RESPONSE TO THE SURVEY OF THE

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR DISABILITY

Submitted by the Philippine Coalition on the UNCRPD

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*About the Coalition*

The Coalition was initially organized in 2010 with a core group comprised of about twenty-five DPOs / NGOs covering nine disability constituencies, and several national federations. It represents at least 65,000 Filipinos with disabilities. The Coalition prepared the 2013 Parallel Report for the CRPD, and has submitted its views to the various treaty bodies such as the CRPD Committee, the CEDAW Committee, the Human Rights Committee and the Human Rights Council.

In partnership with the International Disability Alliance, it has also pioneered budget analysis, advocacy and DPO training projects for government spending for persons with disabilities in the Philippines since 2011. Areas of concentration include social protection, education, access to justice, public-private partnerships and regulation of delivery of community services, alternative budgeting and local level budget advocacy.

Questions for civil society:

1. Please provide information in relation to the existence, in your country or context of work, of legislation and policies concerning mainstream and/or specific social protection programmes with regard to persons with disabilities, including:

* Institutional framework in charge of its implementation;
* In the Philippines, the Department of Social Welfare and Development defines social protection as 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. There are four components of social protection. (1) Labor Market Programs – measures aimed at enhancing employment opportunities and protection of the rights and welfare of workers. Employment enhancing measures include trade policies and skills development. Labor protection includes compliance with labor standards such as minimum wages or health and safety in the workplace; (2) Social Insurance – programs that seek to mitigate income risks by pooling resources and spreading risks across time and classes. These are designed in such a way that beneficiaries pay a premium over a given period of time to cover or protect them from loss of income and unemployment as a result of illness, injury, disability, retrenchment, harvest failure, maternity, old-age, etc. This component includes micro- and area-based schemes to address vulnerability at the community level (such as micro-insurance, agricultural insurance and social support funds); (3) Social Welfare – preventive and developmental interventions that seek to support the minimum basic requirements of the poor, particularly the poorest of the poor, and reduce risks associated with unemployment, resettlement, marginalization, illness, disability, old-age and loss of family care. Social welfare and assistance programs usually comprise direct assistance in the form of cash or in-kind transfers to the poorest and marginalized groups, as well as social services including family and community support, alternative care and referral services; (4) Social Safety Nets – stop-gap mechanisms or urgent responses that address effects of economic shocks, disasters and calamities on specific vulnerable groups. These are measures that specifically target affected groups with the specific objective of providing relief and transition. Measures include emergency assistance, price subsidies, food programs, employment programs, retraining programs, and emergency loans[[1]](#endnote-2) The Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy includes specific objectives and elements as well as implementation strategies.

Because of the different components of social protection, a body is created under the leadership of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) whose memberships comes from different agencies including select representatives from CSOs

* Legislative, administrative, judiciary and/or other measures aiming to ensure access of persons with disabilities to mainstream social protection programmes (e.g., poverty reduction, social insurance, health care, public work, housing);

The National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) is the agency mandated to formulate policies and coordinate the activities of all agencies, whether public or private, concerning disability issues and concerns. As such, the NCDA is the lead agency tasked to steer the course of program development for persons with disabilities and the delivery of services to the sector.[[2]](#endnote-3)

*Legislative measures*

Republic Act 7277 (Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities)[[3]](#endnote-4)

Section on Auxiliary Services, on provision of services and assistive devices including social protection elements

Republic Act 9442 (Amendments to the above law)[[4]](#endnote-5):

With provisions for a Person with Disability Identification Card which

entitles the card bearer to a Discount on various goods and services

Republic Act 8425 (Social Reform and Poverty Aleviation Act of 1998)[[5]](#endnote-6)

Created the National Anti Poverty Commission headed by the President of the Philippines; mandated to review and submit recommendations on Poverty Reduction policies and programs; it also created 14 Basic Sectors identified as marginalized and

poor, among them the Sector of Persons with Disabilities.

*Administrative measures*

National Household Targeting Survey - Poverty Reduction[[6]](#endnote-7)

This instrument utilizes proxy indicators for poverty. The questionnaire

includes an item asking if there is a member of the household who has a disability, but does not utilize the information as a proxy indicator, and does not effectively impact selection of persons with disabilities as beneficiaries.

