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DSWD
Department of Social Welfare and Development

FOREWORD

The Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Journal is the official journal of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) featuring social welfare and development articles and researches.

Published annually, the SWD Journal serves as a link in promoting researches initiated by the DSWD and other stakeholders along social protection and social welfare development. The SWD Journal publishes quantitative and qualitative researches from various disciplines of social welfare and rigorous policy analysis along social development. Aside from research papers, the SWD Journal also covers the publication of articles with relevant policy implications on social development.

Contributions are open to DSWD Staff and all interested partners, individual researchers, institutions, universities and colleges, and schools including those with research extension offices, non-government organizations, national and local government agencies and other research institutions.

Any reader who is interested in submitting a manuscript or a book review may refer to the Guidelines for the Publication of the Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Journal. Queries or comments may be sent to pdpb@dswd.gov.ph.

The views expressed in the SWD Journal are exclusively those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of DSWD.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I am honored to present to you the CY 2018 Social Welfare & Development (SWD) Journal. For the Journal's maiden issue, we are featuring the results of several researches on the impact of the Department, conducted from 2016 to 2017.

Pantawid is one of the DSWD's flagship programs, which was launched in 2007. After almost a decade of implementation, we now take a look at its achievements and impact, particularly those beyond the scope of its conditionalities.

One of the researches conducted was the study entitled, ***"Beyond Compliance: A Look into the Behavioral & Social Outcomes of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program"*** which assessed the changes resulting from the program. It also narrated how the program's positive impacts can be sustained after the beneficiaries have graduated from the program.

Meanwhile, the study entitled, ***"Fit and Dissemination of Family Development Sessions (FDS) as a Learning Platform for Behavioral Change of Pantawid Pamilya Families"***, zeroed in on the FDS' role and effectiveness in bringing about behavioral and attitudinal change among *Pantawid* members.

Last is a research that showed Pantawid's macro-level impact – the ***"Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program: Stimulus to Local Economic Growth?"***. The study was able to shed light on the nature, form, and degree of the local economic impact of *Pantawid Pamilya* payouts.

This Journal also includes policy analysis papers published in 2017 – ***"The Need for Synergy in the Alternative Parental Care Program"*** and ***"Addressing the Children and Families at Risk on the Streets Phenomenon"***. These papers provide evidence on how DSWD has continuously asserted its leadership in policy development along social welfare and development (SWD).

Finally, we are pleased to announce that we have institutionalized the annual publication of the SWD Journal through the issuance of Administrative Order 10, Series of 2017 or the *"Guidelines for the Publication of the Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Journal"*. We hope these guidelines will be able to guide researchers and encourage writers to contribute articles or materials to be featured in our future publications.

FLORITA R. VILLAR
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Beyond Compliance: A Look Into the Behavioral and Social Outcomes of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

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Abstract

The Department of Social Welfare and Development started to implement the Conditional Cash Transfer program or the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program or *4Ps* in 2008. Considering that the program involved conditionalities for cash transfers (sending the children to school, going to clinic for check-up, and having vaccines) the study aimed to find out if compliance to the conditionalities resulted to behavior change. The study was done in 2015 involving 951 respondents (enrolled in the *4Ps* since 2008 to 2010) from six provinces spread over Visayas, Central Luzon, and Mindanao. The *Pantawid* program had expectations that the beneficiaries will experience behavior changes as a result of their compliance. Methods used included survey, interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs). Findings reveal expected changes related to education and health care but more noteworthy are some positive changes seen which include shared decisions, improved harmonious relationships in the family, better parenting skills, gaining a measure of dignity and self-esteem, and having a wider circle of friends. Most *Pantawid* beneficiaries attribute these changes to lessons learned from their attendance to Family Development Sessions (FDS), which they are required to attend every month.

Keywords: *Pantawid Pamilya, conditionalities, compliance, behavioral changes, Family Development Sessions (FDS)*

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Background

Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) are essentially providing financial incentives or resources to poor families in exchange for their compliance to a set of conditions aimed at improving their capacities. More often than not, the conditionalities are linked to education and health outcomes to address the chronic poverty of the household. The rationale is that by infusing additional income (cash grants) to households, they would be better equipped to meet their basic needs at present while the conditionalities ensure that they also increase their human capital investment so that their standard of living is improved in the long-run. The early CCTs were implemented by Mexico and Brazil in the 1990s; currently, there are more than 20 countries which have CCT programs in some form as part of their anti-poverty strategies (Fiszbein, 2009).

The Philippines' version of the CCT is the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (hereinafter referred as *Pantawid*). It has two goals: (1) alleviation of immediate income poverty (social assistance), and (2) break the intergenerational cycle of poverty through human capital investments and nutrition (social development). It targets the "poorest of the poor" in the country, and as beneficiaries, they receive a monthly cash grant of PhP 500.00 for health expenses, and PhP300.00 per school child member in elementary school or PhP500.00 if the child is in high school (maximum of three children). Note that the average *Pantawid* cash grant is estimated to be as much as 23 percent of the beneficiary household's income when the program was piloted in 2007. Due to inflation, however, the maximum amount to be received was estimated to be down to 7 percent of the household income by 2013 (Albert, 2014). The program was formally launched in 2008 with 360,000 household-beneficiaries; by 2015, the number of beneficiaries was already at 4.4 million.

The latest evaluation of the *Pantawid* shows its positive impact on the concerns directly targeted by the conditionalities, i.e. in children's education (there is an increased enrolment rate in elementary schools in the *Pantawid* communities), and, in health (more mothers are going to health centers for professional maternal health care services and advice, more children are also receiving vaccines and regular de-worming, and the household has increased their food intake). However, there is a need to assess changes beyond the compliance of households to the *Pantawid* conditionalities and how the positive impact of the program be sustained after its beneficiaries have graduated from the program.

It is noted that one of the goals of the CCT program is to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Thus, it is even more important that the positive changes resulting from the program should not be dependent on the cash grant currently being received, but rather, because the beneficiaries are already empowered to create environments within their households or in their communities, where the children's rights to education, health, and development are realized. Specifically, the DSWD cited that one of the features of the

Pantawid is fostering behaviour change due to the conditionalities. These conditionalities cover: (1) increased health seeking behavior, (2) value for education, (3) responsible parenthood, (4) community participation, and (5) empowerment (Turalde-Babaran, 2013).

The role of behavioral change in influencing micro to macro development outcomes is an emerging idea in development literature. Once regarded as a domain of individual change, recent researches highlight the significant impact of psychological, social and cultural factors on individual and collective behavior, which in turn, affect the success of macro-level development initiatives. For instance, the Banerjee and Duflo (2011) study showed how integrating people's decision-making processes vis-à-vis their context of poverty and prevailing socio-cultural norms can lead to creative interventions to invest in education, increase productivity, and control epidemics, among others.

This study had two tracks of inquiry to capture the experiences related to behaviour changes resulting from the *Pantawid*:

1. Behavioral changes brought about by the household's participation in *Pantawid*; and,
2. Factors affecting the sustainability of education and health results and expected behavioral outcomes (social outcomes).

Research Framework

Figure 1 illustrates the major units and systems as represented by the concentric ovals and the broken lines, respectively. The broken lines reflect the permeability of boundaries of small systems to the influence of wider systems, and vice versa. The arrow below indicates the movement of time through the change process as initiated by the *Pantawid* program. It should be noted that compliance to the progam conditionalities is only the beginning of the change process which may be largely due to the cash incentive; while the real integration of behavior initiated by the program and its sustainability is the outcome desired by the program.

From this angle, the *Pantawid* can be regarded as a behavioral-capability approach to development, by influencing the people's perspectives and practices alongside increasing their financial (cash infusion), social (education, health, responsible parenthood), and political (community participation and empowerment) capabilities.

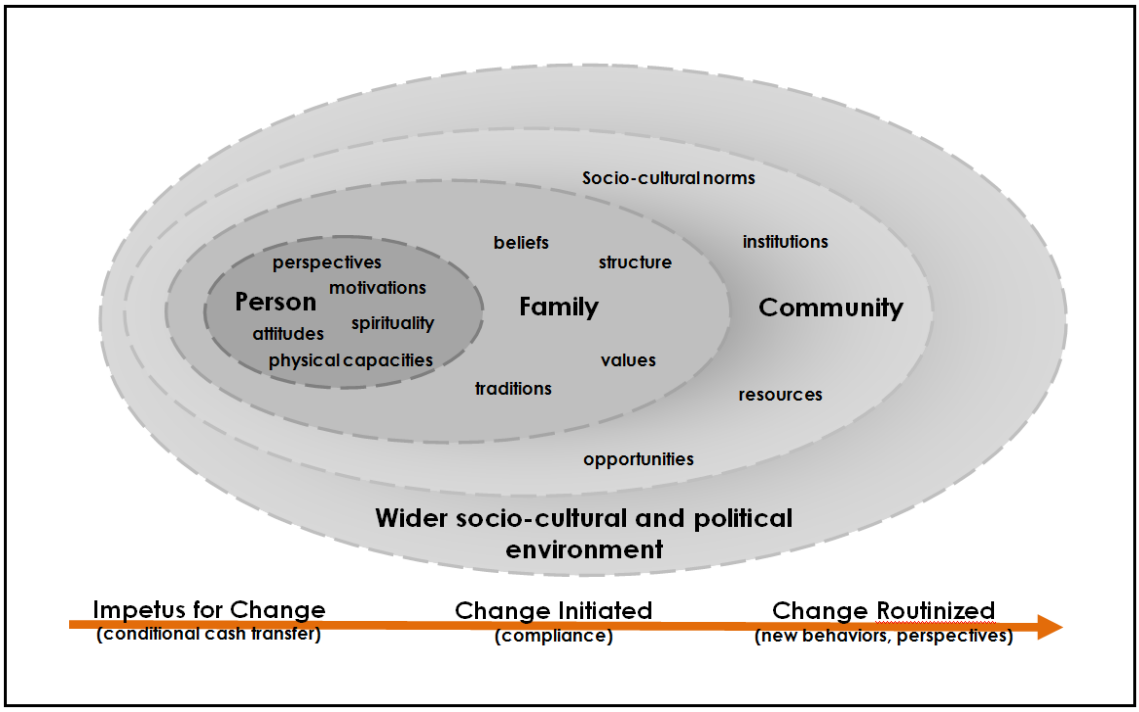

Figure 1. Research Framework

Methodology

The focus of this study is on the behavioural changes both within the beneficiaries' households and in the communities where the *Pantawid* was implemented. The respondents are beneficiaries of the program since 2008 and 2009/2010 (Set 1 and Set 2) in Barangay Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, Metro Manila; Taytay, Palawanl; Gov. General Generoso, Davao Oriental; T'boli, South Cotabato; and, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi. Considerations in selecting the barangays in these research areas included representation of the indigenous communities and rural and urban areas. Identification of these areas was done in consultation with the *Pantawid* technical staff and the Policy Development and Planning Bureau of the DSWD.

Data collection methods included survey, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) of children, parents, and stakeholders. Three case studies were also done to give context to some of the findings and secondary data consisting of health and education records of the municipalities supplemented data gathered. A total of 568 respondents participated in the survey (304 adults and 264 children), another 188 were interviewed, and another 195 participated in the 26 FGDs.

The survey used a 13-item questionnaire to gauge the respondents' perceptions in several domains of behaviour and social outcomes using a 5-point Likert scale. The questions were based on the changes expected by DSWD to ensue from *Pantawid*.

The survey also included open-ended questions asking the respondents to identify the important changes they have experienced at personal, family and community levels as well as their recommendations for *Pantawid*.

Results

Based on the FGDs, beneficiaries were found to value health care and education for their children even before they joined *Pantawid*. They were not able to access these services before *Pantawid* because they lacked the financial capability to pay for medical services and/or afford school expenses. Thus, after *Pantawid*, these families were glad that they have been assisted to send their children to school and visit clinics or go to hospitals for medical care without worrying about the costs. For the latter, *Pantawid* members also become members of PhilHealth which allows them to avail of medical services for free. The term "zero billing" has been often used with some pride, especially by the beneficiaries from Bongao, Tawi-Tawi who are now unafraid to go to the provincial hospital because they do not have to worry about costs. The local government also provides financial assistance and to supplement what the PhilHealth could not cover.

Apart from economic gains, the cash grant was also perceived to help beneficiaries gain a measure of dignity. Not only were the beneficiaries able to address their basic needs but also helped raised their "social status" in the community as they were allowed to purchase on credit from neighborhood *tiangges* (small stores) and the children also gained more self-confidence in relating with their peers in school and were less bullied.

Significant differences were found in some behaviour indicators when comparing urban and rural areas, indigenous peoples (IPs) and mixed populations. For instance, in terms of coping skills when faced with financial shocks or other types of emergencies, the indigenous peoples of Barangay Manika in Libacao, Aklan, rated themselves lower than the rest of the areas.

Meanwhile, many of the respondents, especially those from the rural and the indigenous communities, strongly agree that poverty is not all about money, meaning, that family is also as important and the family being together makes them happy and contented.

Table I. Data Summary of the Assessment of the Respondents on Behavior

Behavioral Indicators	N=568		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean Interpretation
a) Would go to health center / hospital	4.36	0.937	Strongly Agree
b) Children more focused on studies	4.40	0.921	Strongly Agree
c) Confidence in completing HS	4.49	0.958	Strongly Agree
d) Equality in household work	4.37	0.834	Strongly Agree
e) Equality in decision making	4.54	0.728	Strongly Agree
f) Harmonious family relationship	4.39	0.872	Strongly Agree
g) Able to save	3.74	1.296	Agree
h) Capacity to deal with income shocks / crises	3.69	1.174	Agree

i)	Pantawid can help getting out of poverty	4.17	0.970	Agree
j)	Poverty is not all about money	3.97	1.194	Agree
k)	Know and assert their rights	4.34	0.911	Strongly Agree
l)	Social circle widened	4.35	0.865	Strongly Agree
m)	More active in community	4.32	0.908	Strongly Agree

Table II. Data Summary: Comparison of Responses Across Research Areas

Behavioral Indicators	Area					
	NCR	Palawan	Aklan	Davao Or.	S.Cotabato	Tawi-tawi
a) Would go to health center / hospital	4.36	4.20	4.08	4.38	4.53	4.68
b) Children more focused on studies	4.50	4.21	4.23	4.53	4.30	4.69
c) Confidence in completing HS	4.70	4.08	4.08	4.80	4.83	4.51
d) Equality in household work	4.33	4.21	4.53	4.15	4.36	4.69
e) Equality in decision making	4.51	4.37	4.49	4.62	4.56	4.74
f) Harmonious family relationship	4.37	4.03	4.51	4.48	4.24	4.76
g) Able to save	3.65	3.62	2.73	3.83	4.49	4.19
h) Capacity to deal with income shocks / crises	4.01	3.50	2.82	3.55	4.14	4.17
i) Pantawid can help getting out of poverty	4.09	3.76	4.16	4.29	4.42	4.39
j) Poverty is not all about money	3.76	4.13	3.27	4.14	3.94	4.60
k) Know and assert their rights	4.53	4.25	3.95	4.28	4.33	4.70
l) Social circle widened	4.27	4.09	4.19	4.47	4.41	4.51
m) More active in community	3.22	3.68	3.19	3.96	4.47	4.19

Behaviour changes have also been observed by non-*Pantawid* participants and stakeholders who participated in the study (local government officials, social workers, day care workers, barangay health workers, municipal links, principals, teachers, provincial hospital doctors and nurses). According to principals, enrollment has increased and there were lesser dropouts. They also mentioned that the children-beneficiaries of the program felt more motivated to study harder and desired to finish schooling. Likewise, health service providers in the study areas claimed to have attended to more pregnant mothers, while more babies were delivered in hospitals, and more children were vaccinated. On the other hand, also worth noting is the continuing practice of traditional medicine in indigenous communities (as in the case of Barangay Manika in Libacao, Aklan, T'boli in South Cotabato, and in some *sitios* of Taytay, Palawan). These areas are located some distance away from the *poblacion* where the health facilities are located.

In such cases, medical check-ups of beneficiaries and vaccination of children were scarce because the midwives would have difficulty reaching them. Because of these, the beneficiaries have to travel to the town proper to avail of medical services. In some areas, cultural beliefs and practices are the reasons why childbirth is still done at home either by the father of the house or by a "*manghihilot*."

Unlike many other CCT programs being implemented in many countries, one important factor that *Pantawid* beneficiaries expressed as having influenced their behaviour and attitude is their attendance to the FDS wherein they learn about parenting and child care, discipline, women's and children's rights, and relationships. Many respondents (including the males) said that the FDS helped them develop their self-confidence, and hence, a sense of pride in their identity. The positive outcomes of their attendance to Family Development Sessions included improved husband-wife relationship (and also lesser drinking and gambling of parent/s), equal rights and shared domestic chores, less corporal punishment on the children, and more nutritious food for their meals.

