



OFFICIAL USE ONLY

R2019-0164/1

June 10, 2019

**Closing Date: Thursday, June 27, 2019
at 6:00 p.m.**

FROM: Vice President and Corporate Secretary

**Philippines - Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II
Additional Financing**

Project Paper

Attached is the Project Paper regarding a proposed additional loan to Philippines for a Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II (R2019-0164), which is being processed on an absence-of-objection basis.

Distribution:

Executive Directors and Alternates

President

Bank Group Senior Management

Vice Presidents, Bank, IFC and MIGA

Directors and Department Heads, Bank, IFC, and MIGA

Document of
The World Bank

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Report No: PAD3236

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER
ON A
PROPOSED ADDITIONAL LOAN
IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$300 MILLION
TO THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
FOR A
SOCIAL WELFARE DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM PROJECT II ADDITIONAL FINANCING

June 5, 2019

Social Protection and Labor Global Practice
East Asia and Pacific Region

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange Rate Effective March 31, 2019

Currency Unit = Philippine Peso (PHP)

PHP 52.78= US\$1

US\$1.39 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
ASPIRE	Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BTr	Bureau of the Treasury
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DepED	Department of Education
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DOF	Department of Finance
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FDS	Family Development Sessions
FIES-LFS	Family Income and Expenditure Survey-Labor Force Survey
FM	Financial Management
G2P	Government-to-People
GRS	Grievance Redress System
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IP	Indigenous People
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LIS	Learners' Information System
MCCT	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NEET	Not in Employment, Education, or Training
OM	Operations Manual
OTC	Over-the-Counter

PDO	Project Development Objective
PhilSys	Philippine Identification System
PIDS	Philippine Institute for Development Studies
POS	Point-of-Sale
PPIS	Pantawid Pamilya Information System
SPOF	Social Protection Operational Framework
SWDRP	Social Welfare Development and Reform Project
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
YDS	Youth Development Sessions

Regional Vice President: Victoria Kwakwa

Country Director: Mara K. Warwick

Senior Global Practice Director: Michal J. Rutkowski

Practice Manager: Philip B. O'Keefe

Task Team Leader(s): Pablo Ariel Acosta

Philippines

Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING	6
II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING	12
III. KEY RISKS	16
IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY	17
VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES.....	28
VII DETAILED CHANGE(S).....	28
VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING	31

**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Philippines Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II - P153744)**

Country	Product Line	Team Leader(s)		
Philippines	IBRD/IDA	Pablo Ariel Acosta		
Project ID	Financing Instrument	Resp CC	Req CC	Practice Area (Lead)
P153744	Investment Project Financing	GSP02 (9341)	EACPF (336)	Social Protection & Jobs

Implementing Agency: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Is this a regionally tagged project?	
--------------------------------------	--

Bank/IFC Collaboration

No

Approval Date	Closing Date		Original Environmental Assessment Category	Current EA Category
19-Feb-2016	31-Dec-2019		Partial Assessment (B)	Partial Assessment (B)

Financing & Implementation Modalities

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach [MPA]	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	

Development Objective(s)



The PDO is to support the National Program Support for Social Protection of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services of poor children.

Ratings (from Parent ISR)

	Implementation				
	21-Dec-2016	29-Jun-2017	22-Dec-2017	17-Jul-2018	17-Dec-2018
Progress towards achievement of PDO	MS	MS	MS	MS	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS	MS	MS	S
Overall Safeguards Rating	S	S	S	S	S
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	S

BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing - P169637)

Project ID P169637	Project Name Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing	Additional Financing Type Cost Overrun, Restructuring, Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints No
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 27-Jun-2019	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 31-Oct-2022	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		
Is this a regionally tagged project?			



No

Financing & Implementation Modalities

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee | <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown | <input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) | |

Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed	
IBRD	450.00	450.00		<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	100 %
IDA				<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	%
Grants				<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	%

PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing - P169637)

FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY (Total Financing)

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
Total Project Cost	455.20	3,574.75	4,029.95
Total Financing	455.20	3,574.75	4,029.95
of which IBRD/IDA	450.00	300.00	750.00
Financing Gap	0.00	0.00	0.00



DETAILS - Additional Financing

World Bank Group Financing

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	300.00
--	--------

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	3,274.75
Borrower/Recipient	3,274.75

COMPLIANCE

Policy

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

☐ Yes ☒ No

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

Practice Area (Lead)

Social Protection & Jobs

Contributing Practice Areas

Climate Change and Disaster Screening

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

Gender Tag

Does the project plan to undertake any of the following?

a. Analysis to identify Project-relevant gaps between males and females, especially in light of country gaps identified through SCD and CPF

Yes



b. Specific action(s) to address the gender gaps identified in (a) and/or to improve women or men's empowerment

Yes

c. Include Indicators in results framework to monitor outcomes from actions identified in (b)

Yes

PROJECT TEAM

Bank Staff

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Pablo Ariel Acosta	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)		GSP02
Rene SD. Manuel	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)		GGOPG
Aisha Lanette N. De Guzman	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)		GGOES
Gerardo Pio Francisco Parco	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)		GENE2
Maria Loreto Padua	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)		GSU21
Arianna Ma Francesca S Zapanta	Team Member		GSP02
Jorge Avalos	Team Member		GSP03
Lansong Zhang	Team Member		GSP02
Regina Calzado	Team Member		EACPF
Ruth Reyes Rodriguez	Team Member		GSP02
Satish Kumar Shivakumar	Team Member		WFACS
Shanna Elaine B. Rogan	Team Member		GSP02
Thu Ha Le	Team Member		LEGES

Extended Team

Name	Title	Organization	Location
------	-------	--------------	----------



I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Country Background

1. Inclusive growth and poverty reduction remain at the center of the Philippine Development Agenda. The Philippines Development Plan (2017–2022), launched in June 2017, reflects a heightened ambition to lift roughly six million Filipinos from poverty and to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2022. The Government is aiming to leverage the solid position of the Philippine economy (growing at more than 6 percent per year over the last decade) to scale up public investment for poverty reduction, job creation, and economic growth and to accelerate poverty reduction, which has had a less-impressive performance. Similarly, other development outcomes will need to show more rapid progress to achieve this middle-income status ambition. This includes reducing the extent of malnutrition (one-third of children under five years are stunted); increasing enrollment and reducing dropout rates in senior high school (around 25 percent of the youth are not in employment, education, or training [NEET]); and improving the overall quality of health and education. These are, according to the World Bank Human Capital Index 2018, the main factors that are holding back the Philippines from achieving higher human development outcomes. According to this measure, a child born in the Philippines today will be 55 percent as productive as s/he could be when s/he grows up if s/he enjoyed complete education and full health.

2. The Philippines Poverty Assessment launched in early 2018 highlights that over 2006–2012, poverty in the Philippines remained stagnant at 25 percent, despite impressive economic growth in the period. However, between 2012 and 2015 it fell to 21.6 percent, and in addition to the improvements in labor incomes, an important factor contributing to this reduction was government transfers to the poor (explaining one-fourth of the poverty reduction).

Sector Background

3. In particular, since 2008, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya or Philippines' Conditional Cash Transfer, CCT), executed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), has played a critical role in poverty reduction (contributing an estimated 1.5 percentage points per year according to 2015 data), expanding coverage to reach 4.4 million households (around 20 percent of the country's population) and providing benefits averaging 10 percent of income of the poor. Three rounds of impact evaluations of the Program (the latest in 2018) have confirmed its continued impact in closing income gaps in school enrollment and the use of essential health services. The Pantawid Pamilya also includes the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT), which targets victims of natural and human-induced disaster rendered homeless and with no means of livelihood, homeless street families, and indigenous peoples (IPs) in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

4. The Philippines has also undertaken significant steps to build its social protection system and it currently features a much improved—better-designed, coordinated, and implemented and more efficient and effective—suite of social protection programs than it had a decade ago. Since 2010, the social protection system also became increasingly more sophisticated, with the country expanding its social pension program, providing livelihood opportunities to the poor, as well as food and other subsidies to compensate for higher inflation. While effective coverage gaps still exist in contributory and



noncontributory programs and the expansion of the social security system and labor market regulation and policies have been constrained by the structure of the economy with predominantly informal jobs, most programs are at least designed to reach and prioritize the poorest and vulnerable populations.

5. In effect, the National Household Targeting System (Listahanan) has become the backbone of the Philippines Government poverty reduction programs. The system was established in 2009 as the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction. Its purpose was to serve as a basis to identify poor households with children to benefit from the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program. Previously, a wide set of government agencies implemented their own social assistance programs, employing separate methods of identifying beneficiaries. Without an effective mechanism to identify the target population, the effectiveness of social assistance programs in the Philippines was compromised. Over 2009/10, the DSWD undertook a major household data collection, resulting in Listahanan containing information on almost 11 million households (60 percent of the population in the Philippines). In 2010, with Executive Order 867, Listahanan was formally adopted as the Government's targeting database of poor households. This meant that all nationally implemented programs, including the country's core social assistance programs, the Pantawid Pamilya and Universal Health Care, were to use Listahanan to identify potential beneficiaries (provided they meet program specific eligibility criteria). Listahanan was updated in 2015, extending coverage to 15 million households (75 percent of the population), and is due for a new update in 2019. Since its public launch, a growing number of agencies and programs, initiated both by the national and local government (more than 1,000), have come to recognize its usefulness and precision in identifying poor families in the community. The DSWD also uses it to plan relief operations and deliver emergency assistance to families affected by natural disasters. The database is also used by development partners and academic institutions to advance research on poverty and assess effectiveness of government programs in reaching the poor.