Executive Order 33: transfers the NCDA which has several Sub committees aimed to serve as consultative machineries on Disability Concerns including Social Protection

Sectoral Council mechanism of the National Anti Poverty Commission

Social Insurance

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation: Z Benefits “Governing policies on PhilHealth Benefit Package for Case Type Z”[[7]](#endnote-8)

Z-morph package for lower limb prostheses[[8]](#endnote-9)

“Z benefit packages for Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia, Breast Cancer, Prostate Cancer, Kidney Transplant” [[9]](#endnote-10)

*Judicial measures*

Grievance Redress System of 4Ps program (Conditional Cash Transfer)[[10]](#endnote-11)

Intended to increase accountability: most grievances relate to exclusion

errors, payments, and compliance to conditions

*Other measures*

* Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act 9710): Section 27e on State “support for women with disabilities on a community-based social protection scheme”[[11]](#endnote-12)
* Creation of disability-specific programmes (such as disability pensions, mobility grants or others);

Disability benefits / pensions

Several forms of disability benefits and pensions are provided by Government Owned-/Controlled Corporations (GOCC). Most of these corporations were established thru equity funds from national budget appropriations but most are currently operating primarily thru member contributions:

Social Security System (SSS)

Permanent Disability: Partial or Total

Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)

Permanent Disability: Partial or Total

Temporary Total Disability

Employees' Compensation Commission

Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (PVAO)

Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

Disability & Dismemberment Benefit

Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

Coverage for:  
 GSIS Disability Pensioners   
 SSS Total Disability Pensioners  
 Dependents (with disabilities) of Members  
 Complete Disability Discharge Retirees (Armed Forces of the Philippines)

Employees' Compensation Commission

Provision of Carer's Allowance

The PVAO differs from the other GOCCs in that financing for the disability pensions is taken from the Pension Gratuity Fund of the General Appropriations Act[[12]](#endnote-13).

* Fiscal adjustments or other similar measures.

Mainstream measures include the various Memoranda of the Department of Budget and Management relating to the participation of CSOs in the budget processes from the national level to the local government units which provide mechanisms and spaces for the participation of PWDs in fiscal adjustments and budgeting:

Bottom-Up Budgeting / Grassroots Participatory Budgeting[[13]](#endnote-14)

Budget Partnership Agreements[[14]](#endnote-15)

With various executive agencies, including the Department

of Social Welfare and Development

Tax incentives / foregone revenue mechanisms for persons with disabilities:

a) Persons with disabilities (individual)  
 20% Disability Discount on various transactions

Income Tax exemptions  
 Senior Citizen privileges

20% Senior Citizen Discount / VAT exemption on Assistive Devices

5% Utilities Discount on water, electricity Armed Forces of the Philippines disability / retirement

b) Incentives for institutions / establishments

20% Disability Discount

Employers of Persons with Disabilities  
 Improvement of physical facilities to accommodate persons with disabilities

Mandatory earmarking of executive agency budgets (1% of annual budgets to be spent for persons with disabilities/ senior citizens) in the national budget appropriations: for those with mandates relevant to Social Protection: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Health, Department of Labor and Employment, etc.)

1. Please provide information on how persons with disabilities are consulted and actively involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of social protection programmes in your country or context of work.

From the perspective of the Philippine Coalition, consultation and active involvement of persons with disabilities in the designing, implementation and monitoring of social protection programmes comes in different degrees.

For example:

a) in the development of benefits package for covering the assistive devices and technology, consultation is being done by PhilHealth for designing the pro gramme; invitation for Coalition DPO to PhilHealth 2015 conference “4 Tracks 1 Goal Towards Universal Health Care: Showcasing the Philippine experience” were ALL presentations, NOT actual consultation;

b) On the other hand, it is not certain whether persons with disabilities have been involved in the designing of the Conditional Cash Transfer program. In fact, the research titled “Incorporating Disability in the Conditional Cash Transfer Pro gram” is suggesting that households of persons with disabilities listed as

beneficiaries of the program do not enjoy the same outcome as compared to the general population. [[15]](#endnote-16)

c) In current efforts by the Department of Health to revise eligibility criteria for the Persons with Disabilities Identification Card for the Disability Discount, ex tensive consultation was done with DPOs.

Republic Act 10070[[16]](#endnote-17) (An Act establishing an institutional mechanism to ensure the implementation of programs and services for persons with disabilities in every province, city and municipality) aims to institutionalize consultation of persons with disabilities (including social protection) in the local government units. It is supposed to serve as a referral mechanism also on emergency social protection needs of persons with disabilities. However, implementation is inadequate.

