



Social Protection

2019

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK of the PHILIPPINES



Social Protection

2019

OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK of the PHILIPPINES

Message from the Secretary

The Philippines has made great strides in pursuing social protection for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized sectors. Social protection programs and responses have continued to expand and serve the needs of our fellow Filipinos. Governance structures have been set up and improved to ensure that reforms and initiatives are sustained and achieved.

But despite our gains, Filipinos here and abroad continue to face many risks which increase their vulnerabilities and threaten their well-being. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) plays a critical role in responding to the needs of Filipinos at-risk, but we cannot do it alone. The enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework (SPOF) of the Philippines is envisioned to guide the DSWD and the whole-of-government including the private sector to adequately respond to the risks that every Filipino might face in their lifetime.

I hope that a better understanding of the SPOF will further strengthen and solidify the commitment of national and local governments as well as civil society organizations in sustaining the gains we have achieved.

Magtulongan tayo para sa matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat.

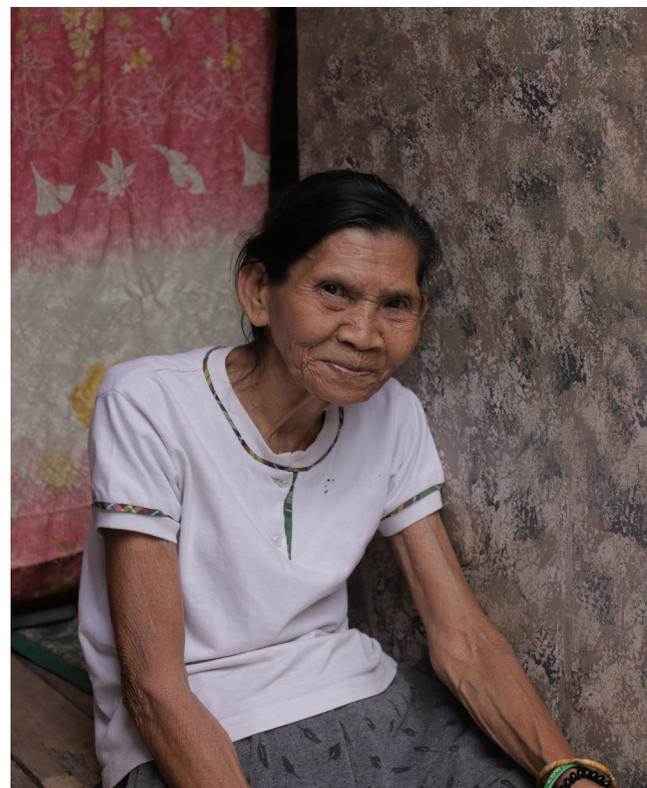


ROLANDO JOSELITO D. BAUTISTA
Secretary
Department of Social Welfare and
Development

Table of Contents



Introduction	02
Social Protection	03
Objectives of Social Protection	05
Principles of Social Protection	06
Risks	07
The Social Protection Floor	09
Listahanan	10
Vulnerable Sectors	11
Social Protection Programs and Responses	13
Social Protection Operational Framework Strategies	15
Appendix	17



Introduction

Initiatives to improve social protection in the Philippines started in 2006. In the process of crafting its sectoral reform agenda, the Department of Social Welfare and Development defined its contribution and important role in rationalizing social protection in the Philippines. One of its key initiatives was to begin discussions on social protection in the Philippine Development Forum. A year later, the social protection definition of the Philippines was formalized and adopted.

Discussions to develop the first Social Protection Operational Framework of the Philippines started in 2009. This was a response to a study that emphasized the need to harmonize social protection programs and to improve targeting of beneficiaries. In the same year, the NEDA Social Development Committee (SDC) created a Sub-Committee on Social Protection to continuously move social protection forward in the country.

In 2010, Executive Order No. 10 was issued adopting the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (now known as Listahanan) as the mechanism for identifying the poor households who will be recipients of various social protection programs. Two years later, the Social Protection Operational Framework was approved and adopted by the NEDA SDC. To operationalize the framework, several activities were conducted from 2012 to 2017 to mainstream social protection at the local level, develop social protection statistics and establish a social protection floor.

