

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

(as of August 2019)

What is 4Ps?



Launched in 2008, the 4Ps is a human capital development program of the national government that invests in the health and education of children 0-18 years old from eligible poor households, through the provision of cash grants, in order to help them escape the intergenerational transfer of poverty. The program is composed of the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) and the Modified CCT. The Modified CCT includes households affected by natural and man-made disasters (that lost their homes and livelihood), homeless street families and indigenous people in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

What is the legal basis for the implementation of 4Ps?

The program was institutionalized through the *Republic Act 11310, or the "Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) Act"*, on April 17, 2019.

The Department issued *Administrative Order No. 16, series of 2008*, entitled "Guidelines on the Implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program".

Executive Order No. 221 of 2003 Amending EO No. 15, series of 1998, entitled "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development" mandates the DSWD to provide assistance to local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs), other national government agencies (NGAs), people's organizations (POs) and other members of civil society to effectively implement programs, projects, and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities for an improved quality of life as well as implement statutory and specialized programs which are directly lodged with the Department and/or not yet devolved to LGUs.

The 4Ps supports the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** addressing the following:



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

How are beneficiaries chosen?

Beneficiaries are selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), which identifies who and where the poor are in the country.

In general, the following criteria must be satisfied to become eligible for the program:



Households that have children 0-18 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment (Children-beneficiaries aged 6-18 must be enrolled in school)



Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program

What are the conditionalities of the program?

Health



Children 0-5 years old must receive regular preventive health check-ups, growth monitoring, and vaccines



Pregnant women get pre and post-natal care (must be attended by skilled/professional health workers)



Children in elementary must receive deworming pills twice a year



Attendance of the grantee/parent/guardian to the monthly Family Development Sessions (FDS)

Education



Children 3-18 years old must enroll in school and maintain a class attendance rate of at least 85% per month

What are the benefits provided by the program?



Health grant

₱750 per month per household



Education grant

(provided to a maximum of three children per household for 10 months of each school year)

Elementary: ₱300 per month per child

Junior High school: ₱500 per month per child

Senior High school: ₱700 per month per child



Rice subsidy

(started in 2017)

₱600 per month for every registered, active, and compliant household



Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) grant

₱200 per month (for 2018)

₱300 per month (for 2019 to 2020)

The cash grants are computed based on the compliance to the conditionalities and are disbursed to the household beneficiaries bi-monthly through cash cards and other conduits.

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Website <https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph>

Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)

(as of August 2019)



What is SLP?


It is a capacity-building program for the identified poor, vulnerable, and marginalized households, and communities aimed at providing viable interventions and support to improve the program participants' socio-economic conditions by accessing and acquiring necessary assets to engage in and maintain thriving livelihoods.


What is the legal basis for the implementation of SLP?

Republic Act 5416 provides the clear mandate of the DSWD in providing comprehensive social welfare program.


To implement the SLP, the Department issued *Administrative Order 11, Series of 2011* to formally introduce the program with expanded menu of livelihood interventions anchored on Community Driven Enterprise Development (CDED) strategy.

Who are the target beneficiaries of SLP?

 Post-disaster response in covered municipalities declared as disaster-affected.

 SLP is open to every Filipino family especially the poor, marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

 Listahanan-identified poor households.

 Maximum of two (2) members per households but must pursue different tracks.

What are the objectives of SLP?

The program aims to enhance the capabilities of poor Filipino households and individuals by strengthening their skills, competencies, abilities and resources in accessing income-generating opportunities to help improve their socio-economic well-being.

SLP seeks to assist Filipino households and individuals by:



Enhancing human assets through technical-vocational and life skills trainings



Extending social assets through membership and participation in SLPAs and community groups



Expanding financial assets through seed capital and access to credit and savings



Enriching natural assets that protect and contribute to community livelihoods



Establishing or acquiring physical assets for more efficient livelihoods

What are the two tracks of SLP?



