

**Actual Policy Uses and Applications of the
Official Poverty Statistics
Eastern Visayas Region
As of July 11, 2011**

I. Targeting Beneficiaries of Programs/Projects

- The **DSWD**, through its Central Office, used the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), Small Area Estimates (SAE) and the Poverty Threshold in the prioritization of provinces and municipalities for the conduct of *Household Assessment of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Project (NHTS-PR)* and for the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)*.
- The **Philippine Health Insurance Corporation** used poverty statistics to determine the *target enrolment rate for health insurance sponsored programs* and to measure the *benefit delivery rate of Region VIII* for the poor.
- The **DOLE** used poverty statistics to identify/evaluate the beneficiaries of the *Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES)*, a program that provides summer employment to poor but deserving students.
- The **CHED** mainly used poverty thresholds in the distribution of scholarship slots in the region.
- The **Provincial Government of Eastern Samar** used the small area estimates in the *identification of project sites of UNICEF, UNFPA, ECCD, PLAN Philippines, PNRC/Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional (AECI), DA/ADB InFRES Project and GTZ Livelihood Programs and Projects*. The poverty data were also used in the identification of project beneficiaries of development interventions such as light, housing, water and sanitation, feeding program, literacy mapping, livelihood projects, Philhealth membership coverage, medical and dental missions, and other related services.
- The **Provincial Government of Northern Samar** used poverty statistics as input in the implementation of the Convergence Agro-Enterprise Cluster covering the towns of Catarman, Bobon, Lope de Vega, Mondragon, Laoang, Catubig and Las Navas. Under this program, three key national government agencies (DA, DENR and DAR) will converge programs with a total investment of P5.87B to eliminate the province in the top 20 list of poorest areas in the country.
- The **Provincial Government of Southern Leyte** utilized poverty statistics in identifying the poor municipalities, as well as the right interventions geared towards poverty alleviation, in coordination with other departments implementing poverty-related programs.

- The **Bethany Hospital** in Tacloban City considered the poverty thresholds in the evaluation of indigent patients who can avail discounts in bills and other hospital services.

II. Policy Formulation, Planning and Monitoring

- The **NEDA** primarily used poverty statistics as input to the formulation and monitoring of the *Regional Development Plan*.
- The **DSWD** utilized the poverty threshold and poverty incidence in crafting the *Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Situationer* and in formulating the *Thrusts and Priorities* for the year and the corresponding *Work and Financial Plan*.
- The **RTWPB** considered poverty statistics in the review of the current minimum wage rates in the region.
- The **National Nutrition Council** used the poverty incidence in the analysis of the different causes of malnutrition in their *Regional Nutrition Strategic Plan 2011-2016*. Poverty statistics were also used to correlate and/or validate the prevalence rate of malnutrition in a particular area.
- The **Provincial Government of Biliran** used poverty statistics as input in the preparation of the following: (a) *Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan*; (b) *Provincewide Investment Plan for Health I (PIPH I)*; (c) *Provincial Socio Economic Profile*; (d) *Provincial Strategic Development Plan*; (e) *Provincial Agri-Tourism Development Plan*; and (f) *Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan*.
- The **Provincial Government of Eastern Samar** and its component municipalities used poverty data in the formulation/updating of the *Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan*, *Comprehensive Development Plans* and *Comprehensive Land Use Plans* of municipalities.
- The **Provincial Government of Northern Samar** used poverty statistics in the formulation, planning, programming and prioritization of programs and projects of the province. They also considered poverty statistics in gauging attainment of the province's mission and vision.
- The **DSWD** and various local government units in the region used poverty statistics in monitoring the attainment of the MDGs.