FGDs, interviews, and informal sharing of beneficiaries also revealed that the FDS can be attributed as a powerful instrument to influence behaviour and empower the women. Meeting and interacting with other beneficiaries during FDS and other *Pantawid*-related activities have honed their social skills and expanded their social horizon.

Correlations were also computed from the survey data to determine if there are significant differences between the behavioral indicators and selected variables. Survey results showed that, while significant differences exist with some indicators, the differences are only in terms of degree (between "Agree" and "Strongly Agree"). For instance, in terms of favourable assessments, respondents from urban and mixed communities (in contrast to IP communities) were more likely to "Strongly Agree" that there have been positive changes in their families since they became *Pantawid* beneficiaries. Children more than adults were more likely to assess the financial situation of their household as much improved, although in other items such as on health practices, knowledge on rights, and gaining more friends, it is the adults who responded with "Strongly Agree". Meanwhile, gender does not seem to be a significant factor in behavioural change, as there were no significant differences between female and male responses, except in health practices (more females than males responded with "Strongly Agree" to the statement, "Would rather go to the hospital than to traditional healers").

Disaggregating responses according to household size showed that there are differences in the items regarding confidence that children will be able to finish high school, household financial capacity, and attitude on poverty. Medium-sized households (6 to 10 members) are more likely to respond with "Strongly Agree" to these items, compared to small (3 to 5 members) and large (more than 10 members) households.

Table III. Summary of Results of Significance Tests on Survey Responses on Identified Factors

Behavioral Indicators	Factors				
	Location (urban / rural)	**Location** (IP area/ mixed)	**Gender** (Female/Male)	**Age** (Child/Adult)	**No. of HH members**
a) Would go to health center / hospital					
b) Children more focused on studies					
c) Confidence in completing HS					
d) Equality in household work					
e) Equality in decision making					
f) Harmonious family relationship					
g) Able to save					
h) Capacity to deal with income shocks / crises					
i) Pantawid can help getting out of poverty					
j) Poverty is not all about money					
k) Know and assert their rights					
l) Social circle widened					
m) More active in community					

As for the effects of the *Pantawid* program on the communities, these may be less noticeable although, subtly, the program indeed had made some impact. Firstly, as noted by the principals, more children are in school and there are less dropouts, meaning that there are also less problems with idle youth in the community (*"tambay"*) and lesser neighborhood violence as a result of less drinking from the males. Cleaner surroundings and environment have also been noted by the stakeholders, and more cooperation from the beneficiaries was observed with regard to barangay meetings and other community activities, such as Brigada Eskwela and beautification drives.

However, there have been perceptions that the program created a social rift between *Pantawid* beneficiaries and non-*Pantawid* households. Some other poor households felt that they should have been selected as well, as they perceived that they were on the same poverty status, if not worse than some of those selected. Some issues were also raised by *Pantawid* members regarding other program members who did not follow the conditionalities and yet continued to receive the grants.

Comments were also made pertaining to program implementation. For instance, the delays or irregular releases of cash grants, the lack of monitoring by municipal links which tolerated non-compliance of conditionalities, and the many responsibilities and expectations from parent leaders who were not given any renumeration for their efforts.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, we can safely say that the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program has made a positive impact on most beneficiaries. The impact has been noted on the five behaviour change expectations of DSWD such as health-seeking behaviour, value for education, improved parenting, empowerment of women and children, and community participation. Major factors to all these behaviour changes and social outcomes are the cash grants and its corresponding conditionalities, and the required attendance to Family Development Sessions which has consistently been cited by the respondents as the author of their changed behaviour for improved relationships, awareness of their rights, improved parenting skills, building self-confidence and expanded social environment.

Whether these behaviour changes will be sustained after the program has ceased for the family, remains to be seen. Based on the results of this study, some factors come into play for sustainability of change. The first one is the *cash grant* (and the corresponding conditionalities) which propelled the changed behaviour and continuing the cash grant can institutionalize such behaviour changes. Another is the *attitude of the beneficiary*. Given that the changes have happened (value for education, health and parenting), the beneficiary may be able to appreciate the value of such behaviour and, therefore, continue the changed behaviour. Lastly, a key element in sustainability is the presence of supportive environments. This will entail coordinated and synchronized efforts of various stakeholders (households, community, LGU and national policies) that should support the goals of *Pantawid* to address intergenerational poverty and community structures and mechanisms to reinforce initial efforts of the beneficiaries towards change.

Thus, the study recommends a review of the *Pantawid* program design to address some of the findings especially in the selection process, targeting the most vulnerable, and identification of indicators associated with change so that monitoring can be more focused to ensure the expected behaviour changes.

In terms of strengthening program implementation, it is suggested that monitoring and case management should be given more attention. This has logistics implications but DSWD may also want to explore the possibility of partnering with non-government organizations (NGOs) to help in the monitoring and case management of beneficiaries. The success of *Pantawid* lies in monitoring (and evaluation) and being able to address the gaps identified and do case management to address the needs of the beneficiaries. Strengthening coordination with LGUs is also needed as they have to perceive themselves equally responsible in addressing poverty and in helping beneficiaries change for the better.

Likewise, considering that FDS has been accepted as the best way to channel information and knowledge to beneficiaries, the sessions may be further enriched by including topics for fathers and young people who can also benefit and be further empowered by attending these sessions.

Lastly, further research is suggested and the agenda may include longitudinal studies on behavioural and social outcomes in families and children; program impact on social change especially considering gender; and, interface with indigenous peoples.

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Republic Act 8423
Republic Act 9262
Republic Act 10354
Sustainable Development Goals

Websites

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Department of Social Welfare and Development
Philippine Statistics Authority

Fit and Dissemination of Family Development Sessions as a Learning Platform for Behavioral Change of *Pantawid Pamilya* Families

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Abstract

The flagship anti-poverty program of the Philippine government, the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, popularly known as 4Ps, requires regular attendance to Family Development Sessions (FDS) as part of its conditions for families to receive cash transfers. The FDS is a learning program and this paper looks into the role it plays for the beneficiaries - how it makes families understand their situation, how it promotes values and skills, how it facilitates compliance to grant conditions, and how it improves health seeking behavior, particularly for health conditionalities, and families' uptake of other health services. This paper relied on qualitative information gathered from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with program administrators, key informant interviews, and on-site observations of FDS. The sites were selected following multi-stage sampling techniques to capture various phases of implementation of the *Pantawid Pamilya*. An inductive approach was followed, to gather lessons and identify areas that could be subject to more refinements and further research.

In assessing the role and effectiveness of the FDS in bringing about behavioral and attitudinal change among the *Pantawid* members, the study team focused on two important features– fit and dissemination. The FDS, despite limitations in human and physical resources in many settings, has contributed towards raising awareness about importance of education and health care for pregnant women, infants and young children, as well as other services such as health promotion, family planning, and violence against women and children, among others. The monthly sessions also provide a concrete platform for *Pantawid* members to participate and are opportunities for various social mobilization activities that can further enhance the development and transformation of *Pantawid* families.

Learning sessions such as the FDS must always ensure that there is alignment in both applicability and appropriateness of the topics discussed in the sessions as well as the methodologies and activities used to carry out the sessions. The breadth of information needed to instill in *Pantawid* families the knowledge, attitudes, and practices needed to move them out of poverty would depend on the extent to which resources available in the community and elsewhere are brought to bear, from both formal and informal networks of civil society, health and community practitioners.

Keywords: Family Development Session, learning program, behavioral change, conditional cash transfers

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Background

The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*, popularly known as 4Ps, is a flagship anti-poverty program that is both a social welfare and development intervention. As a social welfare program, it is a form of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program, providing cash grants to targeted families in extreme poverty. As a social development program, it hopes to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty by ensuring investments in education (P3,000 to P5,000 per year) and health (P500 per month for a total of P6,000 per year), per household, depending on household composition. The grant is conditional to pregnant women availing themselves of antenatal care and regular health checks for women and children aged 0-5, deworming of school aged children 6-14 years old, school enrolment of children, and attendance to Family Development Sessions.

This paper examined the materials and implementation of FDS and assessed its role and effectiveness as a learning program. FDS seeks to impart to *Pantawid* families skills and values, such as better parenting, child development, gender and development, child laws, active citizenship, and home management, among others. How the FDS is conducted, its 'fit'in terms of contexts (such as the low level of education among women grantees), community acceptance, understanding of family dynamics, including practical considerations of timing, duration, care for younger children of women participants, and participation of other family members like husbands, are all critical considerations. The lessons imparted form the deepening component for *Pantawid* families to break poverty's intergenerational cycle.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the implementing agency, during the 2016 Research Colloquium, reported high compliance rates for *Pantawid* families. 94.94% attendance was reported for family development sessions and 95.95% coverage for health visits of pregnant women and children aged 0-5. Whether this knowledge gained from FDS on responsible parenting, health and life skills translates into practice and behavior is of interest to policy makers and program administrators.

Regular attendance to the FDS is an important conditionality that the *Pantawid* beneficiaries must comply with in order to continue receiving their cash subsidies from government. The FDS is envisioned to "build and strengthen family ties" and together with the education and health conditionalities are the vehicles by which *Pantawid* is able to help the beneficiaries be empowered for an improved quality of life. Sessions are to be conducted once a month in the communities of the members. A variety of facilitators conduct these sessions depending on the scheduled topic for the month. The city/municipal links, local government unit (LGU) links, social welfare officers, FDS focal persons, civil society organizations (CSO), and local facilitators work together to conduct the FDS, guided by an FDS Manual provided by the DSWD.

While the program has been successful in terms of FDS attendance rates and antenatal care (ANC) utilization, issues still remain. These issues include whether the knowledge from the FDS are impacting into practice and behavior, like fertility knowledge and practice, modern contraceptive use, use of health facilities and/or professionals and basic compliance to at least four antenatal visits and one postnatal visit per Department of

Health (DOH) guidelines (Paqueo et al, 2013). For *Pantawid* families, ANC is still lower than national average reported in the 2013 National Demographic Survey (DHS) and awareness is not translating into sustained use of modern family planning methods (Orbeta, 2016). Specific interventions of the program are investigated to see where gains can still be made. The FDS, which is one conditionality, needs some scrutiny to understand how it makes families understand their situation, how it facilitates compliance to grant conditions, how it improves health seeking behavior, and how it contributes to the overall aspirations to get out of poverty.

Methodology

The data used for this paper are based on a review of materials, particularly the English version of the Manual of Operations of *Pantawid*, the FDS Manual, and on direct observation of four FDS sessions (Table I) in covering three island groups in the country – Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were also held with program administrators, with a total of 29 participants, at regional and municipal levels (Table II). Key Informant Interviews (KII) were also conducted with DSWD's three regional heads or their representatives. The data gathering for this article formed part of a bigger study (Bautista and Yap, 2017), which looked into health behavior. This article draws from relevant findings in the household survey and encapsulates the views derived from families and program administrators. The household survey referred to in this article was purposively done for 390 *Pantawid* members from across five regions in the country and in provinces with different features and at different stages of implementation of the program. Due to reasons of timing, FDS observations during the data gathering period in November 2016 did not directly address health topics. An inductive approach was followed, to gather lessons and identify areas that could be subject of more detailed research in the future.

Table I. FDS Sessions Observed

Municipality	Topic discussed	# Sessions attended	Island groups
Lubao, Pampanga	Family roles and Gender and Development	1	Luzon
San Sebastian, Western Samar	Family Welfare Promotion	1	Visayas
Pantukan, Polomolok, South Cotabato	Gender and Development	2	Mindanao

Table II. FGD Respondents' Profile

Average Years in 4Ps	Position (No. of Participants)	Island group
3	City Link (3), DMO IV - DOH (2), Monitoring and Evaluations Officer (1), Municipal Link (5), Provincial Link (2)	Luzon
4	City Link (1), GAD Focal (1), Monitoring and Evaluations Officer (1), Municipal Link (1), Provincial Link (2)	Visayas
4	Monitoring and Evaluations Officer (2), Municipal Link (6), Provincial Link (1), SWO III (1)	Mindanao

Results

The FDS Manual provides facilitators with a structure and references related to the various topics as well as guidelines on how to effectively deliver these topics so as to standardize all the processes related to the conduct of the FDS from social preparation, actual conduct, and post-FDS monitoring. The FDS Manual presents three modules that are to be discussed to all *Pantawid* members. Health related topics, for example are adequately covered. Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning is Sub-Module 2.2 within the Module 2: Preparing and Nurturing the Filipino Family. Within this Sub-Module 2.2 are four (4) topics including Family Planning, Safe Motherhood Prenatal Care, Infant and Child Care and Early Childhood Care and Development.

In assessing the role and effectiveness of the FDS in bringing about behavioral and attitudinal change among the *Pantawid* members, the study team focused on two important features – fit and dissemination.

Fit

Fit refers to the appropriateness of the topics discussed in the FDS and whether these have in fact created some impact in the lives of the *Pantawid* members. This characteristic also looks at the scope of topics discussed in FDS and whether these respond to the current and future needs of *Pantawid* members.

> *"The people in the community had a shift from not caring to being aware of the importance of education, etc through the FDS."* [KII respondent]

> *"They really love the FDS, since it has really impacted change through subjects like backyard gardening."*
> [KII and FGD respondent]

There is general agreement among KII respondents, both from the DSWD and partner health facilities, on the enhanced awareness among *Pantawid* members regarding the importance of education, family values and health which they attributed to the beneficiaries' attendance to the FDS. Some even noted that the members are more confident in participating in discussions during FDS, perhaps because of the additional information and knowledge gained through the sessions. It was noted that the conduct of the FDS was greatly facilitated by supportive staff both from the DSWD and the partner agencies.

From the FGD and KII, most respondents felt that the topics proffered in the FDS Manual and are discussed in the sessions regularly are appropriate and important. However, a significant number of program implementers and their partners also suggested additional topics to be discussed during FDS. These pertain to inputs on livelihood activities and other economic opportunities that can augment the income of the *Pantawid* members.

While not limited to the FDS respondents, recommendations were made on the inclusion of livelihood topics by the DSWD and partner-implementers of *Pantawid*. From the separate survey of households, income-generating and livelihood activities are popular choices among households, when asked for topics they wished discussed in FDS. However, as two participants in FGDs similarly suggested,

> *"It is hard to improve their economic status because even if they give them skills, employers don't take them* [sic] *because they don't finish high school…"* [FGD respondents].

This view indicates the need for FDS to differentiate between life skills, livelihood skills and employment (Poole et al, 2013). Entrepreneurship can be explored as a pathway for many of *Pantawid* families. This will probably require far more broad inputs across sectors (like trade and industry and agriculture) than what social welfare staff currently are equipped.

In terms of the contribution and role of the FDS in raising awareness on health conditionalities along with broad maternal health and family planning issues, a quarter of *Pantawid* beneficiaries (25.12% (98) respondents) from the household survey cited health related topics particularly Family Planning and Child Care as sessions that they highly appreciated and found useful. Of note, however, was a comment made by one of the KII respondents from the Health Facility regarding health-seeking behavior of Pantawid members:

> *"There is a need to develop the beneficiaries' health-seeking behavior…"* [KII respondent]

Dissemination

Dissemination, on the other hand, looks into the manner and methodologies used in carrying out the FDS. This includes information on the appropriateness and conduciveness of the venue, the ability of the facilitator to connect to the listeners, among others (Auld et al 2017).

The study team noted that in all of the FDS they observed, the attendees were usually the mothers. Some participants in the FGDs opined that:

> *"The family development sessions should be for the family, but it is always only the mothers who attend."*

Few spouses were observed to be involved in the sessions, except for those sessions where the topic related specifically to the roles of parents in the family. Only 7.47% (29) respondents from the household survey of *Pantawid* beneficiaries reported that their male partners accompanied them to an FDS at least once since the beginning of the year 2016.

In addition, the facilitators who ran the FDS that we observed demonstrated mastery of the topics discussed and were easily able to connect well with the participants or audience. More than 95% of respondents in the household survey perceived the FDS facilitators as both knowledgeable in the topics of the session as well as being easy to approach for questions. There was a palpable relationship of trust between the facilitators (usually these were the Municipal Links) and the *Pantawid* members.

The facilitators used participatory methods, generating responses and reflections from *Pantawid* members who were at the FDS. The presenter during the Mindanao session of the FDS came from among the *Pantawid* cluster, that is, a member of the same community. She was nominated to attend a bigger sponsored training outside the province. She gave feedback on the topic, which was Gender and Development, and she came out, on the whole, very well trained, credible and well-received by her *Pantawid* cluster.

KII respondents from the health facilities observed that the FDS was well implemented. In particular, interagency coordination was good and, thus, it was easy for the Municipal Links to ask the Rural Health Unit (RHU) staff to conduct the sessions that had health related topics.

The venues where the FDS was conducted, albeit simple and sparse, were observed to be sufficient and accessible to the audience. The space though was limited and thus most FDS were done using a classroom type of seating arrangement, instead of a semi-circular arrangement which lends to greater interaction between facilitator and participant and among participants (Marx et al, 2000).