6. Similarly, significant policy and institutional changes have taken place, including the adoption of the revised Social Protection Operational Framework (SPOF) (approved at the Social Development Committee-Cabinet Level in February 2019) and the establishment of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Board – Social Development Committee sub-committee on Social Protection, which is co-chaired by the DSWD and NEDA. The Philippines social protection sector has a clear set of laws and regulations, with different actors with well-defined roles and controls in place to ensure good governance. Despite recent recurrent changes in DSWD leadership (with four different heads from 2016-2019), the recent passage of an Act that institutionalizes the CCT Program is noteworthy, as it provides predictability and ensures its continuation in the coming years.¹ The DSWD has also continued improving its human and financial resource base, with well-trained staff, and a budget that increased from just PHP 5.5 billion in 2007 to PHP 107.9 billion in 2015 and PHP 141 billion in 2018.

Project Background

7. The Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II (SWDRP II, P153744) supports the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program, the flagship social assistance program of the country, and is a follow-up of the SWDRP I (P082144). As of February 2019, the Pantawid Program is being implemented in 145 cities and 1,489 municipalities in 81 provinces, with a total of 4.2 million active

¹ "An Act Institutionalizing the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program", Republic Act 11310, dated April 17, 2019, Congress of the Philippines.



beneficiary households, and almost 4.9 million registered households since the Program started in 2008. In total, the Program covers approximately 8.7 million 0–18-year-old children. Of the total number of active households, 41 percent are from Luzon, 21 percent from Visayas, and 38 percent from Mindanao, with the largest region in terms of beneficiaries being the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

8. The ongoing SWDRP II Project Development Objective (PDO) is to “support the National Program Support for Social Protection of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services of poor children.” It currently has four PDO indicators, which focus on monitoring and compliance of beneficiaries with Program conditions:

- Share of monitored children in elementary school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85 percent of the time²
- Share of monitored children in high school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85 percent of the time
- Share of monitored children 0–5 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households undergoing growth monitoring and checkups in accordance with the Department of Health protocol
- Share of monitored children in poor CCT beneficiary households who transition from elementary to high school.

9. The SWDRP II Project has complied with all PDO indicators since the project started and maintains a satisfactory performance, especially after the instrumental Mid-Term Review that took place in 2018. Overall, the Program maintains high compliance rates in both education and health conditions. While compliance is equally high in all regions, the BARMM continues to present the most critical challenges across operational aspects, with substantial payment delays and low compliance rates, consistent with transition to the new regional autonomous entity, low implementation capacity, affected by long-standing conflict and insurrection, and in general being the region that lags the most nationally in terms of human and physical development outcomes.³

10. With respect to the intermediate project indicators, however, some of the key indicators are behind target. The total number of CCT beneficiary households has been slightly declining due to natural exit (children no longer in the target age group) and by the decision to halt enrollment of new replacement households. Another concern is related to the high percentage of payments still channeled through over-the-counter (OTC) methods as opposed to more efficient mechanisms such as cash cards. Finally, the compliance rate on attendance to family development sessions (FDS), which is high at more than 90 percent, remains below the ambitious target set by the Program.

² Monitored children refers to the children in Pantawid households who are reported for monitoring to the Program. The maximum that a household can report for monitoring (and receive grants for) is three children.

³ Previously named as the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, BARMM is an autonomous region within the southern Philippines. It was formed after voters decided to ratify the Bangsamoro Organic Law in a January 21, 2019 plebiscite. The transition to the BARMM entity has posed significant disruptions in the delivery of services, including the CCT, expected to resume once new authorities are in place.



11. The following aspects of program implementation require improvement, all highlighted in the latest Mid-Term Review for the SWDRP II Project, and DSWD is undertaking appropriate actions to address them:

- (a) **Monitoring of newborns and small children.** There is concern about the diminishing number of children covered by the program over the years, especially those who are below the age of five and who are also at high risk of malnutrition. One factor that has caused the decline in program coverage of new poor households is the halt of program expansion since 2016. However, more importantly, this can be attributed to the failure by families to report new pregnancies and newborns leading to monitoring and operational challenges to update the Pantawid information system by municipal and city links (Pantawid social workers handling beneficiary caseload). This highlights the unrealized potential of the Pantawid Pamilya Program to play a greater role in addressing the Philippines' undernutrition crisis (stunting rates are estimated at over 30 percent nationally). The DSWD, acknowledging the concern, has taken action by drafting a policy that orders monitoring of all new pregnancies and newborns by instructing a more active approach of field personnel in capturing these updates.
- (b) **Benefit levels.** Pantawid Pamilya CCT grant levels have not been adjusted since the program launch in 2008 and have since then significantly eroded in real value due to inflation. While average benefit levels were originally aligned with comparable programs and represented around 20 percent of poor families' income back then, the latest data show that this ratio has diminished to 10 percent. Still, despite cash benefits losing their real value, the program continues to have a significant impact on key indicators. And additional cash transfer benefits, through the provision of Rice Subsidy and Unconditional Cash Transfer, also contribute to increase incomes of CCT beneficiaries. The recent CCT Law has also stipulated an increase in benefit levels.
- (c) **Payment aspects.** Many beneficiaries and DSWD local personnel have recurrently expressed frustration over inefficient payouts that entail high transaction costs in time and transportation to payment sites. The DSWD and the financial service provider (Land Bank of the Philippines [LBP]) have thus set an ambitious target to move most payments to cash cards by the end of 2019. However, financial infrastructure remains a concern, with limited availability of automated teller machines (ATMs). Regulations also restrict using nongovernment payment providers for government-to-people (G2P) cash disbursements. Alternatives such as using point-of-sale (POS) terminals are being explored. Unless payments move to a more beneficiary-centric approach that reduces transaction costs and fosters financial inclusion, the impact of the program is likely to be below potential.
- (d) **FDS.** An important feature of the CCT Program is the monitoring of attendance of beneficiary parents at the FDS which is linked to the health grant. However, recent assessments have recommended formulating enhancements in the curriculum, its pedagogy, and frequency, in the context of its evolving objective as a platform for delivering key knowledge or information that will empower poor households to demand access for other services. Program assessments stress the need for complementary activities for an effective



behavioral change process and the need to fully develop the program's monitoring and evaluation system.

- (e) **Youth development sessions (YDS).** A more recent development has been the establishment of the YDS, a complementary intervention for Pantawid high school students that aims to mold youth to become productive members of society and capable of helping their own families. The curriculum for the YDS covers the entire six years of high school and contains topics on body change, emotional management, and self-identity. While the topics are relevant, the YDS (in contrast with the FDS) is not yet institutionalized, and resources often are inadequate to properly plan and implement the sessions, including facilitators. This creates limited participation and impact.
- (f) **Management information systems.** The Pantawid Pamilya Information System (PPIS) was built when the program started in 2010, and despite a rapid increase in program coverage and involvement of new components and changes in program rules, it has not been updated since then. Many of the operational subprocesses, involving enrollment and beneficiary updates, compliance verification, payroll generation, and grievance redress system (GRS), while operating with user-friendly tools through Internet connection through client servers, still involve manual transactions due to lack of interoperability protocols. Similarly, there are persistent challenges when trying to link the PPIS with other systems in the DSWD (Listahanan targeting system and other programs) and externally (for example, education and health registries).
- (g) **Targeting.** While still achieving strong outcomes by international standards, targeting performance of Pantawid has diminished somewhat over the years. While in 2012, about 85 percent of the program beneficiaries belonged to the bottom 40 percent of the population (and 57 percent to the bottom 20 percent), in 2017, this ratio declined to 77 percent (and 46 percent of beneficiaries to the bottom 20 percent). This is driven by the use of relatively outdated targeting data and suggests, following the international trend, a need to move to a more dynamic and more frequently updated Listahanan registry, combining a census approach as used to date, with interoperability with other existing databases that can help assess socioeconomic status on a more frequent basis. The new model will also have to consider the development of the new national identification (ID) system, which has recently become law in the Philippines, and will be mandated in the near future for use in social protection programs and services.
- (h) **Gender aspects.** Mothers are being prioritized as recipients and beneficiaries of the FDS, and grants often constituting their main (or first) source of income. Additionally, data from the PPIS and the latest impact evaluation study confirms a gender gap in school attendance rates for high school boys and girls who are beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilya Program. The school participation rate among high school boys of the Pantawid Pamilya Program is estimated at 84.8 percent, lower than the equivalent for girls at 89.5 percent. This gap is consistent with data from the latest Annual Poverty Indicator Survey (2017): the out-of-school rate for poor boys is 17 percent (12–15 years) and 33 percent (16–17 years), while among poor girls it is 7 percent and 23 percent respectively. In the Philippines, reasons for



the boys' withdrawal from school include their more diverse work opportunities, driven partly by traditional gender notions that boys are 'stronger and more independent'.⁴

12. All the original project funds (US\$450 million) have already been disbursed. The latest Implementation Status and Results Report (ISR) has Satisfactory ratings for both overall implementation progress and progress toward achievement of the PDO. In general, the financial management (FM) arrangements for the Pantawid Program and the maintenance of accounting records at the DSWD are considered adequate, and the DSWD has already complied with the requirement to submit interim financial reports (IFRs) and audited financial statements every year.

