

Department of Social Welfare and Development  
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

**GUIDANCE NOTES ON THE COMPUTATION OF SEVEN (7) YEARS  
IN PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM**

**I. BACKGROUND**

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program or 4Ps is the national poverty reduction strategy and a human capital investment program that provides conditional cash grants to poor households with 0 to 18-year old children upon compliance with specific program conditions meant to foster behavioral change on health, nutrition and education. The program's theory of change holds that these behavioral changes, along with complementary supply-side requirements and other support services, will result in a more educated, healthy, and productive generation that will break the vicious cycle of poverty.

The length in the provision of cash grants, however, has a statutory limitation. Section 4 of the Republic Act 11310 or ***“An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program”*** articulates that the 4Ps,

***“...provides conditional cash transfer to poor households for a maximum of seven (7) years, to improve their health, nutrition, and education aspects of their lives. The National Advisory Council (NAC) may recommend a longer period under exceptional circumstances.”***

Section 4 of the 4Ps Act Implementing Rules (IRR), which took effect on Mar 31, 2020, further explains that,

***“The conditional cash transfer to qualified household beneficiaries has a maximum period of seven (7) years. For existing households, the maximum period of seven (7) years shall be reckoned from the implementation of these rules provided that they are still eligible and are still able to comply with the program conditions.”***

On another related IRR provision, reaching seven (7) in the program is among the reasons to exit a household. Section 34, Rule XV provides the following exit rules:

- a. The last monitored child in the household turns 19 years old***
- b. The last monitored child in the household finishes high school***
- c. The household reaches 7-year duration in the program***
- d. The household is no longer poor, based on the latest assessment thru the adopted standardized targeting system***
- e. The household voluntarily waives from the program***
- f. The household commits offenses wherein the sanction is delisting, subject to the standards to be developed by DSWD***

Meanwhile, Article 13 of the Republic Act 386 or the "*Civil Code of the Philippines*" also provides that,

***"When the laws speak of years, months, days or nights, it shall be understood that years are of three hundred sixty-five days each; months, of thirty days; days, of twenty-four hours; and nights from sunset to sunrise.***

***If months are designated by their name, they shall be computed by the number of days which they respectively have.***

***In computing a period, the first day shall be excluded, and the last day included."***

A year after the promulgation of the IRR, the 4Ps National Program Management Office has been receiving questions on how to compute the running number of years, or *residency period*, and the *remaining years* of a particular household in the program, especially that 4Ps household data are updated more frequent, including the change in household status from active, inactive, to deactivated, and in some cases, reinstated through the appeals process of the Grievance Redress System (GRS).

Furthermore, there are also questions on the reckoning points to be used in determining the *expected date of exit* from the program and the "meeting and separation points" of DSWD and the 4Ps NAC insofar as extending *residency period* beyond seven (7) years as provided for in Section 4 of the 4Ps Act.

## II. OBJECTIVES

This guidance notes shall clarify how the seven (7) years shall be computed. Particularly,

1. **Identify** the different household cases and set the reckoning points for each household case from which the seven (7) year-period shall start to run.
2. **Provide** guidance and sample cases in computing a household's residency period, remaining years in the program, and expected date of exit from the program relative to seven (7) years.

## III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. **Residency Period (RP)** - the total number of years, months, and days that a household is staying or has stayed in the program.
2. **Remaining Years in the Program (RYP)** - the remaining years, months, and days that a household is expected to stay in the program relative to seven (7) years. "Relative to seven (7) years" given that exit from the program is also possible due to natural attrition.