The Sectoral Council mechanism of the National Anti-Poverty Commission provides the venue for participation of persons with disabilities, together with the Sub Committee structure of the National Council on Disability Affairs. Sub Committees relevant to Social Protection include those on: on Training, Employment and Livelihood; Auxilliary Social Services; Health; Policy, but these are generally so slow and ineffective in producing timely policy outputs, that DPOs lose interest in participation.

1. Please provide information in relation to difficulties and good practices on the design, implementation and monitoring of mainstream and/or specific social protection programmes with regard to persons with disabilities, including:

* Conditions of accessibility and the provision of reasonable accommodation;

Ensuring accessibility and the provision of reasonable accommodation is not consistently considered on the design, implementation and monitoring whereas the later has not yet been widely accepted in practice. In the Philippines, reasonable accommodation is use in the context of providing accessibility in the workplace compared to what the CRPD says about reasonable accommodation.

Republic Act 8425 and Executive Order 33 (see above), both provide opportunities to develop good practices, only that these policies and structures are either under utilized for Social Protection or perhaps only very few leaders of the sectors are able to appreciate the intent of these mechanisms.

Members of this Coalition have raised built environment accessibility of the Government Service Insurance System buildings, as well as ATM machines (from which pensions are taken).

* Consideration of the specific needs of persons with disabilities within the services and/or benefits of existing programmes;

Oftentimes, consideration of the specific needs of persons with disabilities is overlooked. In some cases, it may even be the cause for discriminating persons with disabilities. For example, in one memo issued by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, children with disabilities were allowed to be excluded in the conditional cash transfer as beneficiaries because it is perceived that children with disabilities cannot meet the educational conditionality of the program.[[17]](#endnote-18) As of present, all these memos were recalled already.

Other issues include the problem on accessing the services of development pediatricians for assessing children with disabilities as one of the requirement for early detection and intervention and as well as for going to school.

Access to information and communication is generally not considered for the deaf and the blind, whether for print materials, or the provision of live intermediaries such as sign language interpreters.

* Difficulties experienced by persons with disabilities and their families in fulfilling requirements and/or conditions for accessing social protection programmes;

Under the conditional cash transfer, in a study conducted by Bustos et al, a large percentage (42%) of children with disabilities is not attending school (see Incorporating Disability in the Conditional Cash Transfer Program) while 45% of the households have difficulty travelling to the health center. Moreover, the problem on the availability of social services to support persons with disabilities and children with disabilities to stay in the program has led to increase in inequality.

Social insurance systems are primarily member-contributory schemes biased towards those with current or previous formal employment.

Training and preparation for labor markets offered by the government are frequently not accessible to the deaf and blind in terms of information and communication.

The Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Offices issues what is comparable to a “voucher” system to applicants for assistive devices, or treatment of chronic illnesses (such as chemotherapy, dialysis, etc.). However, the application takes 2-3 months, waiting in long lines daily.

* Consideration to age, gender and race or ethnic-based differences and possible barriers;

It can be said that people with disabilities persons with disabilities are not considered as person with different identities. However, there is no evidence available to prove that this is the case. For instance, in rural areas, people expect that the families should be protecting persons with disabilities who are members of their family. This is especially true for women and persons with intellectual disabilities. It is deemed a disgrace to the family to fail to protect persons with disabilities. The context of protection is related to not allowing persons with disabilities to perform household chore, get employed, etc. because persons with disabilities are believed ‘not worthy” to be given difficult responsibility.

* Conflicts between the requirements and/or benefits of existing programmes, and the exercise by persons with disabilities of rights such as the enjoyment of legal capacity, living independently and being included in the community, or work;

Existing laws that relegates care services under the helm of the family of persons with disabilities. The absence of personal assistance service adversely affects persons with disabilities to achieve independent living. Furthermore, legal capacity cannot be exercised by persons with psychosocial disabilities, persons with intellectual disabilities and other disability groups because of existing laws. Articles 24, 91, 291, 800, 839, 1327, 1337, 1831, 1864, 2182 of the Philippine Civil Code has reference to the terms *mental weakness* and *insane* that conflicts with the legal capacity of persons with disabilities.

A Filipino who reaches sixty years of age is made to choose between a disability ID or a senior citizen ID. Most prefer the latter, since as of now it carries a VAT exemption, aside from the discount.

* Allocation of grants to personal budgets;

[\*We are uncertain what this pertains to - if pensions/ benefits, please see previous answers above]

It should be noted that the various tax incentives to individuals and institutions (see above) have not been implemented since the enactment of the relevant laws.

* Disability-sensitive training and awareness-raising for civil servants and/or external partners;

This training has been started by the government and the NGOs and DPOs as well. However, the government has to demonstrate that it is not sporadic in nature. There has to be a program with budget allocation to ensure that it is a continuing activity that intends to reach all civil servants.