13. Finally, the Pantawid Pamilya Program continues to promote responsiveness to the welfare of IPs in compliance with its Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF)⁵. As of 2018, there were 670,453 indigenous household grantees, comprising about 15 percent of the total beneficiaries of Pantawid. Across regions, the BARMM has the most number of indigenous grantees (18 percent of the total); however, the Cordillera Administrative Region has the highest proportion of indigenous grantees within a region, at 60 percent. About 74 percent of the indigenous household grantees are covered by the regular CCT, while the rest are under the MCCT.

14. Since 2006, the World Bank (with generous grant support from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, DFAT) has provided critical technical assistance worth over US\$7 million that has accompanied the implementation of innovations through the SWDRP I and SWDRP II Projects. These resources were instrumental in stimulating policy discussions around social protection and building the existing technical and operational foundations (payments, GRS, business FDS, and business process reviews) of the Pantawid Pamilya Program, and Listahanan. It has also helped support the development of monitoring and evaluation systems through three rounds of evaluations of the CCT, showing important results for human development, capacity building through training DSWD staff, and strategic communications. DFAT, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are also other key partners to the DSWD and have provided important technical assistance resources over the period.

15. There are thus three main reasons for providing Additional Financing to the Philippines CCT Program:

- (a) Protecting and providing financial and technical support for a flagship and well-targeted social protection program, at a time when Government authorities are undertaking important reforms toward promoting faster poverty reduction and human capital development, including the legal institutionalization of the Program.
- (b) Continuing to provide additional value added through technical assistance to improve program performance and impact.

⁴ See United Nations Girls' Education Initiative. 2006. "Why Are Boys Under-performing in Education? Gender Analysis of Four Asia-Pacific Countries." and Philippines Development Studies. 2018. "Boys Are Still Left Behind in Basic Education."

⁵ In country referred to and disclosed as "Indigenous People Participation Framework".



- (c) Sustaining the World Bank Group's engagement in enhancing the social protection system in the country, with a renewed focus on reducing extreme poverty and vulnerabilities and promoting development in the early years.

16. The Additional Financing activities are also fully aligned with the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity; and promoting human capital development, in line with the focus of the Human Capital Project. The activities are also fully aligned with the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS, Report No. 78286-PH) FY15–19. The goals of the CPS for the Philippines are to promote inclusive growth, reduce poverty, and support shared prosperity. The FY15–19 CPS identifies five engagement areas, and the proposed Additional Financing operation is directly aligned with EA2 'Empowerment of the poor and vulnerable', especially with its results focus on 'Improved health outcomes', 'Improved quality of basic education and improved access for the vulnerable', and 'Strengthened social safety nets'. The proposed financing is also aligned with the Philippine Development Plan 2017–2022 and its focus on 'Accelerating Human Capital Development' and 'Reducing Vulnerabilities of Individuals and Families' through enhancing the CCT Program.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

17. The Additional Financing will scale up the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program and continued support to the Program through June 30, 2022. It also provides an updated framework for needed improvements in the operation and monitoring of the CCT Program.

18. The Additional Financing modifies the PDO slightly. The modified PDO is "to support the Conditional Cash Transfer Program of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services by poor children."

19. The Additional Financing also modifies the definition and targets of some of the existing PDO indicators and intermediate indicators. The main changes relate to changing the definition from the educational level to age brackets of beneficiaries (consistent with how the information is reported in the PPIS); accounting for 'eligible' children in the households as opposed to only those 'monitored' in education (to account also for the educational status of all children in the households); and also tracking performance with respect to indigenous groups. The Additional Financing also introduces two additional intermediate indicators, tracking the most updated socioeconomic status of beneficiaries based on Listahanan and the progress in updating the PPIS. Table 1 summarizes the changes in the Results Framework.



Table 1. Changes in Results Framework

Indicator Name	Indicator Name No Change/Revised/New	Summary of Changes/Rationale for Changes
Objectives/Outcomes: Improved the use of health and education services		
1. Share of monitored children 0–5 years old in poor CCT beneficiaries' households undergoing growth monitoring and checkups in accordance with the Department of Health protocol (Percentage) (Breakdown: boys, girls, indigenous, and non-indigenous)	Revised	Revised target for 2019. Set annual and end targets Added breakdown: Indigenous and non-indigenous
2. Share of eligible children 3–5 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending preschool or school at least 85 % of the time (Percentage) (Breakdown: boys, girls, indigenous, and non-indigenous)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets
3. Share of eligible children 15–18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage) (Breakdown: boys, girls, indigenous, and non-indigenous)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets
<i>Share of monitored children in elementary school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time</i>	<i>Deleted</i>	<i>Replaced by new intermediate indicators per age bracket</i>
<i>Share of monitored children in high school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time</i>	<i>Deleted</i>	<i>Replaced by new indicators per age bracket</i>
<i>Share of monitored children in poor CCT beneficiary households who transition from elementary to high school</i>	<i>Deleted</i>	<i>Replaced by new indicators per age bracket</i>
Intermediate Results Indicators		
Indicator Name	Name Revised/New	Note
Component 1: Support to the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program		
1. Total number of household beneficiaries who receive due cash grants (Number)	Revised	Set annual and end targets
2. Share of households receiving CCT grants through OTC (Percentage)	Revised	Set annual and end targets
3. Share of CCT beneficiary households with updated information in the national household targeting system (Percentage)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets



Indicator Name	Indicator Name No Change/Revised/New	Summary of Changes/Rationale for Changes
4. Share of eligible children 6–14 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage) (Breakdown: boys, girls, indigenous, and non-indigenous)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets
<i>Share of beneficiary households receiving CCT grants regularly</i>	<i>Deleted</i>	<i>Deleted as redundant intermediate indicator, considering Indicators 1 and 2.</i>
Component 2: Strengthening of CCT Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation		
5. CCT spot checks of schools, clinics, municipal links, and beneficiary households implemented per year (Number)	Revised	Spot checks will be conducted each year
6. Percentage of grievance cases addressed in a timely manner in the CCT Program (Percentage)	Revised	Set annual and end targets
7. Share of monitored households attending the monthly Family Development Sessions (Percentage)	Revised	Set annual and end targets
8. Impact evaluation of the CCT Program every two years (Yes/No)	Revised	Added an evaluation in 2021
9. Share of monitored children 6–18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households with Learner Registration Number recorded in the PPIS (Percentage)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets
10. Updated Pantawid Pamilya Information System in operation (Yes/No)	New	Set baseline as of December 31, 2018 and annual and end targets

20. The Additional Financing is in the amount of US\$300 million towards financing a total Government Program of US\$3.54 billion (including counterpart funding) and follows the same structure of components and activities as the parent project⁶. The activities and distribution of Additional Financing are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Component 1: Support to the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (IBRD: US\$300 million)

21. This component continues supporting the delivery of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program to poor households with children, and the Additional Financing would finance cash transfers over an additional two and a half years. The beneficiary households will continue to be selected using Listahanan, which is expected to be updated during 2019.⁷ The project will particularly track compliance of households

⁶ This amount includes the front end fee of USD 750,000.

⁷ Listahanan will be conducted again in 2019, covering an estimated 16.3 million households in the country, equivalent to 75 percent of the population. As with the previous two versions (2009 and 2015), the World Bank has been providing technical



within priority beneficiary groups. The first beneficiary group is pregnant women and children ages 0–5, to strengthen the focus of the Program toward preventing malnutrition and better contributing to early childhood development and the second group will include children ages 15–18, to address high dropout rates and increase high school completion. Both are among the most pressing development challenges in the Philippines.

22. The annual budget for the delivery of cash transfers under the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program is US\$1.7 billion, so it is expected that the Additional Financing will cover about 9 percent of the annual budgetary amount over 2020 and 2021. The co-financing arrangements include reimbursement of the cash transfers made by the Government with the Additional Financing funds. The ADB is also preparing a follow-up parallel project, which is expected to provide Additional Financing to Pantawid Pamilya cash transfers.

Component 2. Strengthening of CCT Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (IBRD: US\$0 million)

23. This component continues supporting the DSWD to undertake enhancements of the CCT Program. Activities in the component will be undertaken entirely with Government counterpart financing. It focuses on supporting the improvement of business processes, upgrade of the Program's information systems, strengthened capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and data analysis, enhanced payment and GRS, streamlined and improved FDS, and improved compliance verification and beneficiary data systems.

24. Specifically, the activities to be undertaken under this component will include the following:

- (a) Improvement of business processes.
- (b) Upgrading the PPIS.
- (c) Moving towards more efficient payment systems.
- (d) Enhancing the Grievance Redress Information System.
- (e) Improving compliance verification and beneficiary data systems, for instance by ensuring that newborns are effectively enrolled in the Program, and linking the PPIS with the Learners' Information System (LIS) of the Department of Education (DepEd) (which tracks enrollment and attendance status of students and it is now updated online).
- (f) Enhancing the spot checks and impact evaluation for the Project Upgrading the PPIS.
- (g) Linking beneficiaries with the new Philippine Identification System (PhilSys).⁸

assistance to the proxy-means test formulation, the information technology architecture, and communication and operational designs (including the Operations Manual [OM] and GRS).