3. **Expected Date of Exit (EDE)** - the date when a household is expected to reach the maximum residency period of seven (7) years. It shall also be interpreted as six (6) years, eleven (11) months, and 30 days.
4. **IRR effectivity date** - the date when the 4Ps Act IRR took effect, which is on Mar 31, 2020.
5. **Registration Date** - the date when a potential household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the active status.
6. **Delisting Date** - the date when a household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the delisted status.
7. **Reinstatement Date** - the date when a previously delisted household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the active status.
8. **Existing households** - households who are active and inactive as of IRR effectivity date.
9. **Returning households** - deactivated households as of IRR effectivity date but have appealed for reinstatement later through the appeals process of the GRS.
10. **New households** - households registered to the program after the IRR effectivity date.
11. **Active households** - households registered in the Program and are eligible to receive cash grants subject to compliance to program conditions (4Ps Operations Manual, 5th edition).
12. **Inactive households** - households whose receipt of grants are temporarily deactivated due to failure to satisfy the criteria other than the compliance to the conditions. These households may be reactivated after thorough validation (4Ps Operations Manual, 5th edition).
13. **Deactivated households** - or *delisted* households who are no longer eligible in the Program due to voluntary waiver, failure to meet the eligibility criteria of the program, found to have committed misconduct or violated penal provisions of the law (4Ps Operations Manual, 5th edition).
14. **Appeals** - are requests to be reinstated back to the program coming from beneficiaries who have ceased to receive cash grants and the associated benefits due to termination (NAC Resolution 4, series of 2020 or the GRS Resolution Standards and Indicators

#### IV. HOUSEHOLD CASES

It is important to identify and classify similar households together based on a common characteristic that impacts the counting of seven (7) years.

Presently, Section 4 of the 4Ps Act IRR provides the idea of *existing* households whose seven (7) years shall start from the effectivity of the IRR effectivity date. For clarity, ***existing households*** shall mean households who are active and inactive as of IRR effectivity date.

Inactive households shall be classified under existing households because, similar to active households, they are also eligible to receive grants. However, such receipt is temporarily on-hold pending submission of updates or resolution

of certain issues, such as when the household is identified as a potential duplicate of another household needing validation.

Meanwhile, deactivated households shall not be considered as existing households given that these are “decided” cases already that resulted in their delisting from the program. However, National Advisory Council (NAC) Resolution 4, series of 2020, or the “GRS Resolution Standards and Indicators”, allows for appeals. It is important therefore to clarify how to treat the counting of seven (7) years for these households.

Another household case therefore is introduced. These are the **returning households** after Mar 31, 2020. The reckoning point of seven (7) years shall be the household registration date (delisted periods not counted) and not IRR effectivity date, based on the following grounds:

- i. They have already been delisted from the program and have stopped receiving cash grants, including the other associated benefits and services, for some time.
- ii. Using the IRR effectivity date as the reckoning point will potentially allow those who have reached seven (7) years to return and stay longer if the appeal is approved.
- iii. At the macro-level, it may be worthy to emphasize that there are other social protection programs as well that may best respond to the needs of those who have been in the program beyond seven (7) years. Programs and services that are available especially those at the level of the Local Government Units (LGUs), whose share of revenues from the national government will increase to as high as 27.6%<sup>1</sup> due to the Supreme Court Ruling on the Mandanas and Garcia Case that will take effect starting 2022. New poor households be better prioritized and covered by 4Ps.

Given that there are now two (2) reckoning points above (i.e., IRR effectivity and registration date), it is also important to clarify the reckoning point for households registered to the program after the IRR effectivity date. They shall be classified as another household case – **new households** after Mar 31, 2020. The reckoning point of seven (7) years for this household case shall be the date of registration.

All these apply to the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) households as well.

Table 1 summarizes the different household cases and the reckoning points to be used when computing for seven (7) years.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Budget and Management, (n.d.). “Implementation of the Supreme Court Decision in the Mandanas Case”. Retrieved May 26, 2021 from <https://dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Our%20Budget/2021/Implementation-of-the-Supreme-Court-Decision-in-the-Mandanas-Case.pptx>

**Table 1. Household Cases and Reckoning Points of the Seven-Year Maximum Period on 4Ps**

<b>HH Case</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Reckoning point</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Existing household</b>	Active or inactive household at the time of the IRR effectivity date.	Mar 31, 2020
<b>2</b>	<b>Returning household</b>	Household who is delisted at the time of the IRR effectivity date but has appealed the delisting and it has ultimately resulted in reinstatement to the program.	Registration Date
<b>3</b>	<b>New household</b>	Household who was registered to the program after the IRR effectivity date.	Registration Date

## V. COMPUTATION

This section shall explain and present examples how to compute the *residency period* of a particular household in the program that shall apply to all household cases above. *Residency period (RP)* shall be defined as the total number of years, months, and days that a household is staying or has stayed in the program. By determining the *residency period*, the *remaining years in the program (RYP)* of a particular household can also be computed.

