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[The State of Social Safety Nets 2015](#) Asian Development Bank

This report discusses the contribution of social protection to social inclusion focusing, in particular, on the extent to which such groups are effectively covered by existing social protection measures. An overall assessment of the impact of social protection on the reduction of poverty and inequality frames the report's analysis. The report focuses on six social groups: children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, and international migrants. It considers how gender and socioeconomic status intersect with other group attributes and affect the barriers some groups face. The 2030 Agenda draws attention to these bases of disadvantage when it emphasizes that all should be included "irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status". The Addis Ababa Action Agenda also commits to providing appropriate social protection to all, including the vulnerable, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, children, youth and older persons. Each of these groups is at high risk of poverty and exclusion and barriers to their rights. The report assesses the contribution of social protection measures to enhancing opportunities and promoting respect for the rights of the five groups selected.

[Countering Violent Extremism in the Philippines](#) Asian Development Bank

This handbook is a compilation of the disbursement policies, guidelines, procedures, and practices of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

[Values, Payments and Institutions for Ecosystem Management](#) Cellar Book Shop
In this report, RAND researchers provide a current threat picture (including active terrorist groups and drivers of radicalization) to serve as a reference for those seeking to design programs or policies to counter violent extremism in the Philippines. The authors also aim to raise awareness of recent and ongoing programs in the countering violent extremism (CVE) space to inform the design and execution of future programs. Researchers conducted a review of open-source literature for this report. Given this reliance on the literature, rather than original research or fieldwork, this report should be understood as an overview of existing challenges and responses, not as an exhaustive examination of all CVE-related programming in the Philippines.

[Realizing the Full Potential of Social Safety Nets in Africa](#) Asian Development Bank

These guidelines describe how a project-level design and monitoring framework should be developed and used throughout the project cycle for Asian Development Bank (ADB) sovereign operations and technical assistance projects. The design and monitoring framework is a key tool for project design, implementation, and evaluation, and provides the basis for ADB's project performance management system. The guidelines are intended to help staff of ADB, government officers, consultants, project sponsors and borrowers, and other stakeholders prepare high-quality design and monitoring frameworks. They serve as an effective tool to ensure that ADB-financed projects contribute to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and Pacific region as envisaged in ADB's Strategy 2030.

Performance of 4PS and Non-4PS Recipients in the Elementary Schools of Burgos, Ilocos Sur INCITEGov
These guidelines describe how to develop a design and monitoring framework (DMF) for an Asian Development Bank (ADB) project. The DMF communicates the planned performance of a project. As a link between project design, implementation, and evaluation, it provides the basis for the project performance

management system. The purpose of these guidelines is to help improve the quality and consistency of DMFs across ADB.

[Sourcebook on the Foundations of Social Protection Delivery Systems](#) Inter-American Development Bank

Against the backdrop of the global financial crisis and rising food, fuel, and commodity prices, addressing poverty and inequality in the Philippines remains a challenge. The proportion of households living below the official poverty line has declined slowly and unevenly in the past four decades, and poverty reduction has been much slower than in neighboring countries such as the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Economic growth has gone through boom and bust cycles, and recent episodes of moderate economic expansion have had limited impact on the poor. Great inequality across income brackets, regions, and sectors, as well as unmanaged population growth, are considered some of the key factors constraining poverty reduction efforts. This publication analyzes the causes of poverty and recommends ways to accelerate poverty reduction and achieve more inclusive growth. It also provides an overview of current government responses, strategies, and achievements in the fight against poverty and identifies and prioritizes future needs and interventions. The analysis is based on current literature and the latest available data, including the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

[Disconnected](#) Asian Development Bank

This report examines how technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Viet Nam can be improved to increase the country's global competitiveness. Following three decades of sustained economic growth, in 2009, Viet Nam graduated to become a lower middle-class country. However, despite ample foreign direct investment, labor productivity remains low. Improved TVET will help boost labor productivity in Viet Nam by developing skilled workers that meet market demands. Recommendations in this report focus on reforms in the governance structure, organization, and management of TVET; effective teaching of the right skills; greater enterprise-based training and financial support; and more inclusive access to higher quality training.