⁸ Currently, all Pantawid beneficiaries receive a Program ID. With the new PhilSys unique national identification (ID), which has been approved in August 2018 through a law, it is expected that in the future all beneficiaries will be referenced by the new national ID number. Protocols for the transition need to still be discussed (a multisector World Bank team is engaged in supporting the rollover and specifications of the new national ID).



- (h) Streamlining and improving the content and delivery of the FDS, to be more nutrition sensitive, prevent early school dropouts (especially among boys), and support the operationalization of the FDS information system.
- (i) Reassess design and implementation guidelines of the YDS to strengthen effectiveness, particularly in improving socioemotional skills development, and helping reduce low school retention (especially among boys).⁹

25. It will also continue supporting the efforts in monitoring and evaluation through revising the content and extent of the Program spot checks and the fourth round of impact evaluation.

III. KEY RISKS

26. The overall risk rating for the Project continues to be assessed as Substantial. The main contributors to the overall rating are political/governance, sector, and fiduciary aspects, all rated as Substantial.

27. **Political and governance** risks remain Substantial. In the context of a diverse governing coalition, the reform agenda presents significant demands for consensus building and cohesive policy making and implementation. The risk of shifts in political commitment affecting achievement of the PDO are present, though in general manageable. The CCT Program has been in place for over 10 years and three successive administrations, and its sustainability is ensured through the recently approved CCT Law.

28. The risk related to **sector strategies and policies** is also Substantial. While social welfare and development are well captured and prioritized at the national level in sectoral policies and strategies, and the PDO and results are fully aligned with the related national policies and sector-specific strategies, over the last two years there has been some uncertainty around the future direction of the sector. This was a natural outcome following a series of leadership changes in the DSWD over the period. At the same time, the appointment of a new Secretary in the DSWD in February 2019, the enactment of the CCT Law in April 2019, and the consolidation of a strong technical team in the Program management structure over the years are mitigating factors that should ensure policy stability for the CCT Program despite ongoing evolution of the social protection sector policy.

29. **Fiduciary risk remains Substantial.** In addition to the magnitude of the Program, the delivery of Pantawid Pamilya grants to beneficiaries is complex, given that the Philippines is an archipelago where CCT payments have to be implemented in remote and challenging locations such as conflict and natural disaster-affected locations and in areas with inadequate internal controls. The Government has existing fiduciary controls that are periodically assessed by the World Bank. Challenges were identified related to manual reporting and lack of an integrated information system that exposes the agency to risks if not properly mitigated through preemptive action. Over the last several years, the DSWD has undertaken a number of steps to build and improve its fiduciary system and capacity that contribute to the management

⁹ Progress in achieving objectives on reducing gender gap in high school enrollment through activities (h) and (i) will be tracked by the PDO indicator breakdown for boys and girls ages 15–18. It is expected that both YDS and FDS will stimulate boys to stay longer in school by discussing normative aspects, and providing information on economic and social benefits of finishing the school cycle.



of risk during implementation, which include the following: (a) strengthening of preventive controls over information processing enforced by IT applications such as edit checks to validate data entry, accounting for transactions systems in the safeguarding of data and generation of reports; (b) an enhanced liquidation process for OTC payments and reconciliation of payments between the DSWD, LBP, and the payment conduits, as well as receipt of acknowledgement from the final beneficiaries on the payments; and (c) increased efforts to move to more efficient payment modalities such as cash cards in line with the stated objectives of the DSWD. Use of cash cards currently stands at 52 percent but the agency is moving towards increasing reliance on the banking system to distribute cash grants. To ensure that information on the cash grants being requested for reimbursement by the agency are accurate, the agency will include a certificate attesting to the correctness of the liquidated grants as part of the supporting documents for the withdrawal applications. The project involves procurement that will be carried out under National Public Procurement Regulations, because procurable items will be entirely financed by counterpart funds.

IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

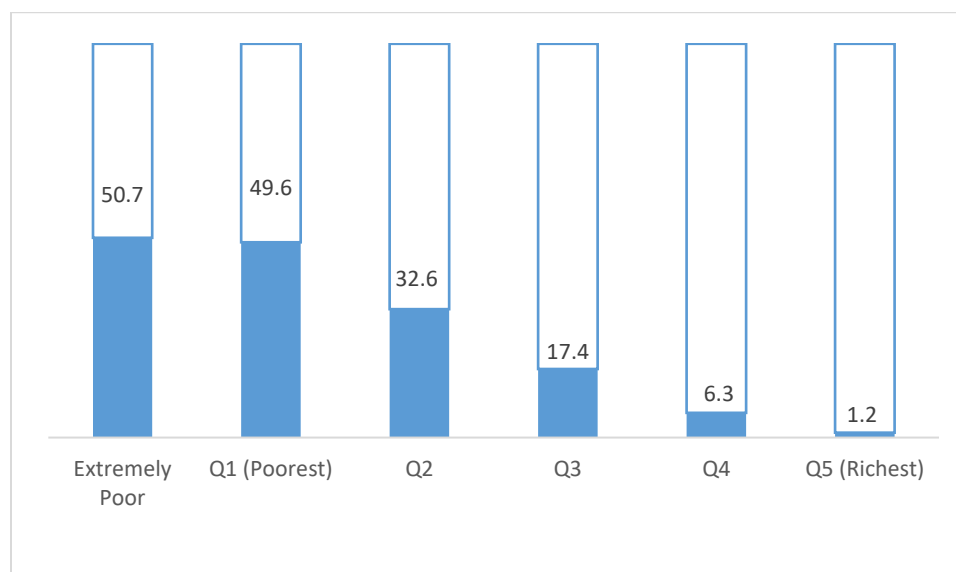
A. Economic and Financial (if applicable) Analysis

Coverage, Targeting, and Poverty Effects of CCT

30. As of 2017, the Pantawid Pamilya CCT has covered 51 percent of the extremely poor population and 29 percent of the moderately poor population across the country. In terms of income quintiles, Pantawid has reached 50 percent of the poorest 20 percent of the eligible population (Q1), followed by 33 percent of the second lowest income group (Q2). The targeting of the CCT beneficiaries is still based on the first cycle of the national household targeting database, and since then, the income status of the CCT households may have changed. In effect, Pantawid's targeting accuracy—measured by the share of the beneficiaries belonging to the bottom quintile—declined in performance from 53 percent in 2013 to 46 percent in 2017, lagging behind countries with similar large CCT coverage such as Peru, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, and Argentina. It is expected that the targeting accuracy will improve significantly when an updated national household targeting database is introduced, with data collection starting in 2019.

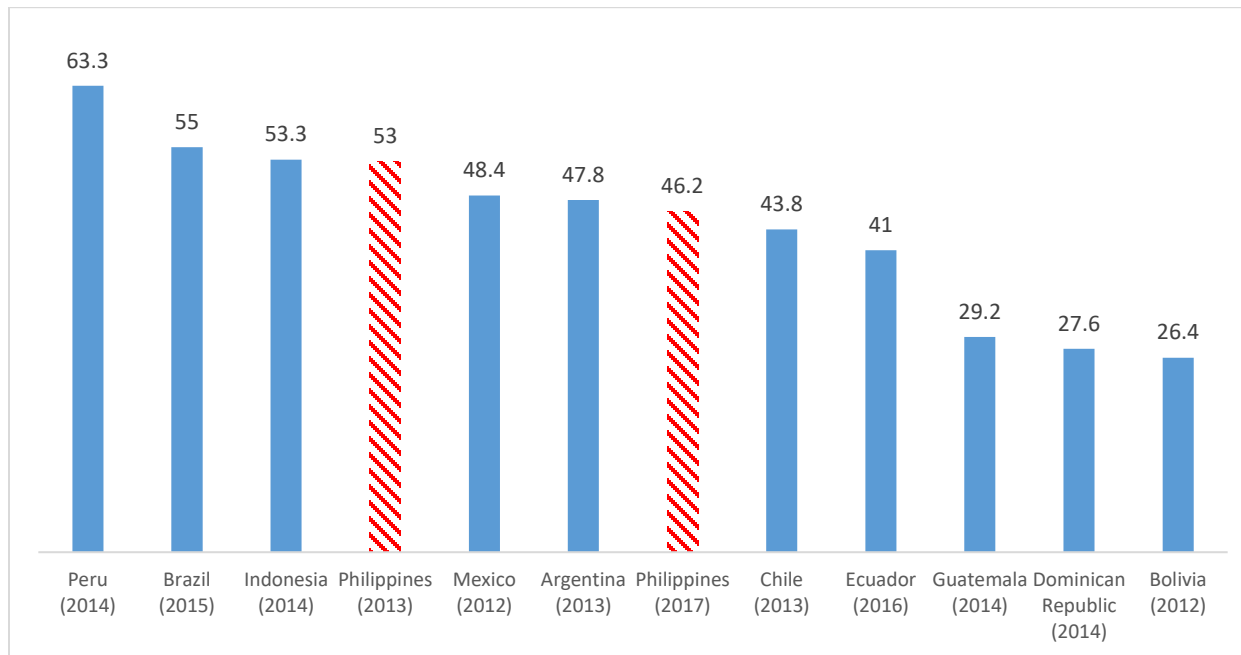


Figure 1. Coverage and Targeting Accuracy of Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program (Program reach in 2017 [percentage of eligible population])



Source: Bank staff calculations based on Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) 2017 and World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) database.