By 2018, the national government decided to review and enhance the Social Protection Operational Framework considering the new Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, the ASEAN Social Protection Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals and other emerging developments in the social protection sector. After a series of consultations, the enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework of the Philippines was approved and adopted in February 2019 by the Social Development Committee.

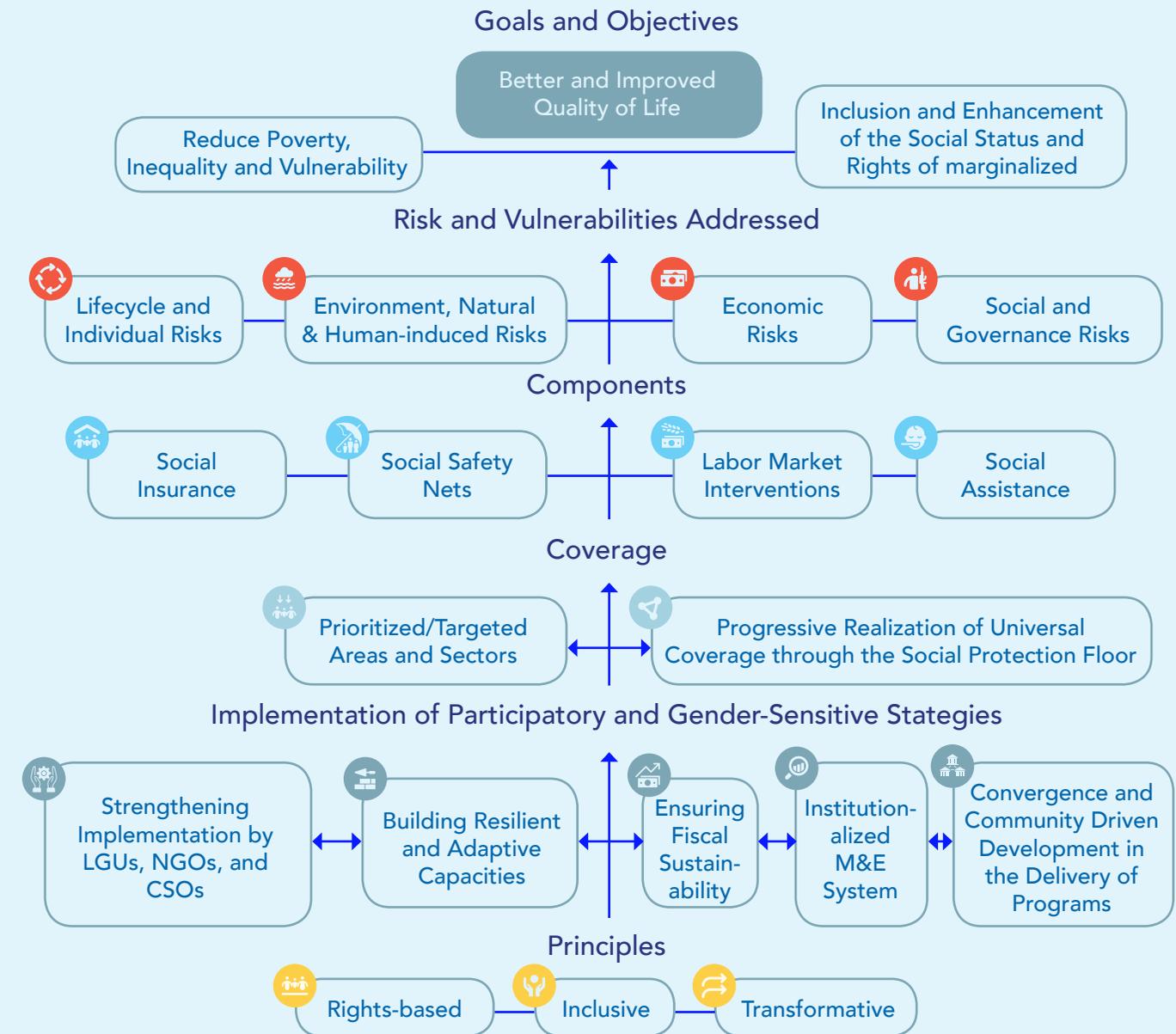
The objective of this info kit is to improve the knowledge, awareness and understanding of government officials and staff at the national and local levels, as well as members of civil society organizations, on the enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework of the Philippines. Social protection requires a whole-of-government approach with the active participation of civil society and the Filipino people.

