILIRAN	CAIBIRAN	1,070
VIII	BILIRAN	CULABA	664
VIII	BILIRAN	NAVAL (Capital)	1,831
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	BALANGIGA	902
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	BALANGKAYAN	613
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	GENERAL MACARTHUR	1,058
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	GIPORLOS	901
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	GUIUAN	2,958
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	HERNANI	596
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	LAWAAN	798
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	LLORENTE	1,413
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	MAYDOLONG	784
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	MERCEDES	327
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	QUINAPONDAN	1,002
VIII	EASTERN SAMAR	SALCEDO	1,302
VIII	LEYTE	ABUYOG	3,287
VIII	LEYTE	ALANGALANG	3,660
VIII	LEYTE	ALBUERA	2,423
VIII	LEYTE	BABATNGON	1,912
VIII	LEYTE	BARUGO	1,888
VIII	LEYTE	CITY OF BAYBAY	3,920
VIII	LEYTE	BURAUEN	2,738
VIII	LEYTE	CALUBIAN	2,265
VIII	LEYTE	CAPOOCAN	2,458
VIII	LEYTE	CARIGARA	2,932

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VIII	LEYTE	DAGAMI	2,183
VIII	LEYTE	DULAG	2,707
VIII	LEYTE	ISABEL	1,273
VIII	LEYTE	JARO	2,535
VIII	LEYTE	JAVIER (BUGHO)	1,663
VIII	LEYTE	JULITA	1,093
VIII	LEYTE	KANANGA	2,987
VIII	LEYTE	LA PAZ	1,423
VIII	LEYTE	LEYTE	3,114
VIII	LEYTE	MACARTHUR	1,456
VIII	LEYTE	MAHAPLAG	1,979
VIII	LEYTE	MATAG-OB	1,151
VIII	LEYTE	MATALOM	1,996
VIII	LEYTE	MAYORGA	1,367
VIII	LEYTE	ORMOC CITY	6,997
VIII	LEYTE	PALO	2,715
VIII	LEYTE	PALOMPON	1,996
VIII	LEYTE	PASTRANA	1,486
VIII	LEYTE	SAN ISIDRO	2,307
VIII	LEYTE	SAN MIGUEL	1,544
VIII	LEYTE	SANTA FE	1,510
VIII	LEYTE	TABANGO	2,364
VIII	LEYTE	TABONTABON	803
VIII	LEYTE	TACLOBAN CITY (Capital)	7,554
VIII	LEYTE	TANAUAN	2,746
VIII	LEYTE	TOLOSA	922
VIII	LEYTE	TUNGA	365
VIII	LEYTE	VILLABA	2,685
VIII	SOUTHERN LEYTE	SILAGO	540
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	BASEY	3,908
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	DARAM	4,042
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	MARABUT	1,289
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	SANTA RITA	3,140
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	TALALORA	755
VIII	SAMAR (WESTERN SAMAR)	VILLAREAL	2,501
CARAGA	DINAGAT ISLANDS	LORETO	820
TOTAL			342,007

*Note: DROMIC Data - List of Areas; 31 Dec. 2013 Pantawid Database - Number of HHs