M I C R O - E N T E R P R I S E DEVELOPMENT (MD) - Participants who exhibit potential and willingness for entrepreneurship may opt to proceed with the MD track. The MD track provides program participants with an overview of the endeavors involved in development of businesses or enterprises.



EMPLOYMENT FACILITATION (EF) - Participants who are qualified and ready for available employment opportunities may opt to proceed with the EF track. The EF track provides an overview of the endeavors involved in seeking and securing gainful employment opportunities.

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Are there modalities involved in the program?

There are four key modalities:



Seed Capital Fund (SCF) - The SCF serves as a start-up capital for the Sustainable Livelihood Program Association (SLPA)/Program participant to purchase small tools, raw materials, common service facilities, and other assets needed in starting or expanding a micro-enterprise.



Cash-for-Building-Livelihood-Assets Fund (CBLAF) - The CBLAF modality is implemented through labor-intensive projects executed by program participants to build, re-build, and/or protect natural and physical assets necessary for more profitable, self-sustaining, and resilient micro-enterprises.



Skills Training Fund (STF) - The STF is a capacity-building assistance per training to be utilized for the acquisition of technical and vocational knowledge and skills delivered in the form of orientations and lectures, demonstrations, life skills training, and other similar skills application methodologies.



Employment Assistance Fund (EAF) - The EAF is a grant to acquire employment requirements such as but not limited to legal documents, medical exams, licenses, uniforms and tools, as well as meals, lodging and/or transportation allowance for the first fifteen days of guaranteed employment.



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Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services-National Community-Driven Development Program (KALAH-CIDSS NCDDP)

(as of August 2019)



What is KALAH-CIDSS?

It empowers communities in targeted poor and disaster-affected municipalities to achieve improved access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting implementation, and disaster risk reduction and management.




It employs the community-driven development approach as a national strategy for community participation in development work.

What is the legal basis for the implementation of KALAH-CIDSS?


The scale-up of the KALAH-CIDSS through NCDDP was approved in January 2013 and is supported by the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016).

How were the target areas identified?

KALAH-CIDSS works in targeted poor municipalities that meet any of the following criteria:

-  Municipalities (except ARMM) with poverty incidence of 40 percent and above
-  Municipalities (except ARMM) with poverty incidence above the national average of 26.5 percent
-  All municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda in provinces already covered by NCDDP

What is the coverage of KALAH-CIDSS?

 **19,647** barangays **58** provinces
847 municipalities **15** regions
5.3M households

What are the features of Kalahi-CIDSS?

Kalahi-CIDSS has the following features:



Assistance for social preparation and capability building training for local government units and communities.



Support funding through community grants. The funds will be released directly to the community accounts.



Transparency and accountability measures. Citizens other than public officials are involved in local planning and decision-making.



Community-chosen priorities are turned into projects, plans and activities and included into the budgeting process, planning and programming of LGUs and NGAs.



Allowable community projects. KC-NCDDP follows an open menu system. However, it has a set of disallowed activities specified on the Negative List.



Post-disaster response in covered municipalities declared as disaster-affected.

What are the sub-projects eligible for KALAHI-CIDSS support?

KC-NCDDP will follow an open menu system, wherein communities will choose what projects will answer their prioritized needs. The following types of projects may be supported by KC-NCDDP:



Basic services sub-projects.

- community water systems, school buildings, health stations, and electrification



Basic access infrastructure.

- foot bridges, access roads, and foot paths



Community common services facilities.

- pre-and post-harvest facilities, and small-scale irrigation systems



Environmental protection and conservation.

- flood control systems, sea walls, artificial reef sanctuaries, and soil protection structures



Skills training and capability building.

- eco-tourism projects



Others not prohibited in the **Negative List**.