In some FGDs, respondents noted that the conduct of the FDS was sometimes compromised or cancelled due to the absence of facilitators. Municipal Links were also

involved in the running of the FDS, however, workload can be a hindrance in the conduct of the session.

"The workload of the case managers and staff conducting the FDS compromises the sessions."

Discussion

This section presents a summary of the findings, the FDS' significant features, and identifies areas for further inquiry or recommendations that can support the conduct of FDS in order to achieve sustainable change among families in their quest for a life no longer in poverty.

Summary of Findings

A tabulation of the views raised above is shown in Table III. It highlights that the FDS has brought changes to beneficiary members. Administrators, who are largely the FGD participants, described transformative changes, particularly in terms of sending children to school. Changes among women beneficiaries were palpable to the administrators, even if it simply meant the women asking questions and clarifying things when not clearly understood. This is indicative of growing self-esteem and confidence among beneficiaries (Harries, 2016). Not all topics can be covered nor should they be in these FDS meetings. For example, specific livelihood and economic skills can be covered in another program, with program staff serving as coordinators, engaging with agencies to highlight the FDS, as platform for government and other institutions, to reach the poor.

Table III. Tabulation of Significant Statements from FGDs and KIIs

Quotes	Frequency count or concurring views	Themes	Sources of information	Feature of FDS
"The people in the community had a shift from not caring to being aware of the importance of education, etc., through the FDS."	9	Increased Awareness and Confidence of the beneficiary	KII-RPC, KII-Facility, FGD	Fit
"They really love the FDS, since it has really impacted change through subjects like backyard gardening."	5	Supportive staff, partners and members	KII-RPC, FGD	
"It is hard to improve their economic status because even if they give them skills, employers still don't take	4	Lack of economic earning opportunities	KII-Facility, FDS Observation	

them because they didn't finish high school."				
"There is a need to develop the beneficiaries health-seeking behavior."	3	Perceived lack of Health-Seeking Behavior Development	KII Facility	
"The family development sessions should be for the family, but it's always only the mothers who attend."	4	Gender and Development (GAD) integration in the FDS	FGD, FDS Observation	Dissemination
"The facilitator knows to echo responses and to ask participants if she understood what the participants explained."	2	Trusting relationship with the staff	FDS Observation	
"The workload of the case managers and staff conducting the FDS compromises the sessions."	2	Compromised FDS due to external issues	FGD	

Data gleaned from KII and FGD indicate that the *Pantawid* beneficiaries were receptive and responsive to the various topics discussed in the FDS. This was clearly shown by the consistently positive stance of many of the *Pantawid* implementers. Significantly, when queried about what to their minds is the single most important feature of the *Pantawid* that has impacted greatly on the lives of the beneficiaries, majority of the FGD participants immediately responded that it was the FDS.

Moreover, despite the limited number of sessions observed, the robust participation of the *Pantawid* beneficiaries was very palpable. It was also very apparent that the attendees to the FDS were usually the women. This is not surprising since the *Pantawid* Program targeted the women to be the direct grantees.

However, suggested modules in the FDS manual delve on topics that require the involvement of other members of the *Pantawid* families, particularly the male partners, particularly for topics related to Family Planning and Gender (Clark et al, 2005). The teenage children may need inclusion as target audience in many of the sessions as these are also heavily undergirded by values and life skills formation (Berja, 1999).

The researchers were informed by program implementers that Youth Development Sessions (YDS) were also conducted among *Pantawid* families. These are targeted for teenage children. Attendance to the YDS by *Pantawid* children, however, is not included in the conditionalities for *Pantawid* and is not conducted on a regular basis in the communities.

Enabling Features of FDS

Discounting the fact that attendance to the FDS is a conditionality that *Pantawid* beneficiaries must comply with in order for them to receive their cash grants, the FDS, has through the years, apparently evolved as an important community-based activity that has become an avenue for *Pantawid* members to obtain more information about themselves, their relationships and their families.

The attendees to the FDS may not recall or retain all of the information provided them at each session but the likelihood that they will have retained some important pieces of information is highly possible. The beneficiaries are provided with notebooks where they are able to write down key learnings which they can then review some other time. However, as to whether, in fact, the *Pantawid* beneficiaries are faithful in taking down notes and reviewing these at home cannot be determined. The highest percentage of respondents in the household survey both from an urban and rural setting were either not able to go through formal education or were, at best, only able to attend elementary school but not able to complete this. In addition, during sessions where some members share their stories or opinions about the topic, listeners who resonate with the inputs tend to remember and refer to these learnings even after the FDS.

Based on the household survey conducted among *Pantawid* members, the average duration of membership to the program is four years. This means that it is very likely that the three modules presented in the FDS Manual have been repeatedly discussed in the sessions through the years. Thus, it is also highly possible that repeated listening to the same topics has also brought about more information to the members and eventually, to some behavioral change (Green and Kreuter, 2005).

The FDS topics also appear to be relevant and important to the *Pantawid* families as these encompass overarching themes of family and values which appeal very much to the Filipino psyche particularly in terms of its being family-oriented and God-fearing (Marcus, 2014).

Another feature of the FDS that is enabling is the trust relationship that is built between the *Pantawid* implementers (particularly the Municipal/City Links) and the beneficiaries. These relationships serve as motivations for attending the FDS and participating robustly particularly if a bond of community spirit has already been fostered among the *Pantawid* families within the same catchment area (Singh et al, 2015).

This good relationship is also extended to *Pantawid* partners from both government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). This enables the participation of other facilitators in the conduct of the FDS. Although it has been noted that CSO participation has been affected by the tightening of documentation requirements imposed by the Commission on Audit (CoA) for all government procurement contracts. This is a concern as the FDS tasks need broader participation from experienced CSOs and other expert facilitators (WHO, 1991; Ensor and Cooper, 2004). Absent CSO and experts' engagement, it is very likely that the program implementers will find it challenging to

engage other partners in conducting FDS and this then becomes additional burden on their workload.

Recommendations and Areas for Refinement and Further Study

As a learning platform, the FDS imparts lessons that are critical for *Pantawid* members to know about the program's implementation, values and skills to lift them out of poverty. Since the program was implemented in 2008, there is already trust built between staff and *Pantawid* members. *Pantawid* has been supported by three political administrations at this point. *Pantawid* staff, from administrators down to frontline mobilizers, have shown researchers their enthusiasm and commitment. This has engendered confidence, among *Pantawid* families, particularly the women grantees. To realize its long term objective of moving the poor out of poverty, the FDS is possibly the only platform of reaching the poor in an organized and regular manner and cannot be wasted.

The FDS should evolve from its teach-in modality - imparting knowledge, values and skills, to broader capacity building and capability building approaches. While this is not the place to expound on these paradigms, capacity building refers to "strengthening the individual ability of people to function or perform tasks" (Bauer, 2017). Its focus on skills training and improving technical abilities may not be the full remit of social workers, but having the ability to inform the families of opportunities, as well as advocating to national agencies, local officials and civil society to open slots for *Pantawid* members will go a long way to build capacities. Capability building, on the other hand, is a wider concept that encompasses both the processes and systems, "learned collective skills, robust structures and rules that apply for everyone" (Bauer, *Ibid.*)

These perspectives form part of a movement rooted in the works that underpin human development (Sen, 1999; Nussbaum, 2011). While this is part of the *Pantawid Pamilya* vision, the program needs to harness new methodologies in making this work. While lectures may have worked initially, there can only be so much topics that can be added. Putting communities and families at the center requires a delivery methodology to a learning platform such as the FDS which builds on the families' and communities' strengths and assets, and not just deficits or needs. Appreciative inquiry approaches can be explored, as this has personally been witnessed and implemented by this paper's authors in other areas. It will bring social workers back to their original charism of case management, working with individuals and their families to map their exit from poverty, and at the same time, engage their members in development.

Post-FDS monitoring is also an important focus area that can address not only ticking off a list of metrics, but one that captures the various narratives of impact, graduation and/or exit from the program. In this way, the program implementers are better able to assess the application of learning by the beneficiaries in their lives.

This step forward, however, will require the staff to continually build their capacities, build connections, not only within the community, but also with other agencies, NGOs and

researchers. As the program continues, while the economic aspects of the conditionalities might have been the focus of previous research, the FDS remains the one condition, because of its empowering component, that will be the tipping point to family transformation away from poverty.

Conclusion

The FDS, despite limitations in human and physical resources in many settings, has contributed towards raising awareness about the program, the importance of education and health for their children and themselves, as well as other aspects of community and family life. The FDS is a concrete avenue for *Pantawid* members to participate and to provide opportunities for various social mobilization activities that can further enhance the development and transformation of *Pantawid* families.

In all of these, the expertise and skills of appropriate facilitators in a non-formal setting must be harnessed particularly those that can ensure full engagement, participation of, and enduring lessons for *Pantawid* members.

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Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program: Stimulus to Local Economic Growth?

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Abstract

Conditional Cash Transfers at the scale of the *Pantawid* Pamilyang Pilipino Program in the Philippines was observed to produce unintended economic impacts ("ripple effects") in the communities in and around the *Pantawid* Pamilya target areas. With no prior study confirming or measuring this, the research aimed to determine qualitatively and quantitatively the nature, form, and degree of the economic impact of *Pantawid* Pamilya's payouts on the local economy. These were viewed through three inter-related sub-economies: (1) household economy, (2) economic sector (e.g., food sector), and (3) provincial/regional economy. Accordingly, the study conducted a household survey, a rice-value chain analysis, a case study of the "flea markets" sprouting during payout days, and developed an economic model on the effects of *Pantawid* Pamilya budget to macro-variable indicators (i.e., Poverty, Consumer Price Index, and Labor Participation/Employment). At the household level, results indicated higher/increase in food consumption, expenditure of non-food items, savings and investments, higher likelihood of entering micro-enterprise business (sari-sari stores), and higher expectations and aspirations for beneficiary household members. At the provincial/regional level, the identified *Pantawid* Pamilya areas in the Bicol Region revealed a pump-primed rice economy: improved rice consumption and bargaining leverage for beneficiary households, and indication of changes in organizational structure and practice of rice value-chain players due to increase in rice demand. In addition, the flea-market case study showed an increase in local business and government revenues, and additional employment options, though seasonal. Lastly, the economic model showed a statistically significant correlation between *Pantawid* and decrease in poverty incidence (using absence or presence of "toilet" as proxy indicator for poverty), a positive correlation between *Pantawid* and inflation, but a decrease in labor force participation while also having an insignificant effect on employment.

Keywords: Conditional cash transfer, local economy, local economic growth, rice value chain

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Introduction

While most *Pantawid* Pamilyang Pilipino Program (*Pantawid* or 4Ps) evaluation studies focused their impact assessments on achieving its intended outcomes (i.e., increased access to education and health services for the poor), it has been observed that the huge transfer of cash to the poor and poor areas of the country has produced unintended economic impacts or the "ripple effects" both at the household and local economies. With the scaled up implementation of CCT as a major vehicle for poverty alleviation, the need to understand these unintended impacts on attaining inclusive growth have become increasingly important to government decision makers and planners.

Thus, the objective of the research study is to determine qualitatively and quantitatively the nature, form, and degree of the economic impact of *Pantawid*'s cash grant expenditures (or payouts) on the local economy. The study's overarching thesis is that the provision of regular and predictable cash grants to ultra-poor households in the context of malfunctioning or nonexistent markets can generate positive productive and economic impacts at the household level. In turn, household expenditures stimulate the growth of the local economy through (a) improved food and nonfood value chains, and (b) more integrated economic networks that link *Pantawid* beneficiaries to business groups, markets, and government and nongovernment stakeholders.

The study hypothesized that the nature and extent of economic impacts of *Pantawid* are manifested through three inter-related sub-economies that comprise the local economy. These three sub-economies are: household economy, economic sector (e.g., food sector), and provincial/regional economy. For each of these sub-economies, specific objectives were set.

For the household economy, the specific objectives are focused on determining whether there were changes in expenditure and consumption patterns, employment opportunities, savings and investments behavior, role of women in the household, and aspirations of *Pantawid* beneficiaries. For the economic sector sub-economy, the analysis revolved around how the expenditures of the *Pantawid* beneficiaries impact on the rice value chain in Bicol, given that rice is the staple food of the Filipinos. As a subset of the economic sector, a granular analysis of how "flea markets", which normally sprout during *Pantawid* cash payouts, evolve and operate in selected sites, and how they impact on the local economy. Finally, for the provincial/regional economy level, the specific objective is to determine the effects of *Pantawid* on three "macro" variable indicators, namely: impacts on (i) poverty; (ii) overall price levels or Consumer Price Index (CPI); and (iii) labor participation and employment.

Background on *Pantawid*

The *Pantawid* or 4Ps is the flagship social protection cum poverty alleviation measure of the government. Patterned after CCT developed and implemented in other countries like Brazil and Mexico, the program provides cash grants to the extremely poor and most vulnerable households on the condition that they keep their children, ages 0 to 18 years

old, healthy and attend school regularly while pregnant women avail of maternal health services.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the lead agency that oversees the implementation of the *Pantawid*. *Pantawid* was pilot tested in February 2007 with 6,000 poor household-beneficiaries from selected four municipalities and two cities. It is now implemented on a nationwide basis covering all provinces in the country.

The cash grant for education amounts to PhP300.00 per month per child aged 0-14. The education assistance is for 10 months of the school year and for a maximum of three children per household. In addition, the health and nutrition assistance is PhP500.00 per month per household. In June 2014, the Expanded CCT was implemented, raising the age coverage from 0–14 to 0–18 years old and increased the education grant for children in high school from Php300.00 to Php500.00. The expansion of the coverage from 14 to 18 was a response to an evidence based study of Reyes et. al. (2013) which showed that an expansion of the *Pantawid*'s coverage to include 15-18 years old would motivate poor children from this age group to finish high school. Furthermore, the study noted that a high school graduate's average daily wage is 40 percent higher than an elementary graduate.

Beneficiaries of the program were selected applying a two-stage process. First, through a geographic targeting that identifies the poorest municipalities on the basis of the poverty incidence using the official provincial poverty threshold. And second, through the proxy means test (PMT) method that predicts household income using observable and verifiable variables that are highly correlated with income. The information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide is referred to as the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR, or *Listahanan*).

Impact Assessments of Pantawid on Education and Health Targets

Unlike other poverty reduction measures of the government, *Pantawid* has a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that is receptive to rigorous and empirical-based analysis that measures its impact on its target education and health outcomes for the children and youth of the extremely poor and vulnerable households. To date, it has undergone two waves of large-scale evaluation assessments. The first assessment (referred as Wave 1 study) focused on the initial municipalities where the *Pantawid* was scaled up in 2008 and 2009. Wave 1 covered 3,743 households in seven provinces, and the survey was conducted in October/November 2011. The second assessment (Wave 2 study) had a total of 5,041 households from 26 provinces and data collection was conducted between October and December 2013.

Despite *Pantawid* being in its early years of implementation, both impact evaluation results already indicated significant positive outcomes on the health and education of the *Pantawid* household-beneficiaries. The evaluation studies revealed: 1) increased enrolment among poor young children of ages 3-11 years old with a high 98 percent enrolment for primary-aged kids (6-11 years old), 2) increased attendance among 6-17

years old but no impact on enrolment of these older kids; 3) improved nutritional status of poor babies (6-36 months) showing a 10 percent reduction in severe stunting; 4) increased use of maternal and child health services by pregnant and lactating women; 5) enhanced investments to meet health and education needs of poor children; and 6) reduced expenditures on vices like alcohol consumption.

Methodology

To measure the local economy impact of the *Pantawid* program at the three sub-economy levels, the study employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. Primary data gathered through cross sectional survey of *Pantawid* beneficiaries served as the main tool for basing the economic impact assessment at the household economy level. The survey benefited from the previous *Pantawid* two Impact Evaluation Studies as both assessment works generated information on household consumption patterns and distribution, household labor use, accumulation of savings and investments, credit access and worthiness, and incentives for work.

The household level analyses involve a repeat survey of the *Pantawid* impact evaluation study (Wave 2) that was conducted in 2014 but with the present one focusing on consumption and income. The survey questionnaires benefited from the Annual Poverty Incidence Survey (APIS) and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). Due to logistical and time constraints, the study only examined *Pantawid* beneficiaries in three provinces in the Bicol region, also previously covered by the Wave 2 evaluation study, as its research sites. These provinces are Albay, Camarines Norte, and Masbate. Total number of samples in the three is 1,132 respondents, broken down as follows: 300 for Albay, 320 for Camarines Norte, and 512 for Masbate. Because of the full roll out of *Pantawid* after 2013, the randomized control trials (RCT) approach is no longer feasible as there are no more control groups. Hence, the estimation of the impact of the program on the local economy at the household level replicated the regression discontinuity design (RDD) used in the 2014 study.

For the economic sector analysis of the local economy impact, a rice value chain analysis was undertaken. The value chain of rice was divided into three segments: upstream (production); midstream comprising of the processing, logistics, and marketing; and the downstream segment (or the consumer market comprising the *Pantawid* and non-Pantawid beneficiaries). The analysis traced and mapped the value chain segments of rice demanded by *Pantawid* consumers, and the potential changes in the organization, structure, and performance of the value chain segments due to the demand push from the *Pantawid* consumers. Qualitative methods employing FGDs and KIIs with stakeholders in the value chain segments were conducted.

