

DSWD RESEARCH FORUM CY 2022

"RE-EXAMINING THE DSWD SOCIAL
PROTECTION PROGRAMS TOWARDS
REDUCING RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES"

DOCUMENTATION REPORT

24 JUNE 2022

Policy Development and Planning Bureau
Research and Evaluation Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recognizing the importance of research in making informed-decisions towards development of policies and formulating program enhancements, the Policy Development and Planning Bureau of the Department of Social Welfare and Development conducted the 2022 DSWD Research Forum on 24 June 2022 in DSWD Katapatan Board Room and via Zoom.

The Research Forum was attended by participants from the DSWD Central Office, Field Offices, National Government Agencies and Local Government Units. Two researches initiated by the Central Office were showcased during the event. The Study on the DSWD Social Protection Programs: A Focus on Indigenous Peoples, looked into the existing data of DSWD Social Protection programs relative to Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and relate how these programs address the existing needs of the IPs while the Tracer Study of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) Participants, examined the sustainability of microenterprise/employment projects three (3) years after the graduation of the beneficiaries from the program in 2018. A panel of discussants, who were policy and research specialists, national government social development partners and program managers, have provided insights and further recommendations on the studies presented.

With the theme, "Re-examining the DSWD SP Programs Towards Reducing Risks & Vulnerabilities", both studies highlighted the critical role of the DSWD social protection program in reducing risks and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities. Through the forum, it is hoped that communicating research results and findings to its internal and external stakeholders will lead the way to evidence-based policies that ensure protection of the marginalized sector and, ultimately, the progressive realization of universal social protection.

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BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 15, series of 1998, among the functions of the Department is to undertake researches and studies, whether in-house, fully-outsourced, or joint, and adopt policies to ensure the effective implementation of social welfare and development (SWD) programs. In a similar manner, the Department also conducts evaluation studies as feedback to the management as a basis for informed decision making. Such is useful in developing new policies, programs, projects, and services, as well as direction setting towards improvement of organizational performance. In disseminating results and findings of studies and researches, it is vital to engage with internal and external stakeholders, including local government units (LGUs), non- government organizations (NGOs), and other members of civil society to build a participatory approach in research utilization and policy development. Through the Research Forum, the Department's officials, external planners and the rest of the development practitioners will be guided to make informed decisions to ensure that the poor and vulnerable sectors are reached and, ultimately, universal social protection will be progressively realized.

Furthermore, besides featuring various research studies, the Research Forum shall also serve as a continuous effort in popularizing the DSWD Research and Evaluation Agenda 2019-2022. This in turn will ensure that the utilization of identified research priorities on current and emerging SWD and Social Protection (SP) concerns will also be maximized.

OBJECTIVES

The forum aims to present research and evaluation studies to articulate key theories of development interventions anchored on the social protection policy framework, and identify how the results may be utilized in the continuous improvement of existing policies, programs, and services.

Specifically, the session aims to:

1. Provide opportunity for discussion and information sharing platform between evaluators/researchers and key program stakeholders regarding the findings, technology, tools, policies and services.
2. Capture and document lessons and lessons learned from the study of existing programs and services and determine recommendations for future program development and/or enhancement.

CORE MESSAGE

Processing and utilization of recent research and evaluation findings which facilitates informed decision-making and management's accountability for results.

EXPECTED LEARNING

The following are the expected lessons learned from the session:

1. Participants are aware of the recent research and evaluation findings.

2. Participants accept their role in facilitating buy-in from decision-makers and their duty to communicate the same results to their supervisors.
3. Participants are empowered to critically engage and apply a range of analytical and interpretive lenses on existing program, project, and policy limitations.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Time	Topic/Activity	Responsible Person
09:00 – 09:30 AM	Registration of Participants and Roll Call	Secretariat
09:30 – 09:45 AM	Opening Amenities	Ms. Nerissa N. Castro Social Welfare Officer III, Overall Facilitator
09:45 – 10:00 AM	Opening Remarks	Undersecretary Jose Ernesto B. Gaviola Undersecretary, Policy and Plans
10:00 – 10:15 AM	Presentation of Activity Objectives and Program Flow	Ms. Nerissa N. Castro Social Welfare Officer III, Overall Facilitator
10:15 – 11:00 AM	Presentation of the “Study on the DSWD Social Protection Programs: A Focus on Indigenous Peoples	Ms. Ma. Angela Nartea Project Development Officer III, Lead Researcher
11:00 – 11:40 AM	Panel Discussion with Reactors	Col. George Rabusa Director IV, Office on Policy, Planning and Research National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Dr. Irma L. Asuncion Director IV, Bureau of Local Health Systems Development, Department of Health
11:40 AM – 11:50 AM	Open Forum	Ms. Nerissa N. Castro Social Welfare Officer III, Overall Facilitator
11:50 AM – 12:00 NN	Awarding of Certificates of Presenters and Panel of Reactors	Director Rhodora G. Alday PDPB
12:00 NN – 01.00 PM	Lunch Break	
01:00 PM – 01:45 PM	Presentation of the “Tracer Study of SLP Participants”	Mr. John Paul Aldeza Statistician III, Lead Researcher
01:45 PM – 02:25 PM	Panel Discussion with Reactors	Atty. Ma. Karina Perida-Trayvilla Director IV, Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns, Department of Labor and Employment Dr. Marife M. Ballesteros Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies
02:25 PM – 02:45 PM	Open Forum	Ms. Nerissa N. Castro Social Welfare Officer III, Overall Facilitator
02:45 PM – 03:00 PM	Health Break	
03:00 PM – 03:30 PM	Awarding of Certificates of Presenters and Panel of Reactors	Assistant Secretary Janet P. Armas Policy and Plans
03:30 PM – 04:00 PM	Closing Remarks	Assistant Secretary Janet P. Armas Policy and Plans

PARTICIPANTS

The Research Forum was attended by 70 physical and virtual participants from the DSWD Central Office, Field Offices, National Government Agencies and LGUs. The complete list of attendees can be found in Annex A.



CATEGORY	AFFILIATION
DSWD Central Office	Policy Development and Planning Bureau (PDPB) Administrative Service (AS) Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUn) Program Department Legislative Liaison Office (DLLO) Disaster Response Management Bureau (DRMB) Finance and Management Service (FMS) Human Resource Management and Development Service (HRMDS) Internal Audit Service (IAS) Information and Communication Technology Management Service (ICTMS) International Social Services Office (ISSO) KALAHI-CIDSS NCDDP Legal Service (LS) National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4PS) Program Management Bureau (PMB) Resource Generation Management Office (RGMO) Risk Management Office (RMO) Standards Bureau (SB) Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) Social Marketing Service (SMS) Social Technology Bureau (STB)

CATEGORY	AFFILIATION
DSWD Field Offices	Cordillera Administrative Region, Regions I, II, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA
Local Government Units	Cordon, Isabela Dao, Capiz Dipolog City Ormoc City Pasay City Romblon
National Government Agencies	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples Department of Health Department of Labor and Employment Philippine Institute for Development Studies

PROGRAM PROPER

Preliminaries

The activity started with an opening prayer followed by the singing of the Philippine National Anthem. Afterwards, Undersecretary Jose Ernesto B. Gaviola of the Policy and Plans delivered the opening remarks. He highlighted the conduct of the annual research forum as an opportunity for discussion and information sharing between evaluators/researchers and key program stakeholders regarding policies and programs improvement. The Undersecretary also discussed the theme “Re-examining the DSWD SP Programs Towards Reducing Risks & Vulnerabilities” which aims to highlight the critical role of the DSWD social protection program in reducing risks and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities. He emphasized that social protection across the different groups in the society and their prevailing situation should be properly studied so that the risks and vulnerabilities would be recognized and the corresponding strategies could be adopted. He commended the PDPB-RED for successfully completing the studies and employing innovative techniques in the collection of pertinent data and information. Lastly, he encouraged all the participants to make use of the studies as reference in the improvement of policies and programs to strengthen the social protection for IPs and SLP key stakeholders, towards the achievement



of our ultimate goal to address risks and vulnerabilities of individuals, families and communities.



After which, the overall facilitator of the forum, Ms. Nerissa S. Castro, Social Welfare Officer III of the PDPB-Research and Evaluation Division (RED), acknowledged the presence of DSWD officials, discussants, and participants. She presented the program overview, objectives of the forum and briefly discussed the general scope of the presentations.

Session 1

PRESENTATION OF STUDY

The first study titled, “DSWD Social Protection Programs: A Focus on Indigenous Peoples” was presented by Ms. Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Project Development Officer III of the PDPB-RED. She discussed the objectives of the study which are as follows:



1. Examine the characteristics and circumstances of IPs with access to DSWD social protection programs;
2. Examine the risks and vulnerabilities and other factors affecting IPs and assess if these are addressed by the DSWD social protection programs provided to them;
3. Identify the IPs with risks and vulnerabilities that have not been addressed and which can be prioritized in other existing and new government Social Protection programs and interventions;
4. Identify the gaps/issues, good practices and lessons learned by the Department in providing social protection programs to IPs;
5. Provide specific recommendations to improve the DSWD social protection programs and address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs; and
6. Provide policy recommendations to address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs and in relation to the implementation of the Mandanas ruling.

Ms. Nartea then proceeded with the discussion of conceptual framework of the study. The study looked into the situation of the IPs by looking closely at their risks and vulnerabilities - including Lifecycle and Individual Risks; Economic Risks; Environment, Natural and Human Induced Risks; and Social and Governance Risks. Upon examining these, the study would

help determine if these risks and vulnerabilities are addressed by the existing DSWD social protection programs, as part of the overall Philippine Social Protection initiatives.