* Existence of complaint or appeal mechanisms.

The complaint or appeal mechanism of most services is very weak. There is a lack of information dissemination of these so that persons with disabilities do not know the procedures for making the complaint.

[see also comments on Grievance Redress System in Conditional Cash Transfer program above]

1. Please provide any information or data available in your country or context of work, disaggregated by impairment, sex, age or ethnic origin if possible, in relation to:

* Coverage of social protection programmes by persons with disabilities;

The conditional cash transfer program had identified households of persons with disabilities as beneficiaries of the program. However, the data is not yet disaggregated. But the government promised to improve data disaggregation for persons with disabilities in the upcoming updating of the database. According to the official gazette of the Philippine government, 223,344 households who have at least one person with disability are in the program. As of March 26, 2015, there are 4,425,845 households enlisted in the program covering 79 provinces, 143 cities, and 1,484 municipalities of the 17 regions.[[18]](#endnote-19) There are numerous social protection programs which are divided into two groups, contributory and non-contributory. However, data is problematic for the non-contributory compared to contributory social protection programs like the social security system, government service insurance system and the likes.

Presently, the Philippine government, through the support of ILO is reviewing all the social protection programs. The review is called Assessment-Based National Dialogue (ABND). The goal is to define the social protection floor (SPF) in the Philippines. Although there is participation from civil society, consideration of additional expenses related to disability is one area that we have to be watchful of.

GOCCs such as the Government Service Insurance System and the Social Security System keep track of, and publish on their websites annually: number of beneficiaries for the Disability Pensions, as well as annual total amounts of pensions provided. Most other GOCCs such as the PVAO, ECC etc. are not systematically compiling these data and require personal visits to their offices and specific requests which have to be culled manually, thus requiring several months of waiting.

Census data utilizes the Washington Group of 6 Questions but questions regarding the actual taking of household data remains. This is compounded by cultural attitudes of the public in general regarding disability.

* Rates of poverty among persons with disabilities;

Two studies were conducted in two areas: selected cities in Metro Manila and in Rosario Batangas representing the rural areas. According to the study, poverty incidence amongst persons with disabilities is higher compared to the general population. In Metro Manila, more than 40% poverty incidence amongst persons with disabilities compared to 2.6% for the whole Metro Manila while more than 60% poverty incidence amongst persons with disabilities in Rosario Batangas compared to just 10.3% for the general population in that region. [[19]](#endnote-20)

There are considerable ongoing studies for Filipinos in general, but not specifically for poverty levels among persons with disabilities.

* Additional costs or expenses related to disability.

In the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities, there is a section on providing auxiliary social services which pertains to assistance to acquisition of prosthetic devices and medical intervention of specialty services, provision of family care services and substitute family care services. In addition, other sections of the Magna Carta says that assistance program to subsidized transportation fare, rehabilitation services amongst others. However, because of the decentralization law, implementation in the local level has become very challenging. There is no guarantee that persons with disabilities can get the services. Moreover, care services are relegated to families of persons with disabilities which compromises the autonomy and independence of persons with disabilities to live independently and hardship to their family. Fortunately, the PhilHealth insurance system is working to develop package for covering the assistive devices and technology for people with mobility, hearing and visual impairment. Also, the Department of Social Welfare and Development is looking on the possibility to support personal assistance service as pilot project.

In a matrix done by this Coalition on 13 areas of disability related costs, State services for the 78 identified disability related expenditure were available (though unsatisfactory). Only two areas had no services whatsoever: respite care for (poor) families, and supported decision-making.

1. Please provide information in relation to the eligibility criteria used, in your country or context of work, for accessing mainstream and/or specific social protection programmes with regard to persons with disabilities, including:

* Definition of disability and disability assessments used for eligibility determination;

Definitions pertaining to disability is highly variable and inconsistent across executive agencies and GOCCs. There are several terms defined under the Magna Carta for Persons with disabilities which are:

(a) Disabled Persons are those suffering from restriction or different abilities, as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being;

(b) Impairment is any loss, diminution or aberration of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function;

(c) Disability - shall mean (1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more psychological, physiological or anatomical function of an individual or activities of such individual; (2) a record of such an impairment, or (3) being regarded as having such an impairment;

(d) Handicap - refers to a disadvantage for a given individual resulting from an impairment or a disability, that limits or prevents the function or activity, that is considered normal given the age and sex of the individual;