Social Protection



Social Protection refers to policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risks.

Enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework of the Philippines



Objectives of Social Protection

The primary goal of social protection is to contribute to an improved quality of life for the citizenry, through substantial reductions in poverty, inequality, and vulnerability; and the inclusion of the marginalized in the development process. Specifically, it aims to:

- 

1 Protect and prevent people's income from declining from their current income levels due to various risk factors.
- 

2 Build capacity and adaptability to ensure that better quality of life is maintained and sustained.
- 

3 Expand employment opportunities through policies, income generation expansion, and improved human capital investment.
- 

4 Generate support from government and other sectors to ensure sustained standards of living despite exposure different types of risks.
- 

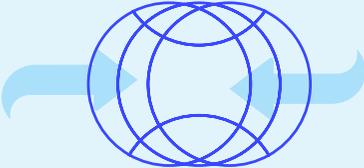
5 Create mechanisms and institutions to promote social inclusion and mitigate social vulnerabilities and discrimination.
- 

6 Include indigenous people or cultural integration in every social protection program and strategy.

Principles of Social Protection

- 

1 **Social Protection is Universal.**

Universal means all Filipinos must be able to access a menu of programs that will respond to the various risks that they will confront in their lifetime. This is in line with the principle that social protection is a basic human right that must cover every citizen, especially the poor and the vulnerable, in their entire life cycle.
- 

2 **Social Protection is Transformative.**

Transformative means that social protection will address concerns of social equity and exclusion. This includes social and political mechanisms to empower the poor and tackle social structures that perpetuate poverty, social exclusion, and discrimination.

Risks

Risks are uncertain events that may damage someone's well-being, leading to poverty.

Types of Risks



Individual and Life Cycle Risks



Hunger, illness or injury, disability, pregnancy, childbirth, old age, death



Economic Risks



Unemployment, underemployment, sudden end of source of livelihood, price instability of basic commodities, economic crisis, lack of local opportunities, weak agricultural production

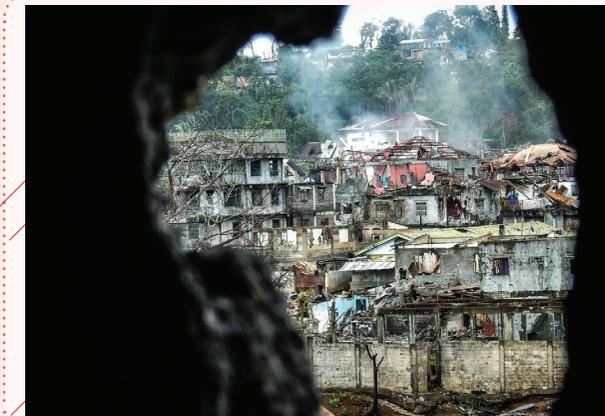
Developments in the country and the world around us such as advancements in technology, international relations, and demographic shifts can also pose risks to people and their ways of life.



Environment and Natural Risks



Drought, rains and floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, landslides, storm surge



Social and Governance Risks



Shelter insecurity, corruption, crime, domestic violence, political instability, armed conflict, social exclusion

Who responds to these risks?



Households

Support from extended family, household savings or migration.