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Negative list of sub-projects and activities prohibited for KC-NCDDP funding:

- Weapons, chainsaws (except during disasters), explosives, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, asbestos, and other potentially dangerous materials and equipment
- Fishing boats and nets above the prescribed size and weight set by Republic Act 8550, Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998
- Road construction into protected areas
- Use of project funds for purchase of or compensation for land
- Micro-credit and livelihood activities which involve on-lending of project funds
- Maintenance and operation of facilities provided with project funding
- Activities that have alternative prior sources of committed funding
- Recurrent government expenditures (e.g. salaries for government and LGU staff)
- Political and religious activities, rallies, and materials
- Salaried activities that employ children below the age of 16 years
- Activities that unfairly exploit women or men at any age
- Travel
- Consumption items or events
- Activities that will violate existing provincial ordinances or policies related to mining and logging, among others
- In post-disaster operation of KC-NCDDP, the eligible sub-projects can be expanded to include items like purchase and use of chainsaws to recover fallen trees, shelters, acquisition of equipment

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OLDER PERSONS

Social Pension (SocPen) for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) (as of August 2019)



What is Social Pension?

Social Pension is a monthly stipend amounting to five hundred pesos (P500.00) that aims to augment the daily subsistence and other medical needs of indigent senior citizens.




What is the legal basis for the implementation of the social pension program?

The social pension for indigent senior citizens is an additional government assistance mandated under *Republic Act 9994* otherwise known as "The Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010."

What are the eligibility criteria?


-  Must be 60 years old and above.
-  Frail, sickly or with disability.
-  No pension from the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS), Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO), Armed Forces and Police Mutual Benefit Association Inc. (AFPMBAI), or any other insurance company.
-  No permanent source of income.
-  No regular support from family or relatives for his/her basic needs.

What are the documents required from potential beneficiaries?

-  Photocopy of any valid Identification Card indicating the date and year of birth of the potential beneficiary or birth certificate.
-  Accomplished application form on social pension.
-  Social Pension Intake Sheet

How are the Social Pension beneficiaries selected?

The selection of potential Social Pension beneficiaries may be divided into two steps:

-  1. Identification of potential beneficiaries
 - i. The Barangay Senior Citizens Association (BSCA) may recommend the list to the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) head or the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO).
 - ii. The OSCA Head consolidates the list.
 - iii. The LSWDO certifies the list and endorses it to the DSWD Field Office (FO).

2. Assessment and validation of potential beneficiaries.

- i. The DSWD FO validates, through cross-matching, the list of potential beneficiaries.
- ii. The DSWD FO checks the valid IDs of the potential beneficiaries or coordinates with the Punong Bayan.
- iii. The list is submitted to the OSCA Head and LSWDOs for encoding of the names into the Social Pension Information System (SPIS).

How is Social Pension distributed?



1. The social pension is released every six months. (P500.00 per month or P3,000 per semester)



2. The DSWD FO informs the Mayor through the LSWDO and the OSCA Head on the scheduled payout.



3. The OSCA Head informs the beneficiaries of the date and the venue of the payout.

Who can receive the stipend in case the beneficiary is too weak to claim the pension?

The beneficiary shall identify at least three authorized representatives whose names will be listed in the Social Pension database. Only one of them may claim the stipend at any given time and should bring the following:



Original and photocopy of his/her valid ID or valid certification.



Social pensioner's valid ID.



Certification letter from the social pensioner indicating the name of the authorized representative and the reason/s of inability to personally claim his/her stipend.

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Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP)

(as of August 2019)



What is SFP?

It is the provision of food in addition to the regular meals to children currently enrolled in Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP) as part of DSWD's contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development program of the government.

What are the legal basis for the implementation of SFP?

Republic Act No. 11037 or "An Act Institutionalizing A National Feeding Program For Undernourished Children In Public Day Care, Kindergarten And Elementary Schools To Combat Hunger And Undernutrition Among Filipino Children And Appropriating Funds Therefor."

To implement the program, the DSWD released *Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 3 Series of 2019*, entitled the "Revised Procedures on the Implementation of Supplementary Feeding Program."

Who are the target beneficiaries of SFP?



The target beneficiaries of the SFP are children age 2-4 years in SNP, 3-4 years old enrolled in DCCs, and 5 year-old children not enrolled in DepEd pre-schools but are enrolled in DCCs.

How is the program evaluated?



Children beneficiaries are weighed at the start of the feeding period and three months thereafter.