Aside from this, there are other terms defined to label persons with disabilities such as the following:

1. Learner with special needs
2. Learning disabled
3. Mental disability
4. Multi-handicapped
5. Orthopedically handicapped
6. Persons with autism
7. Persons with behavioural problems
8. Persons with hearing impairment
9. Persons with mental retardation
10. Persons with visual impairment
11. psychosocial

Then, on Section 4.B of the implementing rules and regulation of the Magna Carta, persons with disabilities were categorized into 7 groups:

1. Ortho/moving disabilities
2. Communication deficits
3. Visual/seeing deficits
4. Learning (cognitive or intellectual) disabilities
5. Chronic illness with disability
6. Mental disabilities
7. Psychosocial and behavioural

As seen in the definition mentioned, there is inconsistency with CRPD. For instance, definition of disability is focused on the impairment of the person and the limitation of their anatomical function. Another problem with categorization of persons with disabilities in 7 groupings is the ongoing debate regarding chronic illness. As stated in the implementing rules and regulations, people with chronic illness who are regarded as persons with disabilities are those who were identified to be someone who belongs to any of the other six categories. It means that by default, persons with chronic illness are not regarded as persons with disabilities unless they loss any of their limbs, or eyesight or have psychosocial disabilities, etc. This becomes problematic because many persons with chronic illness cannot complaint about discrimination on the basis of disability if they are not regarded as persons with disabilities. For instance, persons with psoriasis may not file a lawsuit to claim that they have been discriminated because of their medical conditions.

Notable are the striking differences of disability pension rates as determined under the Philippine Veterans Affairs Office (which provides Disability Pensions to World War II, or post-war veterans). Specified monthly pension rates corresponding to: (up to) 30%, 40%,… 90%, 100% are determined thru a Disability Rating system, by a Disability Rating Board as guided by an Operations Manual. It is included in PVAO policy that a veteran who reaches the age of 70 years is automatically ‘deemed totally disabled’. The determination and rating of the disabilities are done in accordance with the "Schedule of Rating Disabilities of the United States Veterans Affairs”. (Executive Order No. 54). This system of determining *who the person with disability is* and the extent of disability is very detailed and exists in isolation compared to the various disability pensions offered by other agencies and GOCCs.

Recently as well, extensive discussions of DPOs with the Department of Health on eligibility criteria for the Persons With Disability Discount (20%), included the initial recommendation of the agency to exclude persons with chronic illness, as persons with disabilities.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS are not recognized as having Chronic Illness or disability, despite extremely strong discrimination and barriers experienced.

* Consistency of the eligibility criteria among different social protection programmes;

Different social protection programs have inconsistent eligibility criteria, depending on the purpose of the program of the various agency or GOCC. For instance, in practice, persons with disabilities face challenges on benefiting from cash-for-work / food-for-work programs[[20]](#endnote-21) because the implementer presumes that persons with disabilities will face difficulty on performing the work. Because of this assumption, the implementer would rather ask other members of the family to be the beneficiaries of the program on their behalf. The problem here is if persons with disabilities are economically independent. Persons with disabilities who are economically independent do not rely to family members for their daily subsistence. Therefore, it is detrimental to persons with disabilities to be treated as such.

The process of categorizing disability for the purpose of getting a disability pension is very different among the veterans (under the PVAO), compared to all other agencies.

* Use of income and/or poverty thresholds;

Income/poverty thresholds are being used as basis whether persons with disabilities are eligible to access social protection programs, however, the basis on actual data is weak and patchy. The eligibility criteria do not consider the additional expenses that families of persons with disabilities have to bear because of disability-related expenses.

* Consideration of disability-related extra costs in means-tested thresholds.

Current means-tested threshold does not consider additional disability-related expenses. At the moment, DPOs are proposing to the Department of Social Welfare and Development to conduct a research on assessment of cost of

disability for individuals and households to serve as baseline information for reformulating the means-tested threshold.

The lack of comprehensive actual data considering rural areas / regions, updated annually continues to be a problem.