She also explained the scope and limitations of the study which can be seen below:

Scope	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major DSWD Social Protection Programs/Services for IPs - Pantawid, SLP, KC, Compre Program • 2015 Listahanan Data on Poor Households and Roster • Key Informant Interview Respondents focused on Central Office level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tagging and Identification of IP beneficiaries in DSWD Programs/Services • Primary data from IPs/ICCs were not collected as originally planned • 2nd phase or case study on selected IP communities did not push through

As for the methodology, the research team employed the Mixed-methods sequential explanatory design. This design incorporated quantitative and qualitative approaches in two consecutive phases of the study. The quantitative method was conducted in the first phase using the 2015 Listahanan data, and the quantitative analysis was limited to descriptive statistics only. After examining the data of IPs in the 2015 Listahanan, the second phase applied the qualitative approach through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with program implementers.

Ms. Nartea highlighted the following major findings as follows:

1. Under employment component, 65 percent (493,451) of poor IP households belong to level 2 risk classification while 29.8 percent (226,028) belong to level 3 risk classification, and only 5.2 percent (39,591) are classified as Level 1. Further, this data reflects the situation of IP communities as described by the International Labour Organization (ILO) as having high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and illiteracy.
2. Half of the poor IPs households are experiencing the highest risk level under the health component. Further, the magnitude of risk on health component among identified poor IPs households is at least 50% in nine out of the 17 regions. In the State of the World’s Indigenous Peoples of United Nations, Lama (2016) states that one of the primary experiences of the indigenous peoples in Asia and a key reason for indigenous health deficit is the lack of access to adequate and culturally appropriate health care services for IPs.
3. Under water, sanitation and housing component, 63.3% (480,387) of IP households are under level 2 risk classification while 29.8% are under level 3 risk classification, and only 6.9% are considered as level 1. Similarly, in a United Nations report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Farha (2019) expressed that the housing conditions for indigenous peoples around the world are overwhelmingly abhorrent and too often violate the right to adequate housing, depriving them of their right to live in security and dignity.
4. Majority of the identified poor IP households are experiencing the highest risk level on education, or Level 3, with 78.67% or 597,198 households. This can be attributed to the low educational attainment of the household heads, and somehow also related to the attendance to school of school-aged members of the households. Eduardo and Gabriel (2021) explain that the current curriculum of education

programs is incapable of addressing the special needs of the IPs/ICCs because the system of education still assumes universality of application, disregarding the distinctive nature of IP students' cultural orientation and social experiences.

5. Majority of the poor IP households are in Risk Level 3 and 2. The Listahanan 2 data showed that 55.2 percent or 418,762 households are in Risk Level 3, 44.8 percent or 340,228 households are in Level 2, and only 0.01 percent or 80 households are in Level 1.
6. The high magnitude of poor IP households belonging to both Risk Levels 2 and 3 is reflected across all regions. Most of the Level 3 households are in BARMM (which is third among the regions with highest number of poor IP households) with 89.4% of its poor IP households belonging to the said level. On the other hand, the least percentage of poor IP households in Risk Level 3 can be found in Region I with only 19.1% of its poor IP households belonging to the said level.

Given the abovementioned major findings, Ms. Nartea highlighted the following recommendations for the DSWD, other government agencies and NCIP:

Office	Key Recommendations
DSWD and other government agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuously adhere to Free and Prior Informed Consent 2. Utilize the community development approach 3. Revisit policies and guidelines through conduct of assessments and review 4. Improve monitoring and profiling of IPs and share to NCIP and other stakeholders the available data on the experiences and impact of the different programs and services to the ICCs/IPs 5. Strengthen the existing partnership with NCIP to provide a whole of nation/whole of government approach 6. Regularly assess the current amount of cash grants of the different social protection programs 7. Ensure the buy-in of LGU stakeholders, especially the Local Chief Executives, to prioritize and continue the delivery of services for the ICCs/IPs 8. Intensify information sharing to ICCs/IPs for them to understand the benefits of the program to their well-being
NCIP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulate and disseminate the Indigenous Peoples Master Plan 2. Revisit processes for securing FPIC and other permits/certification in terms of timeline and flexibility 3. Continuously conduct initiatives to further strengthen the implementation of the provisions of the IPRA 4. Partner with agencies such as PSA for the conduct of census and civil registration to address the lack of data on IPs 5. Strengthen the existing partnership with other agencies and organizations to provide a whole of nation/whole of government approach 6. Spearhead the continuous leveling off with key stakeholders including the ICCs/IPs to respond to the emerging issues 7. Ensure the engagement of the Indigenous Person Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) at the local level

PANEL DISCUSSION

Discussant	Reaction
<p>Col. George Rabusa Director IV, Office on Policy, Planning and Research, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p><u>Strong Points of the Research</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackled an important premise: whether the DSWD’s current SP programs address the risks and vulnerabilities of the IPs in the country • Ensured that the study provided a clear understanding of the objectives and allowed the researchers to make informed conclusions and recommendations • Followed a systematic and appropriate research methodology • Used appropriate and adequate analytical techniques • Applied a Whole of Government approach that maximizes findings for programs/services response <p><u>Value of the Research to the SWD and SP Sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize findings to create new programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) or modify existing ones to fully be tailor-fitted to address the vulnerability and risks of the IP households • 23.7% of Filipinos were poor in the 1st semester of 2021 which translates to 26.14 million poor Filipinos; 21.1% in the same period of 2018. <p><u>Recommendations and Insights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SP program of the Agency is very much achievable. However, because of the lack of data, statistics and other relevant information about ICCs/IPs, the research opened opportunities to conduct further in-depth studies. • Pin-point priority areas to focus future interventions for the ICCs/IPs • For the DSWD to consider doing another study on the impact of its SP programs on the well-being and living conditions of the IP beneficiaries who have been in the program for the last five years or more • A qualitative study on this topic will help government see a bigger picture of the impact of social protection programs to the lives of our ICCs/IPs • Use of FGDs, in-depth interviews and ethnographic studies as methods to gather comprehensive data <p><u>Future Research Direction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on the convergence of the SP and interventions of DSWD and other partner agencies and stakeholders aligned with the initiatives and mandate of NCIP in the recognition, respect, promotion, protection and fulfillment of the 36 Specific Rights under the 4 Bundles of Rights and the institutionalization of the 11 Building Blocks for a resilient, responsive, and relevant ICCs/IPs in their Ancestral Domains.
<p>Dr. Irma L. Asuncion</p>	<p><u>General Comment</u> The research entitled “Study on the DSWD Social Protection Programs: A</p>

Discussant	Reaction
<p>Director IV, Bureau of Local Health Systems Development, Department of Health</p>	<p>Focus on Indigenous Peoples” was very comprehensive. The paper provided descriptions of DSWD’s Social Protection (SP) programs which included the types of risks/vulnerabilities being addressed by each program, identified issues, challenges, and recommendations to enhance these SP programs.</p> <p>The objectives were clearly stated and a sound methodology was utilized to answer these. The results and discussion section were sequentially presented in a way that it is easy to understand and the utilization of the related literatures was very evident in the discussion section. This study will be of great use not only to the DSWD but also to the different government agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Strong points</u></p> <p>The conduct of regular monitoring and impact evaluation on the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Program provide strong bases on the positive impact of the program both in terms of promoting health among children and pregnant women as well as keeping children in school. It is also commendable that the impact evaluation showed improvement of welfare among the beneficiaries. The results showed the effectiveness of the program and its contribution towards the attainment of the Ambisyon Natin 2040 of Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay.</p> <p>Other strong points noted were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of a multi-dimensional poverty index provides a comprehensive assessment of the welfare status of the program beneficiaries. • The research methodology of Developing Vulnerability Index framework captured the Evaluation of DSWD Social Protection programs and the Indigenous Peoples situation. • Utilization of grassroots evidence-based data particularly IPs’ access to basic services (education, health, social services, etc). • Comprehensive Review of Related Literature. • Highlighting the importance of multi-sectoral efforts or the whole-of-government/whole- of-society approach in dealing with the risks and vulnerabilities of the IPs which should be strengthened. <p><u>Further recommendations</u></p> <p>It is universally recognized that Social Determinants of Health (SDH) greatly affects health outcomes especially for the vulnerable and marginalized population. The Department of Health sees this paper as a good reference in addressing health inequity and prioritizing IPs in the delivery of basic health services. We recommend that the DSWD provide the DOH with the list of areas where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor IP household has less than half of the members attending HC - to provide evidence base for the updating of the Philippine Health Facility Development Plan, if needed; • At least 2 household members have disability - to provide deeper understanding on how their disability hinders their access to and utilization of health services or if programs are in place to help them

Discussant	Reaction
	<p>improve their health status; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household head does not avail of PhilHealth benefits – to improve awareness on the Philhealth benefits. <p>The researcher may also consider the following to improve the context of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the results of Social Welfare Development Indicators (SWDI) assessment (welfare improvement) among IP beneficiaries in comparison with non-IP beneficiaries to determine effect of factors such as the accessibility of and utilization of social services (i.e., understanding of the cultural sensitivity of services). Include international studies in the Review of Literature, e.g. countries with similar attributes to the Philippines which implements social protection programs or strategies for Indigenous Peoples (IPs). Coordinate with other agencies/offices responsible for specific issues/challenges and interventions identified e.g. Commission on Population’s Social Protection Program for Teenage Mothers and their Children, for additional information and data. <p><u>Future research directions</u></p> <p>We see the need for a study that would cover evidences in the gaps in the delivery of basic services such as presence of RHU/BHS and health workers. It is also recommended to have a study that would emphasize the strategies in strengthening the partnerships of all government agencies and other stakeholders for effective and efficient program and services implementation.</p> <p>Overall, this is an excellent study that highlights the importance of conducting thorough assessment/evaluation of government programs especially those that promote equity to ensure that we continue to provide basic services to the vulnerable and marginalized.</p>

RESPONSE FROM THE PRESENTER

The lead researcher, Ms. Nartea, thanked the reactors for their valuable insights to the study. She noted the recommendations of the reactors such as the conduct of future studies regarding the IPs. She informed everyone that the PDPB-RED is currently formulating the DSWD Research and Evaluation Agenda 2023-2028 and the recommended topics will be considered.