What are the objectives of SFP?



To provide augmentation support for the feeding program of children in LGU-managed DCCs/SNPs areas using indigenous foods and/or locally produced foods equivalent to 1/3 of Philippine Dietary Reference Intake (PDRI).



To improve knowledge, attitude and practices of children, parents, and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education.



To improve and sustain the nutritional status of the targeted children beneficiaries.

What is the coverage and implementation period of SFP?



The program covers all child development centers (CDCs) and SNP nationwide and is expected to be implemented in 120 days (based on the school calendar).

How much budget is allocated per child?



Children enrolled under the SFP are provided meals worth ₱15 per day which include a viand worth ₱11 and rice worth ₱4.

Centenarians Act Implementation

(as of August 2019)



What is Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the "Centenarians Act of 2016"?

In September 2016, the President signed the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016, a legislation that grants additional benefits and privileges to Filipino centenarians. The Act is a tribute to Filipino centenarians who have spent their lifetime in contributing to nation building.

Who can avail of the benefits of the RA 10868?



All Filipinos who have reached 100 years old and above, whether residing in the Philippines or abroad.

What are the awards and incentives that will be given under the RA 10868?



National Government

- Letter of Felicitation from the President of the Republic
- Centenarian Gift in the amount of Php100,000.00



Local Government Units

- Plaque of Recognition
- Cash Incentives (amount to be determined by the LGU)

What are the documentary requirements to avail of the benefits of the RA 10868?



The centenarian shall present his/her Birth Certificate or Philippine Passport



In case of absence of the said documents, any one (1) of the following primary IDs may be accepted:

- Senior Citizens ID card issued by the OSCA indicating year of birth
- Other Philippine-government issued identification cards such as LTO issued Driver's License, GSIS/SSS ID, PRC ID, Postal ID, COMELEC voter's ID



Any two (2) of the following secondary documents may also be accepted in the absence of the above-mentioned primary IDs:

- Marriage Certificate from PSA or the Local Civil Registrar
- Birth Certificates of children borne by/of the centenarian
- Affidavits executed by at least two (2) disinterested persons with personal knowledge of centenarian's actual age or date of birth
- Old school or employment records showing date of birth
- Baptismal and/or confirmation records certified by Parish church

How are eligible beneficiaries identified?



1. Identification

Based on the existing database from OSCA, Social Pension beneficiaries, Listahanan, CBMS, inventory of clients, data from the CFO for centenarians living abroad and other similar sources.



2. Verification

- At the community level, the C/MSWDOs / OSCA Head in coordination with the CSOs will conduct the necessary verification to those identified centenarians in their respective areas using a General Intake Sheet (GIS). In the verification process, the centenarian shall present documents to prove his/her age.
- For the residential care facilities, validation shall be conducted by the Center Heads in coordination with the FOs and C/MSWDO
- The C/MSWDO shall submit a consolidated and verified list of centenarians of the city / municipality together with the supporting documents to the concerned DSWD Field Offices.
- The DSWD Field Offices may request to cross-check the submitted list with the Social Pension database or Listahanan.
- The DSWD Field Offices shall finalize the lists from C/MSWDOs and residential care facilities and submit the same to the DSWD Central Office.

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Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS)

(as of August 2019)



What is AICS?

This program serves as a social safety net or a stop-gap mechanism to support the recovery of individuals and families from unexpected crisis such as illness or death of a family member, natural and man-made disasters, and other crisis situations.

What are the legal basis for the implementation of AICS?

AO 005, s. 2008
DSWD Administrative Order No. 5 Series of 2008 entitled "Omnibus Guidelines on the Management of DSWD-Operated Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs)"

AO 001, s. 2011
DSWD Administrative Order No. 1 Series of 2011 entitled "Amendment to A.O. 5 Series of 2008 on Omnibus Guidelines on the Management of DSWD-Operated Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs)"

MC 002, s. 2014
DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 2 Series of 2014 entitled "Guidelines to Strengthen and Enhance the Implementation of Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS)"

MC 004, s. 2015
DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 4 Series of 2015 entitled "Guidelines on the Implementation of the Protective Services Program"

What are the types of assistance provided by AICS?