Figure 2. Coverage and Targeting Accuracy of Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program (Percentage of beneficiaries belonging to the bottom 20 percent)



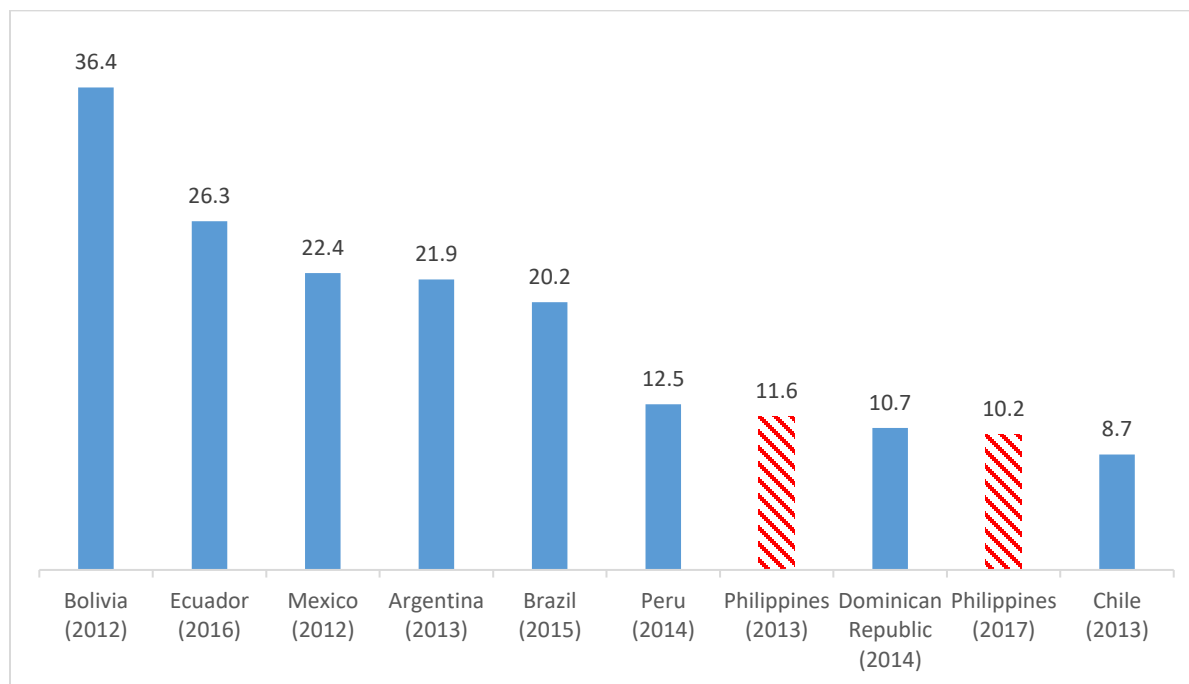
Source: Bank staff calculations based on Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) 2017 and World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) database.



31. In parallel, the impact of the Pantawid Pamilya Program on poverty and inequality in the Philippines remains positive yet declining over time. Using APIS 2017, it was estimated that the Program reduced the poverty headcount by 0.5 percentage points in 2017. Given the 1.4 percentage points reduction of total poverty recorded in 2015, this implies that the impact of Pantawid in lifting households out of poverty is decreasing. The Program has also reduced the inequality Gini coefficient by 0.6 percentage points.

32. The declining poverty impact is explained by a reduction in the generosity of the Pantawid Pamilya Program, which is now lagging behind other CCT programs of comparable size. The Program was designed so that its generosity was at par with that of Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. Based on simulations using available 2006 national survey data at the Program design stage, the benefit level was 23 percent of the average household income of the bottom quintile. Over the years, the Government has prioritized covering all poor households with children over updating benefits to maintain a reasonable Program budget. However, due to the non-adjustment of the grant's value since it was piloted in 2007, at an annual inflation rate of 3.4 percent from 2007 to 2017, the maximum entitlement of PHP 15,000 (US\$284.95) per household in 2007 is valued only at about PHP 10,373 (US\$197.06) in 2017, equivalent to a cumulative reduction in real value of 31 percent. In comparison with other countries with large CCTs, at 10.2 percent, the Pantawid Pamilya Program is among the least generous, as measured by the share of benefits in the income of the poorest 20 percent of the population. However, as mentioned before, the CCT is complemented by other cash transfer interventions benefitting the same beneficiaries, such as the Rice Subsidy and the Unconditional Cash Transfer.

Figure 3. Generosity of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program (percentage of per capita income, households in the lowest national income quintile)



Source: Bank staff calculations based on APIS 2017 and World Bank ASPIRE database.



Improvements in Educational Outcomes

33. Despite the low generosity, preliminary results from the latest impact evaluation study (from the Philippine Institute for Development Studies [PIDS]) conducted in 2018 confirm that the Pantawid Pamilya Program continues to improve and maintain educational outcomes. The Pantawid Pamilya Program has increased gross enrollment rates for children ages 12–17 years by 4.9 percentage points from a baseline of 80.4 percent. Further to this, the Program is raising the age-appropriate enrollment of the 12–15 years age group, which is an indicator that is positively correlated with high school completion, by 5.8 percentage points, from a baseline of 66.9 percent. As more high school-age children are enrolled on time, the high school completion rate is likely to increase as well. Among the 6–11 years age group, the lack of observed impact as compared with previous rounds (2012 and 2014) can be rationalized because there is little room for the Program to increase the already high enrollment rate of 89.4 percent in this age group. Notably, the Program is helping reduce the gender gap in enrollment between boys and girls ages 6–14 years by 30 percent. Equally important, the cash transfer is shown to influence related behaviors positively. Results show that Pantawid households have higher expenditures on education and clothing and footwear, as well as expenses associated with school attendance.

Table 2. Summary of Third Impact Evaluation Study for Educational Outcomes

Indicator	Baseline	Impact
School enrollment		
3–5 years	35.4	None
6–11 years	89.4	None
12–17 years	80.4	+4.9 pp
16–17 years	60.8	+10 pp
School attendance		
3–5 years	65.0	None
6–11 years	88.4	None
12–17 years	85.2	None
Age appropriateness enrollment		
12–15 years (high school)	66.9	+5.8 pp
Dropout	4.0	None
Child labor	5.7	None

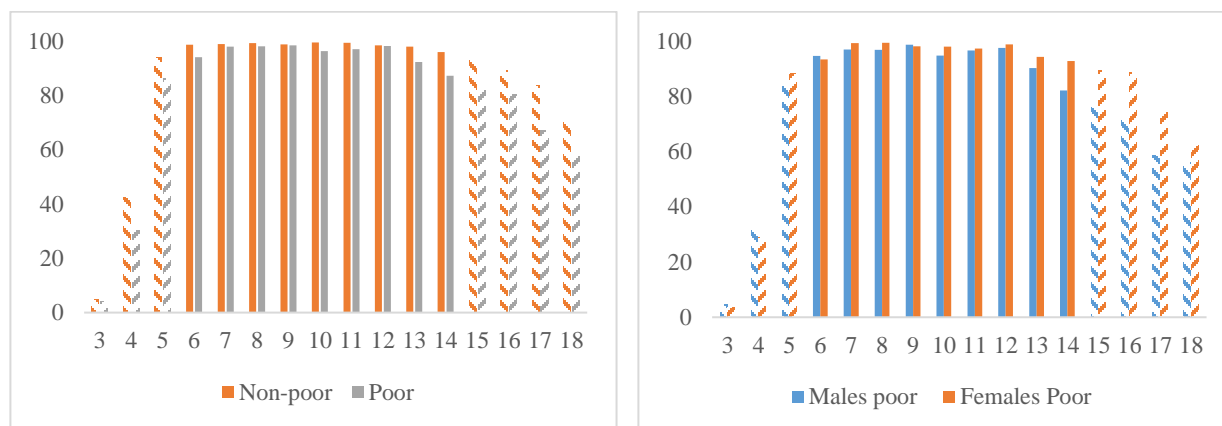
Source: PIDS (forthcoming), Third Impact Evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program.

34. However, the Program has not been able to replicate earlier positive findings on enrollment among the youngest cohort of beneficiaries (3–5 years). Using APIS 2017, only about 40 percent of poor children ages 3–5 were attending school, in comparison to about 47 percent of the non-poor children in the same cohort (for the baseline impact evaluation, it is 35.4 percent). The Kindergarten Education Act, enacted in 2011, mandates kindergarten education for children at least 5 years old as compulsory for entrance to Grade 1. This means that the incentives for school enrollment among the 3–5 years age group are low, especially for poor households who face budget constraints. Lack of kindergarten facilities in many rural areas and limited awareness by parents on the importance of sending children to school are also a factor.