Moreover and proactively, this section shall also explain and present examples how to project the *expected date of exit (EDE)* from the program of a particular household relative to seven (7) years. The phrase “relative to seven (7) years” is emphasized in computing for RYP and EDE given that exit from the program is also possible due to natural attrition, which shall not be covered by this guidance notes. It may be worthy to emphasize, however, that exit due to seven (7) years comes the last and all the other exit rules always precede this.

In summary, the following computations and examples shall be presented:

- i. Residency Period (RP)
- ii. Remaining Years in the Program (RYP)
- iii. Expected Date of Exit (EDE)

**A. Residency Period (RP)**

This is used to calculate the number of years that a 4Ps household is staying/has stayed in the program. The counting of RP includes active and inactive periods. It shall not include the periods when the household is delisted.

For existing households, residency starts immediately a day after the date of IRR effectivity and will end on the 7<sup>th</sup> year from the reckoning point. For returning households, residency starts after the registration date, interrupted during the delisted periods, shall resume again after the reinstatement date, and will end upon reaching the maximum residency period of seven (7) years. For new households, residency starts a day after the registration date and will end on the 7<sup>th</sup> year from the reckoning point

Table 2 summarizes the residency periods of each household case.

**Table 2. Determining the Residency Period per Household Case**

HH Case	Classification	Reckoning Point/ Day 0	Residency Period (RP)	
			First Day	Last Day
1	Existing household	IRR effectivity date	Apr 1, 2020	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point
2	Returning household	Registration date, then reinstatement date (if 7 years is not yet reached)	1 day after registration date, then 1 day after reinstatement date (delisted periods not counted)	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point/s, excluding deactivated periods
3	New household	Registration date	1 day after registration date	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point

It shall adopt the following formula:

$$RP = \text{Current Date or Delisting Date in PPIS (YYYY-MM-DD)} - \text{Reckoning Point (YYYY-MM-DD)}$$

Example 1: RP of an **existing household** as of Nov 31, 2025.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{RP} = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{r} 2025 : 11 : 31 \\ \hline 2020 : 03 : 31 \\ \hline 5 : 8 : 0 \end{array} \text{ (5 years and 8 months)}
 \end{array}$$

Example 2: RP of an **existing household** as of May 12, 2023.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{RP} = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 04 \quad 42 \\ 2023 : 05 : 12 \\ \hline 2020 : 03 : 31 \\ \hline 3 \quad 1 \quad 11 \end{array} \text{ (3 years, 1 month, and 11 days)} \\ \text{Computation notes:} \\ \text{Borrow 30 days from 5 mos., 12 days become 42 days, 5 mos.} \\ \text{become 4 mos.} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Example 3: RP of an **existing household** delisted on Jan 30, 2022.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{RP} = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 2021 : 00 : 60 \\ \hline 2022 : 01 : 30 \\ \hline 2020 : 03 : 31 \\ \hline 1 \quad 09 \quad 29 \end{array} \text{ (1 year, 9 months, and 29 days)} \\ \text{Computation notes:} \\ \text{Borrow 30 days from 1 mo., 30 days become 60 days, 1 mo.} \\ \text{becomes 0 mo. Then borrow 12 mos. from 2022, 0 mo.} \\ \text{becomes 12 mos., 2022 becomes 2021} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Example 4: RP of a **returning household** delisted on Dec 8, 2019,  
registered to the program on Oct 16, 2008

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{RP} = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 11 \quad 38 \\ 2019 : 12 : 08 \\ \hline 2008 : 10 : 16 \\ \hline 11 \quad 01 \quad 22 \end{array} \text{ (11 years, 1 month, and 22 days)} \\ \text{Computation notes:} \\ \text{Borrow 30 days from 12 mos., 8 days becomes 38 days, 12} \\ \text{mos. become 11 mos.} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Example 5: RP of a **new household** registered on Jul 4, 2021  
as of Dec 9, 2021

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{RP} = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{r} 2021 : 12 : 09 \\ \hline 2021 : 07 : 04 \\ \hline 0 \quad 05 \quad 05 \end{array} \text{ (5 months and 5 days)}
 \end{array}$$

**B. Remaining Years in the Program (RYP)**

This is used to calculate the remaining years in the program of a 4Ps household relative to seven (7) years.