As for the request of DOH for the provision of data regarding the poor IP households, Ms. Nartea informed the reactor that the team will try to generate the requested data.

OPEN FORUM

Question/Comment/Concern	Response
<p>Regarding the difference of BARMM compared to CAR and Region 1, what do you think contributes to the extreme difference based on the results of the study? Did budget, access to government services, culture and practices contributed to the differences in results?</p> <p>With regards to data collection, we had issues on IP data since 2018. We need to know the actual number of IPs in the Philippines. <i>(Undersecretary Jose Ernesto B. Gaviola, Policy and Plans)</i></p>	<p>Regarding the extreme differences, BARMM has the highest number of poor IP households based on the Listahanan data. Therefore, BARMM has also the lowest access to social services. If the case study was pushed through, the team planned to study the extremities.</p> <p>Let's all hope the recent 2020 Census covered more IPs so that we can have a clear picture of the actual number of IPs in the country. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Recommendation to conduct impact assessment study. <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Noted. Other DSWD OBSUs such as SLP, KC and 4Ps are also encouraged to maximize the use of available data to conduct impact assessment. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Does the DSWD have any records of what kind of support it gives to the minority sector?</p> <p>We also commend the initiative of PDPB-RED in maximizing the use of Listahanan data. <i>(Daniel S. Bristol, NHTO)</i></p>	<p>The DSWD program that responds to the needs of the IPs is MCCT and RCCT with a coverage of 600,000 beneficiaries. IPs were encouraged to adhere to the conditionalities of the program in terms of education and health with consideration of cultural sensitivities. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Is insurgency a contributing factor to the situation of IPs? <i>(comments of a participant sent through pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>Yes, it is the number one factor with regards to the IP situation nationwide. <i>(Col. George Rabusa, NCIP)</i></p>
<p>Have the team obtained an ethics certification for this research as it involves IPs pursuant to NCIP Resolution on Policies and Regulation for Researches involving IPs and ICCs (not to be confused with FPIC)? <i>(comments of a participant sent through pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>At the onset, the team coordinated with NCIP. The NCIP En Banc approved the conduct of the study and the study was presented to all CEB members of NCIP. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Utilizing the whole-of-nation approach will provide access to all IPs the basic programs and services they need for an improved living conditions. Then, why is it that until now there is a big problem on accessibility as well as securing the feedback and grievances of IPs? <i>(comments of a participant sent through pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>One of the findings of the study is that before we deal on the issue of accessibility, we have to deal first with the problem of the identification of IPs. There is very limited data on the socio-economic situation of the IPs. We have to resolve this issue first. Nonetheless, the ongoing efforts and initiatives of NCIP may be considered as an opportunity to improve the access of IPs to SP programs. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Given the identified needs and population of the IPs from the Listahanan data, have we already made</p>	<p>Recommendations were shared to DSWD OBS and NCIP. We are still strategizing to coordinate with</p>

Question/Comment/Concern	Response
<p>recommendations for these IPs to other government agencies (i.e. educational needs to DepEd, health requirements to DOH and etc. as part of the comprehensive assistance)? <i>(comments of a participant sent through pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>DepEd and DOH to share with them the results and recommendations of the study. We will start with the existing DSWD programs. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Access to microcredit, SLP and scholarship grants are among the SP programs with low coverage among IPs. What are the possible interventions you may recommend to improve access of the IPs of the available SP programs along financial inclusion, livelihood and education? <i>(comments of a participant sent through pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>Access to documentary requirements or legal documents impedes the access to social services. But efforts have been initiated with the help of LGUs with their services of late birth registration and issuance of IDs. Further, we must strengthen efforts on this to reach every community, and also, if we could also adjust our policies on eligibility and requirements for such programs and services to meet the current status of the IPs. <i>(Ma. Angela R. Nartea, Lead Researcher)</i></p>

AWARDING OF CERTIFICATES OF PRESENTERS AND PANEL OF REACTORS

Director Rhodora G. Alday of the PDPB awarded the certificates of appreciation to the presenters and discussants for the first study presented.



PRESENTATION OF STUDY



The second study titled, “Tracer Study of Graduate SLP Participants” was presented by Mr. John Paul Aldeza, Statistician III of the PDPB-RED. He discussed that the SLP is a capacity-building program for the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized households and communities to help improve their socio-economic conditions through accessing and acquiring necessary assets to engage in and maintain thriving livelihoods. Upon entry to the program, the participant may pursue the Microenterprise Development or Employment Facilitation track. In general, the SLP has five (5) implementation stages, namely pre-implementation, social preparation, resource mobilization, project implementation, and mainstreaming.

Her further explained that the SLP has been subjected to several evaluations and program assessments. However, some studies examined livelihood outcomes of program participants while they were still enrolled in the program and there is little knowledge on how they and their projects fared after graduation. To fill this gap, this tracer study was conducted to explore the changes in the lives of former participants, whether and how the program contributed to such changes. Therefore, this research aimed to trace SLP participants who were provided with program modalities in 2016 and examine the sustainability of their microenterprise/ employment projects three (3) years after their graduation from the program in 2018.

Below are the scope and limitations of the study:

Scope	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 -> 14 Regions • 2016 SLP participants who graduated in 2018 (done with the 21-month incubation period) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote means of data collection (computer-assisted telephone interviews & virtual group discussion/informant interviews) • Limited to respondents with access to mobile phones and the internet

The research team also used a conceptual framework which may explain how the various program modalities under SLP will lead participants to sustain microenterprise/employment projects, thereby improving socio-economic well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction. Mr. Aldeza also briefly discussed the review of related literature which is summarized below:

Success of Microenterprise	
Enablers	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the entrepreneurs (age, sex, entrepreneurs’ mindsets, previous business experience) • Informal social networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources (financial and physical) • Unfavorable legal environments (regulatory burden) • Market competition

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training/capability building • Financial assistance (loans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts within organizations • Seasonality of demand • Weather conditions • Poor management and leadership • Physical health and old age
Success of Employment	
Enablers	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of jobseekers (age, location, educational attainment, previous work experience) • Skills training and job placement programs • Training provider/facilitator • Other non-training Interventions (transportation subsidy, certification of "soft skills", referral) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job-skills mismatch • Connectivity issues and accessibility of firms • Lack of demand-side interventions and policies • Limited availability of jobs • Distance • Compliance to documentary requirements • Family issues • Physical conditions • Attitude towards work

As for the methodology, the study employed a *sequential explanatory mixed-method approach* through a Computer Assisted Self/Telephone Interviewing (CASI/CATI), focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

Mr. Aldeza highlighted the following major findings as follows:

1. MD track respondents were almost equally distributed according to the status of their microenterprise three years after supposed graduation from SLP. The microenterprise projects of nearly half (49.7%) of them were still operational up to the conduct of the study. The other half (50.3%), however, have not sustained the microenterprise established through the program and lasted operations for an average of 21 months. Meanwhile for EF track respondents who were able to gain an employment through SLP, only a quarter (25.8%) were still employed with the same employer at the time of the interview. The remaining 74.2% were no longer employed with the same employer and may be unemployed or looked for another livelihood. Their employment lasted for an average of 20.9 months.
2. Overall, the average monthly income of MD track respondents (₱5,075.37) was less than that of EF track respondents (₱5,672.81). Nevertheless, the average monthly savings of MD track respondents (₱1,057.92) was greater than that of EF track respondents (₱284.38).
3. Regardless of track and status of livelihood project, most of the survey respondents experienced economic and social shocks and vulnerabilities. 9 in 10 (91.0%) MD track respondents and nearly 3 in 4 (74.2%) EF track respondents experienced some kind of shock that affected their respective livelihoods.
4. Employment was more appealing as a way to recover income. This is more evident for EF track respondents than MD track respondents. Notably though, there were still some that have remained without economic activity.
5. Generally, the respondents expressed improvement in their well-being and positive levels of happiness and life satisfaction. When asked to describe the respondents' socio-economic well-being at present compared to the time when they have not yet joined SLP, the general answer was leaning towards improved wellbeing.

6. Among the three modalities for the MD track, the SCF had the greatest percentage of sustained (relative to unsustained) microenterprise at 54.0%. (Though the Cash for Building Livelihood Assistance Fund - CBLAF had 60.0%, it was not considered because the number of observations was only limited to five respondents. Also, CBLAF is designed to provide temporary employment from the local government units for around 11 days up to a maximum of 3 months only).
7. 1 in 2 (50.0%) EF track respondents assisted through the Employment Assistance Fund was able to sustain the acquired employment. Across various occupational groups, elementary occupations (e.g., farm laborers, cleaners, maids, domestic helpers, etc.) had the most percentage (66.7%) of respondents with sustained (relative to unsustained) employment. This was followed by technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers, all with 50.0%. It is important to consider, however, that the number of interviewed respondents in the above-mentioned occupational groups was at most three only.

