

Including Homeless Families and Children in the Social Protection System: A Brief Review of International Experience and an Analysis of Data on the Philippine Pilot Program



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Overview

1. Primer on the Philippine Cash Transfer Program: *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*
2. Explanation of the Philippine social protection program for the homeless: *Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for the Homeless Street Families or MCCT-HSF*
3. Summary of statistics from the pilot implementation of the MCCT-HSF
4. Overview of social protection programs from selected countries
5. Discussion of mechanisms employed by the social protection programs of other countries that could be adopted by the MCCT-HSF



Introduction

- The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) is a rights-based and social development program of the national government which aims to contribute to medium-term and long-term poverty reduction efforts.



Introduction

- The beneficiaries are identified through a Proxy Means Test.
 - The proxy means test was employed to ensure that the basis involved more than just income-based measurements
- As of May 2012, the program has provided financial assistance to almost eight million children belonging to over three million families living below the poverty line.



Introduction

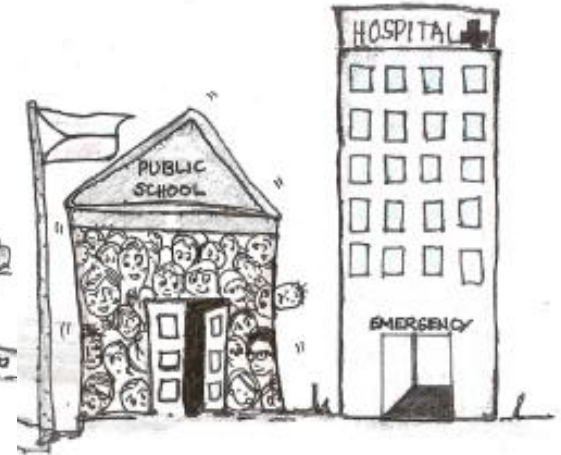
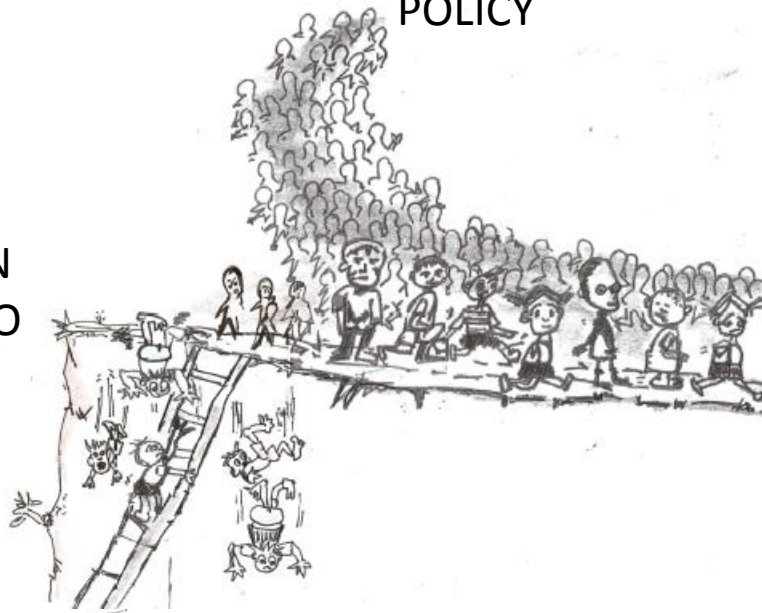
- The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) is a conditional cash transfer program. Targeted beneficiaries are given a maximum of P1400 a month for five years provided that the beneficiaries meet the conditionality provisions.
 - Education: P300 for every child 3-14 years old, up to a maximum of three children.
 - Health: P500 for the household



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH POLICY

PUBLIC GOODS

POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES (POLICIES TO EMPOWER)



INFRA AND PPPs



SOCIAL SAFETY NET (POLICIES TO PROTECT)



Conditional Transfers to the Homeless

- The 4Ps, however, is limited to poor families with permanent residences.
 - The homeless are beyond the coverage of the 4Ps
- The Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families (MCCT-HSF) was designed to extend social protection to the homeless.
 - It is designed to provide immediate relief to homeless street families
 - It is designed as a means for homeless street families to graduate to the formal CCT program



Conditional Transfers to the Homeless

- The MCCT-HSF intends to provide homeless families education grants, health grants, transportation grants, and housing grants.
 - Education: P300 for every child 3-14 years old, up to a maximum of three children.
 - Health: P500 for the family
 - Transportation or Housing Grant: P7000 for the family to either return to their province of origin or avail of affordable housing options.
- The MCCT-HSF also provides families support services. Older children are provided opportunities to enroll in alternative learning programs and accelerated programs to help them return to school.



Pilot Implementation of the MCCT-HSF

- The pilot implementation of the MCCT-HSF was conducted during the latter half of 2012.
 - The program was implemented in the National Capital Region
 - 507 families divided into four batches
 - The pilot implementation was conducted from August to November 2012