Part of the economic sector analysis is a case study of flea markets that usually sprout and operate in the surrounding areas where the *Pantawid* cash payouts are being made. The types and varieties of trading and other market activities that occurred during payout days were documented to find out who engaged in these activities; to determine if these evolved into productive and economic activities that responded to the needs of *Pantawid*

recipients or essentially remained as informal trading activities; and to assess the share of expenses of *Pantawid* recipients and the nature of market relations that developed between consumers and sellers.

The scope of the local economy wide analysis covered contiguous poor provinces that comprise an administrative region**.** Using regional level data from the FIES, APIS, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Labor Force Surveys (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and the recent Listahanan-generated data that verified and updated eligible beneficiaries, a panel regression approach was applied to examine the effects of *Pantawid* funds on: (1) poverty, (2) CPI, and (3) labor participation and employment. The CPI and employment models are further disaggregated to specific models to determine which sub-categories of CPI and employment are significantly more affected by the CCT program. Each regression is then checked if random or fixed effects is more appropriate for the analysis using Hausman test. Furthermore, Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (if applicable) is conducted to test whether pooled-OLS or panel data is more relevant to the study.

Summary of Findings

Key findings of the study on the impacts of *Pantawid* on the local economy are summarized in Table I below.

Table I. Summary of Findings

1) **Household Level Analysis**	a. Increased in food consumption of the beneficiaries b. Increased in expenditures on non-food items by beneficiaries c. Increased savings and investments among beneficiaries d. Beneficiaries more likely to operate "sari-sari" stores e. Increased role of women in household and budget decision-making f. Higher expectations and aspirations for the beneficiaries' children
2) **Economic Sector Analysis**	a. Pump-primed the rice economy of rice-growing Bicol provinces b. Improved rice consumption pattern of beneficiaries c. Improved bargaining leverage of beneficiaries vis-à-vis rice traders, private sector, CSOs and government d. Led to changes in organizational structures and practices of rice value chain players due to increased rice demand of beneficiaries
2a) **Flea Market Case Study**	a. Rice, bread, sardines and noodles are the most commonly purchased items by the beneficiaries; for non-food items, these are slippers and school supplies such as pencil, paper, ballpen, etc. b. Most flea market merchants come from the same municipalities where *Pantawid* payouts are made c. Increased revenues for local businesses d. Generated additional employment though seasonal in nature e. Increased revenues for the local government though small
3) **Local Economy-wide Analysis**	a. Statistically significant correlation between *Pantawid* and decreased in poverty incidence (using absence or presence of "toilet" as proxy indicator for poverty) b. Positive correlation between *Pantawid* and inflation c. Decreased labor force participation but had insignificant effect on employment

Household Level Analysis

a) ***Food consumption -*** The cross section data analysis revealed that the *Pantawid* beneficiaries are consuming more cereals, in general, and more rice, in particular, than non-beneficiaries.

b) ***Non-Food Expenditures -*** In general, the patterns of spending for non-food items such as clothing, health, education, utilities, communications and recreational goods, are shown to be higher among *Pantawid* beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries.

c) ***Savings and Investments -*** The overall pattern in terms of savings and other forms of investments shows that *Pantawid* beneficiaries are saving and investing more than the non-*Pantawid* counterparts.

d) ***Business Ownership and Employment*** - A common feature in a poor community setting is the presence of convenience store popularly referred to as "sari-sari" store. The results of the analysis showed that *Pantawid* households are more likely to operate a sari-sari store compared to non-beneficiaries, indicative of the savings generated by *Pantawid* beneficiaries.

e) ***Role of Women*** **-** In terms of key economic decisions made by the household, the results showed that women in *Pantawid* households are more active in the decision making on household marketing and budgeting. This demonstrates that the *Pantawid* program does not only affect the behavior of the households in terms of consumption but has also enhanced the women's role in the decision making on marketing and budgeting.

f) ***Expectations and Aspirations -*** The study found out that beneficiaries are more optimistic in terms of their children achieving more in life than their parents due to their children's guaranteed access to education. Furthermore, beneficiaries have higher social aspirations compared to non-beneficiaries.

Economic Sector Analysis

a) ***How Pantawid pump-primes the rice economy of the Bicol Region -*** The 4Ps cash grants along with the IRA of the LGUs create a multiplier effect in the local economy of Bicol. The research team estimated the multiplier to be 7.87 and 3.49 for the first and second income deciles, respectively. Also, it was found out that the *Pantawid* cash grants for Bicolanos could potentially generate an additional Php18 to 40 billion revenues for the local economy. Also, there has been a significant increase in the number of registered agricultural-related businesses in the study sites. For instance, the number of rice mills in Libmanan rose from 13 in 2008 to 17 in 2014; and in Naga City, agricultural businesses increased by 213 percent between 2005 and 2015. Most of these are engaged in rice retailing.

b) ***How rice consumption, both in terms of quality and quantity, is being affected by 4Ps*** - Rice consumption behavior of *Pantawid* beneficiaries has changed in terms of quality as manifested by the shift from NFA rice to commercial rice. The study also discovered an increase in the quantity of rice the household consumed which was attributed by the respondents to two factors: (1) growing children in the household, and (2) children starting their own family but still living with their parents.

c) ***Changes in empowerment behavior and actions of Pantawid beneficiaries toward other rice stakeholders, including government, private sector, and NGOs -*** The study found out that beneficiaries can now easily access credit from rice retail stores because of the predictable streams of income coming from the *Pantawid* cash grants. Beneficiaries have forged a stronger relationship with retail stores through a "suki relationship" over time. From buying rice on a per kilo and daily basis, most of the *Pantawid* respondents now buy rice on a per sack basis during the payout session. This provides a hedge for the *Pantawid* household who experiences uncertain income earnings because of underemployment and seasonal employment, key features of the poor's participation in the labor market.

d) ***Changes in organization, structure, and practices of rice value chain (RVC) players in the light of the Pantawid implementation.*** Among the RVC players, the program has greater impact on retailers and wholesalers. They confirmed an increase in their income when the *Pantawid* beneficiaries became group buyers. In turn, rice retailers and wholesalers have extended credit and other special arrangements to *Pantawid* rice consumers to encourage them to buy.

Flea market case study

The operation of the flea market is a manifestation that the extra income received from the Program can perk up local economic activities since most products being sold in the flea market come from the locality or neighboring areas.

a) ***Most commonly bought goods -*** For nonfood items, the most commonly purchased are goods required by children such as slippers, and school supplies like paper, pencil, and ballpen. For food items, *Pantawid* beneficiaries usually buy rice, bread, sardines, noodles and other canned goods.

b) ***Place of origin –*** In the case of Milagros, Masbate, most of the merchants come from the same municipality. On the other hand, in Libon, Albay, merchants come not only from within the municipality but also from neighboring municipalities. However, in both Milagros and Libon municipalities, traders involved in the food stall business are from within the municipality they operate because of the perishable nature of their products. In contrast, all *ukay-ukay* merchants in the payout sites come from neighboring municipalities.

c) ***Impact on business revenues -*** The effect of *Pantawid* is positive on the revenues of most merchants regardless of the payout sites. Some also gained from the expenditures of *Pantawid* beneficiaries even if they did not participate in the flea market near the payout venue. The pharmacy store, mini-grocery, and the school supplies shop in Masbate operating outside the flea market site were patronized by the beneficiaries because of the "suki" system.

d) ***Impact on employment generation -*** There are indications that the *Pantawid* expenditures contributed to increasing employment at the locality, albeit small. This is particularly true for establishments in the town center where additional sales persons are temporarily hired due to increased business activities during *Pantawid* payout days.

e) ***Role of LGUs and raising local revenues -*** The municipality derived extra revenues from flea market traders by imposing market rental fees collected by a designated market collector. The positive contribution of these extra revenues generated is highly visible in Libon where the successful operation of the Libon Town Center (LTC) is partly supported by the fees generated from market rentals and where various merchants sell their wares particularly during payout days.

Local Economy-Wide Analysis

a) ***Impact on poverty -*** Using the presence or absence of toilet as a proxy indicator for poverty and applying economic techniques using regional panel data for the Philippines from the period 2002-2014, the estimated regressions show that *Pantawid* has a statistically significant relationship to households without toilets and hence poverty. More specifically, the results illustrate that a Php1 billion increase on the regional CCT budget decreases the rate of incidence of households with no toilet (or poverty) by 16.64 percent. This implies that a Php1 billion increase on the CCT budget of the region will, on average, decrease the region's rate of increase of families without toilet (who are poor) by approximately 2,331 households.

b) ***Impact on CPI/inflation -*** Using the same econometric techniques and regional panel data, the study found out that the effect of *Pantawid* on regional CPI (i.e., inflation) is positive. The estimated CPI regressions show that a 1 percent increase in the regional *Pantawid* budget raises regional CPI (inflation) by approximately 0.017 point. This suggests that for every Php1 billion increase in the regional *Pantawid* budget, regional CPI (inflation), on average, raises by 0.70 point. Furthermore, among the CPI categories, *Pantawid* has the largest impact on the CPI of alcohol & tobacco. Similarly, the *Pantawid* program has positive impacts on food CPI, education CPI, health CPI and clothing CPI where the average effect of a Php1 billion increase in the regional *Pantawid* budget is 0.87 units, 0.79 units, 0.66 units and 0.43 units, respectively.

c) ***Impact on labor participation and employment*** **-** With regard to labor participation and employment, the regressions show that *Pantawid* decreases labor participation while having a positive but insignificant effect on employment. A Php1 billion increase in the regional *Pantawid* budget decreases labor participation rate by 0.86 percent. This implies that a PhP1 billion increase in the regional *Pantawid* budget will, on average, decrease the region's rate of increase of labor participation by approximately 388 laborers.

Although the estimated regressions on labor participation and employment generated alarming outcomes, the disaggregated or specific models of employment showed interesting and positive results. The study considered the impact of *Pantawid* budget on the three types of employment: (1) wage and salary, (2) own account, and (3) unpaid. The specific model results show that *Pantawid* has significant impact on wage and salary employment, and on own account, but no significant effect on unpaid employment. More specifically, *Pantawid* discourages own account and unpaid employment, while encourages wage and salary employment. The latter is more desirable as most of the jobs under this type have security of tenure and belong to the formal sector.

Recommendations

The study reveals that the Program validates most of the study's hypothesis that the huge cash transfer to poor beneficiaries will have positive multiplier effects and externalities on the economies of the poor communities where they reside beyond the original outcome goals of the program, which are better access to education and health services for the poor. To yield greater benefits from these unintended positive impacts, the following recommendations are proffered per each sub-economy analyzed.

1) Household level analysis

The overall result showing the positive changes in the economic decisions and economic activities at the household level adds to the merit of further continuation and even expansion of the 4Ps. However, Program implementors must take cognizance of the pattern that in some of the positive impact of the program, the changes are more pronounced for those who are at the bottom end of the poverty grouping. This implies that targeting beneficiaries below and above the poverty threshold is a less effective approach. It is argued that a more structured targeting should be employed to account for the various poverty groups. A weighted system can be adopted based on the poverty groups: the lower the household is in the poverty grouping, the higher should its priority be in the selection process.

2) Economic sector level analysis

a) ***Indexation of cash grants to CPI.*** Results of the study show that beneficiaries can afford commercial rice given current market prices. However, since rice price is volatile, *Pantawid* consumers are easily affected by negative supply shocks. Based on the 2012 FIES, around 20 percent of the poor's expenditure goes to rice. Moreover, a substantial portion of the *Pantawid* cash grant is spent on grocery items and other basic commodities. The increase in prices of these items can easily erode the poor's purchasing power. To prevent this from happening, the indexation of the cash grants to the CPI is highly recommended.

b) ***Assistance in strengthening farmers' organizations.*** The study found out that farmers' associations help their members gain access to: (a) credit, (b) modern farming equipment that boost farm productivity, and (c) relevant and timely market information and farming technology. A recent study of the World Bank (2016) showed that when farmers are organized, they have better bargaining leverage with the buyers and traders and, hence, can ask for a fairer price for their produce. It is, thus, recommended that government provides systematic assistance to *Pantawid* farmers to organize themselves into farmers' associations.

c) ***Improving access to credit.*** The study found out that *Pantawid*-farmers are saddled with debts from the other actors in the rice value chain (i.e., millers cum traders). Besides the *Pantawid* cash grants, there might be a need for the government to establish a credit scheme to meet credit requirements of poor farmers for their farm inputs.

3) Local economy-wide analysis

Further research needed - Although estimated results showed that *Pantawid* has demonstrated positive effect on poor households, particularly households without toilet, further studies should be conducted to determine the precise impact of CCT on poverty incidence. One limitation of the regression analysis of *Pantawid* on poverty is that poverty incidence is officially monitored and computed only every three years (FIES) and, hence, the possible number of observations is very limited given that *Pantawid* started only in 2008. Although APIS is done for all non-FIES years, the sample of APIS is different and therefore, not comparable to the sample of FIES. Thus, the team recommends that the government should officially measure and compute poverty incidence every year so that indicators of poverty can be closely monitored. Furthermore, the team recommends a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) analysis of *Pantawid* not just to accurately measure the multiplier effect of the Program but to also determine if it produces more economic welfare gains than other types of government projects or expenditures.

On the other hand, even though the average regional effect of an increase in regional *Pantawid* budget by Php1 billion is relatively small, there are some regions where the impact of *Pantawid* on CPI is considerably large. For instance, in Regions CAR and

II, the regional effect of an increase in *Pantawid* budget by Php1 billion raises CPI by 2.21 and 1.44 points, respectively. This is probably an indication that certain regions have poor economic conditions such that the market cannot quickly respond to sudden influxes in demand due to *Pantawid* beneficiaries' expenditures. As such, the team recommends that further studies should be done to investigate the market conditions of these regions and to propose regional specific policies to improve market integration of these regions.

It is also recommended that a deeper analysis of the relationship between *Pantawid* and the CPI of alcohol and tobacco should be conducted. This is because the relatively large CPI increase in alcohol and tobacco: (1) may originate from non-beneficiaries since some studies have already proven that *Pantawid* does not only increase consumption of beneficiaries but also of non-beneficiaries**;** and (2) may be an indication that the regional alcohol and tobacco goods market are in general weaker than other goods and services. Thus, the team recommends that future household surveys on *Pantawid* should include questions on the consumption patterns of beneficiaries on tobacco and alcohol.

With regard to employment, it is important to determine the primary causes of the increase in wage and salary employment so that government can pursue policies that will promote the growth of sectors or industries that employ *Pantawid* beneficiaries. The impact of *Pantawid*, in this case, can be the result of any of the following: (i) increase in the demand for labor due to increase in various markets' demand, (ii) increase in the labor market participation of adult members due to loss of income from child labor, or (iii) increase in the labor market participation of adult members as a result of lower time allocation for domestic work since most of the children are in school. Thus, the team recommends future household and business survey projects should include questions on employment of *Pantawid* beneficiaries and non-*Pantawid* beneficiaries.

It is further recommended that future Labor Force Surveys (LFS) should include child labor participation. Since LFS does not include labor of persons below 15 years old, the team was unable to establish if *Pantawid* has a significant impact on child labor participation. Monitoring child labor is an important input in the conduct of macro-level econometric analysis, the results of which can help the government to further improve *Pantawid* implementation and inform other government poverty reduction programs to identify factors or measures that can significantly mitigate or decrease child labor participation.

Finally, further studies should be conducted on the effect of *Pantawid* on own account employment. As shown in the regression, *Pantawid* discourages this type of employment. However, the research team cannot pinpoint if the decrease is caused by either: (1) a disincentive effect, i.e. recipients of transfers would prefer not to work in less-gainful employment since *Pantawid* can compensate for their income loss; or (2) a shift or transfer of workers from own account to wage and salary employment.

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The Need of Synergy in the Alternative Parental Care Program

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Abstract

Children are one of the more vulnerable sectors in our society. When they lose parental care due to extreme poverty, natural disasters, or violence at home, their vulnerability to neglect, abuse, exploitation, and poverty increases. It is difficult to determine the actual number of children in the Philippines who are orphaned, abandoned, neglected or surrendered because there is no national database system that accounts for them. To reduce vulnerabilities and ensure full human development of these children, there is a need for adoptive or foster parents who will provide them with a nurturing family environment. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is mandated to implement the Alternative Parental Care (APC) Program, which includes matching of children to adoptive/foster parents. The Department also acts as oversight of the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), the policy-making body for children's issues and concerns, and the Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB), which implements programs on adoption of Filipino children by foreign nationals. Further, DSWD is tasked to monitor the APC programs of Child Caring Agencies (CCAs), Child Placement Agencies (CPAs), and local government units (LGUs).