***Philippine Coalition on the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities***

Alyansa ng may Kapansanang Pinoy

Antipolo Multi-Sectoral Organization

Autism Society Philippines

Calamba PWD Federation

CALL Foundation for the Blind

Deafblind Support Philippines

Government Union for the Integration of Differently-Abled Employees

Katipunan ng mga Maykapansanan sa Pilipinas- National Capital Region

Las Pinas Persons with Disability  Federation

Leonard Cheshire Disability Philippines

Life Haven

My Refuge

Nationwide Organization of Visually Impaired Empowered Ladies

New Vois Association

Parents Association of Visually impaired Children

Philippine Alliance for Persons with Chronic Illness

Philippine Alliance of Women with Disabilities

Philippine Blind Union

Philippine  Association for Children With Developmental and Learning Disabilities

Philippine Chamber for Massage Industry for Visually Impaired

Philippine Deaf Resource Center   / Deaf Resources Philippines

Philippine Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled

Philippine Federation of the Deaf

Psoriasis Philippines

Punlaka

Quezon City Federation of Persons With Disabilities

Visually Impaired Brotherhood for Excellent Services

Vision-Impaired and Striving Individuals Optimizing Normalcy Aiming for Resiliency Independence Empowerment and Spirituality

Tahanang Walang Hagdanan

Transforming Communities for Inclusion of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities - Philippines

Women with Disabilities Leap To Social and Economic Progress

ENDNOTES

1. <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action?ressource.ressourceId=47717> [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. <http://www.ncda.gov.ph/about/> (accessed on May 11, 2015) [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
3. www.ncda.gov.ph › Disability Laws › REPUBLIC ACTS [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
4. [www.gov.ph/2007/04/30/republic-act-no-9442/](http://www.gov.ph/2007/04/30/republic-act-no-9442/) [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
5. [www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1997/ra\_8425\_1997.html](http://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra1997/ra_8425_1997.html) [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
6. [nhts.ornl.gov](http://nhts.ornl.gov) [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
7. <http://www.philhealth.gov.ph/circulars/2012/circ29_2012.pdf> [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
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11. <http://www.pcw.gov.ph/law/republic-act-9710> [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
12. Gov't still owes vets P16B in disability benefits. <http://www.philstar.com:8080/headlines/2014/04/09/1310665/govt-still-owes-vets-p16b-disability-benefits> [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
13. openbub.gov.ph/sites/default/files/JMC2012-2.pdf [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
14. [http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Issuances/2012/National%20Budget%20Circular/NBC539/NBC539.pdf](http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Issuances/2012/National%2520Budget%2520Circular/NBC539/NBC539.pdf) [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
15. Incorporating Disability in the Conditional Cash Transfer Program [https://www.dropbox.com/s/mlkdd8e4lslun7p/2013\_Incorporating%20Disability%20in%20the%20Conditional%20Cash%20Transfer%20Program\_Final%20Report\_ReflexPrinting%20%282%29.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/mlkdd8e4lslun7p/2013_incorporating%252520disability%252520in%252520the%252520conditional%252520cash%252520transfer%252520program_final%252520report_reflexprinting%252520%2525282%252529.pdf?dl=0) [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
16. <http://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2010/ra_10070_2010.html> [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
17. Memo file from Department Social Welfare and Development [https://www.dropbox.com/s/2w8n3hglf01bkql/Memo%20UPDATING%20DIFFERENTLY-ABLED%20MEMBER%20OF%20THE%20HOUSEHOLD%20AND%20ENHANCED%20BUS%20FORM%205.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/2w8n3hglf01bkql/memo%252520updating%252520differently-abled%252520member%252520of%252520the%252520household%252520and%252520enhanced%252520bus%252520form%2525205.pdf?dl=0) and [https://www.dropbox.com/s/tpqwmo5d0cn0vro/Memo%20HOUSEHOLD%20STATUS%20AND%20MONITORING%20OF%20PERSONS%20WITH%20DISABILITY.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/tpqwmo5d0cn0vro/memo%252520household%252520status%252520and%252520monitoring%252520of%252520persons%252520with%252520disability.pdf?dl=0) [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
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19. Poverty Reduction for the Disabled in the Philippines [https://www.dropbox.com/s/7zp7b0ykcujc7g3/mori-JRP151-Philippine-PWD-Livelihood.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/7zp7b0ykcujc7g3/mori-jrp151-philippine-pwd-livelihood.pdf?dl=0) or [http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Publish/Download/Jrp/151.html](http://www.ide.go.jp/english/publish/download/jrp/151.html) (accessed on May 12, 2015) and Persons with Disabilities in Rural Philippines: Results from the 2010 Field Survey in Rosario, Batangas, a discussion paper series number 2011-06 (accessed on May 12, 2015) <http://dirp3.pids.gov.ph/ris/dps/pidsdps1106_rev.pdf>

    [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
20. Cash-for-Work/Food-for-Work Programs are safety net programs that are usually available to areas affected by disasters to provide income opportunity for affected families. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)