35. On the other end of the spectrum, the Program seems to have strong impact on increasing enrollment among students 16–17 years, by 10 percentage points, from a baseline of 60.8 percent. Indeed nationally, significantly higher gaps in school enrollment between poor and non-poor children are observed for students in senior high school, where almost 84 percent of non-poor children were enrolled in school and only about 72 percent of poor children continued their education for the 15–18 year group.

Figure 3. School Attendance by Poverty Status and Gender (percent%)



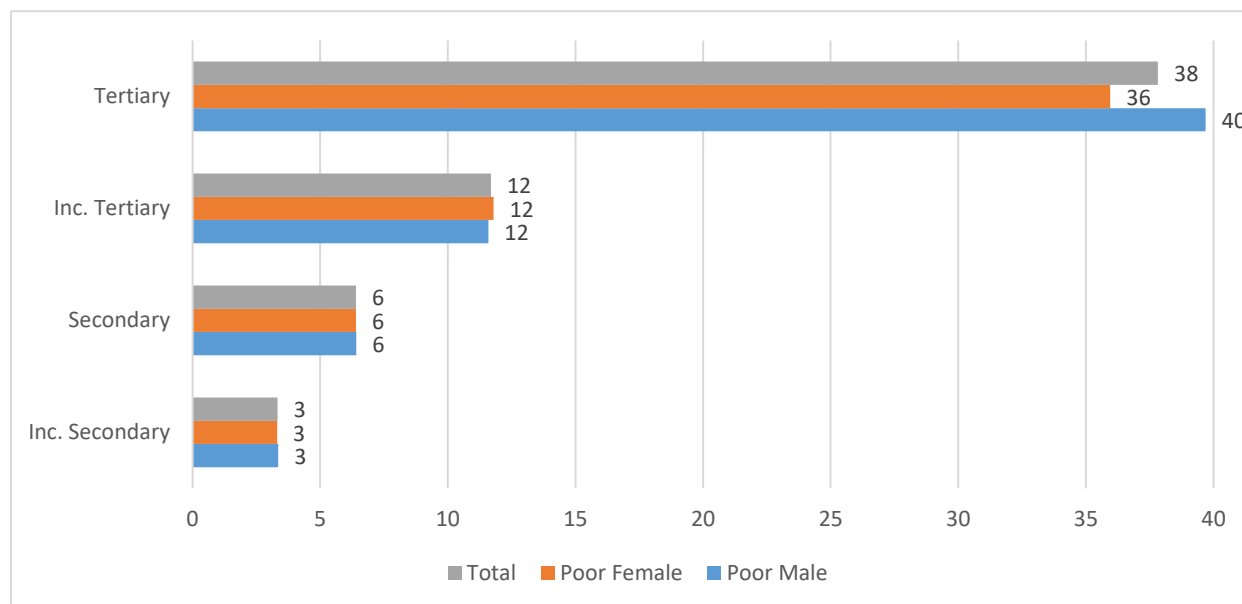
Source: Bank staff calculations based on APIS 2017.

36. Given its well-documented returns, improving access to educational services for the 3–5 years and 15–18 years age groups, particularly through Pantawid Pamilya, is important. Investments in good quality, early childhood education services boost learning outcomes for children and enhance efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and dropout rates and by improving achievement. For instance, and consistent with broad international evidence, a recent longitudinal study on early childhood care and development in the Philippines reported that students who attended preschool performed better in terms of cognitive, social and emotional, and oral language skills relative to those students who did not.¹⁰ Similarly, among 15–18 year-olds, despite the relatively high opportunity cost of secondary education, it is widely recognized that higher educational attainment leads to better labor market outcomes. Consistent with the Family Income and Expenditure Survey-Labor Force Survey (FIES-LFS) 2015 data, having another year or level of education is strongly associated with better wage employment among the poor.

¹⁰ Australian Council for Educational Research 2016. “Studying Early Childhood Education in the Philippines.”



Figure 4. Returns to Education in the Philippines (Daily wage premium over primary education [percent])



Source: Bank staff calculations based on FIES-LFS 2015 merged dataset.

37. The low probability of school enrollment among the 3–5 years and 15–18 years age cohorts suggests that the incremental contribution of Pantawid to the total income of poor households can, in effect, decrease the opportunity cost of education. For secondary school children, their current benefit level in the Program is slightly lower than the direct costs associated with high-level grades schooling.¹¹ This suggests the importance of adjustment in the current benefit level for secondary school beneficiaries, to at least cover the average direct costs associated with schooling, in order to provide incentives for poor households to keep their children in school. The same argument can be applied to the adjustment of the current benefit level for the 3–5 years age group whose monthly grant of PHP 300 may be insufficient to cover the associated costs of preschool. Of course, other factors play a role in school dropout or low enrollment, and the CCT Program can continue strengthening it, such as counseling activities to parents (through FDS) and teenagers (through YDS), as well as more effective case management through the role of Program staff on the ground.

Improvements in Health and Nutrition Outcomes

38. In relation to health and nutrition outcomes, as in past studies, the latest impact evaluation indicates that Pantawid Pamilya promotes safer birth deliveries performed by doctors and improved children's access to certain health care services, which all have positive effects on the long-term welfare of beneficiary households. Pantawid is encouraging poor women to use maternal and child health services such as antenatal care: nearly 8 in 10 pregnant women of Pantawid households avail of the recommended number of prenatal checkups, which is slightly higher than the 7 in 10 pregnant mothers of non-Pantawid households.

¹¹ De Hoop, J., J. Friedman, E. Kandpal, and F. Rosati. 2017. "Child Schooling and Child Work in the Presence of a Partial Education Subsidy." IZA Discussion Paper No. 10992.



Table 3. Summary of Third Impact Evaluation Study for Health and Nutrition Outcomes

Indicator	Baseline	Impact
Maternal health		
Prenatal checkup (4 times)	68.0	+7.2 pp
Skilled birth attendance (by doctor)	37.1	+9.8 pp
Facility-based delivery	64.0	None
Post-natal checkup within 72 hours	65.7	None
Children's health utilization		
Weight monitoring (0–2 years)	5.2	None
Weight monitoring (2–5 years)	19.9	+9.1 pp
Vitamin A supplementation	71.4	None
Immunization (complete)	19.0	None
Deworming (at least 2 pills)	18.6	+8.5 pp
Child nutrition		
Underweight	8.0,	None
Wasting	2.0	None
Stunting	30.0	None

Source: PIDS (forthcoming), Third Impact Evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program.

39. In contrast, improvements in nutrition and some health indicators among the 0–5 years age group have fallen in recent years compared to previous rounds of evaluations. The latest impact evaluation study reported no impact of Pantawid on decreasing underweight, wasting, and stunting and on the fulfillment of complete immunization. This contrasts with the first report at the beginning of Program implementation, when transfer size was higher in real value, and a large group of Pantawid beneficiaries were effectively monitored as small children or pregnant women, who showed reduction in severe stunting rates of 10 percent.¹² Further, most indicators on children's weight monitoring, as well as the percentage of births attended by a skilled professional, are well below 50 percent. Thus, the youngest age group of 0–5-year-olds requires further support under the Pantawid. The lack of adequate nutrition and other related consequences such as stunting can compromise children's motor and cognitive development.¹³ Children with restricted development of these skills during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school dropout, and poor care of their own children, thus contributing to the intergenerational transmission of poverty. A UNICEF study states that the Philippines loses over US\$4 billion yearly due to high prevalence of child undernutrition.¹⁴ Such findings indicate the need for continued support to the Program's implementation, especially to expand access to checkups for pregnant women and children and to strengthen the monitoring process of each mother and child visiting the health facility. Particularly for undernutrition, the UNICEF study further reports that for every US\$1 investment to address undernutrition, there is a return of US\$12. It is critically important that these children receive key health services according to the Department of Health protocols.

¹² Kandpal, E., H. Alderman, J. Friedman, D. Filmer, J. Onishi, and J. Avalos 2016. "A Conditional Cash Transfer Program in the Philippines Reduces Severe Stunting." *Journal of Nutrition*, September 146 (9), 1793-800.

¹³ UNICEF. 2009. *Early Childhood Development: A Statistical Snapshot*.

¹⁴ UNICEF. 2017. *The Economic Consequences of Undernutrition in the Philippines: A Damage Assessment Report*.



B. Technical

40. The design of the proposed activities remains technically sound, and the additional activities proposed in this AF represent a natural evolution in addressing ongoing challenges, as has happened in other mature CCT programs globally. Pantawid's administrative processes have continuously been assessed and efforts made to improve them, both at the local and national levels. The GRS continues to be considered as a best practice example. International comparisons show that the Philippines CCT Program is at par (or outperforming in some dimensions) with similar large programs (*Bolsa Familia* from Brazil, *Prospera* from Mexico, *Familias en Accion* from Colombia, and *Programa Keluarga Harapan* from Indonesia). It also continues to receive recognition for its engagement of beneficiaries and civil society organizations (CSOs).

41. The implementation arrangements under the Additional Financing will remain the same as those for the original project. The DSWD will continue to be the agency responsible for the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program under this proposed Additional Financing operation. In the DSWD, oversight responsibility for the CCT Program and hence for SWDRP II is the responsibility of the Executive Committee which is chaired by the Secretary. The Undersecretary for Operations of the DSWD acts as the National Director for the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, and its execution is under the Assistant Secretary for Specialized Programs (which also handles the Sustainable Livelihood Program and the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services [KALAHI-CIDDS] Program). The implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya CCT Program is governed by a comprehensive Operations Manual that defines details of the organizational structure, fiduciary arrangements, rules, roles, and controls for Program implementation.