The multiplicity of structures, lack of a comprehensive national data, and the number of laws on adoption and foster care have resulted to the lack of program integration and organizational silos among DSWD and its numerous partner-service providers, and even within the Department's bureaus.

This policy note proposes the integration of policies and programs on alternative parental care.

Keywords: Alternative Parental Care Program, policy analysis, children, adoption, foster care

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The Alternative Parental Care Program

In 2015, children comprise 38% of the total Philippine population (38.4 million children). The children's sector is consistently ranked as the third poorest among the nine basic sectors from 2006-2015, with a 31.4% poverty incidence in 2015. In a developing country such as the Philippines, the likelihood of child neglect is higher because families are typically more exposed to poverty and associated issues (Ramiro et.al, 2010). When the child's own family is unable to give adequate care for the child, alternative parental care should be provided to protect the rights of the child and ensure her/his safety, well-being, and development. The DSWD, as the primary agency responsible for providing programs and services for children in need or in crisis situations, implements and manages the Alternative Family Care Program and Child Placement Services. Options available under the program include adoption, foster care, legal guardianship, and residential care. These programs are anchored on Republic Act (RA) 8043 (Inter-Country Adoption Law) and RA 8552 (Domestic Adoption Law). To expedite procedures outlined under these laws, RA 9523 was enacted, which strengthened protection of children by requiring a certification from DSWD to declare a "Child Legally Available for Adoption" (CLAA). The Foster Care Act of 2012 also provides procedures for the foster care program.

The DSWD currently manages 27 residential care facilities for abandoned and neglected children nationwide. In addition, 367 residential care facilities are run by CCAs which are registered and licensed by the Department. In the first quarter of 2017, there were 959 registered CCAs (Standards Bureau, DSWD); of which, only 70 submitted dossiers or case folders of children and prospective adoptive parents for issuance of a Certification Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption (CDCLAA) and local matching. This means that majority of CCAs provide residential care services and other programs and services for children but do not facilitate foster care and adoption services. There were also reports of non-movement in matching of children by CCAs despite the issuance of CDCLAA.

From 2012-2016, a total of 12,255 children were served in DSWD centers. Of this figure, only 4,630 were discharged**.** The average annual rate of discharge is 38%. Of those discharged, 73% were reintegrated to their biological families, while only 19% were discharged due to adoption or foster care placement. The average length of stay (ALOS) of clients in residential facilities is 256.44 days or 8.5 months, which is beyond the standard or ideal length of stay which is six (6) months. The rest (62%) stay in the centers until they are either matched with adoptive/foster families or reunited with their biological families.

In the same span of five years, the DSWD issued 4,131 CDCLAAs to neglected, surrendered, and abandoned children. Majority of the petitions were filed by CCAs, followed by local social welfare development offices. Out of the 4,131 CDCLAAs, only 1,290 (or 31.2%) were locally matched, while 2,144 received inter-country adoption decrees. A total of 1,326 children were served for foster care during the same period. Meanwhile, it was reported that there are a limited number of local adoptive parent-applicants compared to children available for adoption. It is in contrast to inter-country

adoption, where there are more prospective adoptive parents than children available for adoption.

In 2004, the DSWD issued a policy on the deinstitutionalization of children, which emphasized that residential care should be the last resort for children, and underscored the promotion of community-based and early intervention efforts. It also recognized the importance of the protection of children in residential centers and their recovery and reintegration to their family and the community. This was further strengthened by the issuance of DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 23 in 2005, which states that "The government shall ensure that no new residential care facilities be established by both public and private agencies except if extremely necessary after assessment and approval of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. All social welfare and development programs shall be directed towards the development and strengthening of community-based alternative family care."

In spite of this policy, the DSWD continued to register an increasing number of new residential care facilities from 2012-2016. From 79 registered facilities in 2012, there were already 261 centers being run by non-government organizations (NGOs) in 2016.

Implementation Challenges

The DSWD Alternative Parental Care Program is composed of three major programs – 1) Adoption, which is split into domestic and inter-country; 2) Foster Care; and, 3) Residential Care. A number of key players are implementing these programs, from the national to the local level. The multiplicity of structures, mandates, and complex processes involved tend to result in silos, resulting to lack of coordination and integration across programs. This problem is evident in the absence of harmonized data, and monitoring and reporting constraints by the Department's bureaus.

Another indication of non-integration is too much delay in the processing of papers which may be associated with other legal barriers, i.e., pending court cases, or lengthy adoption procedures, which was cited in the study on Prolonged Stay of Residents [DSWD, 2010]. This serves as a block to the effective termination of children's stay in centers.

Lack of Integration of Alternative Parental Care Program

Given that the Alternative Parental Care Program is anchored on different legislations and that there are many stakeholders involved, harmonization of systems is difficult to undertake. Roles and responsibilities become blurred and over the long run, create confusion that might grow and lead to more delays in the process of adoption and foster care. This could lead to prolonged stay of children in institutions. Other contributory factors include the following:

1. Inconsistencies in ICAB and DSWD-Protective Services Bureau (PSB) adoption requirements.
2. There is no provision in Memorandum Circular No. 23, Series of 2014 (Guidelines for Foster Service) for the transfer of funds to LGUs and Child Placement Agencies for the foster care subsidy.
3. Inconsistent legal opinion in terms of documents to be required/submitted.
4. Difficulty establishing a baseline data of children for adoption and not for adoption due to non-compliance of caseload inventory by CCAs.
5. No clear DSWD policy on the cancellation of CDCLAA by the Department Secretary.
6. Limited number of children cleared for inter-country adoption as against the large number of adoptive families waiting for a match and applying for inter-country adoption.

Non-sustained implementation of the deinstitutionalization policy

There is no evaluation of the DSWD policy on deinstitutionalization of children. Although there was an initial action plan on deinstitutionalization in 2005, there was no report on how the plan has been implemented. The policy is in conflict with the practice, resulting to an increasing number of registered residential care facilities.

Limitations of DSWD monitoring functions

Reports from ICAB and DSWD-PSB revealed weak compliance of licensed CCAs to set timelines in the placement of children and non-movement of matching of children's cases. Reports from CCAs and CPAs are also difficult to generate.

Policy Goals

The challenge posed on government by the problem of abandoned and neglected children is how to restore their lives back to normal. It is a distributional issue since it begs the question, "How does the government ensure equity of opportunity and equality of outcomes for forsaken children?" The non-coordination and non-integration of programs should not be considered as government failures yet, but as adaptive challenges currently on the table to be dealt with, to improve the over-all system.

The policy alternatives offered in this paper aim to harmonize and integrate policies and programs of the Alternative Parental Care Program. Solutions therefore should be weighed according to the following goals:

1. Children needing alternative parental care are provided with family care which will promote their full and harmonious development. This echoes the National Plan of Action for Children, which envisions children without parents or primary care givers to live and grow up in a home environment and be nurtured with family care. Children integrated in families that will take care of them will have equal chances of growing as fully-functioning individuals.

2. Children in need of alternative parental care are provided with essential services in residential centers to facilitate potential reintegration to their family. The welfare of children residing in centers should not be taken for granted. While they remain in the centers, the State and other service providers are obliged to ensure that their basic needs are met in a nurturing and caring environment.

3. Timely achievement of target outcomes of the Alternative Parental Care Program. The longer children stay in institutions, the more vulnerable they are to experiencing negative outcomes brought about by the situation. Policy solutions should, therefore, facilitate or hasten processes of adoption and reduce delays. If policies and programs of both government and non-government sectors are harmonized, processes and mechanisms on adoption and foster care will become more efficient and strong.

Recommended Policy Alternative

Integrated Policies and Programs. This policy alternative pushes for synchronization of policies and programs. Aspects of this solution will include enhancement of the pilot management information system and data harmonization among service providers; review of policies and programs towards complementation and integration, including cost of adoption process; increased trained staff complement in residential centers and DSWD Field Offices; and, coordinated structures.

The target outcomes of this alternative are improved service delivery to clients, presence of national data on alternative parental care, and more efficient processes of adoption and foster care programs. Policy formulation processes such as amendments to legislations will require a longer period of time. They are also more difficult, as they will entail coordination with several agencies.

a) **Case Management Information System Enhancement.** While the DSWD is currently piloting a case management information system, the system is not designed to gather data from CCAs, CPAs, and LGUs. Thus, it should be enhanced to collect data beyond the government sphere. The Department will serve as the data manager, which will manage reports and data generated from all stakeholders. Information systems of national agencies handling adoption and foster care, including the DSWD, ICAB, and the Department of Justice (DOJ), will be made inter-operable within agreed limits. How reports of CCAs/CPAs to the national system can be integrated should also be considered. While case management information system enhancement will require big resources, undertaking this will directly contribute to one of DSWD's Foundational Outcomes, "Timely and evidence-based decision-making driven by responsive information system, research and development, and monitoring and evaluation systems promoted."

The development and maintenance of the information system will cost millions of pesos. The success of the system will depend on the financial resources, acceptance of the system by the stakeholders, and the enabling environment for the innovation. The system may refer to various child welfare information systems being used by other countries such as the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information by the Federal Government of the United States.

b) **Program Complementation/Convergence.** Convergence for social protection is *directing complementary and/or synergetic programs or interventions through multi-sector, inter-agency, inter-governmental and private sector cooperation to specified targets — poor households, families, individuals and/or communities and areas* (DSWD, 2014). Convergence can happen vertically and horizontally. Vertical convergence will be seen in the integration of a national level policy or priority on alternative parental care in local level implementation, and in the consideration of local level realities in national policy making, planning, and programming. Horizontal convergence, on the other hand, requires the coordination and cooperation of various partners focusing on the delivery of a program for a particular sector. Convergence can be developed in pockets of activities and need not be undertaken simultaneously but should be laid down in a realistic development continuum.

c) **Integrated procedures and streamlined structures.** A review of procedures and requirements of alternative parental care program will be undertaken with synchronization as the goal. Corollary to this is an appraisal of how internal and external structures or service providers coordinate to deliver fast and seamless services for the APC program. A consultancy service may be explored for the assessment and recommendation package; the outputs of which should include proposed integrated procedures and streamlined structures for the program.

Development partners, including the CWC, ICAB, NGOs, and CCAs have already recognized and articulated the need for a convergence of programs and policies, as their work and advocacy are definitely hampered by the difficulties mentioned in this paper. Convergence that arises out of a natural process of consultation and brainstorming is more sustainable than imposed convergence, which ends when there is a change in leadership, for example. However, the latter will engage stakeholders for a longer period of time and will require resources.

Nevertheless, given the number of reasons to harmonize alternative parental care programs, it is recommended that DSWD authorities should already initiate actions, particularly on providing policy directions to achieve societal goals for children.

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Addressing the Children and Families on the Streets Phenomenon

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Abstract

The street children phenomenon is a worldwide concern. Apparently, in the Philippines, street dwelling of children and families has been an ongoing problem. However, despite the programs and projects created to address this, the problem still persists. It is, therefore, imperative that a sustainable solution be laid out.

This article investigates the magnitude of the problem of street dwelling, key factors pushing children and families into the streets, implications of street dwelling to children and families, policy issues needing solutions, and policy alternatives. It explores the issues that may have enabled the persistence of the problem which were linked mostly to government failure, including: 1) lack of national policy, 2) devolution: responsibility shift, 3) lack of accountability in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs, and 4) flawed structuring of policies/programs/projects. The paper also presents recommendations on how to address the issues and how to go about the recommended alternatives. Drawing on the result of the analysis of the possible approaches to solution, a national policy for children and families at risk on the streets emerged as the best option to address the problem. This may be able to provide a convergent and integrated approach in addressing the children and families at risk on the street phenomenon. Despite its difficulty to implement, a national policy projected the most desirable outcomes – harmonized and effective efforts and biggest reduction of prevalence of street dwelling.

Keywords: Street children, street families, policy alternatives, devolution, convergent and integrated approach

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Introduction

Article I of Presidential Decree No. 603 or The Child and Youth Welfare Code states that children are one of the most important assets of the nation, and that every effort should be exerted to promote their welfare and enhance their opportunities for a useful and happy life. Likewise, Executive Order No. 209 declared the family as the basic societal institution which the public policy shall protect. However, in reality, many children and families, particularly those living on the streets, do not get to enjoy these rights. This is one reason why the observed increase on the number of children and families at risk on the streets poses a huge concern that needs appropriate solution.

The Policy Note explores the issues that may have enabled the persistence of the problem which were linked mostly to government failure, including: 1) lack of national policy, 2) devolution: responsibility shift, 3) lack of accountability in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs, and 4) flawed structuring of policies/programs/projects. The paper also presents recommendations on how to address the issues and how to go about the recommended alternatives.

Magnitude of the Problem

Street dwelling of children is a worldwide concern with an estimated magnitude of over 100 million (UN Human Rights Council)[6]. This is expected to increase as global population grows and as rapid urbanization continues.[7] In the Philippines, "street children" was realized as an issue in the 1970s, with an estimated population of 246,011 as of 2002 (Lamberte, 2002). To date, there is no accurate estimate on the number of street children, making it difficult to assess whether the programs created for them have actually worked. Using the Lamberte study formula, the estimated number of children at risk on the streets population of 1.15 million[8] at present might increase up to more or less1.38 million in 2030 if no effective interventions are laid out for them.

The DSWD Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs) has reported to have served a total of 12,042 families at risk on the streets as of 2015[9], while the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families identified 5,425 homeless street families during their rapid appraisal in 2015[10]. However, some of the families identified might have been served by both programs which means that probability of double-counting is very high. In addition, no known formula has already been established to estimate their number.

Based on children at risk on the streets served by the DSWD, it is safe to assume that, consistent to the above-mentioned data, their number continually increases as seen in

[6] Retrieved: http://www.globalmarch.org/content/numbers-street-children-grows-worldwide
[7] UNICEF, 2005. State of the world's children 2006: Excluded and invisible, New York
[8] Using the 2015 Census of Population of Children of ~38 million
[9] Rapid Appraisal of Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and IPs conducted by DSWD NCR
[10] Sescon, J. 2015. Rapid Appraisal of Homeless Street Families (HSFs) in the Cities of Manila, Quezon, Cebu, Tacloban, Zamboanga, and Davao.

the table below. An average annual growth rate of **8.79%**[11] was observed from 2011-2016 with the highest increase in the number of children at risk on the streets covered by DSWD programs was reported in 2013 (from 4,085 to 8,337). This includes cases handled by the Comprehensive Program for Children at Risk on the Streets, Street Families and IPs, Especially Bajaus and DSWD residential facilities.

Table I. Growth Rate of Street Children Served by the DSWD from 2011-2016

Growth Rate of Children at Risk on the Streets Served by DSWD (%)						
	2011- 2012	**2012-2013**	**2013-2014**	**2014-2015**	**2015-2016**	**Estimated Average Annual Growth Rate**
Comprehensive Program for Children at Risk on the Streets, Street Families and IPs, especially Bajaus	-55	125.3	-42.4	58.01	-21.2	12.734
Residential and Community-based facilities	-54.9	19.66	12.76	30.5	-18.7	-2.139
Average growth rate	-55.8	104.1	-35.9	52.32	-20.8	**8.792**

Source: STB Service Count 2011-2016 & PDPB Planning Division

If there is an inadequacy of information on the number of street children, it is more problematic for the number of street families in the country. This has been a statistical and programmatic challenge considering their mobility as they cross city borders depending on where they can do their "street work" with relative freedom.[12]

The Rapid Appraisal of Homeless Street Families (HSF) conducted by the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) National Program Management Office, identified and interviewed 2,078 HSFs across the cities of Manila, Quezon, Cebu, Tacloban, Zamboanga, and Davao. The rapid appraisal found out that 13.6% of the total families interviewed used to live in the province. As for the universe data, no information exists at the moment.

In terms of length of stay on the streets, the same study discovered that 43.8% percent are chronic (more than eight years), 28% are episodic (between three to seven years), and 28.6 % are transients (less than two years). In the cities of Manila and Cebu, around 46% to 58.5% are chronically homeless. In Manila alone, 78.4% of the HSFs pointed out

[11] Rapid Appraisal of the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and IPs, especially Bajaus
[12] DSWD Social Technology Bureau on their Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous Peoples especially the Sama-Bajau

economic opportunity as the reason for relocation to their current place in the city (Sescon, 2015)[13].

Key Factors Pushing Children and Families into the Streets

Silva (2003) enumerated the factors of the children at risk on the streets phenomenon into three categories, which can also be applied to street families:

a. Immediate Factors

These are factors which have to do with the family dynamics. These revolve mainly on the capability of the parents to raise their children based on their economic status, attitudes, and morals. The enumeration of Silva states that the main reasons why children consider the streets as a dwelling place are poverty, irresponsibility of the parents (e.g. attachment to vices), domestic violence, patriarchy or traditional values which dictate girls to stay at home, and lack of knowledge on child rearing and upbringing.

b. Underlying Push Factors

If the immediate causes revolve around family relationships, underlying causes pinpoint factors which have to do with the community. These include ineffective access to basic services such as education and health facilities. These also cover inadequacy of employment opportunities, inequitable distribution of resources and opportunity in the community (e.g. land ownership), and exploitation by law enforcers.

c. Root Factors

Lastly, Silva tackled those which have to do with the society. These are the core factors that are accountable for the street children and families phenomenon as in other numerous problems. These include the economic, political, and ideological superstructure, structural roots of poverty, and underdevelopment.