Medical



Educational Assistance



Transportation



Burial



Food and Non-Food



Psychosocial Referral

Who may avail of the assistance?



Individuals/families in crisis situation.



Those who have not yet availed of CIU assistance during the year.



Those who are indigent as certified by the Barangay Chairman of the area where they reside.

How long is the processing time for the availment of AICS?



For cash outright - maximum of 45 minutes per client



For issuance of guarantee/referral letter - maximum of 15-20 minutes per client



For processing of check - Three (3) to five (5) days after the Statement of Account is received from service provider)

What are the requirements for the availment of AICS?



a. Medical Assistance

- i. Clinical Abstract or Medical Certificate with license/PTR No. of the attending physician
- ii. Prescription (for medicine)
- iii. Laboratory Request/Medical Procedures (recommended by the attending Physician) and Quotation of the Procedure
- iv. Billing Statement (for hospital bill)
- v. Social Case Study Report from LGU (applies if the assistance is ₱5,000 and above)
- vi. Barangay Certification/Indigency and any valid ID of the patient or his/her representative (e.g., driver's license, postal, school, voters and/or senior citizen ID)



c. Transportation Assistance

- i. Barangay Certification/Indigency/ any valid ID
- ii. Social Case Study Report from LGU



d. Educational Assistance

- i. Certificate of Enrollment or Registration Card
- ii. Barangay Certification/Indigency/ any valid ID
- iii. Social Case Study Report
- iv. Referral/Endorsement letter from legislator, if applicable (optional)



b. Burial Assistance

- i. Registered Death Certificate (original or certified copy)
- ii. Funeral Contract
- iii. Permit to Transfer (transport of cadaver)
- iv. Barangay Certificate and any valid ID
- v. Social Case Study report from LGU

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Residential and Non-Residential Care Program

(as of August 2019)

What is Residential Care Program?



It is the provision of 24-hour group living on a temporary basis to poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and families in crisis whose need/s cannot be met by their families and relatives. There are 64 residential care facilities being managed by DSWD located in 16 regions.

SECTOR	FACILITIES	CLIENTS	REGIONS
Children in need of special protection	Reception Study Center for Children (RSCC)	0-6 years old boys and girls who are abandoned, neglected, and surrendered children	NCR, Regions I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI
	Haven for Children	7-13 years old boys who are recovering from substance abuse	NCR (1), Region I (2)
	Lingap Center	7 -17 years old boys and girls street children	Region III
	Nayon ng Kabataan	7-17 years old boys and girls who are abused, orphaned, abandoned, neglected, and exploited	NCR
	Marillac Hills	7-17 years old girls who are exploited or in conflict with the law	NCR
	Home for Girls	For abused and exploited girls	-
	Elsie Gaches Village	Children with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, visual and hearing impairment, mental retardation	NCR
	Amor Village	Children with special needs	Region III
Children and Youth in conflict with the law and suspended cases	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth	9-18 years old at the times of the commission of offense of children in conflict with the Law	Regions I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, Caraga, CAR
	Mimaropa Youth Center		Region IV-B
	National Training School for Boys		Region IV-A
Women	National/Regional Haven for Women	18-59 years old who are victims of involuntary or forced prostitution, illegal recruitment, physical emotional and sexual abuse, and armed conflict	NCR, Regions I, III, IV-A, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X
	Haven for Women and Girls	7-59 Women and girls who are victim of physical and sexual abuse, involuntary prostitution, illegal recruitment, and trafficking	Regions II, V, XI, and CAR

	Sanctuary Center	17-59 years old women who have improved from mental illness	NCR
Older Persons (60 and above) who are abandoned and neglected	Haven for Elderly	60 years and above who are abandoned, neglected and unattached	Region IV-A
	Home for the Aged		Region IX
	Home for the Elderly		Region XI
	Golden Reception Action Center for the Elderly and Other Special Concern (GRACES)		NCR
Individual and Family in crisis situation	Jose Fabella Center (JFC)	Temporary shelter for strandeers, vagrants, and mendicants	NCR

What are the services and interventions that the residential facilities provided?