For existing and new households, the remaining years in the program is seven (7) years minus the residency period. For returning households, seven (7) years minus the residency period, which exclude delisted periods. But residency shall start to run again on the day after the reinstatement date. This is still consistent with the provisions of Article 13 of the Civil Code of the Philippines “exclude the first and include the last” rule.

Table 3 summarizes the RYP per household case.

**Table 3. Determining the Remaining Years in the Program relative to Seven Years per Household Case**

HH Case	Classification	Reckoning Point/ Day 0	Residency Period (RP)
1	Existing household	IRR effectivity date	7 years - Residency Period
2	Returning household	Registration date, then reinstatement date (if 7 years is not yet reached)	7 years - Delisted Periods - Residency Period
3	New household	Registration date	7 years - Residency Period

It shall adopt the following formula:

$$RYP = 7 \text{ years} - RP \text{ (expressed in years, months, and days)} = 6 \text{ years, 11 months, 30 days}$$

Example 1: RYP of an **existing household** as of May 12, 2023.

First, compute for the RP:

*Computation notes:*  
Borrow 30 days from 5 mos., 12 days become 42 days, 5 mos. become 4 mos.)

$$RP = \begin{array}{r} 2023 : 05 : 12 \\ - 2020 : 03 : 31 \\ \hline 3 \quad 1 \quad 11 \end{array} \text{ (3 years, 1 month, and 11 days)}$$





Then, compute for RYP:

$$\text{RYP} = \frac{\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ years, 11 months, 30 days} \\ - \quad \quad \quad 6 \text{ months, 27 days} \\ \hline 6 \text{ years, 5 months, 3 days} \end{array}}$$

Therefore:

The newly registered household on Jul 4, 2021 can still stay in the program for the next **6 years, 5 months, and 3 days**

### C. Expected Date of Exit (EDE)

This is used to project the expected date of exit of a 4Ps household. For existing households, the reckoning point of seven (7) years is from the IRR effectivity date. For returning households, there can be at least two (2) reckoning points: (i) registration date and (ii) the date when the household has been reinstated from a delisted status. The delisted periods shall not be considered as a residency period. Lastly for new households, the reckoning point shall be the registration date.

*Example 1: EDE of a **new household** registered on Jul 4, 2021*

$$\begin{array}{l} = \text{Reckoning Point} \\ + \text{RYP} = 6 \text{ years, 5 months, 3 days (Example 3 in RYP)} \\ = 2021 : 07 : 04 \\ \quad +06 +05 +03 \\ \text{EDE} = 2027 : 12 : 07 \text{ or } \mathbf{Dec 7, 2027} \end{array}$$

*Example 2: EDE of a **returning household** registered on Sep 26, 2015, delisted on Mar 17, 2019, and reinstated on Aug 23, 2023*

*First, compute for first **residency period** from Sep 26, 2015 to Mar 17, 2019*

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{RP} = \frac{\begin{array}{r} \phantom{2018} \phantom{02} \phantom{47} \\ 2018 \phantom{02} \phantom{47} \\ - \quad \quad \quad 2019 \phantom{03} \phantom{17} \\ \hline 2015 : 09 : 26 \end{array}}{3 \quad 05 \quad 21} \quad \mathbf{(3 \text{ years, 5 months, and 21 days})} \end{array}$$

*Computation notes:*  
Borrow 30 days from 3 mo., 17 days become 47 days, 3 mos. become 2 mos. Then borrow 12 mos. from 2019, 2 mos. becomes 14 mos., 2019 becomes 2018

Then, compute for RYP:

$$\text{RYP} = \frac{\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ years, 11 months, 30 days} \\ - \quad \quad \quad 3 \text{ years, 5 months, 21 days} \\ \hline 3 \text{ years, 6 months, 9 days} \end{array}}$$

Therefore:

The returning household can still stay in the program **3 years, 6 months, and 9 days** after reinstatement date on Aug 23, 2023.