Implications of Street Dwelling to Children and Families

The problem of children dwelling on the streets has already evolved to include entire families living and working on these streets. With the displacement of these families due to fire, house demolition, family crisis, loss of jobs, etc., they opt to take the streets as temporary places to stay and earn a living.

Street dwelling of families can deteriorate the concept of a “normal” structured house. It also poses a much bigger concern when these families do not perceive their situation as a problem, which contributes to the inter-generational cycle of street living.

Below are other issues that stem from street dwelling:

13 Rapid Appraisal of the MCCT HSF, 2015.

Lack of access to education. Children at risk on the streets are unable to go to school because of the need to work, discrimination, and/or because of education costs. In some urban areas, children who do not need to work, but who have been in conflict with the law, are excluded from schools because they are seen as a potentially bad influence on their peers.[14]

Lack of access to health services. Children [and families] at risk on the streets cannot afford most health services; thus, receive almost no treatment for any ailments and injuries, although some buy medicine to treat themselves. Even where there are supposedly "free" hospitals and health services, their socially marginalized diseases are prevalent amongst older street children, with increasing numbers of street children now living with HIV/AIDS.[15]

Child Labor. Protecting children from child labor, particularly the worst forms of child labor, is well-emphasized in RA 9231 or An Act Providing for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child. Based on the final results of the 2011 Survey on Children (SOC), the estimated number of children aged 5 to 17 who worked for at least one hour during the past week in October 2011 was 3.3 million[16]. The SOC did not include children at risk on the streets. However, it was estimated that 246,000 children are living or working on the streets (DOJ, 2012). To further support this, the Lamberte study emphasized that most of the children at risk on the streets are engaged in income-generating activities such as vending; scavenging; washing or watching over cars, buses, and market stalls; shoe-shining; and, making deliveries.

High-risk behaviors. Lamberte (2002) also revealed that many children at risk on the streets indulged in high risk behaviors such as substance abuse and unprotected sex. These scenarios may result in early pregnancy, infant mortality, and other health related risks.

Exploitation. Unlike the safety that a house provides, the streets expose children and adults to violence and exploitation particularly in cases of trafficking, child labor, and prostitution, among others.[17]

Drug abuse. It was found out in the study of Njord et al (2010) that all "street children" were significantly more likely to have been given or sold a drug in the past 30 days and to have received drug education compared with non-street children.

[14]West, A. 2003. At the Margins: Street Children in Asia and the Pacific. Asian Development Bank.
[15] ADB 2003. At the Margins: Street Children in Asia and the Pacific
[16]Retrieved: https://psa.gov.ph/content/estimated-number-working-children-5-17-years-old-who-worked-during-past-week-was-33-million
[17]West, A. 2003. At the Margins: Street Children in Asia and the Pacific. Asian Development Bank.

Policy Issues Needing Solutions

1. Lack of national policy. A national policy is a powerful measure capable of influencing agency directions and local ordinances. However, as far as children and families at risk on the streets are concerned, no known legislation has been enacted. In fact, of the 14 legislations concerning children, not one directly addresses the case of children at risk on the streets. Of these laws, only two (2) have provisions for children at risk on the streets – the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and the amended Local Government Code.

   The former stipulates the establishment of a special drug education center for out-of-school youth and children at risk on the streets. On the other hand, Section 17,a.iv of the latter states that all local government units shall endeavor to be self-reliant and shall continue exercising the powers and discharging the duties and functions currently vested upon them. This entails provision of basic services for various sectors including the children at risk on the streets as provided for in Sec. 17 b 2, IV and 4.

2. Effects of Devolution: Responsibility Shift. Direct responsibility for implementing social welfare programs and/or services shifted to LGUs upon enactment of the Local Government Code of 1991. The DSWD then assumed the task of providing policy setting, technical assistance, and resource augmentation to LGUs. This shift limited DSWD's authority in requiring LGU's compliance with its policies or guidelines. Consequently, it has become unable to sanction LGU-run facilities even if they fail to meet minimum standards which pose a huge toll on their clients[18].

   Case in point is the issuance of DSWD Department Order No. 13, s. 2000 or the Guidelines on Street Children Program signed during then Secretary Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's term. The program aimed to rescue street children from the streets and at the same time provide families with access to social services and interventions. LGUs had the responsibility to lead the coordination of the programs for street children and monitor and evaluate the status of their respective projects, however not all LGUs complied with the guidelines. This may have been accounted for by the low prioritization of LGUs for children and family welfare in terms of planning, budgeting, and programming, which is further rooted on their dependency to the Internal Revenue Allocation. This issue remains to be a concern at present[19].

3. Lack of Accountability in Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. This issue was also observed in the implementation of the Guidelines on Street Children Program. While the implementation functions were transferred to LGUs, the overall monitoring of implementation and consolidation of reports remained as the

[18]Scerri, 20_. Sagip o Huli? Rescue of Street Children in Caloocan, Manila, Pasay and Quezon Cities.
[19]Study on Equity in Sub-national Public Finance Management for Children, 2017.

DSWD's mandated role.[20] Unfortunately, there is no standard monitoring system used at the DSWD since different programs are managed and monitored by the implementing office, bureau, service, or unit (OBSU). The absence of a centralized monitoring and evaluation system has created difficulty in identifying and integrating data on children and families at risk on the streets.

One of the factors associated with the lack of accountability is the absence of an incentive/disincentive system. In the case of the DSWD, while good performance of employees is rewarded through a Performance Based Bonus (PBB), failure in meeting target outcomes does not correspond to penalty. Similar issue is applicable to LGUs' responsibility to children and families. Currently, a recognition system called Seal of Child-Friendly Local Governance (SCFLG) is implemented. This method rewards LGUs for delivering positive results for children's well-being. However, no known sanctions for LGUs that would push them to fulfill their responsibility to children and families at risk on the streets as stipulated in the Local Government Code (RA 7160).

4. Flawed Structuring of Policy/Program/Project. Ideally, the development of DSWD policies is based on evidence such as researches, evaluations, and assessments conducted by credible sources. There is also a social technology development framework which is supposedly followed before arriving with new social welfare programs/ activities/ projects (PAPs). The process of social technology development follows the program development cycle which entails (1) environmental scanning of emerging needs and gaps of existing programs, (2) project conceptualization, (3) pilot testing, (4) evaluation, and (5) project institutionalization and replication.[21] However, it has been observed that policy analysis is often made in a haste because of intervening tasks that need to be carried out by the Department. Likewise, it cannot be avoided that some programs and policies become dependent on the administration's priorities which adversely affect their sustainability. Examples of these were the Ahon Bata sa Lansangan Project, Sagip Kalinga Project, and the National Project for Street Children. Aside from the changing priorities of the administration, these projects seemed to have been terminated because of other emerging issues equally requiring solutions.

   It can be observed that while it is evident that the government has numerously tried addressing the then street children issue, the problem still exists and has evolved into a bigger one – *perceived* increase of street families. Evidence says that it is because of the ineffectiveness and unsustainability of the interventions, factored in by weak coordination, changing priorities, and weak assertion of roles and responsibilities of service providers.

[20]Ibid.
[21]DSWD AO 34, s. 2003, Framework for Social Technology Development

Addressing the Problem

A national policy for children and families at risk on the streets emerged as the best option to address the issue. This will seek to provide a convergent and integrated approach in addressing the children and families at risk phenomenon. Specifically, this policy alternative will cover (1) all persons below eighteen (18) years old who are inadequately protected or supervised by adults, (2) families dwelling on the streets, and (3) those who are vulnerable to become street dwellers. Despite its difficulty to implement, a national policy projected the most desirable outcomes – harmonized and effective efforts and biggest reduction of prevalence of street dwelling.

An improved policy program and project accountability and implementation mechanism at the DSWD will also be able to meet the goals in a short-term manner. This policy alternative is a two-tiered approach consisting of the improvement of the (1) design of the policy, program, and project and (2) accountability and implementation strategy. It will reduce an acceptable percentage of the children and families at risk on the streets. The accountability mechanism – although difficult to operationalize – would not only improve the implementation of programs for street dwellers alone, it will also adopt any of the above-mentioned alternatives.

There are two viable options to go about the adoption of alternatives. First is to pursue the two alternatives simultaneously should there be a sponsor/champion of the formulation of the national policy. During the process, the DSWD can already start developing an accountability and implementation mechanism. The second option is to operationalize first the improvement of policy program and project accountability and implementation mechanism at the Department and after its completion, lobby the national policy.

For the time being, it is also recommended adding "*Absence of street children and families OR percentage reduction of street dwellers"* to the assessment criteria in awarding Seal of Child-Friendly Local Governance, a recognition system for LGUs that deliver positive results for children's well-being.

Also, a baseline profiling on children and families at risk on the streets should be conducted considering that the most recent official national data available are already outdated (Lamberte, 2002). The data to be gathered in this study would aid in crafting and implementing the above-mentioned policy alternatives.

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Administrative Order No. 10 Series of 2017: Guidelines for the Publication of the Social Welfare and Development(SWD) Journal

I. Background and Rationale

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) aims to establish a knowledge, resource, and learning center for good practices on social protection and social welfare and development. As a knowledge broker for all stakeholders in this sector, the maximum use of communication and information technology would be vital in generating and sharing knowledge to its consumers.

As such, the Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB), the research arm of the Department, needs to further strengthen the role of disseminating and utilizing research reports through the continued publication of the peer-reviewed Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Journal. It is the official journal of the Department and is published annually.

The SWD Journal serves as a link in promoting researches initiated by the DSWD and other stakeholders along social protection and social welfare development. The SWD Journal publishes quantitative and qualitative researches from various disciplines of social welfare and rigorous policy analysis along social development. Aside from research papers, the SWD Journal also covers the publication of articles with relevant policy implications on social development. Thus, a guideline needs to be formulated to facilitate and sustain the publication of the SWD Journal.

II. Legal Bases

1. Executive Order No. 15, series of 1998, Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Under section 3b, the Department is mandated to “undertake researches and studies and adopt policies to ensure the effective implementation of public and private social welfare and development programs.”

2. Administrative Order No. 05, series of 2016, Good Practice Documentation Guidelines.

3. Administrative Order No. 17, series of 2011, Knowledge Management (KM) Framework of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

4. Memorandum Circular No. 11, series of 2009, Guidelines for the Formulation of DSWD’s Five (5)-Year Research Agenda.

5. Administrative Order No. 19, series of 2011, Policy Guidelines on the Conduct of Research Studies in DSWD Offices, Centers and Institutions Amending, Administrative Order No. 10, series of 2006 and Administrative Order No. 4, series of 2007.

6. Memorandum Circular No. 14 series of 2009, Revised Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Research and Development Technical Working Group (RD-TWG) enhances the functions and structure of the Research and Development-Technical Working Group (TWG) to oversee all priority researches of the DSWD.

III. Objectives

To provide a guide for disseminating original researches, review articles, and recording scientific evidences through publication of SWD Journal. Likewise, the guidelines will facilitate the submission of the articles from potential contributors.

IV. Coverage and Applicability

The guidelines will cover contributors both from internal to the Department and external, e.g. academe, scholars, and other institutions both local and international.

The SWD Journal may include articles, policy briefs, research papers such as case studies, review articles, and papers on good practices that respond to SWD policy concerns and program enhancements. It intends to reach scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other stakeholders and partners in the social protection and social welfare and development circles.

V. Definition of Terms

1. **Research paper:** These are detailed studies reporting research. They include hypothesis, background study, methods, results, interpretation of findings, and a discussion of possible implications. Their data are collected through the conduct of field work usually in the form of face-to-face interviews, survey questionnaires and focused group discussions. Other research papers may use secondary data such as census, surveys, and administrative data.

2. **Case study:** An empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used (Yin, 1984).

3. **Good practice:** A program, process or strategy (scheme, method and system) initiated by an office or unit in the Department that has been proven to produce positive results relative to Social Protection. It has a potential to have long-term sustainable impact, and, hence, contributes to the achievement of the Department's strategic outcomes (DSWD, 2016).

4. **Review article:** Written materials that give an overview of existing literature in a field, often identifying specific problems or issues and analyzing information from available published works on the topic with a balanced perspective. These are considered ~~as~~ secondary literature and can be a particularly efficient way for early career researchers to begin publishing. Review articles can be of three types, broadly speaking: literature reviews, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses.

VI. General Policies

1. Contributors must comply with the following:

   1.1 Authors should submit original manuscripts. All papers should have not been previously published in any journal.

   1.2 All papers should follow the prescribed format (see Annex A).

   1.3 Ensure that they do not commit any publication misconduct:

   a. Authorship disputes- Authors must not deliberately misrepresent their relationship with the published works.

   b. Conflict of interest- Submitted manuscripts should contain the author's full disclosure of all potential conflicts of interest. Conflicts of interest arise when an author and/or the institutions he/she is affiliated with have financial or personal relationships that may inappropriately influence the author's opinions. These relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties. As such, financial relationships such as employment, consultancies and the like should be disclosed. Authors should also state explicitly whether potential conflicts do or do not exist and provide pertinent details in a separate page following the title page. Journal editors reserve the right to publish this information if deemed necessary.

   c. Plagiarism- Authors must make sure that no part of their manuscript is plagiarized. All lifted materials should be properly cited.

   d. Simultaneous submission- Authors must not submit their papers to more than one publication at the same time.

   e. Research fraud- Authors must never commit any research fraud including fabrication (making up research data) and falsification (manipulating research data, tables and figures).

   f. Salami slicing- Authors must not "slice up" their researches that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers and separately publish or submit for publication these sliced up works in the same or other journals.

2. The Editorial Board reserves the right to disapprove contributed papers by any contributors.

3. Articles and research papers completed during the last two (2) years from the date of issuance of this guideline can be published in the SWD journal.

[1] Note: Adopted from Elsevier's Copyright policies and ethics.

4. The SWD journal accepts original and unpublished papers. The copyright of published papers will depend on the type of paper[1]:

    a. Copyright of researches commissioned by the Department and funded by external organizations, such as the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Australian government and the Asian Development Bank, through the Department shall remain with the Department. The exclusive right to publish and distribute the article, and grant rights to others will be granted to the Department. The Department also holds the right to provide article in all forms and media so the article can be used on the latest technology even after publication, albeit the authors will be cited and recognized as the proponents.

    b. For researches conducted by students, organizations and institutions, and other individuals outside the Department, the authors will have copyright but license exclusive rights to the Department to publish the article in the Journal. They have the right to use their articles, in full or in part, for a wide range of scholarly, non-commercial purposes. They also retain patent, trademark, and other intellectual property rights including research data. However, the article published in the Journal cannot be published in any other journal.

5. The Journal may also publish articles on social protection, social welfare and development, and other related subjects which are policy oriented and program development.

6. Contributions are open to DSWD Staff and all interested partners, individual researchers, institutions, universities and colleges and schools including those with research extension offices, non-government organizations, national and local government agencies and other research institutions.

7. Submitted articles shall undergo screening of the NRD-TWG, peer review of experts in the field, and screening and review of the editorial board prior to its publication.

8. The SWD Journal will publish at least four papers per issue.

VII. Implementing Procedures

A. Call for Papers

The Policy Development and Planning Bureau will issue a call for papers with specified theme during the first quarter of the year. The call for papers will include content aspects, deadline of submission, and date of publishing.

Application Procedures

Researchers and other persons or groups desiring to contribute articles must submit the following:

1. Letter of intent addressed to the Editor-in-Chief
2. Two clear copies and a soft copy in CD-RW containing the manuscript
3. One-page abstract (maximum of 500 words)
4. Addresses, email addresses and contact numbers

Submission

Submissions must include all the required parts. They may be sent to the PDPB email (pdpb@dswd.gov.ph), hand carried, or mailed to the following address:

The Editor-in-Chief
Social Welfare and Development Journal
Office of the Undersecretary for Policy and Plans
3rd Floor, DSWD Central Office, IBP Road,
Batasan Pambansa Complex,
Constitution Hills, QC 1117

B. Review Phase

All submissions will undergo series of review before the selection of the articles that will be published in the Journal. The National Research and Development- Technical Working Group (NRD-TWG), together with the PDPB, will determine and initially screen whether the submitted manuscripts have sufficient merit to be reviewed by editorial board or selected external reviewers using the Guide Questions in Reviewing a Manuscript (see Annex B).

The initial screening of the NRD-TWG starts as soon as papers come in for submission and ends two (2) weeks after the end of the Call for Papers. For papers that do not meet the initial screening process set, the manuscript will be returned to the author with a rejection letter.

All papers that meet the initial screening process will undergo the first screening of Editor-in-Chief. This screening process is done so that the articles that have good chances of gaining favorable referees' report once they are put into the refereeing process. Two (2) weeks will be allotted for the first screening process to be done by the Editor-in-Chief.