What is Center-Based/Non-Residential Care Program ?



Center Based services is rendered in facilities on daily basis or during part of the day, addressing immediate crisis or developmental concerns of an individual, group, or family. Clients of these facilities have families to return to after each segment of the brief treatment or after undergoing developmental activities.

SECTOR	FACILITIES	CLIENTS	REGIONS
Persons with Disability	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	Productive employment to PWDs and other special groups for socio-economic independence and productivity	NCR
	National/Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center	Comprehensive and developmental programs and services responsive for PWDs	NCR, Regions I, VII, IX
	Center for Handicapped	Social and vocational rehabilitation services to PWDs ages 7 to 40, to facilitate their integration in the mainstream of society through basic communication skills development, skills training, and employment	Region XII
Women	INA Healing Center	Psychosocial support to bereaved mothers through programs and projects aimed at helping them manage their grief and empower them to reach out to other grieving mothers	NCR

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Programs









(as of August 2019)



What is DRRM?

Consistent with Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) leads the Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC); thus, it ensures that the response of the national government is well-coordinated, follows standards and is clearly communicated to the public.

What are DRRM Programs?

-  **Provision of Food and Non Food Assistance during Emergencies.** Distribution of Emergency Ready to Eat Food Packs, Family Food Packs, Hygiene Kits, Sleeping Kits, Family Clothing Kits and Kitchen Kits to victims of Disasters and internally displaced persons (IDPs).
-  **Camp Coordination and Management Services.** Services and capacities to ensure all requirements needed in the management of evacuation centers are being met and the delivery of basic services is well coordinated.
-  **Provision of Emergency Tents as Temporary Shelters.** Transitional shelters for displaced families in the absence of any community facilities to temporarily shelter them while awaiting the construction of their damaged shelters.
-  **Food-/Cash-for-Work (F/CFW) for Early Recovery.** Short-term intervention which provides transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment by providing families cash or food assistance in exchange for community works.
-  **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Cash for Work (CCAM CFW).** This provision supports the Government's Risk Resiliency Program.
-  **Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA).** Provision of limited financial or material assistance, or both, to family-victims of disasters whose houses are either totally or partially damaged.
-  **IDP Protection Services.** Services and capacities to ensure that protection issues do not arise in emergency situations and to respond and mitigate the effects of any protection issues that do arise.
-  **Disaster Information Management.** Timely provision of disaster information and datasets across all DRRM Project Plan and Activities (PPAs); and Predictive Analytics for Humanitarian Response.

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Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program

(as of August 2019)



What is UCT?

It is the subsidy provided by the government under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law to help cushion the adverse economic impact of the TRAIN law such as the possible increase of commodity prices.

What are the legal bases for the implementation of the UCT program?



Republic Act No. 10963 of the TRAIN Law amended Section 288 of the National Internal Revenue Code to institutionalize a social welfare and benefits program that includes the UCT as one of its components.



Republic Act No. 10964, or the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for the Fiscal Year 2018.



Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Management, and Department of Social Welfare and Development Joint Circular No. 2018-001, entitled General Guidelines for the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program/Tax Reform Cash Transfer Project.

How long will the program be implemented?



The Department will implement the program for three (3) years from 2018 to 2020.

Who are the target beneficiaries of UCT?



Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) - 4.4 million



Social Pension (SocPen) for Indigent Senior Citizens - 3 million



Listahanan - 2.6 million

How much will the beneficiaries receive?



2018- ₱200 per month or ₱2,400 per year

2019 and 2020- ₱300 per month or ₱3,600 per year

How will the program help the beneficiaries who will be affected by the TRAIN Law?



The UCT aims to augment daily subsistence of beneficiaries who will be affected by the rising prices of basic commodities due to TRAIN Law. However, it does not intend to meet all the needs of the beneficiaries.

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