Lastly, determine the EDE from the date of reactivation

= Reckoning Point (reinstatement date) or Aug 23, 2023  
 + RYP or 3 years, 6 months, 9 days  
 = 2023 : 08 : 23 Computation notes:  
 +03 +06 +09 Subtract 30 days from 32 days, add 1 mo. to 14 mos. to become  
 = 2026 : 14 : 32 15 mos. Subtract 12 months from 15 mos, and add 1 year to  
 +01 -30 2026. 2026 becomes 2027.  
 +01 -12  
 EDE = 2027 : 03 : 02 or **Mar 2, 2027**

In summary,

Registration date	Delisted Periods (not counted)		Expected Date of Exit
	Delisting date	Reinstatement date	
<b>Sep 26, 2015</b>	<b>Mar 17, 2019</b>	<b>Aug 23, 2023</b>	<b>Mar 2, 2027</b>
Residency Period <b>3 years, 5 months, and 21 days</b>		Remaining Years in the Program <b>3 years, 6 months, and 9 days</b>	
Maximum Residency <b>6 years, 11 months, 30 days = 7 years</b>			

## VI. NO RE-ENTRY RULE

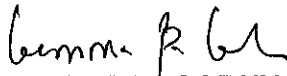
As a general rule and in compliance with Section 4 of the 4Ps Act, which stipulates that cash grants shall be provided only for a maximum of seven (7) years, there shall be no re-entry to the program after a beneficiary has already fulfilled the seven (7)-year residency period. Likewise, all appeals for reinstatement to the program coming from beneficiaries who already reached the maximum residency period shall be disapproved.

## VII. REPEALING AND EFFECTIVITY CLAUSES

Let copies of this ***“Guidance Notes on the Computation of Seven (7) Year Maximum Period in Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program”*** be distributed to all Field Offices for strict compliance and appropriate action. Any issuance, memorandum, or directive issued by the undersigned inconsistent with this Guidance Notes are hereby modified, amended, or superseded.

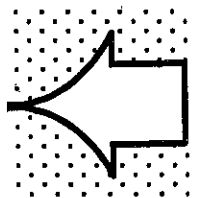
Approved this 21 day of July 2021 and shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED:



**GEMMA B. GABUYA**

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Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program  
National Program Management Office



Department of Social Welfare and Development  
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

**SUMMARY OF COMPUTING SEVEN (7) YEARS IN 4PS**

HH Case	Classification	Definition	Reckoning Point/ Day 0	Residency Period (RP)		Remaining Years in the Program (RYP)	Expected Date of Exit (EDE)
				First Day	Last Day		
1	<b>Existing Household</b>	Active or inactive household at the time of the effectivity of the 4Ps Act Implementing Rules and Regulations	IRR effectivity date (Mar 31, 2020)	Apr 1, 2020	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point	7 years - Reckoning Point	Reckoning Point + 365th day of the 7th year
2	<b>Returning Household</b>	Household who is delisted at the time of the effectivity of the 4Ps Act IRR but has appealed the delisting and it has ultimately resulted to reinstatement to the program	Registration date, then reinstatement date (if 7 years is not yet reached)	1 day after registration date, then 1 day after reinstatement date	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point/s, excluding deactivated periods	7 years - Reckoning Point - Delisted Periods	Reckoning Point + 365th day of the 7th year - Delisted Periods
3	<b>New Household</b>	Household who was registered to the program after the effectivity of the 4Ps Act IRR	Registration date	1 day after registration date	365th day of the 7th year from the reckoning point	7 years - Reckoning Point	Reckoning Point + 365th day of the 7th year