[Guidelines for Preparing a Design and Monitoring Framework](#) World Bank Publications

This edition of the biennial Poverty and Shared Prosperity report brings sobering news. The COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic and its associated economic crisis, compounded by the effects of armed conflict and climate change, are reversing hard-won gains in poverty reduction and shared prosperity. The fight to end poverty has suffered its worst setback in decades after more than 20 years of progress. The goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030, already at risk before the pandemic, is now beyond reach in the absence of swift, significant, and sustained action, and the objective of advancing shared prosperity—raising the incomes of the poorest 40 percent in each country—will be much more difficult. Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune presents new estimates of COVID-19's impacts on global poverty and shared prosperity. Harnessing fresh data from frontline surveys and economic simulations, it shows that pandemic-related job losses and deprivation worldwide are hitting already poor and vulnerable people hard, while also shifting the profile of global poverty to include millions of 'new poor.' Original analysis included in the report shows that the new poor are more urban, better educated, and less likely to work in agriculture than those living in extreme poverty before COVID-19. It also gives new estimates of the impact of conflict and climate change, and how they overlap. These results are important for targeting policies to safeguard lives and livelihoods. It shows how some countries are acting to reverse the crisis, protect those most vulnerable, and promote a resilient recovery. These findings call for urgent action. If the global response fails the world's poorest and most vulnerable people now, the losses they have experienced to date will be minimal compared with what lies ahead. Success over the long term will require much more than stopping COVID-19. As efforts to curb the disease and its economic fallout intensify, the interrupted development agenda in low- and middle-income countries must be put back on track. Recovering from today's reversals of fortune requires tackling the economic crisis unleashed by COVID-19 with a commitment proportional to the crisis itself. In doing so, countries can also plant the seeds for dealing with the long-term development challenges of promoting inclusive growth, capital accumulation, and risk prevention—particularly the risks of conflict and climate change.

[Family and Parenting Support](#) Allyn & Bacon

The Sourcebook on the Foundations of Social Protection Delivery Systems synthesizes real-world experiences and lessons learned of social protection delivery systems from around the

globe. It takes a broad view of social protection, covering various intended populations such as poor or low-income families, unemployed workers, persons with disabilities, and individuals facing social risks. It discusses many types of interventions that governments provide to individuals, families, or households, including categorical programs, poverty-targeted programs, labor benefits and services, disability benefits and services, and social services. The Sourcebook seeks to address concrete "how-to" questions, including:

- How do countries deliver social protection benefits and services?
- How do they do so effectively and efficiently?
- How do they ensure dynamic inclusion, especially for the most vulnerable and needy?
- How do they promote better coordination and integration—not only among social protection programs but also among programs in other parts of government?
- How can they meet the needs of their intended populations and provide a better client experience?

The delivery systems framework elaborates on the key elements of that operating environment. The framework is anchored in core implementation phases along the delivery chain. Key actors, including people and institutions, interact all along that delivery chain. Those interactions are facilitated by communications, information systems, and technology. This framework can apply to the delivery of one or many programs and to the delivery of adaptive social protection. The Sourcebook structures itself around eight key principles that can frame the delivery systems mind-set:

1. There is no single blueprint for delivery systems, but there are commonalities, and those common elements constitute the core of the delivery systems framework.
2. Quality of implementation matters, and weaknesses in any of the core elements will negatively affect the entire system, reducing the impacts of the program(s) they support.
3. Delivery systems evolve over time, in a nonlinear fashion, and their starting points matter.
4. Efforts should be made to "keep it simple" and to "do simple well" from the start.
5. The "first mile"—people's direct interface with administrative functions—is often the weakest link in the delivery chain; improving it may take systemic change but will greatly improve overall efficiencies and mitigate the risk of failures on the frontlines.
6. Social protection programs do not operate in a vacuum, and thus their delivery systems should not be developed in silos; synergies across institutions and information systems are possible and can improve program outcomes.
7. Social protection delivery systems can contribute more broadly to government's ability to serve other sectors, such as health insurance subsidies, scholarships, social energy tariffs, housing benefits, and legal services.
8. The dual challenges of inclusion and coordination are pervasive and perennial and encourage the continuous improvement of delivery systems, through a dynamic, integrated, and human-centered approach.