Given the abovementioned key findings, the following are the recommendations for SLP planners and implementers:

1. Explore the feasibility of augmenting or restructuring the assistance provided, incorporation of shock-responsive component, and extending the incubation period
2. Strengthen the coaching and mentoring components of the mainstreaming phase
3. Practice continuous capacity building, monitoring, mentoring, and coaching
4. Guarantee proper turnover of SLP graduates to LGUs and other appropriate entities
5. Inculcate sense of ownership and obligation among participants
6. Invest in human resources
7. Regularly assess the functionality of SLP Associations
8. Perform market-driven assessment of livelihood and job placement
9. Beefing up of the preparation for the devolution of social welfare services
10. Conduct of compliance monitoring
11. Strengthen convergence of livelihood programs/projects across agencies
12. Adopt a whole-of-nation approach
13. Improve data and information sharing among agencies to boost collaboration
14. Validation and enhancement of administrative data
15. Review of the existing guidelines on accreditation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) organized by the SLP as beneficiaries using DSWD fund
16. Restructuring the SLP implementation cycle to deviate from the annual budget cycle

PANEL DISCUSSION

Discussant	Reaction
<p>Atty. Ma. Karina Perida-Trayvilla Director IV, Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns, Department of Labor and Employment</p>	<p><u>On other possible methodologies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program managers may consider to undertake case studies to obtain much in-depth information about the findings of this study. Comparative case studies will be useful in validating the identified factors for the success and/or failure of SLP projects as well as draw the similarities, differences and patterns among the cases, although the research framework and design should be clear and coherent. The study highlights the importance of extending the incubation period. As the study mentions, it is better if future studies will lengthen the inception phase of livelihood projects to at least two years or higher to have a better assessment and better transition to the different stages of the livelihood program. <p><u>Insights on the findings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the congruous assessments on the impact of government livelihood programs, a rethink on the design and approach of the livelihood interventions is necessary, particularly for the individual projects. The desired impact of a program relies on the respective goals and outcomes inherent in each development program. It could only be as good as it gets depending whether the interventions are adequate enough to meet the needs of a particular beneficiary for a particular duration. <p>For instance, an assistance capable only to meet short-term needs is not expected to produce sustained impact given the possibilities of future risks and shocks. Thus, it is not surprising that there were conflicting perceptions of the SLP participants on the adequacy of program modality received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some programs adopt a graduation approach to sequence the interventions such as asset transfer, skills trainings, coaching, among others, to ensure the timely human and social development. This is consistent in the findings wherein those beneficiaries with right competencies and mindset are mostly likely to sustain their employment. However, it presents policymakers with a dilemma of balancing between broader beneficiary coverage and adequacy of interventions to meet a particular outcome. <p><u>On the design</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the survey and FGD questionnaires are rich in qualitative data by which the factors contributing to the sustainability of the microenterprise/employment projects can be concluded,

Discussant	Reaction
	<p>the correlation of the SLP modality by type with regard to the sustainability of the project can be further examined. This goes the same way for determining the relation between the beneficiaries' socio-economic background and access to various programs and services, with regard to identifying appropriate SLP modality that is tailor-fit to the beneficiary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bulk of the respondents came from two (2) regions namely, Region III and Region VI. It is better to strike a balance and find participants well scattered among the regions to get a macro perspective of the study.
<p>Dr. Marife M. Ballesteros Senior Research Fellow, Philippine Institute for Development Studies</p>	<p>Dr. Ballesteros congratulated the team of the study and mentioned that the PIDS is a partner of DSWD in SLP, Social Pension studies in recent past including the latest Impact Study of the SLP.</p> <p><u>As compared with other studies evaluating livelihood programs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tracer Study complements the results of the SLP Impact Study by PIDS done in 2019. While the impact study quantified the socioeconomic impact on their well-being, this study provided a deeper understanding on the qualitative aspects of the program. It is good that the team classified them into specific components. <p><u>Areas for improvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On methodology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sample (specifically for MD) focused on just one modality, excluding Seed Capital Fund (SCF,) Skills for Training Program (STP), and other modalities. This can create some confusion because as observed in the field, these modalities have different pathways/trajectories of growth. Thus, it would have been better to further stratify the sample instead of just lumping it into one, and to consider sampling various modalities. 2. The tracer method is beneficial. However, comparing the status before and after graduation would have been a better presentation of the findings (i.e. looking at successive periods/different points in time). Consider looking at what happened during the incubation period - why did some HHs graduate and the others did not? 3. One recommendation was to strengthen the coaching and mentoring - what was the problem? And how did coaching and mentoring was done during the incubation period? This could be a very interesting area of analysis. • On policy recommendations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From the experiences of other countries and ours, we know that helping the poor requires several interventions. DSWD is on the right track as it does not focus on one program

Discussant	Reaction
	<p>(i.e. the SLP also complements the 4Ps). From that alone, it is recommended that these interventions be continued though improvements are needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Generally, agree with the recommendations on data support because this is important if we want to monitor, evaluate and correct the program. 3. The recommendation on the whole-of-government approach. We need to re-think this strategy and consider the "Big Brother Mentality" instead i.e. not solely relying on the government but increasing the role of the private sector. With this, we need to assess first the participation of the CSOs (who shall play the "Big Brother" / coach role). One successful example is an agriculture project of the USAID wherein the CSOs provided constant support not just in coaching but also in terms of technology, marketing, capacity building, etc. 4. SLP as a stop-gap measure, the program appears to be working. If this is the objective of the program, then it would most likely fail at sustainability. We then need to look at what needs to be done to address other risks (i.e. insurance programs). <p><u>Further research areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For an effective conduct of livelihood research, we can look at the macro context (i.e. identifying important trends over time / understand the causes of poverty in the macro perspective) • What is the trajectory of livelihood of "better off" HHs vis-a-vis poor HHs?

RESPONSE FROM THE PRESENTER

Comments/Recommendations	Response
On the recommendation to conduct further studies	The SLP NPMO may consider the recommended studies/research topics in their planned research activities this year or in the near future.
On the graduation approach	The SLP is piloting their graduation project called, "SLP PADAYON". It shall provide comprehensive support to households living in extreme poverty.
On the comment measuring the economic benefit	The study tried to measure this through the collection of income and savings, while social benefit was measured through their perceived well-being, happiness and life satisfaction.
On measuring relationships of various variables	This could be further explored by the research team.

Comments/Recommendations	Response
On the uneven distribution of sample	It was noted in the study's limitations that the study relied on the database of the program.
On further stratifying trajectories per modality	Also mentioned in the study's scope and limitations that the sample size is low, thus it would be challenging to conduct this particular analysis. The SLP may however, include this in their research priorities.
On the comment on coaching and mentoring issues	This may be due to the relatively high caseload of SLP officers on the ground. not to mention, the administrative and monitoring tasks they have to accomplish on top of mentoring SLP participants.
On the Big Brother strategy	This will be relayed to the SLP NPMO, for their consideration.
On the future research directions	These could be included in the successor Research and Evaluation Agenda, as priority research areas.

OPEN FORUM

Question/Comment/Concern	Response
Is your 4,635 samples which is 3.6% of the universe representative of the population. What is your materiality level? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i>	Just to clarify, the sample was extracted from SLP's database. These 4,635 are only those with mobile numbers, while the research team only contacted around 400 participants due to time and resource constraints. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i>
On the basic sectors membership that you have mentioned on children / youth for Employment Facilitation, this is a child labor concern. Why do we have data on this? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i>	The SLP is only offered to 15 years old and above, however, the definition of the basic sectors from the PSA, "children" and youth are lumped into one category. But the respondents all belong to the youth, thus, no child labor was detected. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i>
Seemingly, the program impact is below our expectations. Do you still recommend the same modalities and program continuity? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i>	Due to the small sample size, this could not be generalized to the whole program. Even so, the findings conclude that the program components are not the sole dictators of success (e.g. individual characteristics, external factors). If all these "issues" in program aspects are resolved, the impact could be greater. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i>
In relation to the comment of Dr. Ballesteros, have you considered performing a comparative analysis between the SEA-K and SLP or conducting Benchmarking to other livelihood programs (local and international). <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i>	This is not part of the objectives of the study because the scope is the 2016 batch of SLP participants who graduated in 2018. Nevertheless, other livelihood programs were also mentioned in the RRL. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i>

<p>Do you think the amount of grants are still responsive to the current economic requirement of the beneficiaries? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Half of the beneficiaries viewed the grants as insufficient. However, Current 5k-15k grant is due to the limited budget capacity of the program. Adding more modalities and partnering with other agencies/organizations may be a good strategy to provide more benefits to the participants. Furthermore, the SLP PMOs can further explore this by conducting cost-benefit analysis. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>It is not clear in the presentation if the objectives of the study were achieved. It would be better if the findings were presented side by side with the research questions.</p> <p>Another recommendation is to use the 4 C's Audit Framework - Condition, Consequence, Cause, Criteria - in the analysis.</p> <p>Check for the feasibility of the recommendations through the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budgetary allocation (Are there resources available? Is it within the time table of the budget cycle) 2. Passed the cost-benefit analysis 3. Simulation <p><i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Acknowledged. The visual presentation of findings vis-a-vis the research questions can be further improved. Meanwhile, the 4Cs can be considered in future research tracks, same with the cost-benefit analysis and simulation test. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>On the recommendation to restructure SLP implementation cycle to deviate from the annual budget cycle – reconsider this because we cannot deviate from the law/policy. We have to adapt instead of deviating. For future studies, kindly ensure that the recommendations are feasible, suitable and acceptable, especially if there are existing laws and policies. <i>(Undersecretary Jose Ernesto B. Gaviola, Policy and Plans)</i></p>	<p>The recommendation will be improved (i.e. will adapt to the laws/rules and regulations). <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Anonymous: Was the study able to note how the SLP beneficiaries utilized their savings (if any), whether the discipline of saving was imbibed, and if they were able to generate enough savings to overcome shocks? <i>(from pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>The questionnaire only covered the amount of savings obtained by the participants and not how savings were utilized. On the other hand, the manner of keeping the savings was asked and the result was majority of the respondents kept them as cash (without investing). <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Can you elaborate on the indicators for "change of well-being", "happiness" and level of "life satisfaction"? <i>(from pollev.com)</i></p>	<p>Only the perception of the respondents was gathered in relation to their well-being, given the complexity of this indicator. Meanwhile, the team adopted some questions from the SWS on happiness and life satisfaction. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>