**NPMO INPUT/COMMENTS TO THE DRAFT GUIDANCE NOTES ON THE COMPUTATION OF 7 YEARS IN 4PS**

<b>Division</b>	<b>Page No./ Part/Section</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>GRD Remarks/ Recommendations for the NPM</b>
CVD	N/A	N/A	Possible to add glossary or definition of terms section for household and residency types for quick reference.	<b>ACCEPT</b> . Inserted another part: Definition of Terms
CVD	Page 5 A. Residency Period (RP)	Example 1: RP of an existing household as of Nov 31, 2021	Example 1: RP of an existing household as of Nov 31, 2025	<b>ACCEPT</b> . Correction done.
CVD	Page 6 B. Remaining Years in the Program relative to Seven Years (RYP-SY)	N/A	It may be worthy to note that 7 years is the maximum stay of the household and exit due to other criteria shall always happen before exit due to 7 years or in other words the latest possible date of exit.	<b>ACCEPT</b> . Added this statement: <i>"It may be worthy to emphasize, however, that exit due to seven (7) years comes the last and the other exit rules always precede this."</i>
CVD	Page 8	Example 2: RYP-SY of a returning household registered on Dec 30, 2018, delisted on Jan 8, 2022, then reactivated on Mar 17, 2023.	If the household was delisted on Jan 8, 2022, then at time of effectivity of IRR, it could only be either active or inactive, hence it should count as an existing household.	<b>ACCEPT</b> . Changed 2022 to 2020.
CVD	Page 10	Summary table	Reinstatement instead of reactivation, if Reinstatement is to Delisting, as Reactivation is to Deactivation.	<b>ACCEPT</b> . Changed "reactivation" to "reinstatement"

CVD	Page 10	2.i. The household has already reached seven (7) years in the program.	<p>If the requirement is for the household to first reach 7 years, then it is assumed that it will be delisted first, and reinstated once the extension has been approved.</p> <p>If however, it is desired that no delisting/reinstatement shall happen then recommending to state in the following manner:</p> <p>The household is already at/on/entering its 7th year in the program.</p>	<p><b><u>TO SEEK GUIDANCE FROM NPM.</u></b></p> <p>But context is, the household is already in the 7th year</p>
CVD	Page 11	V. RETURN TO THE PROGRAM AFTER MAXIMUM RESIDENCY	<p>Add to the criteria eligibility and willingness to comply with conditions.</p> <p>Since the word used in the section title is "return", will it be possible to extend a household after a period?</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>Household delisted due to max residency on March 31, 2028, can the household be requested to be reinstated the following year May 2029)?</p> <p>If not allowed, then a grace/appeal period/schedule may be prescribed.</p>	<p><b><u>ACCEPT.</u></b> Added 5th criteria: <i>"The households still meet the eligibility criteria of 4Ps based on Section 9, Rule V, of the 4Ps Act IRR"</i></p> <p>Changed "return" to "potential extension" and added the following for emphasis:</p> <p><i>2. For emphasis, the same clause only provides for prolonging (or extending) residency period. As a result, households who have already exited the program due to seven (7) years shall no longer be recommended for "extension" per se.</i></p>

				But this can be a discussion point with the NPM for guidance.
CVD	Page 13	Summary in Computing for Seven (7) years in 4Ps  Third row, fourth column. 1 day after registration date, then 1 day after reactivation date	1 day after registration date, then 1 day after reinstatement date	<b>ACCEPT.</b> Correction done.
CVD	N/A	N/A	If a household is active as of March 31, 2021 (existing household) but was delisted and reinstated some time after, will it be treated as returning household?	Yes. Case 2 reads as "Returning Household after March 31, 2021"
CVD	N/A	N/A	Do inactive client status periods (e.g. CS 11,12,15, 21) get treated the same as delisted periods in terms of computation of RP/RYP/EDE?	No. Inactive and active client status fall under Case 1-Existing Households. Delisted households fall under Case 2.  But this can be a discussion point with the NPM for guidance.
PMED		Definition: existing HHs	Deactivated/delisted HHs on appeal (for reactivation/reinstatement) should be included as existing HHs (as the possibility of being an active HH again is probable or being considered, same as the inactive HHs), thus it will be covered by the 7-year RP rule provided in the IRR (however, their reckoning date/ point, which is not provided in the law or the	<b>REJECT.</b> The recommendation runs in conflict with the earlier decisions of the NPM surrounding such HHs. Delisted HHs as of IRR effectivity date that later appealed to be reinstated to the program but residency period is beyond 7 years already (from registration date) are being disapproved by the NPM.