42. The Pantawid Program provides a good example of service delivery coordination. Under the leadership of the DSWD, the Department of Health, DepEd, and local government units have come together to ensure supply of health and education services to CCT beneficiaries. Furthermore, the DSWD has instituted a National Advisory Committee (NAC), a multiagency body that advises and decides on policy changes pertaining to the CCT Program. In this way, full coordination with all key players is assured. Moreover, to ensure better internal coordination and convergence and stronger focus on integrated case management, the DSWD has instituted regional, provincial, and municipal action teams, which comprise representatives of its key interventions: the CCT Program, Community Development Program, and Sustainable Livelihood Program.

C. Financial Management

43. The Financial management (FM) arrangements under the Additional Financing will remain the same as those for the original project. Existing country systems on FM will be used for project implementation. The project will be implemented using the DSWD's FM systems as the basis for budgeting, accounting, internal controls, financial reporting, and auditing. DSWD FM systems meet the World Bank's requirements.

44. A report-based disbursement modality will continue to be used for the download of funds from the World Bank to the Bureau of Treasury (BTr). In this modality, World Bank funds are downloaded to the BTr on at least an annual basis based on certification from the DSWD on the amount of CCT grants liquidated as of a particular period. The original loan amounting to US\$450 million has already been fully



disbursed.

45. As with the original project, the Department of Finance (DoF) will continue to prepare the withdrawal applications to the World Bank supported by the Certificate on CCT grants liquidated and IFR prepared by the DSWD. The DSWD will continue to show proof that the CCT grants disbursed and liquidated are equal to or greater than the amount being reimbursed from the World Bank, net of CCT grants funded by other multilateral agencies such as the ADB (which will continue to provide parallel financing to the CCT Program). Annual audit of financial statements will still be required for submission to the World Bank. IFRs covering Pantawid Pamilya grants and expenses for activities under Components 1 and 2 will continue to be reviewed during the project implementation support missions on a semiannual basis.

D. Procurement

46. Because the loan will continue to finance cash grants only, no procurement activities are envisaged under Component 1. Capacity strengthening and monitoring and evaluation activities under Component 2 will be financed from Government funds and hence procured under National Public Procurement Regulations.

E. Social (including Safeguards)

47. The overall safeguards risk assessment of the project is deemed Low. The Pantawid Pamilya Program has proven to have contributed to poverty reduction, apart from achieving its direct objectives of keeping children in school and increasing health-seeking behaviors. This could increase the risk of exclusion of some marginalized and vulnerable groups from isolated areas, including IPs. As long as the Pantawid Pamilya Program remains largely managed by the DSWD, the risks of political interventions are minimized, because the DSWD has instituted various systems that are transparent, objective, and accountable such as the use of Listahanan, the GRS, spot checks, and other forms of third-party monitoring.

48. In terms of social safeguards, the operation of the Program has been rated Satisfactory. The Additional Financing will not involve land acquisition/involuntary resettlement and would not create risks associated with labor management. Indigenous communities and households are among the poorest and disadvantaged groups in the Philippines, particularly in terms of human development outcomes. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10 is triggered. Throughout the implementation of SWDRP II, the DSWD has systematically made efforts to ensure responsiveness to IPs in accordance with its commitment in the IPPF. The project has ensured the mainstreaming of IP-responsive dimensions in all its key operational systems with the following results: (a) IP beneficiaries are identified and their profiles captured/updated through the Beneficiary Updating System; (b) analysis of specific status of compliance with conditionalities among IP beneficiaries enabled by the Compliance Verification System; (c) the GRS has been popularized for IP grantees and is able to capture IP-related complaints or issues; and (d) the FDS includes modules on rights and welfare of IPs while other modules have been reviewed to ensure cultural sensitivity and IP responsiveness. The DSWD has likewise adopted the MCCT scheme which targets vulnerable groups, including IP grantees in isolated areas. There is strong institutional support for IPPF implementation as evidenced by the following: (a) the project team includes an IP focal team both at the national and subnational levels; (b) IP representatives sit on the project advisory committees at all



levels (from national to municipal levels); (c) capacity building or trainings are provided to promote IP responsiveness among staff and partners; (d) annual consultations are conducted to draw feedback from IP grantees; and (f) IP-related plans/activities are provided with budget. The IPPF was disclosed in the country and on the World Bank website on February 7, 2016 and continues to apply to the proposed Additional Financing.

49. The Pantawid Pamilya Program has also established a strong engagement with key stakeholders that includes the national and local government, CSOs, and the grantees. Major government agencies and local government units are regular members of the project interagency Advisory Committee at all levels from the national to municipal level. These committees include representatives of the National Commission on Indigenous Groups (NCIP) and the Philippine Commission on Women. Likewise, CSOs (including faith-based organizations) and private sectors are also members of the Advisory Committees. All these stakeholders' engagements are integral parts of the project implementation, as described in detail in the OM and related DSWD guidelines.

50. With regard to information disclosure, the DSWD has established a system for transparency in its project implementation by publicly sharing all its manuals and directives, as well as status of the Program, impact evaluations, and other studies/data/monitoring reports, through its website (<https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph>). The practice will continue under the Additional Financing in that any enhanced guidelines/manuals/plans, including those related to safeguards, shall be disclosed through various venues of consultations and the website throughout the project operations.

F. Environment (including Safeguards)

51. As with the original project, the Additional Financing would not have an adverse impact on the geophysical environment. Nor would it create pollution, disturb the biodiversity and efficiency of natural resources, or affect cultural heritage. The Additional Financing will not involve the conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats nor intrude in forests or finance the harvest or production of forest-based products. The project will also not promote the use of hazardous materials or chemical pesticides for pest management. No changes to the current safeguards arrangements, instruments or policies are proposed.

WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

52. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms in DSWD or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>.



For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.



VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES

	Changed	Not Changed
Project's Development Objectives	✓	
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Loan Closing Date(s)		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Safeguard Policies Triggered		✓
EA category		✓
Legal Covenants		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Financial Management		✓
Procurement		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Current PDO

The PDO is to support the National Program Support for Social Protection of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services of poor children.



Proposed New PDO

To support the Conditional Cash Transfer Program of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services by poor children

COMPONENTS

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Support to the Pantawid Pamilya	450.00	Revised	Support to the Pantawid Pamilya	750.00
Strengthening of CCT Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation	5.20	Revised	Strengthening of CCT Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation	5.20
TOTAL	455.20			755.20

Expected Disbursements (in US\$)

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2016	0.00	0.00
2017	220,000,000.00	220,000,000.00
2018	0.00	220,000,000.00
2019	228,875,000.00	448,875,000.00
2020	100,000,000.00	548,875,000.00
2021	100,000,000.00	648,875,000.00
2022	100,000,000.00	748,875,000.00
2023	0.00	748,875,000.00

SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● Substantial	● Substantial
Macroeconomic	● Moderate	● Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Substantial	● Substantial



Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Moderate	● Moderate
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Low	● Low
Stakeholders	● Moderate	● Moderate
Other		
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

LEGAL COVENANTS – Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing (P169637)

Sections and Description

National Household Targeting System: The Borrower shall continue to select Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries from the approved National Household Targeting System. | Frequency: Continuous

Spot Checks: The Borrower shall designate, under contract or other arrangements, an independent third party to carry out spot checks, and not later than October 31 in each year, carry out such spot checks, mutually satisfactory to the Bank and the Borrower. | Frequency: Yearly

Impact Evaluation: The Borrower shall designate, under contract or other arrangements, independent third party to carry out an impact evaluation of the Pantawid Pamilya, and submit to the Bank an impact evaluation report mutually satisfactory to the Bank and the Borrower. | Due Date :30-Jun-2021

Pantawid Pamilya Operations Manual: The Borrower shall carry out the Project in accordance with the Pantawid Pamilya Operations Manual, satisfactory to the Bank. | Frequency: Continuous

Implementation Arrangements: The Borrower shall maintain throughout the period of Project implementation: (a) the National Advisory Committee, which is responsible for advice on policy regarding the design of and implementation mechanisms for the Pantawid Pamilya, and for coordination among government agencies at the national level; (b) the National Program Management Office, which shall be responsible for the implementation of Part 1 of the Project. | Frequency: Continuous

Mid-Term Report: The Borrower, through DSWD shall: (a) on or about the date eighteen (18) months after the Effective Date, prepare and furnish to the Bank a mid-term report, in such detail as the Bank shall reasonably request, documenting progress achieved in the carrying out of the Project during the period preceding the date of such report; and (b) review with the Bank such mid-term report, on or about the date sixty (60) days after its submission. | Due Date: 18 months after the Effectiveness Date.

Project Reports: The Borrower, through DSWD, shall furnish to the Bank each Project Report not later than sixty (60) days after the end of each calendar year, covering the calendar year | Frequency: Yearly.

