**ANNEX C**

**MENU OF PROGRAMS**

This Menu of Programs list the programs of the participating 11 National Government Agencies (NGAS) and 1 Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) which are covered by the bottom-up budgeting initiative in crafting the 2013 national government budget.

80% of the total budget cap for each city/municipality should be allocated for priority projects which are included in the Menu of Programs. Local Poverty Reduction Action Teams (LPRATs) are encouraged to allocate the remaining 20% of the budget cap for new programs not yet implemented by national government.

| Program / Project Name | Description | Requirements | Ineligible Projects | Add’l Info Required in Project Brief | Standard Costs |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTULRE (DA)** | | | | | |
| -Farm to Market Roads  -Small irrigation projects  -Communal Irrigation Systems  -National Rice Program  -National Corn Program  -National High Value Crops Program  -National Fisheries Program  -Promotion and Development of Organic Production | More information to be provided by DA Regional Offices | | | | |
| 1. **DEPARTMENTO F AGRARIAN REFORM (DAR)** | | | | | |
| Community Irrigation System, Roads, Bridges, School Buildings, Day Care Centers, Flood Control Projects, etc. | More information to be provided by DAR Regional Offices | | | | |
| 1. **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)** | | | | | |
| Household  Electrification Program (HEP) | |  | | --- | | The HEP involves the energization of off-grid households (sitios) using mature renewable energy technologies such as photovoltaic solar home systems (PV SHS), photovoltaic streetlights and micro-hydro systems. | | |  | | --- | | -The target sitio is duly certified by the concerned Electric Cooperative as unenergized and has no grid extension plan by the EC within the next 3-5 years;  - Social Acceptability of PV-SHS;  - Willingness to provide counterpart funding; and  - Accessibility of the Sitio. | | Sitios that are already in the grid expansion areas of Electric Cooperatives within the next 3-5 years |  | Solar Photovoltaic Solar Home System: 20,000 per household  Micro-hydro system: 40,000 per household |
| 1. **NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY (NEA)** | | | | | |
| On Grid – Sitio Electrification Program (SEP) | Provides on grid electrification to rural sitio – a territorial enclave within a barangay which may be distant from the barangay center. (Grid connected/ On Grid - it is when its center or barangays has gained access to power through the entry of the distribution backbone lines with initial connection) | Requirements:  1) Right of way – all legal implications and consumer related concerns are assumed to have been dealt with  2)Peace and Order - there should exist a generally-known conducive atmosphere for peace and order  3) Construction Cost – most cost effective project sites will be prioritized for implementation  4) Potential household/consumers – approximate number of consumers to be connected is at least 10 to 30 households | 1) Off Grid Projects – these will be covered under the solar / renewable energy program of DOE  2) Streetlights / solar electric lamps | 1) Tapping point - Proximity of the sitio for consideration to the last electric pole  2) Approximate number of household beneficiaries | Approximately P1 million per sitio for the initial 30 household consumers |
| 1. **DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DEPED)** | | | | | |
| Basic Education Facilities:  -Repair / rehabilitation of classrooms  -Construction of Water and Sanitation Facilities | Provision for educational facilities shall be used for the rehabilitation, replacement, completion, repair of school buildings in areas experiencing acute classroom shortage, the construction of water and sanitation facilities and the acquisition of school desks, furniture and fixtures. |  |  | Indicate specific equipment requested and school where it is needed | P300,000 per repair  P60,000 per water and sanitation facility |
| Gulayan sa Paaralan | It aims to promote production of foods that are rich in protein, carbohydrates, vitamin A and Iron as a major input to school feeding. This serves as the food basket as ready source of commodity to sustain the supplementary feeding in schools. |  |  |  | P10,000 per school |
| Innovative programs to promote access to Education | A strategy to promote and provide educational services to the disadvantaged groups such as street children, children in conflict areas, children with special needs, children in IP communities and other out of school youth.  This may include programs for street children, children in conflict areas, children with special needs, children in IP communities and other out of school youth (expansion of the Open High School program). |  |  |  | The amount varies depending on the type of approach and the number of learners enrolled in that approach. |
| 1. **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)** | | | | | |
| National Greening Program | More information to be provided by DENR Regional Offices | | | | |
| 1. **Department of Health (DOH)** | | | | | |