Private Sector

Goods and services such as insurance, banking, housing and transfers

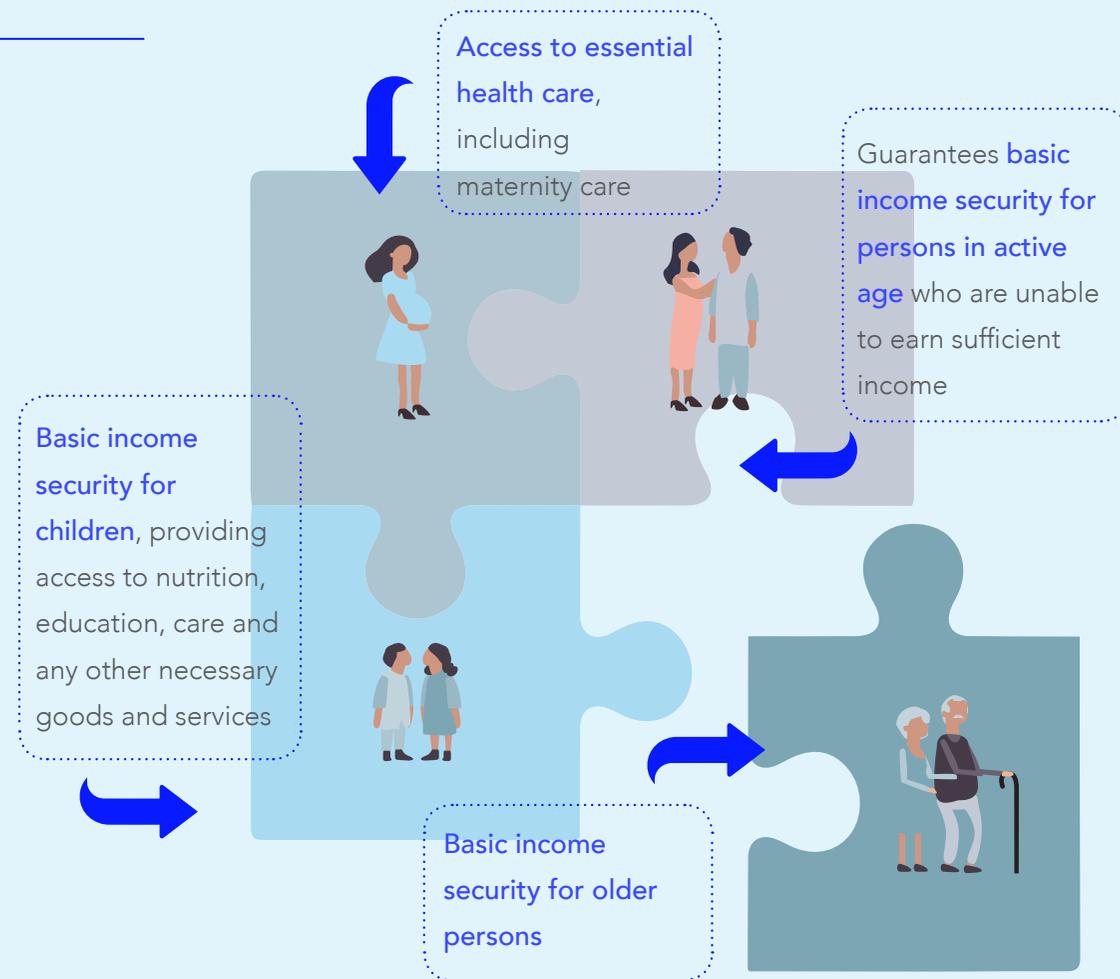


Government

Socioeconomic policies, programs and services.

The Social Protection Floor

Universal coverage will be progressively realized through the Social Protection Floor. The Floor consists of the following guarantees:



While these guarantees shall be universal, some social protection programs are designed for the needs of transient and chronic poor and are targeted using effective and empirically-based mechanisms.

Listahanan (or the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction)



Listahanan is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide. This system makes available to National Government Agencies (NGAs) and other social protection stakeholders a database of poor households as basis in identifying potential beneficiaries of Social Protection programs and services.

Why is there a need for targeting?

1. Provides a unified criteria for the identification of the poor population through scientific means.
2. Facilitates sharing of high quality database to public and private social protection stakeholders.
3. The targeting system reduces leakage or inclusion of non-poor and under coverage or exclusion of poor in social protection programs and services.



Targeting will maximize the impact of Social Protection programs and minimize wastage of resources.

Vulnerable Sectors

A social protection system aims to cover from **vulnerabilities every citizen** in their entire life-cycle, especially those who are **poor, vulnerable** and **marginalized**.