			<p>IRR, should be their reactivation/ reinstatement date, as they are not entitled to retro payments, but if they are, as inactive HHs are, then effectivity of IRR shall also be their reckoning date/ point)</p>	<p>But inserted the following to explain the rationale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. They have already been delisted from the program and have stopped receiving cash grants, including the other associated benefits and services, for some time.</i></li> <li><i>ii. Using the IRR effectivity date as the reckoning point will potentially allow those who have reached seven (7) years to return and stay longer if the appeal is approved.</i></li> <li><i>iii. At the macro-level, it may be worthy to emphasize that there are other social protection programs as well that may best respond to the needs of those in the program beyond seven (7) years. Programs and services that are available especially those at the level of the Local Government Units (LGUs), whose share of revenues from the national government will increase to as high as 27.6% due to the Mandanas ruling that will take effect starting 2022. New poor households be better prioritized and covered by 4Ps.</i></li> </ul>
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<p>PMED</p>			<p>Counting of 7 years for returning HHs (as defined in the draft GN) cannot start from their date of registration, as it will be wrong application of the provision of the law or the IRR, as it will also mean retroactively implementing the 7-year RP rule</p>	<p><b>REJECT.</b> Same as above.</p> <p>For clarity, what is stated in the law is.</p> <p>Sec. 4. "...provides conditional cash transfer to poor households for a maximum of seven (7) years ... but NAC may recommend a longer period under exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>What is stated in the IRR is, Sec. 4. "The conditional cash transfer to qualified household beneficiaries has a maximum period of seven (7) years. For existing households, the maximum period of seven (7) years shall be reckoned from the implementation of these rules provided that they are still eligible and are still able to comply with the program conditions."</p> <p>There is nothing in the law and in the IRR that provides guidance surrounding delisted HHs who returned to the program. Hence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is baseless to say there is "wrong application of the law"</li> <li>● This guidance notes is being propose to clarify the</li> </ul>
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				<p>confusion surrounding delisted HHs</p> <p>However, the earlier decisions of the NPM is to disapprove the appeals for reinstatement of delisted HHs who have reached 7 years from registration date using the legal basis Sect. 34 (c), Rule XV of the 4Ps Act IRR, which states that, "Households who already reached 7 years in the program" is among the exit rules.</p>
PMED			Putting Item 3.v. under IV will make SWDI results irrelevant	<p>Restated criteria #2</p> <p><i>ii. The household is still eligible to the program based on Section 9, Rule V, of the 4Ps Act IRR and is not self-sufficient based on the Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) in the seventh (7th) year.</i></p>
PMED			Those delisted HHs on appeal by the time of the effectivity of the IRR should be deliberated based on existing policies/ rules and should not be affected by the 7-year RP rule or the decision on their appeal must not consider their registration date but the merits of their justifications. It should be noted that before the law, there is no 7-year RP rule. .	<p><b>REJECT.</b> Same as the first recommendation.</p>