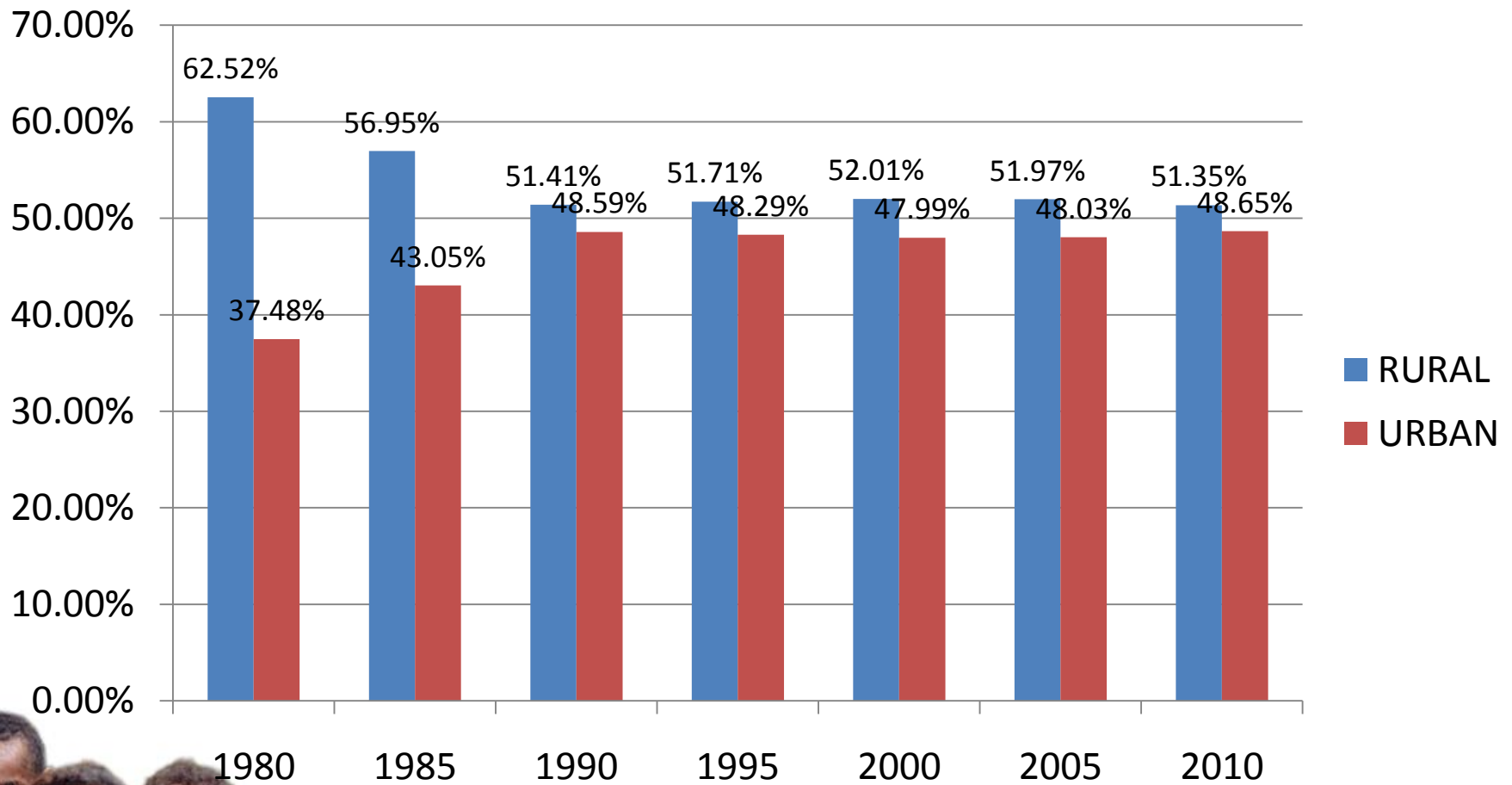


Introduction

- Rapid urbanization has resulted in a geographically imbalanced growth pattern.
 - Over 50% of the Philippine Population live in urban areas
 - Over 47 Million
 - Economic growth is concentrated in urban centers



Introduction



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Limitations

1. Not all of the respondents elected to answer all of the questions included in the survey.
2. The datasets from the third and fourth batches of the pilot implementation of the survey are incomplete
3. The datasets do not have a lot of continuous variables.