| Epidemiology & Disease Surveillance | Objectives:  A. To establish a functional Municipal/ City Epidemiology Surveillance Unit, it is a major requirement that it be equipped with the necessary resources and equipments  B. To maintain the functionality of the reportable/ notifiable disease surveillance system (indicator-based surveillance system) and event-based surveillance system of the Republic of the Philippines | 1.Institutionalization of City/Municipal Epidemiological and Surveillance Unit  a. Passage of ordinance / resolution for the Creation of ESU  2. Establishment of Disease Reporting Units (DRU's)  a. Signing of MOA on regular reporting of notifiable diseases  3. Establishment of surveillance system  a. Capability building on disease surveillance (PIDSR)  b. Networking with DRUs and other partner agencies | * Procurement of computers & printers * Construction/renovation of office/ space for Municipal/City Epidemiology Surveillance Unit (CESU/MESU)   Procurement of furniture & fixtures |  | 3,000.00 (meetings, subject to prevailing LGU costs)  3,000.00 (meetings, subject to prevailing LGU costs)  11,559.00 (training cost/pax)  9,000.00 (meetings) |
| Maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition (MNCHN) | Given to LGUs that can show performance in delivering maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition services, especially to the poor of provinces and highly urbanized cities | Training of health providers on Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) | * Procurement of instruments/equipment related to MNCHN, except those for health & nutrition posts * Training of traditional birth attendants (TBAs) on normal spontaneous delivery (NSD) * Procurement of vehicles | Number of staff to be trained | 25,000.00 (training cost/pax) |
| Community Health Team (CHT) mobilization | Aims to mobilize CHTs to facilitate availing of PHIC benefits, links families to health providers and transform health needs to effective demands. | 1. Trainings 2. Deployment to NHTS-PR families |  | Number of staff to be trained | 300.00/day/ pax  500.00/team X no. of visits (meals)  500/team/visit (reproduction of forms & IEC materials) |
| Infectious diseases | Filariasis Elimination | For endemic areas only:   1. Mass Treatment 2. Integrated refresher course for Infectious Diseases (Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Malaria, Leprosy, etc.) 3. Integrated Microscopy Training for Infectious Diseases (Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Malaria, Leprosy, etc.) 4. Vector Control Insecticidal Zooprophylaxis usually integrated with malaria vector control 5. Intensify IEC Campaign about infectious diseases | * Fogging machine | Number of staff to be trained | 15.00 cost per person for Diethyl Carbamazine and Albendazole  6,725.00/ person for the 5-day refresher course  6,725.00/ person for the 5-day refresher course  1,200.00 insecticide per brgy  100.00 per household |
|  | Scistosomiasis and Malaria Control | For endemic areas only:   1. integrated refresher course for Infectious Diseases (Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Malaria, Leprosy, etc.) 2. Integrated Microscopy Training for Infectious Diseases (Filariasis, Schistosomiasis, Malaria, Leprosy, etc.) |  | Number of staff to be trained | 6,725.00/ person for the 5-day refresher course  6,725.00/ person for the 5-day refresher course |
|  | Rabies Elimination | 1. Prevention and control of human rabies through provision of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) 2. Category II bites 3. Category III bites |  | Number of staff to be trained | 50% provided by DOH, 50% shouldered by LGU:  2,800.00 per patient  5,800.00 per patient |
|  | Leprosy | Updates on diagnosis & treatment management |  | Number of staff to be trained | 8,800.00/participant for 5 days |
|  | TB Control | 1. Updates on diagnosis & treatment management 2. DOTS training for health personnel: NTP-MOPPPMD (DC 104 s. 2004) 3. World TB day 4. Lung Month celebration |  | Number of staff to be trained | 6,200.00/ participant for 5 days  6,200.00/ participant for 5 days  3,000.00 meetings  3,000.00 meetings |
|  | STI/HIV and AIDS Prevention | 1. Training for TOT and modular for implementers on Comprehensive STI case management 2. Capacity building on Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing 3. Training of additional peer educators 4. Capacity building on 100% condom use 5. AIDS Candlelight ceremony 6. World AIDS Day | TB drugs and supplies | Number of staff to be trained | 8,200.00/participant for 5 days  6,200.00/participant for 5 days  6,200.00/participant for 5 days  6,200.00/participant for 5 days  3,000.00 meetings  3,000.00 meetings |
|  | Dengue Control | Training for Certified Pest Applicators |  | Number of staff to be trained | 3,800.00/participant for 3 days |
| Health emergency management | To enhance capacity of LGUs in responding to emergencies and disasters | attendance to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Training  Other trainings and costing to be determined by DOH regional offices. | * Procurement of disaster response equipment * Construction/renovation of office/space for LGU health emergency Operations Center (OpCen) * Procurement of communication & monitoring equipment including technology equipment for OpCen | Number of staff to be trained | 10,000.00 (4-5 days cost per participant) |