<p>Can we also compare those who have already experience in implementing business and those who have experience at work as more successful than those with no experience? <i>(Joseph Lagman, SLP-NPMO)</i></p>	<p>The variable on prior experience was collected and can be cross-tabulated with sustainability of MD and EF projects. The team shall consider incorporate this in the final report. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>How come the Political and Economic weather was not considered as external factors in provision of the SLP grants <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>It was part of the questionnaire whether these factors were part of the shocks experienced. However, they did not arise as in both the quantitative and qualitative findings. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Given the tenure/incubation period of 21 months for MD, 20.9 months for EF, did you also conduct a root cause analysis as part of the study to specifically identify hindrances/gaps? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>The study did conduct a root cause analysis but we were somehow able to extract the facilitating and hindering factors from the FGDs with SLP participants with sustained and unsustained. However, this needs further exploration. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>What seems to be the reason as to why 9 out 10 MD & 2 out of 3 EF modalities were women? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Because the intended participants of the SLP are Pantawid beneficiaries, thus the higher number of female participants. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>Have you conducted validation on the responses of benes as to the well-being - "FAIRLY IMPROVED" what is the criteria used? <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Well-being is a complex social construct, so for the study, only the perception of the respondents were gathered. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>In crafting recommendations, they must be (1) Corrective, (2) Preventive – either must be feasible. <i>(Rolando D. Villacorta, IAS)</i></p>	<p>Noted and considered. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>
<p>The study that was done is good. The explanation on how participants or respondents were generated is solid. There are many uses for the results of the study. And one of the good things that could be shown in the recommendation is the kinds of policies that could be crafted based on the study. <i>(Agnes Lorenzana, DLLO)</i></p>	<p>Noted and considered. <i>(John Paul Aldeza, Lead Researcher)</i></p>

AWARDING OF CERTIFICATES OF PRESENTERS AND PANEL OF REACTORS

Assistant Secretary Janet P. Armas of Policy and Plans awarded the certificates of appreciation to the presenters and discussants for the first study presented.



Closing Session



Assistant Secretary Armas first thanked all the participants and presenters of the Research Forum. She also recognized the importance of implementing studies geared towards improving our programs and services. As an IP herself, she said that the research about the access of IPs to programs and services was close to her heart as it opened her eyes to the situation of the IPs. She shared that while she already knew of the difficult situation of the IPs in CAR, it was through this study that she learned that they still fare better than those in IX and BARMM. For her, it would be another interesting research area to explore further these differences. Still, the lesson is to ensure that all our IPs would have equal access to social protection

programs and services. Moreover, the IP study is affirming the demand for IPs for more services.

For the SLP study, she highlighted the importance of sharing the recommendations with the SLP implementers in a more detailed manner. This will provide the basis for them to refocus, re-strategize and make adjustments to the program, especially since we only have a year left before it will be devolved to the LGUs.

Asec. Armas then proceeded to express her appreciation to the panel of reactors for sharing their insights and lending their expertise. She reminded everyone to treat the activity as a "learning experience" and challenge the status quo. The results of the two studies say that there needed changes / new strategies to employ, especially as we shift our role from

implementing to steering and providing technical assistance with the impending devolution.

She closed by acknowledging the secretariat and encouraging the team to consider looking into the research topics and areas suggested by the participants and panelists.

ANNEX A – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAME	OFFICE	DESIGNATION
PRESENTERS		
Ma. Angela Nartea	Policy Development and Planning Bureau, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
John Paul Aldeza		Statistician III
DISCUSSANTS		
Col. George Rabusa	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples	Director IV
Dr. Irma L. Asuncion, MHA, CESO III	Department of Health	Director IV
Atty. Ma. Karina Perida- Trayvilla	Department of Labor and Employment	Director IV
Dr. Marife M. Ballesteros	Philippine Institute for Development Studies	Senior Research Fellow
DSWD EXECOM OFFICIALS		
Jose Ernesto Gaviola	Policy and Plans, DSWD	Undersecretary
Janet Armas		Assistant Secretary
PARTICIPANTS		
Rhodora Alday	Policy Development and Planning Bureau, DSWD	Director IV
Angelo Abella		Planning Officer III
Chuck Glendee Valencia		Planning Officer III
Karina Antonette Agudo	Administrative Service, DSWD	Director IV
John Michael De Pedro		Administrative Officer III
J Medielido Pacis	BangUn, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Belma Villaluna	DLLO, DSWD	Department Legislative Liaison Specialist
Jezebelle Padtoc	DRMB, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Glenn Patrick Leynes	FMS, DSWD	Administrative Officer IV
Elvie Ann Diputado		Administrative Officer IV
Hasmin David	HRMDS, DSWD	Administrative Officer II

NAME	OFFICE	DESIGNATION
Marisa Fabricante	IAS, DSWD	Internal Auditor V
Rolando Villacorta	IAS, DSWD	Internal Auditor
Lenore Armentano	ICTMS, DSWD	SAO
Annabel Oidem	ISSO, DSWD	Social Welfare Officer IV
Soliver Arenas	KC-NCDDP, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Glenda Rumohr	LS, DSWD	Attorney IV
Daniel Bristol	NHTO, DSWD	Statistician IV
Joy Raquel Tadeo	4Ps-NPMO, DSWD	Project Evaluation Officer III
Mellanie Yubia		Project Evaluation Officer IV
Anne Geeleene Sy		Project Evaluation Officer III
Mizpha Bulala	PMB, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Catherine Grace Lagunday	RGMO, DSWD	Social Welfare Officer IV
Louie Destacamento	RMO, DSWD	Planning Officer III
Wally Doria	SB, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Harmin Arellano		Project Development Officer III
Amelita Micu	SLP-NPMO, DSWD	Project Development Officer III
Julius Bryan Arcilla	SMS, DSWD	Information Officer III
Ana Marie Daep		Information Officer V
Darlene Dancel	STB, DSWD	Social Welfare Officer IV
Shamah Ponasen	DSWD Field Office CAR	Statistician I
Marites Ysip	DSWD Field Office I	Planning Officer III
Al Dela Cruz	DSWD Field Office II	Planning Officer II
Reymart Cusipag		Planning Officer I
Rowena Palad	DSWD Field Office III	Planning Officer I
Gracia Zablan		Planning Officer III
Leonard Dean Pestaño	DSWD Field Office IV-A	Planning Officer II
Ronald Morco	DSWD Field Office V	Planning Officer I
John Piermont Montilla	DSWD Field Office VI	Planning Officer II

NAME	OFFICE	DESIGNATION
Roxie Abagatnan		Planning Officer IV
Antonio Yap	DSWD Field Office VII	Planning Officer II
Jannah Randrup	DSWD Field Office VIII	Planning Officer I
Angelica Onting	DSWD Field Office IX	Social Welfare Officer I
Marth Gil Alone	DSWD Field Office X	Project Evaluation Officer I
Carmela Duron	DSWD Field Office XI	Planning Officer III
Philip Leonard Escueta	DSWD Field Office XII	Planning Officer II
Felyjane Leray	DSWD Field Office CARAGA	Project Development Officer III
Jocelyn Abuyuan	MSWDO – Cordon, Isabela	MSWD Officer
Wildevina Joalmpong	MSWDO – Dao, Capiz	MSWD Officer
Jovencia Orilla	CSWDO – Dipolog City	Assistant CSWD Officer
Maribel Gucela	CSWDO – Ormoc City	OIC-CSWD Officer
Tisha Ana Butcon	CSWDO – Pasay City	Social Welfare Officer III
Ely Famorcan	MSWDO – Romblon	MSWD Officer
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, SECRETARIAT		
Cynthia B. Lagasca	Research and Evaluation Division-Policy Development and Planning Bureau, DSWD	Planning Officer V
Bonn Michael Canoza		Planning Officer IV
Zoe Dominique Cunanan		Planning Officer III
Kristine Joy Loneza		Planning Officer III
Jeremy Pancho		Planning Officer III
Nerissa Castro		Social Welfare Officer III
Nena De Veas		Planning Officer III
Paul Joseph Paler		Administrative Assistant III
Michelle Polinar		Administrative Assistant II

ANNEX B - PRESENTATION MATERIALS

SESSION 1 – Study on the DSWD Social Protection Programs: A Focus on Indigenous Peoples by Ms. Ma. Angela Nartea

DSWD SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS: A FOCUS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING BUREAU
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION DIVISION

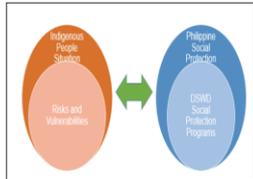
RESEARCH TEAM

Usec. Joseline Niwane	Research Team Leaders
Ms. Hannah Giray-Carcido	
Ms. Cynthia Lagasca	Research Task Manager
Ms. Ma. Angela Nartea	Research Specialists and Data Gathering Team
Ms. Kristine Joy Loneza	
Ms. Jeremy Pancho	
Mr. Bonn Michael Canoza	

STUDY OVERVIEW - OBJECTIVES

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. Examine the characteristics and circumstances of IPs with access to DSWD social protection programs;
2. Examine the risks and vulnerabilities and other factors affecting IPs and assess if these are addressed by the DSWD social protection programs provided to them;
3. Identify the IPs with risks and vulnerabilities that have not been addressed and which can be prioritized in other existing and new government Social Protection programs and interventions;
4. Identify the gaps/issues, good practices and lessons learned by the Department in providing social protection programs to IPs;
5. Provide specific recommendations to improve the DSWD social protection programs and address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs;
6. Provide policy recommendations to address the risks and vulnerabilities of IPs and in relation to the implementation of the Mandanas ruling



- The study will look into the situation of the IPs by looking closely at their risks and vulnerabilities
- The study would help determine if these risks and vulnerabilities are addressed by the existing DSWD social protection programs, as part of the overall Philippine Social Protection initiatives.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

METHODOLOGY

SCOPE

- Major DSWD Social Protection Programs / Services for IPs - Pantawid, SLP, KC, Compre Program
- 2015 Listahanan Data on Poor Households and Roster
- Key Informant Interview Respondents focused on Central Office level