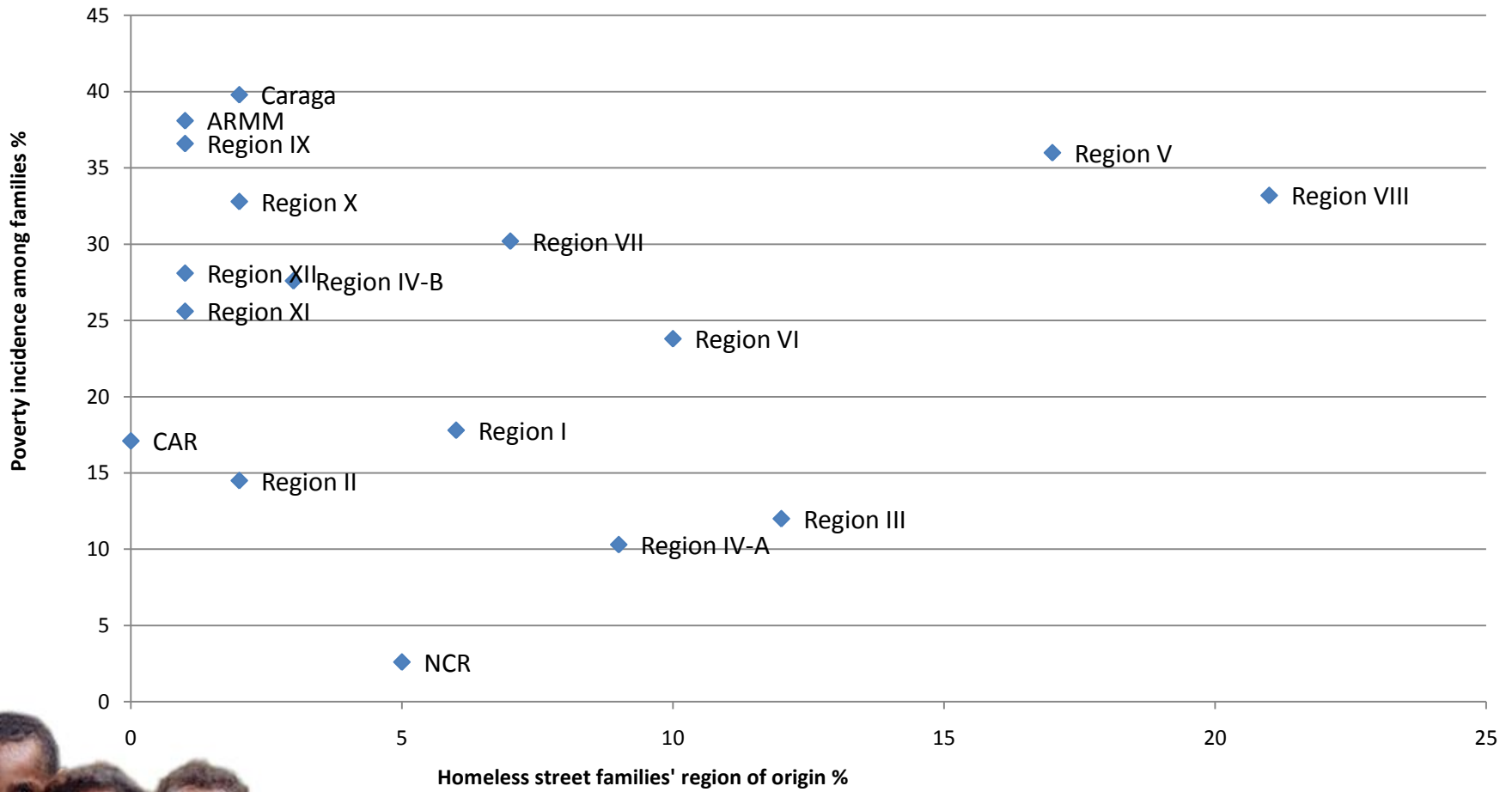


Motivations

1. The dataset still has the capacity to reveal important insights into the characteristics and motivations of people who belong to the homeless population of Metro Manila
2. These insights are invaluable to developing the social protection framework that would best address the needs of the homeless.
3. These insights are also critical in ensuring that the programs subsumed within the framework will not incentivize homelessness or create similar adverse systems of incentives.