[For Children who Toil](#) World Bank Publications

Equity is an abstract concept covering philosophical issues such as fairness and social justice, making its definition and measurement complex. This volume tackles these complexities head-on. The book is enriched with many empirical analyses and provides a comprehensive analysis of equity ranging from concepts and measurements to empirical illustrations and policy implications. After an extensive discussion on equity in the introduction, this volume begins with a chapter on well-being where the concepts of functioning and capability are discussed. This is followed by a few chapters on what an equitable distribution is and how equity can be measured. The volume then provides a definition and a methodology to measure equitable growth, examining the relationship between growth, inequality, and poverty. It also presents various empirical illustrations and country-specific experiences with three country case studies which assess whether publicly provided health and education services are equitable in developing Asia, examining the extent to which these social services favor the poor as well as the policy challenges to a more equitable delivery of these services. Finally, these country studies provide evidence-based policy recommendations to improve equity in social service delivery in developing countries. Achieving social equity has long been an important policy goal. There are relatively few studies on equity. This book aims to help fill this gap with an in-depth analysis of the issues associated with equity, covering its concept, measurement, and policy practices and implications.

[Dictionary of Social Work](#) Harvard University Press

Offering a comprehensive overview of qualitative research in a user-friendly format, this book provides an excellent harmony between qualitative theory and the practicalities of actually conducting qualitative research. Exercises offer beginning students the opportunity to explore issues inherent in conducting qualitative inquiry as well as to practice and refine the skills of qualitative researchers. The wealth of examples and exercises in the text is exceptional, as is the writing style. - Publisher.
Effective Approaches to Poverty Reduction GRIN Verlag

This is a story of grassroots women who engaged government institutions — the Executive and Legislative branches — to pursue their dream of lifting themselves out of poverty. This is a story of a bureaucracy that systematically listened to its partner beneficiaries and designed a program guided by data, with faces and systems that are owned by the partner beneficiaries. This is a story of politics serving the interest of the poor and active citizens. This is the story of grassroots women leaders holding the government accountable for their performance as elected officials of the country. This is the story of making democracy work for the people.

Searching for Effective Poverty Interventions World Bank Publications

In 2000, the Nicaraguan government implemented a conditional cash transfer program designed to improve the nutritional, health, and educational status of poor households, and thereby to reduce short- and long-term poverty. Based on the Mexican government's successful PROGRESA program, Nicaragua's Red de Proteccion Social (RPS) sought to supplement household income, reduce primary school dropout rates, and increase the health care and nutritional status of children under the age of five. This report represents IFPRI's evaluation of phase I of RPS. It shows that the program was effective in low-income areas and particularly effective when addressing health care and education needs. The report offers the first extensive assessment of a Nicaraguan government antipoverty program.

Mosby's Medical Dictionary - E-Book World Bank Publications

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2019 in the subject Communications - Research, Studies, Enquiries, grade: 95, , course: Senior High School, language: English, abstract: This is a study on the absenteeism committed by the 4Ps beneficiaries despite the support from the government. Consistent school attendance is critical if students are to build and maintain a foundation for ongoing learning and academic success throughout life. When students are not in attendance, they miss essential instruction, which often cannot be replicated. This case study describes the experiences of five (5) high school students identified with chronic student absenteeism from a purposefully selected junior and senior high 4Ps student beneficiaries of T. National Agricultural School. Through a semi-structured interview process the study sought to understand the reasons of absenteeism of those students identified with chronic student absenteeism, along with the voices of their parents and teachers. The findings reveal that despite the support from the government through the 4Ps fund, students do make absences due to peer influence, financial problem, family concerns, lack of interest and illness. These show a clear manifestation of an existing program that needs a thorough evaluation in coming up with a rational solution to the problem. With the prevailing absenteeism problem among the 4Ps beneficiaries, their academic performance suffered a big blow on their grades prompting them to do some measures to pass the subjects. Hence, to compensate what they have missed, special projects and activities were done to cope with the situation. In light with the findings, teachers should come up with a more serious and strict monitoring mode of attendance of the 4Ps beneficiaries. With this, a strong bond between the parents and the teachers to work together should be developed to closely monitor the students' activities regularly. Likewise, the school should involve the students in academic awakening activities as one of the measures used to reduce absenteeism and ultimately, increase academic performance. Because of poverty, many families are left deprived of their basic needs. The children are forced to stop going to school to help their families. With this as the main ground, the Philippine government initiated a program called the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to address poverty in response to the country ' s commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This program aims to provide cash assistance to the less fortunate to alleviate their immediate needs and break the intergenerational transmission and cycle of poverty.

Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by Asian Development Bank and Its Borrowers World Bank Publications

The State of Social Safety Nets 2018 Report examines global trends in the social safety net/social assistance coverage, spending, and program performance based on the World Bank Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) updated database. The report documents the main social safety net programs that exist globally and their use to alleviate poverty and to build shared prosperity. The 2018 report expands on the 2015 edition, both in administrative and household survey data coverage. A distinct mark of this report is that, for the first time, it tells the story of what happens with SSN/SA programs spending and coverage over time, when the data allow us to do so. This 2018 edition also features two special themes † “ Social Assistance and Ageing, focusing on the role of old-age social pensions, and Adaptive Social Protection, focusing on what makes SSN systems/programs adaptive to various shocks.

The State of Social Safety Nets 2018 Asian Development Bank

This publication provides specific guidance in four primary aspects of financial due diligence: financial management assessment, project cost estimates and financing plan, financial analysis, and financial evaluation. It also provides guidance on assessing the project's

disbursement and auditing arrangements. This document is a summary of the key steps involved in assessing project ' s financial viability and sustainability.

Viet Nam GRIN Verlag

WHO has published a global TB report every year since 1997. The main aim of the report is to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic, and of progress in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the disease, at global, regional and country levels. This is done in the context of recommended global TB strategies and targets endorsed by WHO's Member States, broader development goals set by the United Nations (UN) and targets set in the political declaration at the first UN high-level meeting on TB (held in September 2018).

The 2019 edition of the global TB report was released on 17 October 2019. The data in this report are updated annually. Please note that direct comparisons between estimates of TB disease burden in the latest report and previous reports are not appropriate. The most recent time-series of estimates are published in the 2019 global TB report.

A Legacy of Public Health Asian Development Bank

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs aim to reduce poverty by making welfare programs conditional upon the receivers' actions. That is, the government only transfers the money to persons who meet certain criteria. These criteria may include enrolling children into public schools, getting regular check-ups at the doctor's office, receiving vaccinations, or the like. They have been hailed as a way of reducing inequality and helping households break out of a vicious cycle whereby poverty is transmitted from one generation to another. Do these and other claims make sense? Are they supported by the available empirical evidence? This volume seeks to answer these and other related questions. Specifically, it lays out a conceptual framework for thinking about the economic rationale for CCTs; it reviews the very rich evidence that has accumulated on CCTs; it discusses how the conceptual framework and the evidence on impacts should inform the design of CCT programs in practice; and it discusses how CCTs fit in the context of broader social policies. The authors show that there is considerable evidence that CCTs have improved the lives of poor people and argue that conditional cash transfers have been an effective way of redistributing income to the poor. They also recognize that even the best-designed and managed CCT cannot fulfill all of the needs of a comprehensive social protection system. They therefore need to be complemented with other interventions, such as workfare or employment programs, and social pensions.

Equity and Well-Being Edward Elgar Publishing

"Many young people around the world --- especially the disadvantaged --- are leaving school without the skills they need to thrive in society and find decent jobs. As well as thwarting young people's hopes, these education failures are jeopardizing equitable economic growth and social cohesion, and preventing many countries from reaping the potential benefits of their growing youth populations.

The 2012 Education for All Global Monitoring Report examines how skills development programmes can be improved to boost young people's opportunities for decent jobs and better lives."--Publisher's description

Financial Due Diligence Asian Development Bank

This guide to small area estimation aims to help users compile more reliable granular or disaggregated data in cost-effective ways. It explains small area estimation techniques with examples of how the easily accessible R analytical platform can be used to implement them, particularly to estimate indicators on poverty, employment, and health outcomes. The guide is intended for staff of national statistics offices and for other development practitioners. It aims to help them to develop and implement targeted socioeconomic policies to ensure that the vulnerable segments of societies are not left behind, and to monitor progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.