LIMITATIONS

- Tagging and Identification of IP beneficiaries in DSWD Programs / Services
- Primary data from IPs/ICCs were not collected as originally planned
- 2nd phase or case study on selected IP communities did not push through

2015 Listahanan Data

- 759,070 poor IP households
- 4,130,908 Indigenous Peoples
- Quantitative analysis - descriptive statistics
- Risk level index scoring – *Employment; Health; Water, Sanitation, and Housing; and Education*

Key Informant Interviews

- DSWD NPMOs (Pantawid, SLP, KC) and STB
- NCIP OECH, OSESSC, OECHR, and OPPR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Basic Profile of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

- 759,070 Indigenous People (IP) poor households
- Less than 1% were found to have disabilities
- average national IP HH size is 5 persons
- 77,101 IP HHS with solo parents
- 43.81% are Pantawid beneficiaries, 35.68% are Philhealth beneficiaries and least are benefitting from microcredit/ SLP/ SEA-K

Socio-economic Characteristics of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

- 90% are residing in single type housing units across regions except NCR
- 44.8% owned their occupied house and lot
- 48.29% have housing units that are made of light materials
- 43% had access to electricity

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Socio-economic Characteristics of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



The most common source of drinking water is spring, river, and stream



52.5% IP Households have access to either water sealed or closed pit toilet facilities



57% of IP Household members are not attending health center

Socio-economic Characteristics of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



60.4% of heads of poor IPs households only completed elementary education



53.1% of IPs aged 18 & above have the highest educational attainment of Elementary



73.7% school-aged children and youth IPs are attending school during the time of the assessment

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Basic Profile of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



44.7% of employed/with business IPs are in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupation



50.37% of IP HH Heads worked in Short-term, seasonal, or casual job / business / unpaid family work



157,942 youth belongs to youth labor force, while 31,121 are working children



Self-employed workers are at 32.2%

Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

Economic Risk

- 97.3% or 738,780 HHs have high risk due to educational attainment
- 83.1% or 630,665 HHs have high risk due to urban-rural classification
- 32.3% or 244,916 HHs have high risk due to unemployment
- 17.9% or 135,663 HHs have high risk due to class of worker

Governance Risk

- 5.8% or 43,857 poor IP HHs experienced displacements

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households

Lifecycle Risk

- 4 out of 10 IP Household were deprived of basic health services
- 3 out of 10 IP Household are also experiencing deprivation on clean water supply

Environmental Risk

- 56.7% or 430,409 HHs experienced absence of access to electricity
- 31.0% or 235,090 HHs experienced absence or lack of access to safe water supply

Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



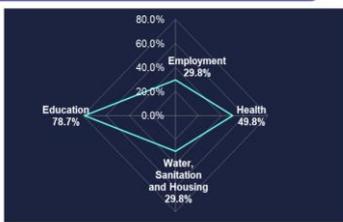
PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



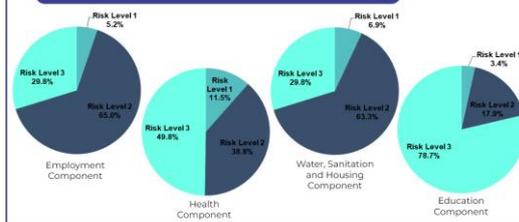
PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



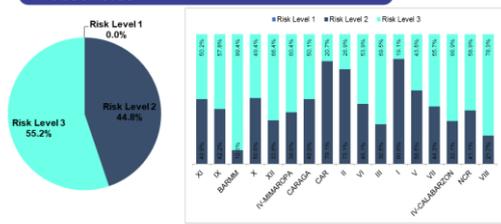
PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Major Risks and Vulnerabilities of Identified Poor Indigenous People Households



Factors that Influence Implementation of Social Protection Programs to Indigenous Peoples

Strengths and Opportunities

- Achievement of targets based on organizational objectives
- Systems, structures and mechanisms are well-founded
- Policies are responsive to the emerging issues and open to amendments
- Different programs are complementing each other
- Awareness and Recognition of the Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997
- Strategic Management of Resources at the Agency Level

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Factors that Influence Implementation of Social Protection Programs to Indigenous Peoples

Gaps and Issues

- Monitoring of outcomes are not well-established
- Pre-implementation concerns
- Lack of partnership framework
- Total population of Indigenous People is not known
- Mode of payment and transfer to beneficiaries is still challenging
- Difficulty in reaching out to the communities due to physical factors

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS



Factors that Influence Implementation of Social Protection Programs to Indigenous Peoples

Good Practices and Lessons Learned

- Use of community-driven development approach and case management
- Promotion of Rights and Welfare and Cultural Sensitivity in Working with Indigenous Peoples
- Devolution of health services to LGUs created opportunities

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS - For DSWD and other government agencies



1. Continuously adhere to Free and Prior Informed Consent
2. Utilize the community development approach
3. Revisit policies and guidelines through conduct of assessments and review
4. Improve monitoring and profiling of IPs and share to NCIP and other stakeholders the available data on the experiences and impact of the different programs and services to the ICCs/IPs

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS - For DSWD and other government agencies



5. Strengthen the existing partnership with NCIP to provide a whole of nation/whole of government approach
6. Regularly assess the current amount of cash grants of the different social protection programs
7. Ensure the buy-in of LGU stakeholders, especially the Local Chief Executives, to prioritize and continue the delivery of services for the ICCs/IPs
8. Intensify information sharing to ICCs/IPs for them to understand the benefits of the program to their well-being

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS – For NCIP



1. Formulate and disseminate the Indigenous Peoples Master Plan
2. Revisit processes for securing FPIC and other permits/certification in terms of timeline and flexibility
3. Continuously conduct initiatives to further strengthen the implementation of the provisions of the IPRA
4. Partner with agencies such as PSA for the conduct of census and civil registration to address the lack of data on IPs

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS – For NCIP



5. Strengthen the existing partnership with other agencies and organizations to provide a whole of nation/whole of government approach
6. Spearhead the continuous leveling off with key stakeholders including the ICCs/IPs to respond to the emerging issues
7. Ensure the engagement of the Indigenous Person Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) at the local level

Thank you!

Session 2 – Tracer Study of SLP Participants by Mr. John Paul Aldeza



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

24 June 2022
DSWD Research Forum



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- I. Introduction
- II. Review of Related Literature
- III. Methodology
- IV. Key Findings
- V. Key Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

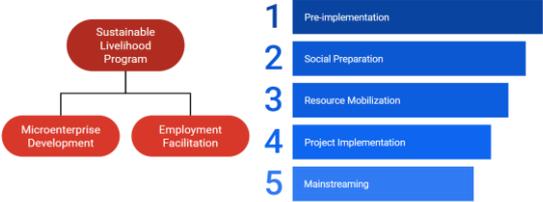
Background: Sustainable Livelihood Program



Evolution of DSWD Livelihood Programs

INTRODUCTION

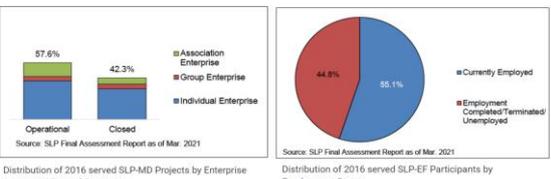
Background: Sustainable Livelihood Program



Sustainable Livelihood Program: Tracks and Stages

INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study



Distribution of 2016 served SLP-MD Projects by Enterprise Status and Type of Enterprise

Distribution of 2016 served SLP-EF Participants by Employment Status

Final Assessment of SLP Participants

INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

- The SLP has been subjected to several evaluations and program assessments
- Some studies examined **livelihood outcomes** of program participants **while they were still enrolled** in the program
- But there is **little knowledge** on how they and their projects fared **after graduation**



INTRODUCTION

Objectives of the Study

General Objective: Trace SLP participants who were provided with program modalities in 2016 and **examine the sustainability of their microenterprise/ employment projects three (3) years after their graduation** from the program in 2018.

Research Questions:

- What is the **magnitude** of SLP participants with **sustained** microenterprise/ employment projects **after graduation** from the program? For those who **failed to sustain** their microenterprise/employment projects, were they able to **bounce back** and establish other livelihoods?
- Which SLP **track, modality, industry/occupation group**, among **other program and project aspects**, has high percentage of **sustained** microenterprise/ employment projects?
- What are the **facilitating and hindering factors** that contribute to the sustainability of microenterprise/employment projects? Were the **interventions** provided by the program **sufficient**?
- What **policy and program recommendations** can be elicited to ensure the sustainability of microenterprise/employment projects after graduation of SLP participants from the program?