If the first screening of the Editor-in-Chief is favorable, the PDPB will endorse all papers for refereeing or peer review. If the screening of the Editor-in-Chief is not favorable, the authors will be notified, and the manuscript will be returned to the author with a rejection letter.

The referees for peer review will be composed of members from the academe, cluster heads of the Department and previous DSWD Officials. The Department may also tap the expertise of Core Group Specialist and Social Welfare Development Learning Network (SWDL-Net) members. The referees are in charge of checking manuscript for plagiarism and other ethical consideration. Three (3) weeks will be allotted for review of assigned papers.

Further, to ensure the integrity of the review and the absence of any influence on the evaluation of the submitted manuscripts, the SWD Journal will have a double blind review process wherein the referees of a manuscript are not made aware of the identity of the authors. The referees shall be an expert in the article's research field, with background in either quantitative or qualitative research methods and with experience in reviewing a manuscript.

The PDPB will consolidate the comments and recommendations of the referees. The PDPB will send manuscript back to the author with either a rejection letter or a request for revisions based on the comments and recommendations of the referees. Three (3) weeks will be allotted for revisions and enhancement of manuscript.

C. Approval Phase

All enhanced manuscript will be subjected for second review of Editor-in-Chief. If there are any modifications or revisions should be made, the PDPB shall coordinate directly with the author. Otherwise, letter of acceptance for publication shall be made.

D. Publication Phase

The Social Marketing Service (SMS) will be in charge of editing and proof reading of the draft SWD journal. Should there be inquiries, PDPB will coordinate with contributors for clarification.

Once the articles are finalized, PDPB will be responsible for printing of the SWD Journal. The authors will be issued a certificate of recognition and will be sent complimentary copies of the journal. Electronic copy of the SWD journal shall also
be made available online through the DSWD website. Hence, target audience/ users which include policymakers, planners, key government officials, academe, research institutions and other interested individuals and organizations can access on these informations. Published journals shall be uploaded to the KM Portal of Capacity Building Bureau (CBB), which has a link on DSWD and Field Offices websites and must be made available at the Knowledge Exchange Center in the Central Office and the Regional Learning and Resource Centers (RLRCs) in Field Offices.

VIII. Journal Editorial Board and Institutional Arrangement

Editorial Adviser (DSWD Undersecretary for Policy and Plans Group)

1. Act as adviser on the development of SWD journal

Editor-in-Chief (PDPB Director)

1. Review the articles and research manuscript for inclusion in the SWD Journal
2. Provide directions to Editorial Committee and Board and Editorial Staff

Editorial Board (Heads of Clusters)

1. Provide quality control for the content of journal.
2. Ensure that the authors incorporate in their manuscripts corrections and recommendations of the referees.
3. Have right to reject articles proven as plagiarized and/or with weak supporting evidence, as well as the right to edit articles to conform to editorial policy
4. Recommend papers and contributors (depending on the themes of the journal) for the SWD journal.

Editorial Committee (National Research and Development Technical Working Group)

1. Provide technical inputs for the enhancement of SWD journal.
2. Responsible on the initial screening process of the contributed articles and recommend to the Editor-in-Chief for consideration and approval for inclusion in the journal.

3. Recommend and/or provide inputs to policies and guidelines for the SWD journal.
4. Endorse the article for approval.

Editorial Staff (Policy Development and Planning Bureau and Social Marketing Service)

1. Issue of call for papers to concerned offices and organizations
2. Co-responsible on the initial screening process of the contributed articles and recommend to the Editor-in-Chief for consideration and approval for inclusion in the journal.
3. Endorse the articles to SMS for editing and proofreading of SWD journal
4. Notify the authors on the progress of their entries by mail or e-mail
5. Publish and disseminate the SWD Journal
6. Coordinate with SMS for advocacy plans and marketing strategies for dissemination of the SWD journal.
7. Act as secretariat for SWD journal
8. Develop advocacy plans and social marketing strategies in coordination with PDPB and other concerned bureaus for dissemination of SWD Journal
9. Responsible for editing and proofreading of the draft SWD Journal
10. Uploading of the SWD Journal to DSWD website
11. Provide the PDPB Article Usage Reports to track downloads and views of SWD e-journal.

Referees (Members from the Academe, Previous DSWD Officials, and Cluster Representative from ManCom who are considered experts in the field)

1. Review manuscripts and recommend and/or provide inputs to the manuscripts and provide directions to the authors as to how their papers may be improved
2. Determine the validity, significance and originality of the articles, and suggest improvement of manuscript.
3. Ensure that the authors do not commit any publication misconduct
4. Safeguard the relevance of the work to the Journal
5. Advise about important earlier work that may need to be taken into account
6. Check methods, statistics, and verify whether the conclusions are supported by the research.

IX. Repealing Clause

All previous issuances contrary to or inconsistent with this Administrative Order are hereby repealed, modified or amended accordingly.

X. Effectivity

This Administrative Order shall take effect immediately.

Issued this 14th day of August 2017.

References:

Yin, R.K., (1984). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods.* Beverly Hills, Calif: Sage Publications.

Department of Social Welfare and Development. (2016). *Administrative Order No. 05, series of 2016, Good Practice Documentation Guidelines*. Quezon City.

Durham College & UOIT. (2011). *APA Citation Style, Guide to Bibliographic Citation.* California. The Library, Durham College.

Hun Myoung Park. (2016, October). *International University of Japan*. Retrieved from the Issuing Agency Web site http://www.iuj.ac.jp/faculty/kucc625/writing/citation.pdf.

Yale School of Medicine. (). Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine. Retrieved from the Issuing Agency Web site http://medicine.yale.edu/yjbm/reviewers/pointsforreviewing.aspx

Elsevier (2017). Journal author rights. Retrieved from Elsevier Website: https://www.elsevier.com/about/company-information/policies/copyright

Annex A. Formatting Guidelines of SWD Journal

All submission shall follow the following prescribed formatting guidelines:

1. **Title Page**

Title page should include the title of the article, the author's full name, degrees obtained, organization, academic affiliations, address, and contact details.

Manuscript

The manuscript should be accompanied by an abstract. Abstracts should contain a maximum of 500 words and at most five (5) keywords. They should contain the salient points of the paper.

The manuscript should be encoded in Arial, font size 12, double-spaced on A4-sized bond paper (210 × 297 mm or 8.27 × 11.69 in) with one (1) inch margin on all sides. All articles must be between 3,000 to 7,000 words, excluding the abstract and references.

Abbreviations must be spelled-out or defined at first appearance in the text, tables, figures, or summary.

Page numbering should begin with the title page, followed by the disclosure of conflicts of interest as page 2, abstract as page 3, etc. Abbreviations must be spelled-out or defined at first appearance in the text, tables, figures, or summary. American spelling, as indicated in the Webster's International Dictionary, is preferred. Mathematical equations/formula, if any, should be written in a single line.

For example: a+b=c; dy/dx=B; [(a-b) (c+d)] / (m+n) = r

2. **Illustrations**

Clear original drawings/pictures may also be submitted along with the manuscript. Drawings/pictures should be properly identified at the back or on a separate sheet, properly numbered, with the name of artist/s, a short caption, as well as the title of the manuscript where the drawing/picture will be used. Clear and sharp photographic prints should be submitted in sizes that complement the width of the manuscript (8.27 inches).

Drawings and photographs may also be scanned, saved in jpeg format, and included as a separate file attachment in the CD-RW or diskette containing the manuscript/s to be submitted.

3. **Tables**

Tables should have a brief informative title and a Roman number separately from the figures. Each table should be encoded on a separate sheet of paper. Likewise, tables with content that can be fully incorporated in the text should be removed to minimize the number of tables.

4. **Reprints**

Each principal author will be furnished with two (2) copies of the Journal free of charge. Orders for additional reprints will be furnished at cost when ordered in advance of publication with senior author's permission.

5. **Reference citation and formatting**

The American Psychological Association (APA) Style should be used for in text, endnotes and bibliography. Format of in text and reference citation were based on the APA Citation Style, Guide to Bibliographic Citation published by Durham College and some were cull-out from the document prepared by Hun Myoung Park of International University of Japan.

a. **General Rules:**

Cite the source of information when: a) quote materials verbatim (word for word); b) reword or paraphrase information; c) include statistics or findings from a survey or study; and d) incorporate facts, ideas or opinions that are not common knowledge.

Information from other sources must be acknowledge within the body of the text (in text or parenthetical citations) and at the end of the paper (in a Reference List). It is important that all references cited within the text appear in the Reference List, and vice versa.

b. **In Text Citations:**

In the body of the articles, writer should acknowledge the cited material with the author's name, the year of publication, and the page number (if applicable) where the information was found. This will allow the readers to find the complete source listed in your Reference List or bibliography at the end of the paper.

Note: Page numbers are not absolutely necessary when paraphrasing an author's ideas, but are encouraged. Although most of the examples shown here do not include the page number, the format would be (Wilson, 2001, p. 47) or (Wilson, 2001, pp. 111-112) for multiple pages.

The surname of the author and the year of publication are inserted in the text at the appropriate point (e.g. before a comma, after a quotation or at the end of the sentence).

> In an earlier patient survey (Wilson, 2001), it was found

If the author's name is already mentioned in the text, only the year is required in the citation.

> Wilson (2001) surveyed patients and discovered
> A study by Kirton et al. (2001) found that

For two or more works in a single reference, separate them using semi-colons.

> Support for the information monopoly model using indirect tests has been mixed (Blaise & Dion, 1991; Miller & Moe, 1983; Sigelman, 1986).

c. **Reference List Citations:**

The reference list should start on a new page. The word **References** should be centered at the top of the page. All reference entries should be double-spaced. APA uses a hanging-indent format – the first line of each entry is flush left and subsequent lines are indented 5-7 spaces or one tab.

Entries should be arranged alphabetically by author's surname or name of a corporate body. If the author is unknown, alphabetize the entry in the list by its title (ignoring an initial A, An or The).

If two authors have the same last name, alphabetize by the first initial (e.g. Smith, A. would appear in the list before Smith, R.). If there are two works by the same author, list them in order of publication with the oldest item listed first (e.g. an item written in 1998 would appear before an item written in 2008).

Listed below are some APA style examples to illustrate citations using the different medium following formats:

Examples of Print Materials:

Book
(General reference format)

Author last name, first name. (Year of publication). *Title of Book*: *Subtitle.* Place of publication: Publisher.

There are four elements that must be included in reference list citations: the author's name (use only initials for first name), the year of publication and publisher information. The title and any subtitles of books should be italicized.

Book
(No author or unknown author)

General Format: *Title of Book*. (Year of publication). Place of publication: Publisher.

There are three main parts to a book citation with no author or unknown author: the title of the book (italicized), the year of publication and publisher information. If referring to a book, brochure or report, the first few words of the title in the in text citation should be in italics. If referring to an article or chapter, the first few words should be in double quotes and capitalized.

Example:

In running test	Outside running text	Reference Cited
…as defined in Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary (2000) the spinal column has	The spinal column (*Dorland's Illustrate*d, 2000) has	*Dorland's illustrated medical dictionary* (29th ed.). (2000). Philadelphia: Sauders.

Book
(One author)

General Format: Author, A.A. (year). Title of book. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Four elements must be included in reference list citation for one author: the author's name, year of publication and publisher information.

Example:

In running test	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Ballenger (2007) plagiarism is quite often unintentional...	Plagiarism is quite often unintentional (Ballenger, 2007) as...	Ballenger, B. (2007). *The curious researcher: A guide to writing research papers.* Toronto: Pearson Longman.

Book
(Two authors)

General Format: Author, A.A., & Author, B.B. (year). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
…as McIntyre and Thomlinson (2003) argued….	…as has been published (McIntyre & Thomlinson, 2003)….	McIntyre, M., & Thomlinson, E. (2003). *Realities of Canadian nursing: Professional, practice, and power issues.* Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Book
(Three to five authors)

General Format: Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C., Author, D. D., Author, E. E.(year). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

The first time the reference appears in the text, all of the authors are cited. For subsequent citations, use the first surname followed by *et al.* (not italicized and with a period after "al"). The only exception is when two distinct references shorten to the same first author.

Example:

First note in running test	Subsequent notes in running test	First note outside running text	Subsequent notes outside running text	Reference Cited
…as Henggeler, Mihalic, Rone, Tomas, and Timmons-Mitchell (2007) stated…	… as Henggeler et al. (2007) stated…	…as has been formulated (Henggeler, Mihalic, Rone, Tomas, & Timmons-Mitchell, 2007)…	…as has been stated (Henggeler et al., 2007)…	Henggeler, S. W., Mihalic, S., Rone, L., Thomas, C., & Timmons-Mitchell, J. (year). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Book
(six or more authors)

General Format: Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C., Author, D. D., Author, E. E., Author , F.F., …Author, J.J. (year). *Title of book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

In text citation- for items with six or more authors, the in text and outside text citations require only the first author's name, followed by *et al*. (not italicized and with period after *al.*)

For the reference citation- if an item has six or seven authors, cite all of the authors' names as in the first example below. If there are eight or more authors, include the first six authors' names, then insert three ellipses and add the last author's name as in the example above.

Example:

In running test	Outside running text	Reference Cited
… as Wolchik et al. (2007) stated…	The study (Wolchik et al., 2007) found…	Wolchik, S. A., West, S. G., Sandler, I. N., Tein, J., Coatsworth, D., Lengua, L. (2000). *Neuroscience*. Philadelphia: Saunders.

Edited Book
(one editor)

General Format: Editor, A.A. (Ed.). (year). *Title of edited book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
…as Helvie (1998) related…	…as has been stated (Helvie, 1998)…	Helvie, C. O. (Ed.). (1998). *Advanced practice nursing in the community.* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Edited Book
(two editors)

General Format: Editor, A.A., & Editor, B.B. (Eds.). (year). *Title of edited book*. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
…as Chandler and Chapman (1991) found …	...as has been discovered (Chandler & Chapman, 1991)....	Chandler, M. J., & Chapman, M. (Eds.). (1991). Criteria for competence:4 Controversies in the conceptualization and assessment of children's abilities. Hillsdale, NJ: L. Erlbaum Associates.

E-Book Version of a Print Book

General Format: Author, A. A. (year). *Title of book*. [E-Book Provider version]. Retrieved from e-book provider's URL

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
…as Goldberg (2003) …	...as has been projected (Goldberg, 2003)....	Goldberg, J. (2003). *Great jobs for computer science majors* (2nd ed.). [NetLibrary version]. Retrieved from http://netlibrary.com/

Article or Chapter in an Edited Book

General Format: Author, A. A. (year). Title of chapter. In A. Editor (Ed.), *Title of book* (p./pp. nnn-nnn). Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Clocksin (1998) documented....	...as has been recorded (Clocksin,1998) ...	Clocksin, W. F. (1998). Artificial intelligence and human identity. In J. Cornwell (Ed.), *Consciousness and human identity* (pp. 101 121). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Journal Article
(one author)

General Format: Author, A. A. (year). *Title of Journal, volume number,* page numbers.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Sharpley (1987) discovered....	...as has been determined (Sharpley, 1987)....	Sharpley, C. F. (1987). Time-series analysis of behavioural data: An update. Behaviour Change, 4, 40-45.

*** For journals with continuous pagination, issue number is NOT listed***

Journal Article
(two authors)

General Format: Author, A. A. & Author, B. B. (year). *Title of Journal, volume number,* page numbers.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Kirkman and Rosen (1999) agreed....	...as has been stated (Kirkman& Rosen, 1999)....	Kirkman, B. L., & Rosen, B. (1999). Beyond self-management: Antecedents and consequences of team empowerment. *Academy of Management Journal*, *42*, 58-74.

*** For journals with continuous pagination, issue number is NOT listed***

Journal Article
(paginated by issue)

General Format: Author, A. A., & Author, B. B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Journal*, *volume number* (issue number), page numbers.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Cooper and Newbold (1994) explained....	...as has been explained (Cooper & Newbold, 2000)....	Cooper, S. E., & Newbold, R. C. (1994). Combining external and internal behavioural system consultation to enhance plant safety. Consulting Psychology Journal, 46 (3), 32-41.

For journals with non-continuous pagination, issue number IS listed.