			Thus, it is reiterated, that the earliest start/ date of counting of the 7-year RP of any 4Ps HH still considered eligible to be included in the program is the effectivity date of the IRR	
IPD	Definition of Terms	N/A	Much like the RP and the RYP, include the date of program entry, which is Household Registration Date? The same was mentioned under Part IV, Para 5.	<b>ACCEPT.</b> Added the following in the Definition of Terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Registration Date</b> - the date when a potential household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the active status.</li> <li>• <b>Delisting Date</b> - the date when a household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the delisted status.</li> <li>• <b>Reinstatement Date</b> - the date when a previously delisted household is tagged in Pantawid Pamilya Information System under any of the active status.</li> </ul>
IPD	Potential Extension beyond maximum residency	Item 3, ii The household is still eligible to the program based on Section 9, Rule V, of the 4Ps Act IRR and is not self-sufficient based on the Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) in the seventh (7th) year;	The household is still eligible to the program based on Section 9, Rule V, of the 4Ps Act IRR and is not self-sufficient based on the most recent Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI) in the seventh (7th) year; In the future, much like the pandemic, there may be instances when the SWDI was not conducted in	<b>REJECT.</b> SWDI is easily administered. It's the C/ML one who administers the SWDI tool, does the interview and diagnosis. Since we are talking about a critical activity (i.e. potential extension beyond 7 years), we believe it is of paramount importance to capture (and specify that it should be) the SWDI score in the 7th year (and not in prior year/s).

			the beneficiary's 7 <sup>th</sup> year. Consider specifying that it would be based on the latest SWDI results duly validated under KU Case Management Process.	We have already made it less stringent already (by stating "not sufficient" only to possibly cover even those in the subsistence level aside from those in the survival level). At least, let's maintain that it should be SWDI in the 7th year.
		Item 3, IV N/A	Consider defining or referring to a Policy/ Basis on what constitutes an exception circumstances.	
IPD		Item 4 The Regional Directors shall be the ones to recommend to the Secretary, through the 4Ps National Program Manager, upon satisfying the four (4) criteria enumerated above. The recommendation shall likewise include a detailed computation of the cash grant requirement for at most one (1) more year.	Item 4 The Regional Directors shall be the ones to recommend to the Secretary, through the 4Ps National Program Manager upon validation and review of the SSDMD, upon satisfying the four (4) criteria enumerated above. The recommendation shall likewise include a detailed computation of the cash grant requirement for at most one (1) more year. Consider detailing the process that will be undertaken by the NPMO. Whether it's a review of SSDMD or thru ManCom deliberation/ discussion.	<b>REJECT.</b> SSDMD is under NPMO. We can maintain the use of NPMO (and not divisions) as the smallest unit of office in this GN. Doing so will require us to mention which division does which part/s of this GNs.
IPD	Others	N/A	Related to the input above, consider proposing a timeline as NAC meets every quarter and ad referendum approvals likewise takes 4-6 weeks on average and per bullet 5, the	

			<p>NAAC is likewise required to evaluate the recommendation.</p> <p>Consider a semestral timeline for more efficient and systematic review and timely planning with the NAC.</p>	
FDD	Page 3	<p>Meanwhile, deactivated households shall not be considered as existing households given that these are "decided" cases already that resulted in their delisting from the program. However, National Advisory Council (NAC) Resolution 4, series of 2020, or the "GRS Resolution Standards and Indicators", allows for appeals. It is important therefore to clarify how to treat the counting of seven (7) years for these households.</p>	<p>This is very important as there is really a need to qualify how the counting of seven years for deactivated households begin.</p> <p>Same with other types of households clarifications, the document should provide a clear picture of how the counting of 7 years should proceed.</p>	<p><b><u>NO ACTION NEEDED FROM GRD/NPM</u></b></p>
FDD	Page 11	<p>For emphasis, the same clause only provides for prolonging (or extending) residency period. As a result, households who have already exited the program due to seven (7) years can no longer be</p>	<p>Reinstatement or returning instead of extension.</p> <p>In the provision, households who have already exited the program due to 7 years can no longer be recommended for extension.</p>	<p><b><u>ACCEPT.</u></b> Good suggestion to explicitly state a "no re-entry" rule after reaching seven (7) years.</p>

		recommended for "extension" per se.	Added a new part:  <b>PART VI. NO RE-ENTRY RULE</b>  <i>As a general rule and in compliance with Section 4 of the 4Ps Act, which stipulates that cash grants shall be provided only for a maximum of seven (7) years, there shall be no re-entry to the program after a beneficiary has already fulfilled the seven (7)-year residency period. Likewise, all appeals for reinstatement to the program coming from beneficiaries who already reached the maximum residency period shall be disapproved.</i>
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