Poor

Individuals and families whose income falls below the **poverty threshold** and/or those that **cannot afford** in a sustained manner to provide their basic needs of **food, health, education, housing** and **other amenities of life**.

Multidimensional poverty is made up of several factors that constitute poor people's experience of deprivation – such as **poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standard, lack of income, disempowerment, poor quality of work** and threat from violence.



Vulnerable

Households confronted by **ex-ante risks** that if currently **non-poor, will fall below the poverty line, or if currently poor, will remain mired in poverty**. It is also defined in terms of exposure to adverse shocks to general welfare and not just in terms of exposure to income poverty.

Marginalized Sectors



Marginalized

Groups in society who, for reasons of poverty, geographical inaccessibility, culture, language, age, sex, gender, migrant status, disability or other disadvantage, have not benefited from health, education, employment and other opportunities, and who are relegated to the sidelines of political persuasion, social negotiation, and economic bargaining.

Marginalized Sectors

- Persons with disabilities
- Elderly
- Out-of-school youth
- Children
- Overseas workers
- Farmers
- Fisher folks
- Indigenous people
- Internally displaced persons
- Informal settlers and workers
- Solo parents
- Youth
- LGBT

Social Protection Programs and Responses

1 Labor Market Interventions



give **gainful employment to citizens** through employment facilitation and placement schemes, active labour market programmes (ALMPs), emergency and guaranteed employment, and unemployment insurance.

2 Social Insurance



refers to contributory and non-contributory based schemes **protecting households from lifecycle and health related risks.**

3 Social Assistance



gives basic protection to those who are poor, excluded, discriminated and marginalized. These are often sector-specific depending on the needs of the sector.

4 Social Safety Nets



are short-term stop-gap measures usually implemented as a **response to emergencies and crisis situations** unlike social assistance and services which may be regular programs with longer duration.

Social Protection Operational Framework Strategies

Aligned with the principles of inclusivity, these strategies shall be participatory and gender-sensitive.

1 **Convergence and Community-Driven Development in the Delivery of Social Protection**



Coordination and complementation among key government agencies and stakeholders in program design, targeting, delivery, feedback and resources.

Community-driven skills development for the local community, so that they can participate in their own development.

2 **Strengthening Implementation by LGUs, NGOS and CSOs**



Improving direct implementation of social protection programs to the LGU, and strengthening its role as a coordinator for cross-sector concerns within the locality.

Maximizing the role of NGOs and CSOs in delivery, feedbacking and advocacy for social protection.

3 **Building Resilient and Adaptive Capacity**



Aligning the social protection system with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through information systems, delivery mechanisms, financing and institutional capacity, coordination and arrangements.

4 **Institutionalized M&E System**



Strengthening program or project and organizational M&E systems through information technology, capacity building across government, development of a social protection statistical system, and improved funding.

5 **Ensuring Fiscal Sustainability of Social Protection Programs**



Increasing available funds to pursue social protection goals by improving efficiency of existing spending, lobbying, accessing fiscal resources from economic growth and leveraging external resources

Adaptive capacity	The ability of an individual, households or a community to adjust to climate change (including climate variability and extremes), to moderate potential damages, to take advantage of opportunities, or to cope with the consequences
Convergence, Horizontal and Vertical	Vertical convergence is collaboration and cooperation within a national agency and its counterparts at the regional and local levels; horizontal convergence is collaboration among national agencies or across LGU units
Disadvantaged	Person or area in unfavorable circumstances, especially with regard to financial or social opportunities; “underprivileged”.
Empowerment	When an individual, sector or group has the ability to determine its own destiny and future
Ex-ante	Happened before an event
Floor	Minimum to be implemented
Inclusive	Transparent and participatory approaches are ensured in the planning, programming and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels
Inequality	differentiation in terms of preference of access of social goods in society brought about by power, religion, kinship, prestige, race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, and class
Poverty incidence	Percentage of number of individuals/families falling below the poverty threshold vis-à-vis total population
Rights Based Social protection	emanates from the basic human right of being shielded and /or insured from various risks
Transformative	Used in document in terms of change in individual, household or community behavior and in social structures
Universal Social protection system	aims to cover all types of vulnerabilities of every citizen in their entire life-cycle