INTRODUCTION

Scope and Limitations

Scope:

- 16 -> 14 Regions
- 2016 SLP participants who graduated in 2018 (done with the 21-month incubation period)

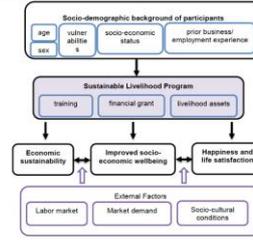
Limitations:

- Remote means of data collection (computer-assisted telephone interviews & virtual group discussion/informant interviews)
- Limited to respondents with access to mobile phones and the internet

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

INTRODUCTION

Conceptual Framework



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Success of Microenterprise

Enablers	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of the entrepreneurs (age, sex, entrepreneurs' mindsets, previous business experience) • Informal social networks • Skills training/capability building • Financial assistance (loans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources (financial and physical) • Unfavorable legal environments (regulatory burden) • Market competition • Conflicts within organizations • Seasonality of demand • Weather conditions • Poor management and leadership • Physical health and old age

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Success of Employment

Enablers	Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of jobseekers (age, location, educational attainment, previous work experience) • Skills training and job placement programs • Training provider/facilitator • Other non-training Interventions (transportation subsidy, certification of "soft skills", referral) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job-skills mismatch • Connectivity issues and accessibility of firms • Lack of demand-side interventions and policies • Limited availability of jobs • Distance • Compliance to documentary requirements • Family issues • Physical conditions • Attitude towards work

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY MIXED-METHOD APPROACH

Quantitative Survey

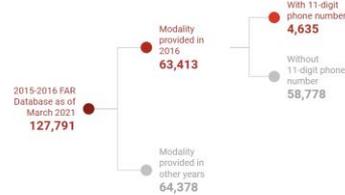
Qualitative Interviews

- Online tracer survey of SLP participants served in 2016 (graduated in 2018)
- Computer-Assisted Self/Telephone Interviewing (CASI/CATI)
- FGDs and in-depth interviews with selected participants
- KIs and FGDs with program planners and implementers at the CO and FOs; LGUs; NGAs

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative Survey: Sample Selection



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS: Profile of Survey Respondents

Response rate

Response rate of target survey respondents

SLP TRACK	SAMPLE SIZE	NO. OF RESPONSES	RESPONSE RATE
Microenterprise Development	257	155	60.3%
Employment Facilitation	229	50	21.8%
TOTAL	486	205	42.2%

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS: Profile of Survey Respondents

Regional distribution

Distribution of survey respondents according to administrative region (n=205)

REGION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%	REGION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	13	6.3	Region VI (Western Visayas)	75	36.6
National Capital Region (NCR)	1	0.5	Region VII (Central Visayas)	2	1.0
Region I (Ilocos Region)	2	1.0	Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	3	1.5
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	4	1.9	Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	3	1.5
Region III (Central Luzon)	61	29.8	Region X (Northern Mindanao)	0	0.0
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	6	2.9	Region XI (Davao Region)	0	0.0
MIMAROPA Region	5	2.4	Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	7	3.4
Region V (Bicol Region)	3	1.5	Region XIII (Caraga)	20	9.7

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Profile of Survey Respondents

Age of respondents

- Survey respondents who pursued the MD track were generally older than those who pursued the EF track.

Sex distribution

- 9 in 10 MD track respondents were female
- 2 in 3 EF track respondents were female

Household size

- Majority of the survey respondents belong to a household composed of 5 to 9 members

Educational attainment

- Most of the survey respondents were at least high school graduates for both tracks
- There were more college graduates in the EF track than in the MD track

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Profile of Survey Respondents

Basic sectors membership

- The most commonly reported sector was farmers for both tracks, followed by older persons for MD track respondents and, in contrast, children and youth for EF track respondents

Exposure to other programs for the poor

- Most of the respondents were members of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
- A few had exposure to other livelihood programs

Prior business/work/training experience

- Around 6 in 10 MD track respondents have already managed a business before, while around 7 in 10 EF track respondents have experienced the corporate world prior to joining SLP
- For both tracks, majority of the respondents had exposure to other training besides those provided by SLP

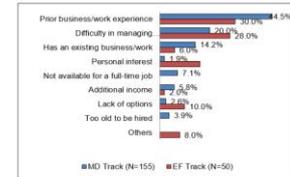
TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Exposure to the Program

Main reason for choosing SLP track

- MD Track: prior business experience and difficulty looking for work
- EF Track: prior work experience and difficulty in managing business



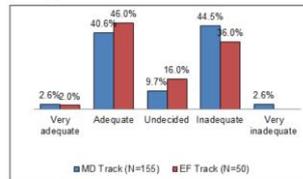
TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Exposure to the Program

Perception on the adequacy of program modality received

- Survey respondents had conflicting views on the adequacy of program modality received



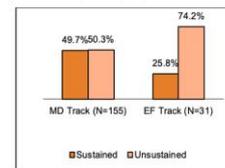
TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Livelihood Outcomes

Research Question:

- What is the magnitude of SLP participants with sustained microenterprise/employment projects after graduation from the program?



Microenterprise projects lasted for an average of 21 months

Employment lasted for an average of 20.9 months

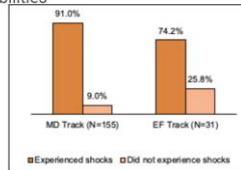
SLP TRACK	AVERAGE INCOME	AVERAGE SAVINGS
MD Track	₱5,075.37	₱1,057.92
EF Track	₱5,672.81	₱284.38

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Shocks and stresses experienced

Regardless of track and status of livelihood project, most of the survey respondents experienced some kind of economic and social shocks and vulnerabilities

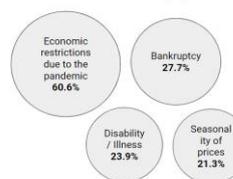


TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

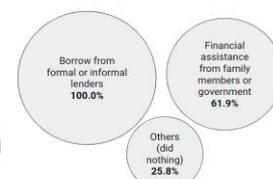
KEY FINDINGS

Shocks and stresses experienced

Kinds of shock (MD)



Response to shock (MD)

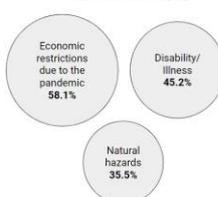


TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

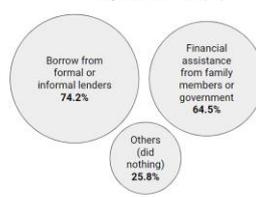
KEY FINDINGS

Shocks and stresses experienced

Kinds of shock (EF)



Response to shock (EF)



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Shocks and stresses experienced

“Ang sa akin, Sir, sa pandemic ngayon, grabe ang pagsubok talaga. Walang kita, income, trabaho talaga. No work no pay. Kasi self-employ eh. Ang dinadasal ko na lang sa Panginoon sana matapos na itong pandemic na ito kasi ang hirap talaga. (FGD, Participants with Unsustained Projects)”

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

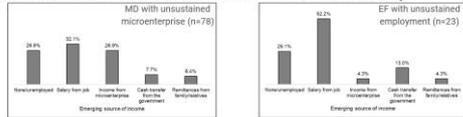
KEY FINDINGS

Livelihood Outcomes

Research Question:

- For those who failed to sustain their microenterprise/employment projects, were they able to bounce back and establish other livelihoods?

Employment was more appealing as a way to recover income. This is more evident for EF track respondents than MD track respondents. Notably though, there were still some that have remained without economic activity.

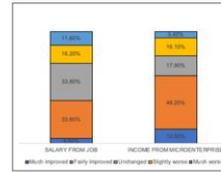


TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

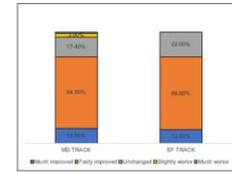
KEY FINDINGS

Wellbeing, happiness, and life satisfaction

Change in income



Change in wellbeing



Validation Meeting re TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Livelihood Outcomes

Research Question:

- Which SLP track, modality, industry/occupation group, among other program and project aspects, has high percentage of sustained microenterprise/employment projects?

ASPECT	CATEGORY WITH HIGH % OF SUSTAINED LIVELIHOOD (MD TRACK)
Modality	Seed Capital Fund
Industrial Group	Accommodation and food service (followed by wholesale and retail trade)
Type of enterprise	Association enterprise
Nature of business	Regular business
Type of business-owner	With at least 1 paid employee

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Livelihood Outcomes

Research Question:

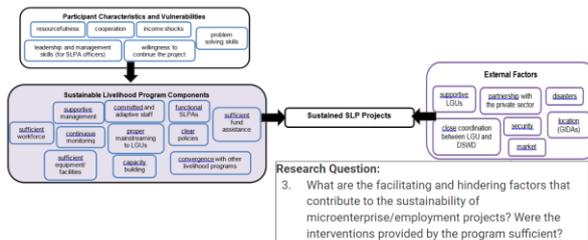
- Which SLP track, modality, industry/occupation group, among other program and project aspects, has high percentage of sustained microenterprise/employment projects?

ASPECT	CATEGORY WITH HIGH % OF SUSTAINED LIVELIHOOD (EF TRACK)
Modality	Employment Assistance Fund
Industrial Group	Elementary occupations
Nature of employment	Permanent
Type of worker	Worked for government/government-controlled organization

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Key Influencing Factors



TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Key Facilitating Factors

Participant Characteristics	Program Components	External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants' attitude, efforts, and willingness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment, dedication, and teamwork of implementers Support from the DSWD management; Continuous capacity building Functional SLP associations Regular monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive local government Close coordination between the LGU and the DSWD Support from private sectors

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY FINDINGS

Key Hindering Factors

Participant Characteristics	Program Components	External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerabilities of participants Mindset on the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient workforce Conflicts within SLP Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters and calamities Location (far-flung areas, GIDAs) Out-migration and insufficient capital assistance

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

To minimize the vulnerabilities of program participants and reduce the effect of shocks, the SLP planners and implementers (DSWD and eventually, LGUs) are recommended to:

- Explore the feasibility of augmenting or restructuring the assistance provided, incorporation of shock-responsive component, and extending the incubation period
- Strengthen the coaching and mentoring components of the mainstreaming phase
- Practice continuous capacity building, monitoring, mentoring, and coaching
- Guarantee proper turnover of SLP graduates to LGUs and other appropriate entities

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

To influence the mindset of program participants and shape their attitudes, efforts, and willingness to strive harder and resent complacency, the SLP planners and implementers (DSWD and eventually, LGUs) are recommended to:

- Inculcate sense of ownership and obligation among participants

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

To cultivate the commitment and dedication of SLP staff and address the prevailing problem of workforce insufficiency, the SLP planners and implementers (DSWD and eventually, LGUs) are recommended to:

- Invest in human resources

To promote functional SLPAs and prevent internal conflicts, the SLP planners and implementers (DSWD and eventually, LGUs) are recommended to:

- Regularly assess the functionality of SLP Associations
- Perform market-driven assessment of livelihood and job placement

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

To sustain the gains of the program, the coordination between the LGU and the DSWD shall be strengthened through:

- Beefing up of the preparation for the devolution of social welfare services
- Conduct of compliance monitoring

To capitalize the support of partners from the public and private sectors, national government agencies are recommended to:

- Strengthen convergence of livelihood programs/projects across agencies
- Adopt a whole-of-nation approach
- Improve data and information sharing among agencies to boost collaboration

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Further recommendations for policy and program enhancement are as follows:

- Validation and enhancement of administrative data
- Review of the existing guidelines on accreditation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) organized by the SLP as beneficiaries using DSWD funds
- Restructuring the SLP implementation cycle to deviate from the annual budget cycle

TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS

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TRACER STUDY OF GRADUATE SLP PARTICIPANTS



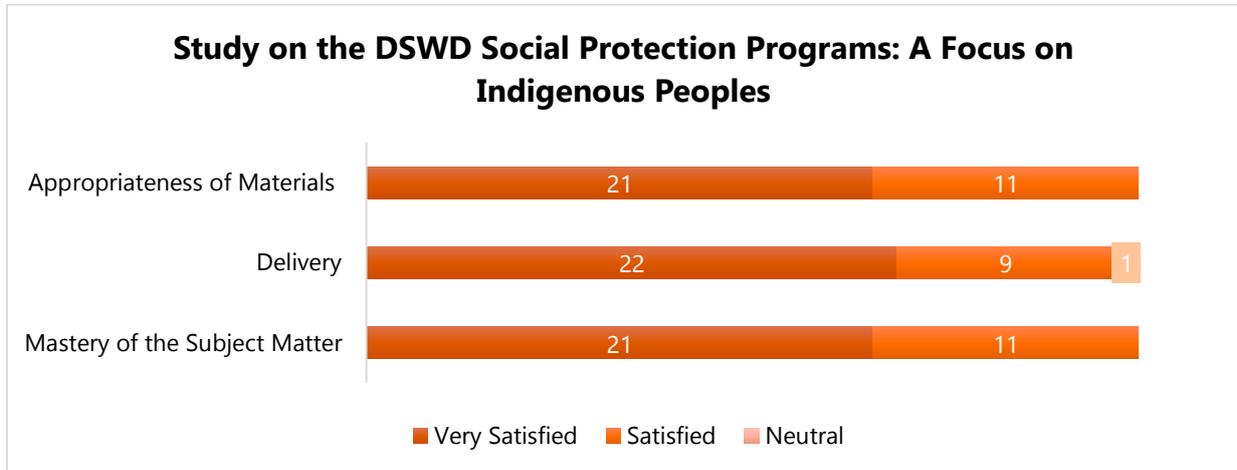
**Thank you for
your attention!**

24 June 2022
DSWD Research Forum



ANNEX C - EVALUATION OF ACTIVITY

MORNING SESSION



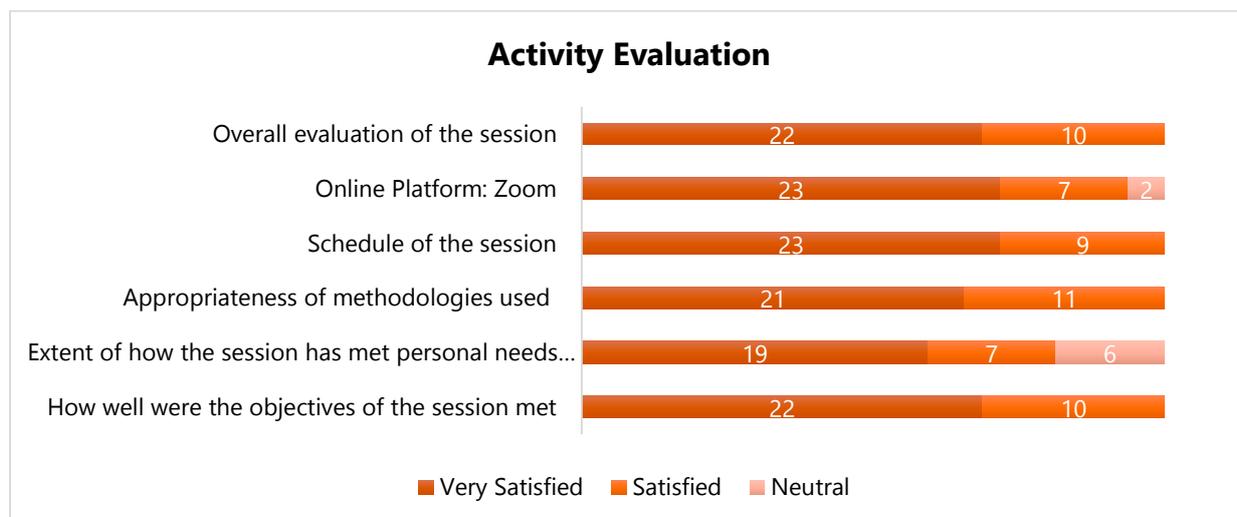
For the morning session, 66% of the participants were very satisfied of the presentation of Ms. Ma. Angela Nartea in terms of appropriateness of materials. When it comes to the delivery of the presentation, 69% of the participants were very satisfied while 28% were satisfied. In terms of mastery of subject matter, 66% of the participants were very satisfied while 34% were satisfied.

AFTERNOON SESSION



Similarly, 66% of the participants were also very satisfied if the presentation of Ms. John Paul Aldeza in terms of appropriateness of materials. In terms of delivery of the presentation, 71% were very satisfied while 29% were satisfied. Lastly, more than half or 66% of the participants were very satisfied with the mastery of the presenter of the subject matter.

ACTIVITY EVALUATION



COMMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS, INSIGHTS AND APPLICATION

<p>Strong points of the forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expertise of the presenters, comprehensive presentation and discussion of the results of the studies. ● Open discussions between the speaker and participants. ● Engagement of panel of experts ensures research studies are well vetted. ● Good time management. ● Team Work and the support of the management. ● Very informative topics/studies discussed. ● Sharing of the results of the study that is data driven and evidence-based for relevant policy making/enhancement. ● Expertise of the presenters in handling/ responding to the questions/clarifications/comments given to them. ● Opportunities/avenues given to all participants to participate in terms of giving their thoughts and opinions, and questions/clarifications regarding the studies presented. ● Participants both online and physical, enthusiastically participated and asked relevant queries.
<p>Weak points of the forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The researches did not cover the cost benefit analysis. ● Minor technical glitches ● Presentations were too long. ● Results of the studies were not tackled accordingly.

<p>Suggestions to improve the forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct similar activities through a face-to-face setting so that discussions are more robust and interactive. ● Provide some reading materials ahead of the activity. ● Studies should have been validated, confirmed and representation of the population (sample) in order to be credibly used as reference for decision points. ● Use matrix instead of bullet for easy understanding especially on the Review of Related Literature. ● Include in the panel of reactors someone from the academe, NGOs and CSOs among others. ● Final copies of the studies be shared to FOs. ● Don't make it too academic. ● Try to explore other methods of analyzing data such regression, testing whether the variables are significant or not, etc. ● Invite more participants from the academe. ● Present the studies first to the program implementers for inputs, critiquing and acceptance of recommendations. ● Present shorter and concise sessions/fewer topics. ● Better sound system. ● Clearly specify the scope and limitations of the studies to manage the expectations of the participants. ● Suggestion for PEAD and RED to collaborate, to link future research studies with the development of policy briefs just like what happened with the research study on IPs, and to ensure the support and maximization of efforts.
<p>Key learnings/insights from the session</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The need for continuity of policy formulation and introduction of new laws such as the Social Protection Bill for the poor, marginalized and disadvantage sectors of the society. ● The Department is rich in data. Hoping that there will be more opportunities for the conduct of evaluation studies. ● Methodologies used in the studies and in conducting research. ● The context is good and would be better, provided a complete staff work has been properly conducted. ● How to present and digest the findings of the study especially on the SLP Tracer Study Report. ● Disparity of SP programs received by IPs compared to other beneficiaries. ● Monitoring and evaluation of programs are vital in order to know the impact of the programs to the lives of beneficiaries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On IP topic - pushing for official recording of IPs and other IP-related demographics for specific or targeted SWD programs/services. ● On SLP topic - importance of impact evaluation of the program not only on the economic aspect of the beneficiaries but sustainable livelihood's impact to poverty reduction as a whole. ● There is a need to generate and study more data/information about the IPs to make programs and services more responsive to their needs (through participatory and human rights-based approaches). ● More work to be done to strictly implement the IPRA law and incorporate/observe its principles in programs and services for IPs. ● Empowered to critically engage and apply a range of analytical and interpretive lenses on existing programs, projects, and policy limitations. ● How to further improve the studies through the inputs and recommendations of the reactors ● There are still high percentage of beneficiaries who did not continue or sustain their assistance after graduating to SLP programs. ● The government still need to focus on some factors such as in education and labor and employment of IPs." ● Extent and impact of our social protection programs. ● IPs need more research-based programs that are truly responsive to their needs and culture ● The value of internal research studies which would give critical insights and/or inputs to the programs being implemented by the agency. ● Learned a new research term which is CASI (Computerized-Assisted Self Interview). ● The difficulties on conducting a tracer study wherein retention of respondent is difficult (which was experienced in the tracer study of Graduate SLP Participants), hence, researchers need to develop new techniques or find ways to maintain a good response rate. ● The urgent need and support in developing policies in providing and strengthening basic social services to IP communities.
<p>Application of learnings to professional or personal life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activities related to planning, monitoring and evaluation ● Research and Evaluation Studies ● Audit and policy crafting ● Policy Review and Assessment ● Review and analysis of research and evaluation studies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Communication Research● For future reference as an economist and Planning Officer● Development of policies and inputs to internal and external policies that concern the specific sectors involved in the studies presented● Key points and lessons can also be shared with SW faculty members and students● Preparation of position papers● Facilitation of an internal research which will enable further improvement of programs and services being delivered by FO XII/the whole agency● Provision of technical assistance when a legal opinion is sought from the Legal Service● Preparation of agency performance reports
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