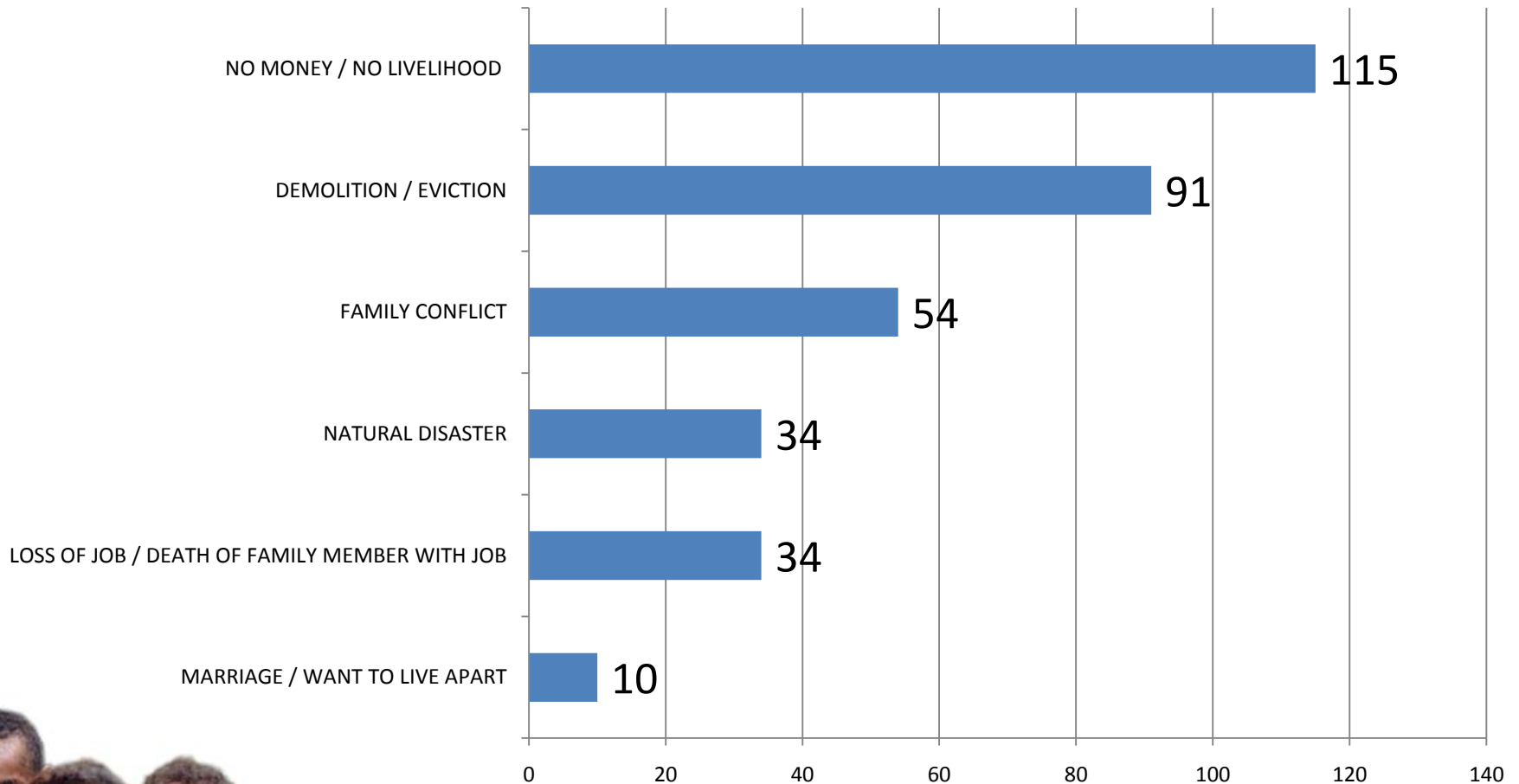
Region of Origin



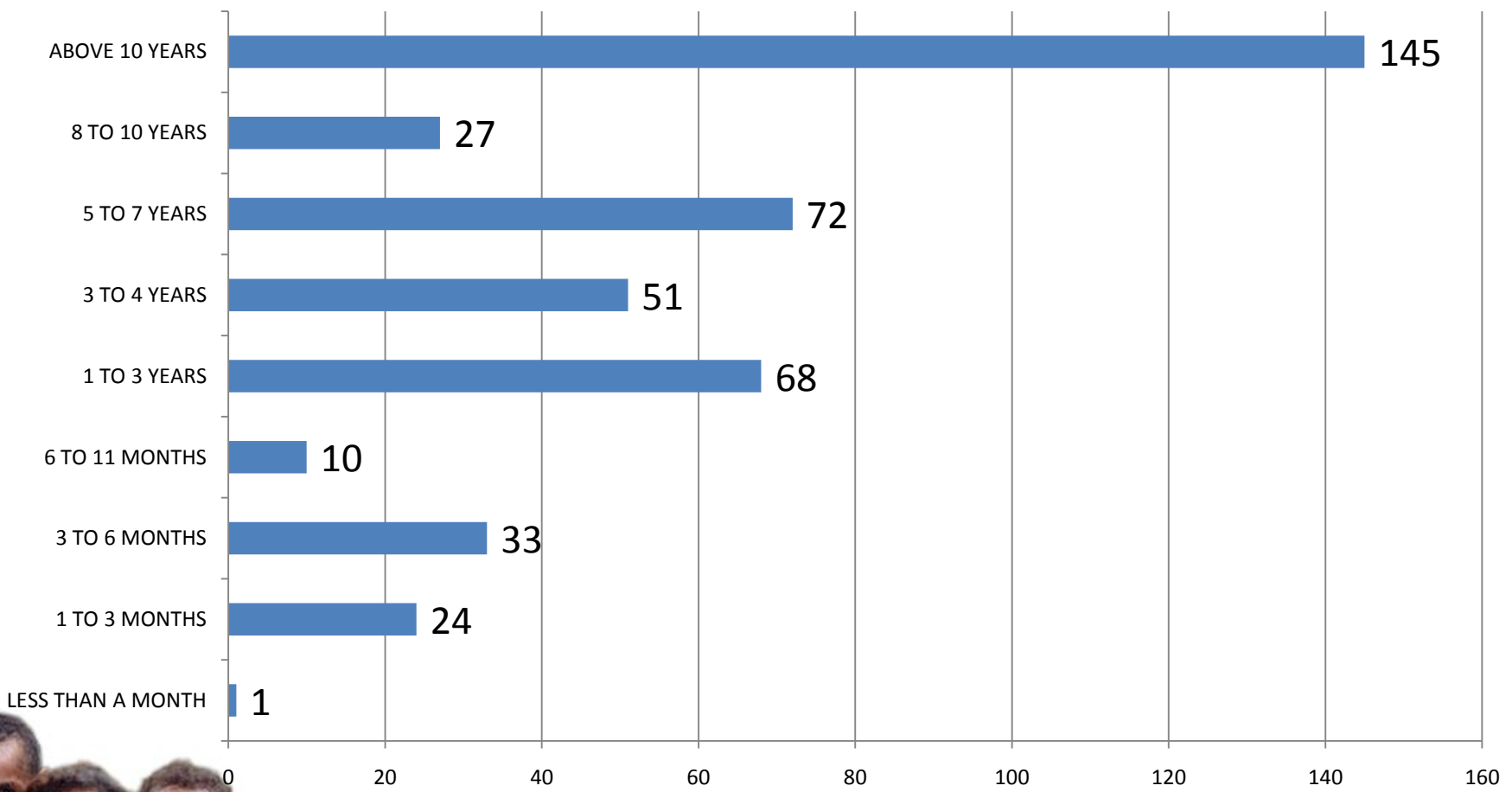
Results from Pilot Implementation



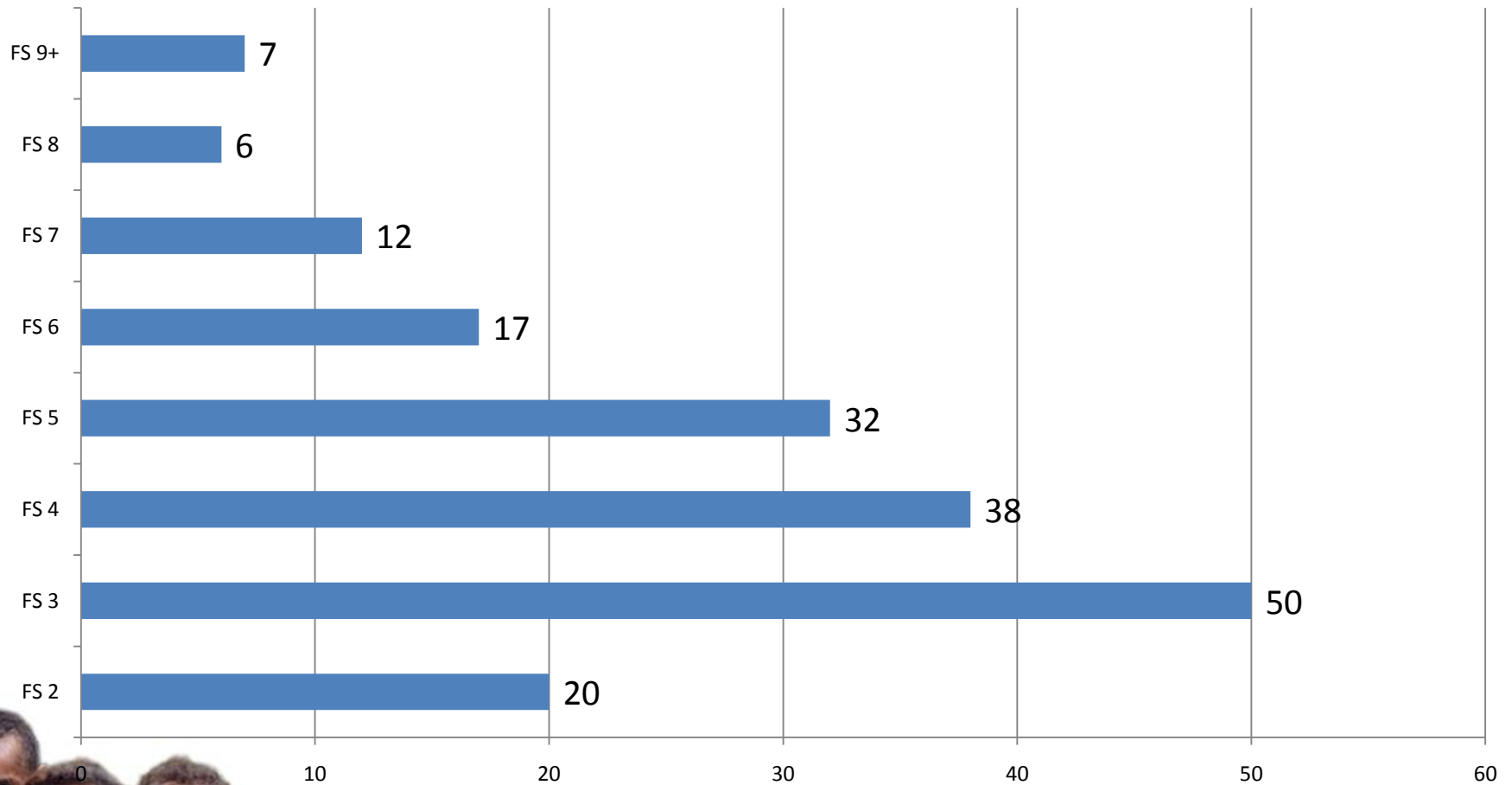
Reasons for Being Homeless



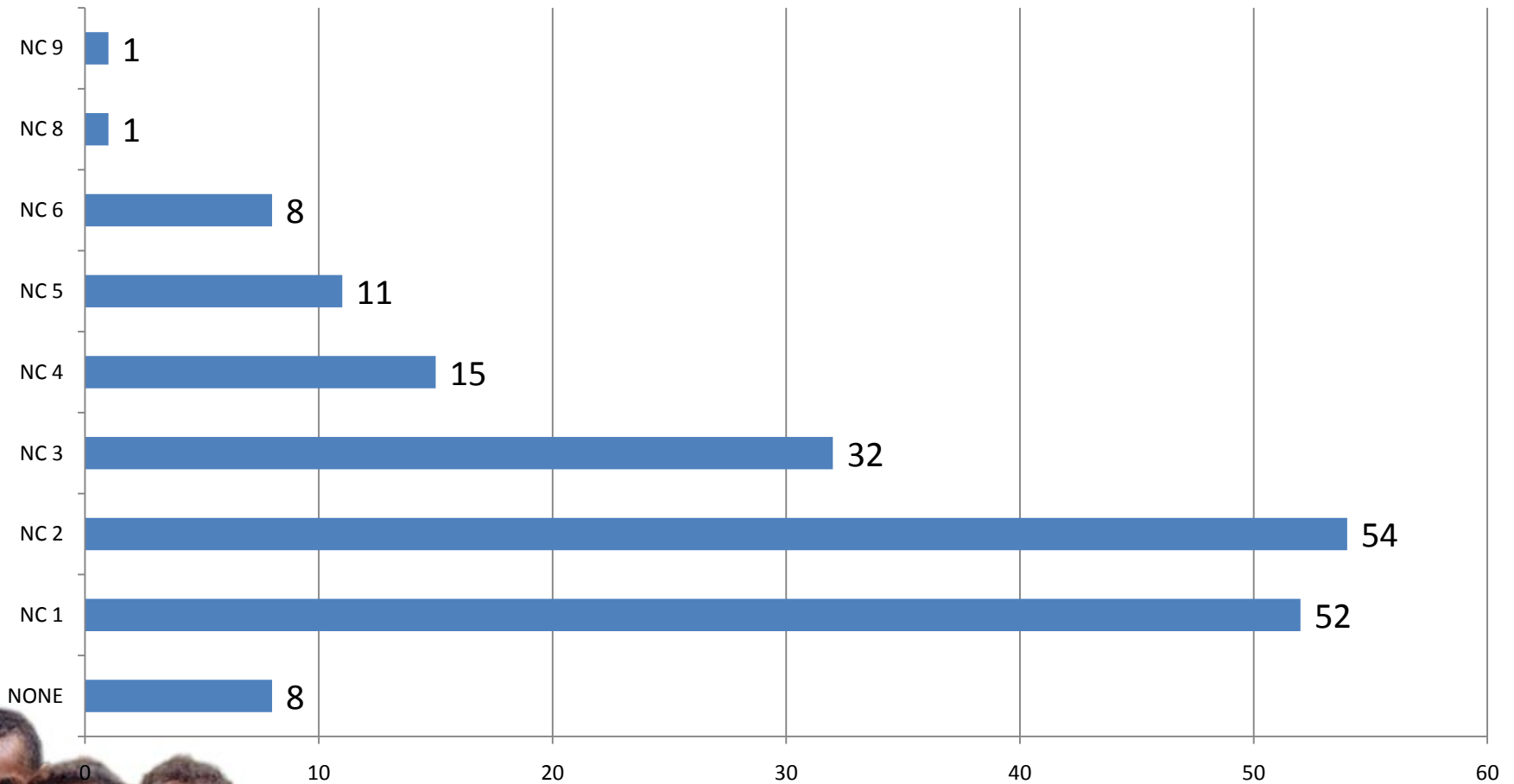
Length of Homelessness



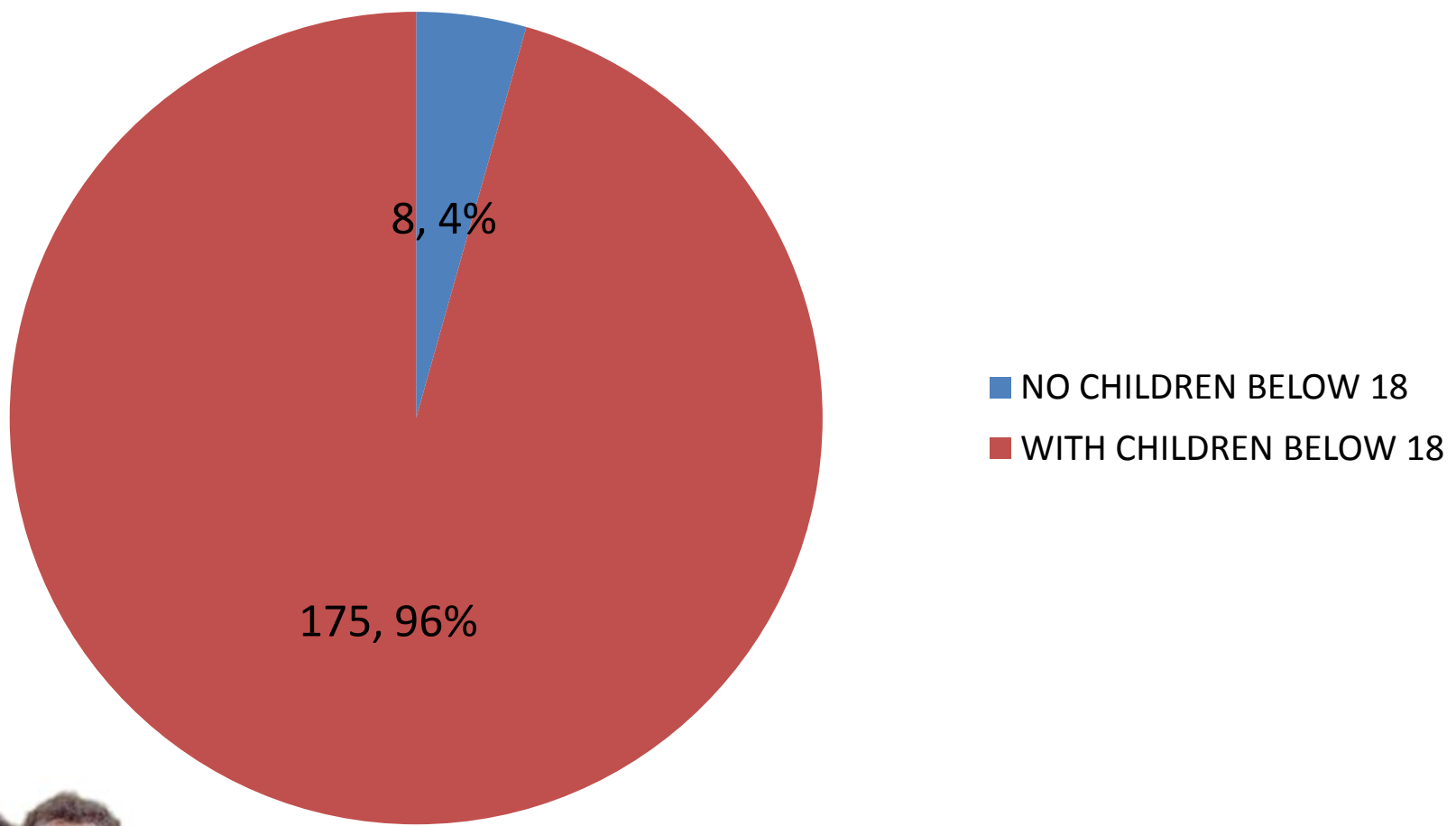
Family Size Statistics



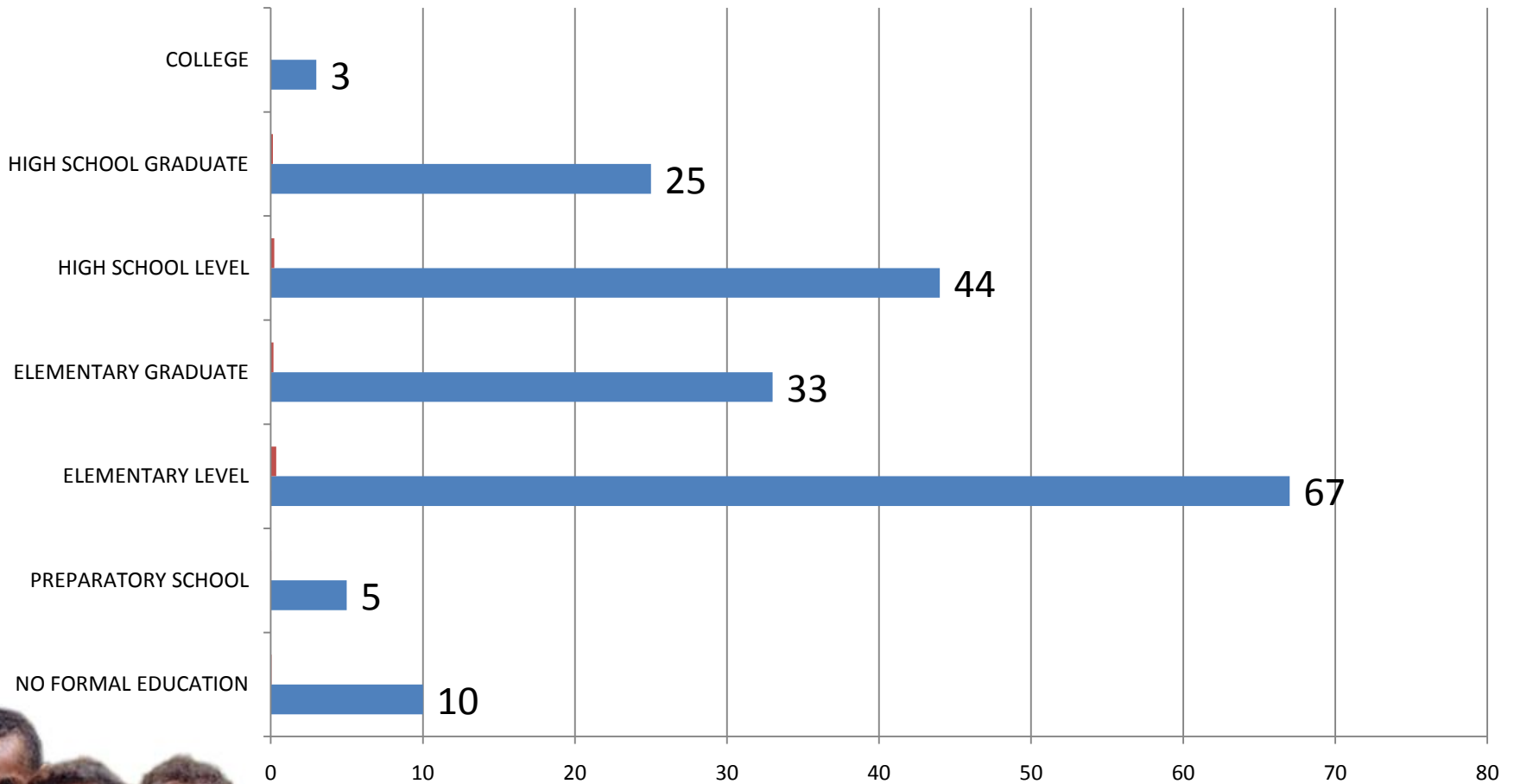
Number of Children



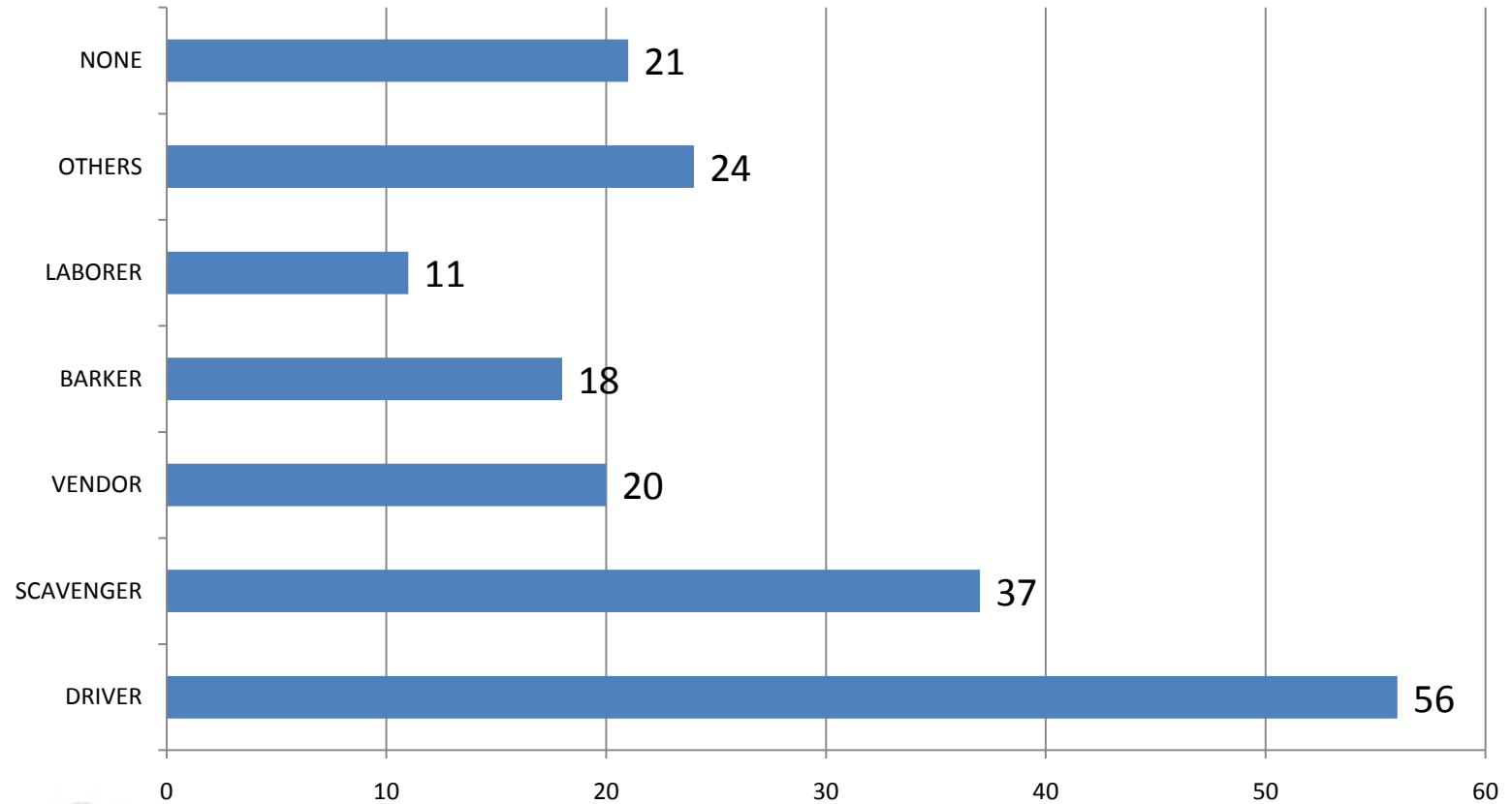
Homeless Families with Children



Educational Attainment



Sources of Livelihood



Programs for the Homeless

- **South Africa - Housing for the Poor:**
 - The South African program for the poor places emphasis on improving the living, specifically housing, conditions of the poorest South Africans. The system provides transitional shelters to the homeless to help them accumulate enough savings to afford housing of their own.



Programs for the Homeless