- Public Employment Service Office (PESO)
- OWWA-NLDC LDPO Project
- SME Roving Academy (SMERA)
- Shared Service Facilities (SSF)
- Employees’ Compensation Commission-Quick Response to Persons with Work-Related Disability (PWRDs)
- Katulong at Gabay sa Manggagawang May Kapansanan (KaGabay)
- Physical Restoration of PWRDs
- Job Placement Facilitation
- Prevention Program in the Workplace
- Community-Based Employment Program (2012)
- Social Amelioration Program (Republic Act No. 6982)
- DOLE Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Employment Programme (DILEEP)
- TULAY Livelihood Program for PWDs
- Occupational Safety and Health
- JobStart Philippines
- Two-tiered Wage System
- OWWA Education and Training Benefits
- Seafarers’ Comprehensive Education and Training Programme
- OWWA-Microsoft Tulay
- Tuloy-Aral Project
- Tuloy-Kolehiyo
- NRCO Skills Training and Capability Enhancement
- Technical-Vocational Education and Training (TESDA)
- Government Internship Program
- Phil Job Net
- Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)

LGU, DOLE
OWWA, NLDC
DTI
DOLE-ECC
DOLE
OWWA
NRCO
TESDA
NYC
BLE-DOLE

■ SSS Pension for Private Sector	SSS
■ GSIS Pension for Government Sector	GSIS
■ Agricultural Insurance Programmes	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, DA
■ Armed Forces Retirement and Separation Benefits	DND, AFP, AFP-RSBS
■ DND Veterans Hospitalization and Medical Care Program	DND
■ OWWA Medical, Healthcare, Disability and Death Benefits for OFWs	OWWA
■ DSWD Social Pension	DSWD
■ Philhealth Health Insurance	Phil health

■ Relief and Humanitarian Assistance	DSWD, NDRRMC
■ Assist WELL (Welfare, Employment, Livelihood and Legal Services)	National Reintegration for OFWs, DOLE, POEA, OWWA, TESDA
■ DSWD Cash-For-Work	DSWD
■ Core Shelter Assistance Program (CSAP) and Modified Shelter Assistance Program (MSAP)	
■ Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)	
■ Locating OFWs whereabouts	OWWA, NRCO
■ Repatriation Program	
■ Reintegration Program	
■ Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD)	DOLE, LGU
■ Survival and Recovery (SURE) Assistance Program	DA-ACPC
■ Development of Education in Emergency (EioE) ADM modules	DepEd

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program ■ Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services ■ Sustainable Livelihood Programme ■ Supplementary Feeding Programme 	DSWD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alternative Learning System ■ Institutionalization of SPED Programs in All Schools ■ Implementation of SPED Inclusive Education ■ Provisions of Educational Services for Learners with Special Educational Needs (LSEN) ■ Financial Assistance for Private Madaris ■ Madrasah Education in the K to 12 Program ■ School Based Feeding Program. ■ Adopting the Indigenous Peoples Education (IPED) Curriculum Framework ■ Declaration of Schools as Zones of Peace 	DepEd
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Student Financial Assistance Programs (StuFAPs) ■ Tertiary Education Subsidy 	CHED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Production Loan Easy Access (PLEA) 	DA-ACPC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Special Area for Agricultural Development (SAAD) 	DA-SAAD

SSS	Social Security System
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
DA	Department of Agriculture
DND	Department of National Defence
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFP-RSBS	Armed Forces of the Philippines - Retirement and Separation Benefit System
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
Phil health	Philippine Health Insurance Inc.
DepEd	Department of Education
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
DA-ACPC	Department of Agriculture Agricultural Credit Policy Council
DA-SAAD	Department of Agriculture Special Area for Agricultural Development
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
POEA	Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
OWWA	Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
NRCO	National Reintegration Center for OFWs
NLDC	National Livelihood Development Corporation
DOLE-ECC	Department of Labor and Employment Employees' Compensation Commission
NYC	National Youth Commission
BLE-DOLE	Bureau of Local Employment Department of Labor and Employment



Produced under the auspices of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
with technical assistance from the World Bank