Government Publications

General Format: Issuing Agency. (year). *Title of government publication.* Place of Publication. Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Statistics Canada (2004) revealed....	...as has been announced (Statistics Canada, 2004)....	Statistics Canada. (2004). Profile of census divisions and subdivisions in Manitoba. Ottawa: Author.
...as the Canadian Senate's Standing Committee on National Finance (1973) announced....	...as has been printed (Canada. Parliament. Senate. Standing Committee on National Finance, 1973)....	Canada. Parliament. Senate. Standing Committee on National Finance. (1973). *Proceedings of the Standing Committee on National Finance, 29th Parliament, 1st Session.* Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

Online Government Website

General Format: Issuing Agency. (year, month, day). *Title of government web site page.* Retrieved from http://address

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (2005) formulated….	...as has been announced (Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration, 2005)….	Ontario. Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration. (2005). *Domestic violence action plan for Ontario.* Retrieved from http://www.citizenship.gov.on.ca/owd/English/resources/publications/docs/dvap.pdf

Online Government Website-Personal Author

General Format: Author, A. A. (year, month, day). *Title of government web site page*. Retrieved from the Issuing Agency Web site http://address

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Bettwy (2007, November 30) argued....	...as has been announced (Bettwy, 2007, November 30)....	Bettwy, M. (2007, November 30). *Volcanic blast location influences climate reaction.* Retrieved from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Web site: http://www.nasa.gov/vision/earth/environment/volcano_climate.html

Newspaper Article- Authored

General Format: Author, A. A. (year, month, day). Headline title of article. *Title of Newspaper*, p./pp. Nn-Nn.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Von Zielbauer (2005) claimed....	...as has been claimed (Von Zielbauer, 2005)....	Von Zielbauer, P. (2005, February 28). Inside city's jails, missed signals open way to season of suicides. *The New York Times*, pp. A1, B6-B7.

Newspaper Article- No Author

General Format: Headline title of article. *Title of Newspaper*, p./pp. Nn-Nn.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as "Political Calculus" (2005) reported....	...as has been reported ("Political Calculus," 2005)....	The political calculus of the missile snub. (2005, March 3). *The Globe and Mail*, p. A20.

Online Newspaper Article- Authored

General Format: Author, A. A. (year, month, day). Headline title of article. *Title of Newspaper*. Retrieved from URL

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Borenstein (2009) relayed....	...as has been printed (Borenstein, 2009)....	Borenstein, S. (2009, October 22). Astronomers discover 32 new planets. *The Globe and Mail*. Retrieved from http://theglobeandmail.com

Full-text Newspaper Article from an Internet Database

General Format: Author, A. A. (year, month, day). Title of newspaper article. *Title of Newspaper*. p./pp. Nn-Nn. Retrieved from Named Database.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Martelle (2005, February 12) related....	...as has been reported (Martelle, 2005, February 12)....	Martelle, S. (2005, February 12). Friend of the condemned: Nun's campaign against 10 capital punishment gets only tepid response. *The Vancouver Sun*, p. D18. Retrieved from the Canadian Newsstand Major Dailies database.

Published Proceedings of Meetings & Symposia

General Format: Treat the published proceedings of a conference like an edited book, but add pertinent information about the conference.

Example:

First note in running test	Subsequent notes in running test	First note outside running text	Subsequent notes outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Dojat, Keravnou, and Barahona (2003) related...	...as Dojat et al. (2003) related....	...as has been noted (Dojat, Keravnou, &Barahona, 2003)....	...as has been noted (Dojat et al., 2003)....	Dojat, M., Keravnou, E. T., &Barahona, P. (Eds.). (2003, October). *Artificial intelligence in medicine: 9th conference on artificial intelligence in medicine in Europe, AIMF 2003, Protaras, Cyprus, October 18-22, 2003 proceedings.* Berlin: Springer.

Article in Published Proceedings of Meetings & Symposia

General Format: Treat the article in the published proceedings of a conference like an article in an edited book, adding pertinent information about the conference and the page numbers of the article.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Donchin (1997) described....	...as has been described (Donchin, 1997)....	Donchin, E. (1997, June). The varieties of deviant experience: ERP manifestations of deviance processors. In G. J. M. van Boxtel& K. B. E. Böcker (Eds.), *Brain and behavior: Past, present, and future: Proceedings of the symposium organized on the occasion of C. H. M. Brunia becoming Professor Emeritus, Tilburg, The Netherlands, June 20, 1997* (pp. 67-92). Tilburg: Tilburg University Press.

Theses- Print Copy

General Format: Author, A. A. (year). Title of thesis. Place of Publication: Publisher.

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
...as Stevandic (2004) researched....	...as has been researched (Stevandic, 2004)....	Stevandic, S. (2004). *Modelling, control and simulation of a grid-connected fuel cell power plant*. London, Ont.: Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Western Ontario.

Theses- Digital Copy

General Format: Author, A. A. (year). Title of thesis (Kind of dissertation or thesis). Retrieved from URL

Example:

In running text	Outside running text	Reference Cited
		Secor-Turner, M. A. (2008). *Social messages and teen sexual health: Voices of urban African American youth* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from http://proquest.umi.com/

Annex B. Guide Questions in Reviewing a Manuscript[2]

Table 1. Important Questions to Consider When Reviewing a Manuscript

General Questions that Reviewers should keep in mind when reviewing articles are the following:

1. Is the article of interest to the readers of SWD Journal?
2. Is the article have significant inputs to the DSWD policies, plans and programs?
3. What are the strengths and weakness of the manuscript?

Original research articles

These manuscripts should present well-rounded studies reporting innovative advances that further knowledge about a topic of importance to the fields of social protection and social welfare and development. The conclusions of the Original Research Article should clearly be supported by the results. The word limit ranging from 3000 to 6000 words. Original Research Articles contain five sections: abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion.

Reviewers should consider the following questions:

1. What is the overall aim of the research being presented? Is this clearly stated?
2. Have the authors clearly stated what they have identified in their research?
3. Are the aims of the manuscript and the results of the data clearly and concisely stated in the abstract?
4. Does the introduction provide sufficient background information to enable readers to better understand the problem being identified by the authors?
5. Have the authors provided sufficient evidence for the claims they are making? If not, what further experiments or data needs to be included?
6. Are similar claims published elsewhere? Have the authors acknowledged these other publications? Have the authors made it clear how the data presented in the author's manuscript is different or builds upon previously published data?
7. Is the data presented of high quality and has it been analyzed correctly? If the analysis is incorrect, what should the authors do to correct this?

[2] Note: Guide Questions were based on the guidelines for reviewers prepared by YALE Journal of Biology and Medicine.

8. Do all the figures and tables help the reader better understand the manuscript? If not, which figures or tables should be removed and should anything be presented in their place?
9. Is the methodology used presented in a clear and concise manner so that someone else can repeat the same experiments? If not, what further information needs to be provided?
10. Do the conclusions match the data being presented?
11. Have the authors discussed the implications of their research in the discussion? Have they presented a balanced survey of the literature and information so their data is put into context?
12. Are all abbreviations used explained? Does the author use standard scientific abbreviations?

Review articles

Review articles can be of three types, broadly speaking: literature reviews, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses. Review article- the maximum word limit being 3000-5000 words. Reviews contain four sections: abstract, introduction, topics (with headings and subheadings), and conclusions and outlook.

Reviewers should consider the following questions:

1. Does the abstract accurately summarize the contents of the review?
2. Does the introduction clearly state what the focus of the review will be?
3. Are the facts reported in the review accurate?
4. Does the author use the most recent literature available to put together this review?
5. Does the author provide balanced viewpoints on a specific topic if there is debate over the topic in the literature?
6. Are the figures or tables included relevant to the review and enable the readers to better understand the manuscript? Are there further figures/tables that could be included?
7. Do the conclusions and outlooks outline where further research can be done on the topic?

Case study

Case studies require a lot of practical experience and may not be a suitable publication format.

Reviewers should consider the following questions:

1. Does the abstract clearly and concisely state the aim of the case report, the findings of the report, and its implications?
2. Does the introduction provide enough details for readers who are not familiar with a particular area of interest?
3. Does the manuscript clearly state what the case presentation is and what was observed so that someone can use this description to identify similar presentations in another conditions?
4. Are the figures and tables presented clearly explained and annotated? Do they provide useful information to the reader or can specific figures/tables be omitted and/or replaced by another figure/table?

[2] Note: Guide Questions were based on the guidelines for reviewers prepared by YALE Journal of Biology and Medicine.

5. Are the data presented accurately analyzed and reported in the text? If not, how can the author improve on this?
6. Do the conclusions match the data presented?
7. Does the discussion include information of similar case reports?

Good Practices

Submission of entries for good practices should follow the template provided under Administrative Order No. 05, series of 2016 or Good Practice Documentation Guideline.

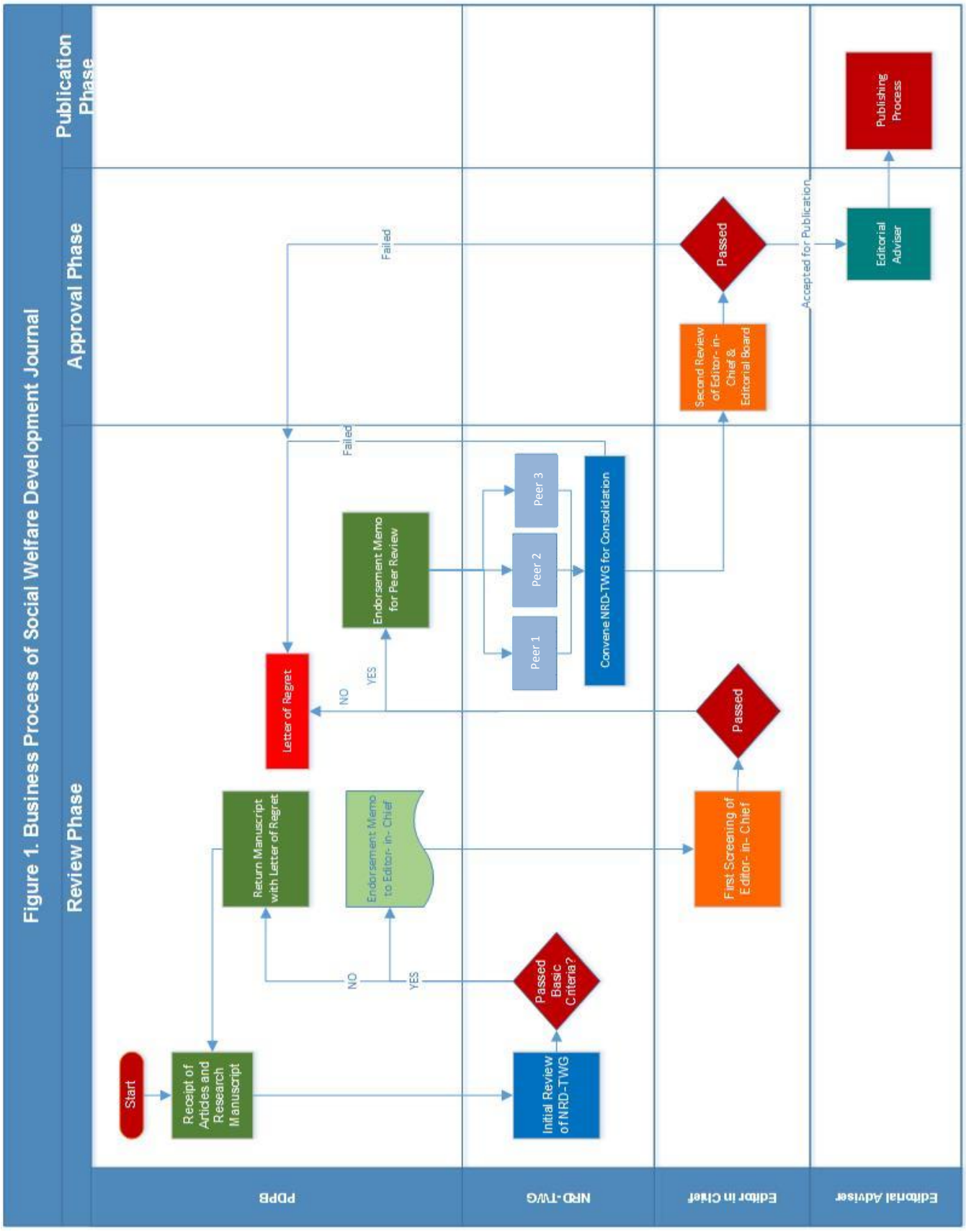
Figure 1. Business Process of Social Welfare Development Journal
Publication Phase
Approval Phase
Review Phase
PDPB
NRD-TWG
Editor in Chief
Editorial Adviser
Start
Receipt of Artides and Research Manuscript
Initial Review of NRD-TWG
Passed Basic Criteria?
NO
YES
Return Manuscript with Letter of Regret
Endorsement Memo to Editor- in- Chief
First Screening of Editor- in- Chief
Passed
Failed
Letter of Regret
NO
YES
Endorsement Memo for Peer Review
Peer 1
Peer 2
Peer 3
Convene NRD-TWG for Consolidation
Second Review of Editor- in- Chief & Editorial Board
Passed
Failed
Accepted for Publication
Editorial Adviser
Publishing Process

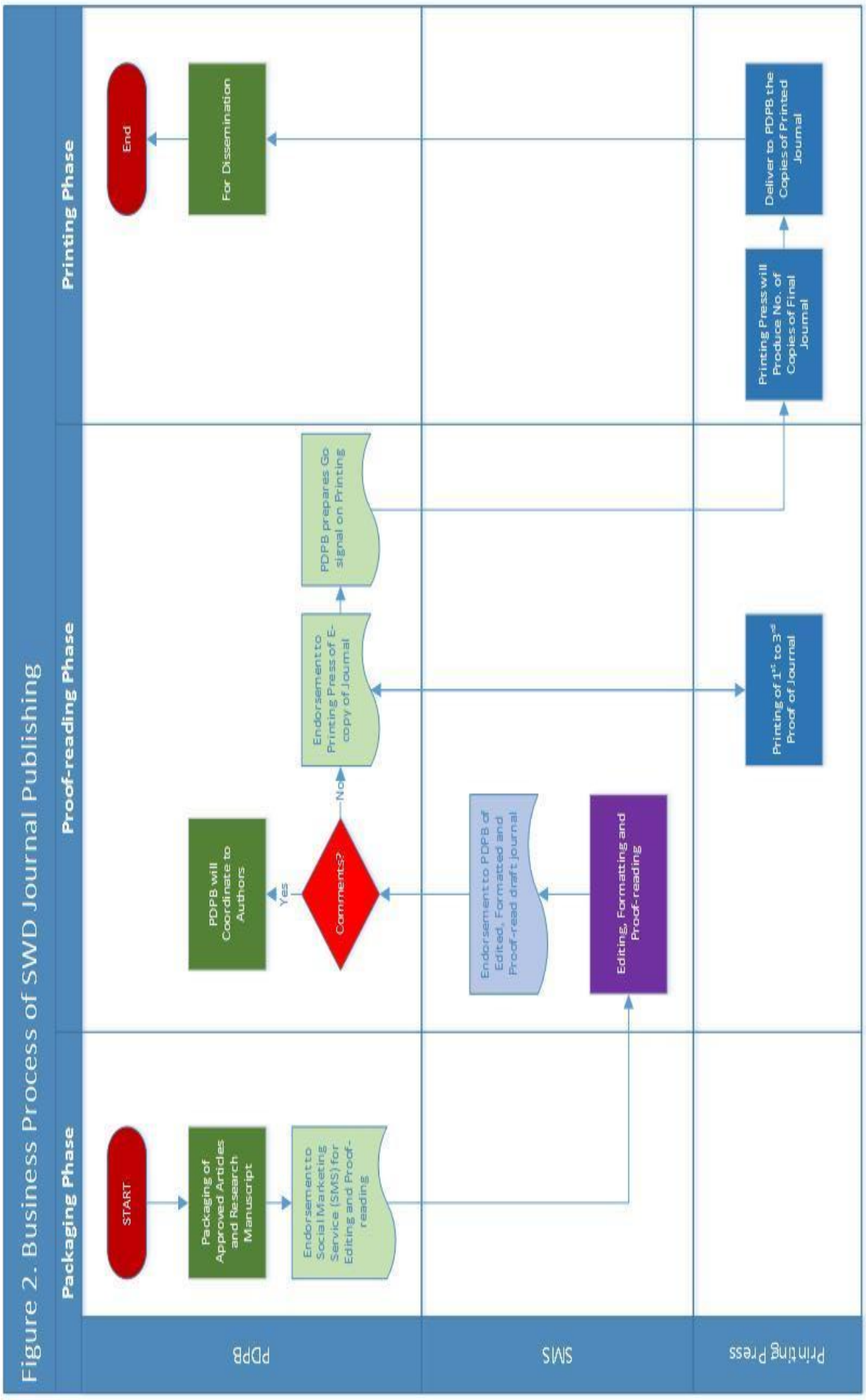
Figure 2. Business Process of SWD Journal Publishing
Packaging Phase
Proof-reading Phase
Printing Phase
PDPB
SMS
Printing Press
START
Packaging of Approved Articles and Research Manuscript
Endorsement to Social Marketing Service (SMS) for Editing and Proof-reading
Editing, Formatting and Proof-reading
Endorsement to PDPB of Edited, Formatted and Proof-read draft journal
Comments?
Yes
No
PDPB will Coordinate to Authors
Endorsement to Printing Press of E-copy of Journal
PDPB prepares Go signal on Printing
Printing of 1st to 3rd Proof of Journal
Printing Press will Produce No. of Copies of Final Journal
Deliver to PDPB the Copies of Printed Journal
For Dissemination
End

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