Conditions



VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING

Results Framework

COUNTRY: Philippines

Social Welfare Development and Reform Project II Additional Financing

Project Development Objective(s)

To support the Conditional Cash Transfer Program of DSWD to improve the use of health and education services by poor children

Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes

Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Support to the Pantawid Pamilya						
Share of monitored children in elementary school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage)		90.60	90.70	90.80	90.90	91.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Males (Percentage)		90.00	90.10	90.20	90.30	90.40
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Females (Percentage)		91.30	91.40	91.50	91.50	91.70



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Share of monitored children 0-5 years old in poor CCT beneficiaries households undergoing growth monitoring and check-ups in accordance with Department of Health protocol (Percentage)		93.70	95.90	97.00		98.10
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Males (Percentage)		93.70	95.90	97.00		98.10
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Females (Percentage)		93.70	95.90	97.00		98.10
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Indigenous (Percentage)		90.60	92.80	93.90		95.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Non-Indigenous (Percentage)		93.80	96.00	97.10		98.20
Action: This indicator is New						
Share of monitored children in high school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage)		88.10	88.30	88.50	88.70	88.90



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Males (Percentage)		86.60	86.80	87.00	87.20	87.40
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Females (Percentage)		89.50	89.70	89.90	90.10	90.30
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Share of monitored children in poor CCT beneficiary households who transition from elementary to high school (Percentage)		41.50	44.00	47.00	51.00	55.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Males (Percentage)		40.90	43.00	46.00	50.00	54.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Females (Percentage)		42.10	45.00	48.00	52.00	56.00
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						
Share of eligible children 3-5 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending pre-school or school at least 85% of the time (Percentage)		86.00	88.60	90.00		91.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Action: This indicator is New						
Males (Percentage)		85.70	88.30	90.00		91.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Females (Percentage)		86.30	88.90	90.00		91.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Indigenous (Percentage)		84.60	87.20	88.50		89.80
Action: This indicator is New						
Non-Indigenous (Percentage)		86.10	88.70	90.00		91.30
Action: This indicator is New						
Share of eligible children 15-18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage)		68.00	70.00	72.00		75.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Males (Percentage)		64.80	66.80	72.00		75.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Females (Percentage)		71.40	72.00	73.00		75.00



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Action: This indicator is New						
Indigenous (Percentage)		62.20	66.80	70.00		74.10
Action: This indicator is New						
Non-Indigenous (Percentage)		68.40	70.40	72.40		75.40
Action: This indicator is New						

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Support to the Pantawid Pamilya						
Total number of household beneficiaries who receive due cash grants (Number)		4,178,985.00	4,400,000.00	4,400,000.00		4,400,000.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Share of beneficiary households receiving CCT grants regularly (Percentage)		85.60	85.80	86.00	86.20	86.40
Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion						



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Share of households receiving CCT grants through OTC (Percentage)	48.00	32.00	25.00			19.00
Action: This indicator has been Revised						
Share of CCT beneficiary households with updated information in the national household targeting system (Percentage)	84.00	88.00	92.00			98.00
Action: This indicator is New						
Share of eligible children 6-14 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time (Percentage)	84.90	88.30	90.00			91.70
Action: This indicator is New						
Males (Percentage)	83.50	86.90	90.00			91.70
Action: This indicator is New						
Females (Percentage)	86.30	89.70	90.00			91.70
Action: This indicator is New						
Indigenous (Percentage)	81.90	85.30	87.00			88.70
Action: This indicator is New						
Non-Indigenous (Percentage)	85.10	88.50	90.20			91.90



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>						
Strengthening of CCT Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation						
CCT spot checks of schools, clinics, municipal links and beneficiary households implemented per year (Number)		1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Percentage of grievance cases addressed in a timely manner in the CCT Program (Percentage)		94.00	97.00	98.00		99.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Share of monitored households attending the monthly Family Development Sessions (Percentage)		93.30	95.00	96.00		97.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Impact evaluation of the CCT Program every two years (Yes/No)		No	No	Yes		Yes
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>						
Share of monitored children 6-18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households with Learner Registration Number recorded in the PPIS (Percentage)		30.00	70.00	90.00		95.00
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>						



Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets			End Target
			1	2	3	
Updated Pantawid Pamilya Information System running (Yes/No)		No	Yes	Yes		Yes
Action: This indicator is New						

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Share of monitored children in elementary school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time		Pantawid NPMO	Semi-annual Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Semi-annual and annual
Males					
Females					
Share of monitored children 0-5 years old in poor CCT beneficiaries households undergoing growth monitoring and check-ups in accordance with Department of Health protocol	Denominator: Total of children in poor beneficiary households monitored for the health conditions, where "monitored children" are	Semi-annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang		Pantawid NPMO



	children/grandchildren of the household head aged 0-5 who are enrolled as CCT beneficiaries and who will be monitored for compliance with Program health conditions, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan. Numerator: Among the denominator, the total of children who appeared in their elected health facility for growth monitoring and check-up based on age-appropriate schedule of Department of Health.		Information System (PPIS)		
Males					
Females					
Indigenous					
Non-Indigenous					
Share of monitored children in high school in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time		Pantawid NPMO	Semi-annual Progress reports generated from the Pantawid		Semi-annual and annual



			Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		
Males					
Females					
Share of monitored children in poor CCT beneficiary households who transition from elementary to high school		Pantawid NPMO	Semi-annual Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Semi-annual and annual
Males					
Females					
Share of eligible children 3-5 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending pre-school or school at least 85% of the time	Denominator: Total of 3-5 years old children in poor beneficiary households eligible for the education condition, where "eligible children" are children/grandchildren of the household head in pre-school or school who are enrolled as CCT beneficiaries and who will be monitored for compliance to Program	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO



	education conditions, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan. Numerator: Among the denominator, the total of children who attended school at least 85 percent of the school days of each school month.				
Males					
Females					
Indigenous					
Non-Indigenous					
Share of eligible children 15-18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time	Denominator: Total of 15-18 years old children in poor beneficiary households eligible for the education condition, where "eligible children" are children/grandchildren of the household head in school who are enrolled as CCT beneficiaries and who will be monitored for compliance to Program education conditions, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who	Semi-annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO



	are identified as such by Listahanan. Numerator: Among the denominator, the total of children who attended school at least 85 percent of the school days of each school month.				
Males					
Females					
Indigenous					
Non-Indigenous					

Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Total number of household beneficiaries who receive due cash grants	Total number of conditionality compliant household beneficiaries who receive due cash grants within the payment schedule	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Familyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO
Share of beneficiary households receiving CCT grants regularly	Numerator: Total number of conditionality compliant household beneficiaries	Pantawid NPMO	Semi-annual Progress reports		Semi-Annual



	who receive due cash grants for all payment periods. Denominator: Total number of poor beneficiary households monitored for the education and health condition, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan.		generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		
Share of households receiving CCT grants through OTC	Numerator: Total number of households receiving grants through over-the-counter Denominator: Total number of poor beneficiary households monitored for the education and health condition, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan.	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO
Share of CCT beneficiary households with updated information in the national household targeting system	Denominator: Total number of Listahanan-CCT household beneficiaries. Numerator: From among the denominator, the total number of households with corresponding Household	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information		Pantawid NPMO



	ID numbers in Listahanan 3		System (PPIS)		
Share of eligible children 6-14 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households attending school at least 85% of the time	Denominator: Total of 6-14 years old children in poor beneficiary households eligible for the education condition, where "eligible children" are children/grandchildren of the household head in school who are enrolled as CCT beneficiaries and who will be monitored for compliance to Program education conditions, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan. Numerator: Among the denominator, the total of children who attended school at least 85 percent of the school days of each school month.	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Familyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO
Males					
Females					
Indigenous					
Non-Indigenous					
CCT spot checks of schools, clinics,	On time conduct of Spot	Semi-	Status		Pantawid NPMO



municipal links and beneficiary households implemented per year	Checks	Annual	updates on conduct of Spot Checks		
Percentage of grievance cases addressed in a timely manner in the CCT Program	Numerator: Total number of grievance cases from the CCT Program addressed in accordance to established protocol. Denominator: Total number of grievance cases received from the CCT Program.	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilya Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO
Share of monitored households attending the monthly Family Development Sessions	Denominator: Total of families monitored for attendance to FDS, where "monitored families" are representative of the household who are enrolled as CCT beneficiaries and who will be monitored for compliance with attendance to FDS, and "poor beneficiary households" are those who are identified as such by Listahanan. Numerator: Among the denominator, the total of families who attended the scheduled Family Development	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO



	Sessions				
Impact evaluation of the CCT Program every two years	On time conduct of Impact Evaluation	Semi-Annual	Status updates on conduct on Impact Evaluation		Pantawid NPMO
Share of monitored children 6-18 years old in poor CCT beneficiary households with Learner Registration Number recorded in the PPIS	Denominator: Total number of school age children in Listahanan-identified poor CCT household beneficiaries eligible to comply with the conditions on education. Numerator: From among the denominator, the total number of children with Learner Reference Number updated in Pantawid Pamilya Information System (PPIS)	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO
Updated Pantawid Pamilya Information System running	This indicator measures various improvements in the data integrity, security, and operational soundness of the PPIS. It will address the existing gaps observed in Pantawid database, applications, system security, and	Semi-Annual	Progress reports generated from the Pantawid Pamilyang Information System (PPIS)		Pantawid NPMO



	interoperability within internal systems: BUS, CVS, and GRS.				
--	--	--	--	--	--