- **India** – Shelter and Sanitation Facilities
 - The Indian program for the homeless is similar to the South African program. The government provides temporary shelters for the homeless. The design of the program was motivated by the desire to provide immediate relief to the homeless.



Programs for the Homeless

- **Chile - Solidario:**
 - Solidario is the social protection system of Chile. It was introduced in 2002. The program design was motivated by the recognition of poverty as a multidimensional problem that not only centers on low income but also considers lack of social, economical, human, and psychosocial assets. Beyond cash transfers, Solidario provides psychosocial support to beneficiaries.



Programs for the Homeless

- **Brazil – Bolsa Familia**
 - Bolsa Familia shares several characteristics with Solidario. It also goes beyond conditional cash transfers and places emphasis on improving the psychosocial conditions of the poor.



Programs for the Homeless

1

- Identification of Eligible Households
 - Social Protection Scorecard – Chile
 - Specialized Social Assistance Reference Center - Brazil

2

- Provision of Cash Transfers and Grants
- Provision of Specialized and Personalized Psychosocial Programs

3

- Provision of Graduation Programs
 - Skills Training for Reintegration or better Integration into the (Formal) Labor Market



Programs for the Homeless

Country	Program for the homeless	Psychosocial support	Cash transfer	Temporary shelters	Subsidized housing development
Chile	Calle	✓			
	Chile Solidario	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Africa	Dept. of Human Settlements			✓	✓
	Dep't. of Social Development	✓			
India	Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless			✓	
	Supreme Court			✓	
Brazil	CREAS	✓		✓	
	Bolsa Familia		✓		



Programs for the Homeless

- High-quality, high-capacity, and cost-efficient temporary shelters are important to providing immediate relief to the homeless.
- Development and implementation of personalized psychosocial support systems for the poor and the homeless.
- Development of an integrated and efficient targeting and monitoring system.
- Inter-agency cooperation.



Conclusions

- *The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* is a critical component of the Philippine long-term development agenda.
- The *Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for the Homeless* enhances the capacity of *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* to provide social protection to the poor who are counted among the most socioeconomically vulnerable.
- The surveys have to be improved and implemented properly in order to ascertain the specific vulnerabilities and motivations of the homeless.



Questions

- Developing better survey instruments for the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* and the *Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families* is crucial to answering the following questions:
 - Who among the homeless are the most vulnerable? What kind of interventions do the homeless street families want? Are these interventions within the ambit of the social protection agenda?
 - Are homeless street families open or receptive to specific kinds of interventions such as returning to their respective home provinces?
 - How do the beneficiaries respond to being given conditional cash transfers? Do they find the imposition of conditions demeaning?
 - Upon determination of the best interventions and the most needy, it is also important to ask: Can the government afford to provide these interventions to most, if not all, the homeless? If not, would it be better to provide adequate relief to as many than to provide meager relief to all?