| Doctors to the Barrios | Deploy competent, committed, community-oriented, and dedicated doctors to doctor-less municipalities | > subject to the Procedures for the Provision of DTTBs per AO 100-A series 2002  - LGU counterpart: board & lodging | * Deployment of doctors/specialists in city health offices (CHOs) and hospitals * Deployment of allied health professionals (dentists, medical technologists, sanitary inspectors, midwives) in CHOs (not a priority) * Deployment of caregivers, ambulance driver & medical equipment operators/technicians * Hiring of staff-in-charge of sophisticated equipment * International trainings/ scholarships | Name of Health Facility / LGU | 61,786.80 salary/ month plus benefits |
| RNheals | Aims to improve the delivery of health care and social services and create a pool of registered nurses with enhanced clinical and preventive health management competencies for the national and local public and private health sectors | > subject to the Implementing Guidelines of Joint AO 2011-0001  > requires LGU counterpart | Name of Health Facility | 8,000.00 (allowance per month) |
| Rural Health Training & Placement Program | To deploy competent allied health professionals in LGUs for service, technology transfer, and capability building | > subject to the Procedures on the Provision of RHTPP Volunteers per AO 100-B series 2002  > requires LGU counterpart | Name of Health Facility | Monthly stipend:  Dentist-10,000.00  Medical technologist- 8,000.00  Sanitary inspector/ midwife- 5,000.00 |
| Health Facilities Enhancement Program | 1. Support civil works and equipment projects for the upgrading of capacities and PhilHealth accreditation of government health facilities, with priority for those demonstrating institutional readiness and high potential for utilization by the poor. 2. Development/upgrading of capacities and special service capabilities of DOH hospitals and other types of health facilities as end-referral hospitals in strategic parts of the country 3. Upgrading of health facilities in terms of building design and equipment complementation towards adaptation to climate change, or as hospitals safe from disasters | > priority for those demonstrating institutional readiness and high potential for utilization by the poor  > complementary staff, supplies/logistics and service capacity from the LGU  1. barangay health station  - construction, subject to a minimum of 5,000 population covered   * Repair Low end   - Renovation High end  RHU equipments (standard list c/o DOH regional offices)  - Basic equipment & instruments (OPB)  - Maternity & newborn care  - TB DOTS packages  - Primary care benefits  - OPB, MCP & TB DOTS (3in1) | * Basic/Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Neonatal Care (B/CEmONC) projects which should have been completed in 2013 * Office equipment and furniture which are the counterpart of recipient/ beneficiary health facilities * Support to human resource requirements for upgrading which is pre-requisite counterpart from HFEP recipient facilities * Purchase or processing cost for acquisition of land title * Vehicles for use of officers and staff of health facilities | * Name of BHS * Location/address of the (proposed) BHS * Name of RHU * Location/address of RHU * No. & type of equipment/ instrument | 18,000.00 per square meter  6-8,000.00 per square meter  10-12,000.00 per square meter  398,500.00  538,400.00  450,000.00  570,000.00  1,099,369.00 |
| Geographically Isolated & Disadvantaged Areas | Extension of health facility-based services to far-flung areas and marginalized population, including urban slums and cities with rural barangays. | * Included in DOH regional GIDA profile * Subject to project proposal development * Extension activities, such as referral system, rotation of human resource for health, itinerant teams, PhilHealth Sponsored enrolment complemented with community-based health care financing, incentives approach/method to improve specific health-seeking behaviors, Public Private Partnerships, among others | * Regular public health programs * Construction of 3rd level sanitary toilet facilities * Construction/renovation of RHUs & hospitals * Procurement of hospital and RHU medical equipment * 3rd level water supply system * Funding of salaries of LGU personnel | * Name of GIDA barangay * Type of GIDA: island, upland, conflict-affected area, indigenous peoples area | 300,000.00 per GIDA barangay |
| Others |  |  | * Vitamins * Vaccines * Complete Treatment Pack |  |  |
| 1. **Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)** | | | | | |
| Provision of Potable Water Supply | More information to be provided by DILG Regional Offices | | | | |
| 1. **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)** | | | | | |
| Program / Project Name | Description | Requirements | Ineligible Projects | Add’l Info Required in Project Brief | Standard Costs |
| Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services  (KALAHI-CIDSS) Project | KALAHI-CIDSS is a community demand-driven development project that aims to improve the quality of life of its beneficiaries through development of their capacity to design, implement and manage local development activities that reduce poverty and strengthen their participation in local governance.  KALAHI-CIDSS aims to:   * Empower communities * Improve local governance * Reduce poverty | KALAHI-CIDSS targets the poorest communities in the country through a stratified selection process.   * + Provinces. The Project first identified the 42 poorest provinces based on National Statistical Coordination Board's survey.   + Municipalities. All municipalities under the identified 42 provinces were ranked through a study by Dr. Arsenio Balisacan of the University of the Philippines. Three broad indicators were used: quality of human capital, housing and amenities, and access to centers and trade. The top one-fourth poorest municipalities were identified as Project areas.   + Barangays. All barangays of the identified municipalities are covered by KALAHI-CIDSS.   KALAHI-CIDSS funds community projects like small infrastructure, common service facilities and capability building and strengthening.  The following are the five (5) sub-project types funded by KC:   * Basic social services sub-projects: community water systems, school buildings, day care centers, barangay health stations, electrification, and tribal housing/shelter * Basic access infrastructure: access roads, small bridges/footbridges and access trails * Community production, economic support and common services facilities: community economic enterprise training, equipment and materials support sub-projects, pre- and post-harvest and multi-purpose facilities, small scale irrigation and community transport * Environmental protection and conservation: drainage, river/flood control, sea wall, soil protection (rip rap), artificial coral reef sanctuary and sanitation facilities; and * Skills training and capability building sub-projects and others like light house/eco-tourism sub-projects | The following cannot be funded by the KALAHI-CIDSS:   * Weapons, chainsaws, explosives, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, asbestos and other potential dangerous materials and equipment * Fishing boats beyond the weight limit set by the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and related equipment * Civil works that affect Protected Areas * Purchase of or compensation for land * Micro-credit and operation of facilities which involve on-lending of project funds * Maintenance and operation of facilities that have been the subject of civil works financed by proceeds of the Original Loan or this Loan * Activities that have alternative prior sources of committed funding * Recurrent government expenditures, including salaries * Civil works for government administration or religious purposes * Political and religious activities (including rallies) and facilities and materials related to such activities * Activities that employ children below the age of 16 years * Activities that exploit an individual or individuals * International travel * Consumption items |  | The funds allocated per target Municipality depends on its number of Barangays (Php 450,000.00 per barangay). |
| Sustainable Livelihood Program | The Sustainable Livelihood Program is a community-based program which provides capacity building to improve the program participants’ socio economic status by supporting microenterprises to become more organizationally and economically viable and linking participants to employment opportunities.  The Program provides access to multiple income sources through the two-track program: (1) Microenterprise Development Track, and (2) Guaranteed Employment Track.  The Program aims to improve the socio-economic capacity of the poor through a capacity building program that will develop the entrepreneurial and technical skills of the poor households identified through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) by enabling them to manage sustainable microenterprises and linking them to locally-available jobs in order to enhance their access to basic social services and their standard of living. | The eligibility requirements that SLP participants should meet are as follows:   * Belong to the poor households as identified through the NHTS-PR prioritizing Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries * For micro-enterprise, a beneficiary of DSWD’s social protection programs and services who has limited or no access to formal credit facilities (microfinance, banks, cooperatives, formal lending investors, pawnshops, and other formally registered credit entities) * For guaranteed employment/ job network services, a beneficiary of DSWD’s social protection programs and services with labor skills but no formal employment or unemployed * Willing to reside in the community for succeeding two years * Show positive relationships with the family and community and demonstrate positive work attitudes, and aspiration for economic advancement using the household assessment and profiling intake sheet and means test to be conducted by the City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer (C/MSWDO) or Local Government Livelihood Focal Person and DSWD Project Development Offices (PDO) assigned in their area * Preferably a beneficiary of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program for at least 2 years wherein the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI) show an improvement in standard of living and readiness to participate in the Sustainable Livelihood Program | The following cannot be beneficiaries of the SLP:   * For micro-enterprise, those with access to formal credit facilities * For guaranteed employment, those with formal employment |  | Php 10,000.00 per member. |
| Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens | This Project is an additional government assistance for indigent older persons. It involves the provision of Php 500.00 monthly stipend to senior citizens, as stated in the Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010.  The implementation strategy is done by prioritizing indigent senior citizens subject to the availability of funds. For CY 2011, those who are 77 years old and above are prioritized.  General Objective   * + - To reduce income poverty among senior citizens   Specific Objectives   * + - To improve the condition of indigent senior citizens through augmenting their daily subsistence and medical requirements     - To reduce incidence of hunger among indigent senior citizens * - To protect the indigent senior citizens from neglect, abuse, deprivation and natural and man-made disasters | Pursuant to RA 9994 or the “Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010”, the social pension shall be provided to indigent senior citizens who are:   * 60 years old and above * Receiving no pension * No regular source of income * No financial assistance from his or her relatives to support the basic needs * Frail, sickly or with disability | The following cannot be beneficiaries of the Project:   * Senior citizens receiving pension * Senior citizens with source of income * Senior citizens with financial support from relatives |  | Php 500.00 per senior citizen per month |
| Supplementary Feeding Program | The SFP provides food in addition to regular meals to children attending day care sessions and supervised neighbourhood play in partnership with LGUs and NGOs. Food supplementation is in the form of hot meals served either in the morning before lunch time or in the afternoon before dinner to children in designated feeding centers for 120 days. Feeding usually starts in June during school opening.  The Program aims to:   1. Provide augmentation support for feeding program of children in LGU-managed DCCs/SNP areas and communities using indigenous foods and/or locally processed foods equivalent to 1/3 of Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake (RENI); 2. Improve knowledge, attitude and practices of children, parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education; 3. Improve and sustain the nutritional status of all the target children | 2-4 years old children in SNP  3-4 years old children enrolled in DCCs  5 years old children not enrolled in the DepEd preschool but enrolled in DCCs  Database of poor households from the NHTS-PR may be utilized in identifying the children beneficiaries | Children who are not enrolled in DCCs/SNP cannot be beneficiaries of the Program. |  | Php 13.00 per child per day for 120 days (Php 10.00 for the viand and Php 3.00 for the rice)  Php 75.00 per child for the eating utensils  Php 1,000.00 per day care center/ SNP for cooking utensils |
| Core Shelter Assistance Program | This is a rehabilitation program of the Department which aims to provide structurally strong shelter units that can withstand 180-220 kph wind velocity to families whose houses were totally destroyed by natural and man-made calamities and who have no capacity to build or construct their own units.  The Project aims:   * + - 1. To reduce the number of homeless families every year by providing a structurally strong indigenous shelter which can withstand approximately 180-220 kph wind velocity, earthquake of moderate intensity and other similar hazards;       2. To maximize the participation and draw commitment of the beneficiaries and the neighborhood to make the shelter unit livable and maintain its structurally strong standards; and  1. 3. To develop and promote the value of self-reliance among the beneficiaries and the community. | Victims of disasters and calamities  Eligibility requirements:   * No previous shelter/housing assistance from any other agency * Monthly income of a family of 6 should be below food threshold: Php10,936 in urban areas and Php9,767 in rural areas * Houses should have been totally or partially destroyed by either man-made or natural disasters, and limited resources prevents them from reconstructing/repairing their permanent shelter units * Possession of a guarantee of ownership or permanent or long term occupancy of at least 10 yrs of tenure on the lot on which to build the house or provision of Local Government * Families w/damaged houses whose head of household died or were incapacitated as a result of the disaster * Surrogate parents of orphaned children living in evacuation centers under the care of surrogate parents who are equally situated e.g. with totally damaged shelter units   Priority for Assistance   * Beneficiaries who meet the geographical clustering requirement whose chosen area where the house will be built should not be prone to hazards and certified as safe area by appropriate agency and shall have access to transportation and available supply of construction materials; a minimum of 60-80sq. meter home lot/shelter unit shall be allotted in the resettlement areas and space for path walks and other community facilities shall be provided * Families with small children * Families with pregnant and lactating mothers * Families with serious ill members or persons with disabilities or with special needs (physical, developmental, mental, sensory, behavioral, cognitive or emotional impairment or limiting conditions that require medical management, health care interventions, and or use of specialized services or programs * In case more families needing housing assistance but funds are insufficient to cover all of them, a raffle draw must be conducted by the concerned DSWD field office in the presence of target applicants/ beneficiaries and LGUs to determine the beneficiaries | The following cannot be beneficiaries of the Program:   * Victims of disasters and calamities whose monthly income is above the food threshold * Victims of disasters whose houses have not been destroyed |  | Php 70,000.00 per shelter unit |
| Child and Youth Welfare Program | The Program is designed for children 0 to 17 years old to ensure their protection from abuse, neglect and exploitation, and to promote their welfare and development.  The services provided to children and youth are as follows:   * Child-care and placement services * Child protective services * Travel clearance for minors * Counselling * Medical/dental services * Social services to family * Foster home and adoption * Legal services * Educational and vocational services   In addition, the following services are provided to youth offenders:   * Mediation/diversion * Release on recognizance * Custody supervision | Children served by the Program are as follows:   * Abandoned children * Neglected children * Victims of child labor * Sexually abused children * Children in situation of armed conflict * Children in conflict with the law |  |  |  |
| Women Welfare Program | The Program seeks to empower and protect disadvantaged women who are abused and exploited, victims of trafficking and illegal recruitment, involuntary prostitution, armed conflict and women in detention.  The following services are provided to women:   * Center-based services * Home life services * Educational services * Livelihood services * Recreational and other cultural activities | Women in the following situations are the target beneficiaries of the Program:   * Victims of involuntary prostitution * Victims of illegal recruitment * Battered women * Victims of sexual abuse * Victims of armed conflict * Women in detention |  |  |  |
| Program for Persons with Disabilities | This involves a series of activities geared towards instilling the awareness of people on proper care and handling persons with disabilities.  Its objective is to mobilize and build up productive potentials and resources to persons with disabilities.  The community-based programs for PWDs are:   * Early Detection Prevention Intervention of Disability (EDPID) * Tulong Aral Walang Sagabal (TAWAG)   Other interventions include:   * Provision of day care services, special education, social and recreational, referral, capability building, occupational, physical and speech therapies, case management, provision of assistive devices, communication skills, and educational and vocational skills   The center-based program for PWDs include the following services:   * Substitute Family Care Service * Intervention – social, home life, social adjustment, medical and dental, guidance and psychological, vocational training and placement services | The target clientele of the Program are persons with physical and mental disabilities, socially disabled including their dependents or immediate family members. |  |  |  |
| Family Welfare Program | The following services are provided to families:   * Parent Effectiveness Service * Marriage Counseling Service * Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities Training (ERPAT) * Crisis Intervention Units | Target beneficiaries are families in communities. |  |  |  |
| 1. **Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)** | | | | | |
| Shared Service Facility (SSF) | The SSF refers to common service facilities or production centers that give MSMEs access to better technology and more sophisticated equipment to accelerate their bid for competitiveness help them graduate to the next level where they could tap a better and wider market and be integrated in the global supply chain |  |  |  |  |
| Industry Clustering Development Program | The industry clustering and value chain development approach is considered as a key strategy to MSME development. Project components include:   1. Capacity building/ training 2. Product development and technology promotion 3. Market promotion / linkage 4. Investment promotion and facilitation 5. Monitoring and evaluation |  |  |  |  |
| One Town One Product (OTOP) Stores – Ang Tindahang Pinoy | The project will serve as the showcase of the country’s excellent products from the traditional to the contemporary. It will serve as an alternative channel in the promotion and sale of OTOP and other SME products and services through a network of physical outlets that will be supported later on by electronic outlets. |  |  |  |  |
| Bamboo Development Project | The project is one of DTI’s priority projects in collaboration with various bamboo stakeholders. Project components include:   1. Propagation and establishment of nurseries and plantation 2. Business Development 3. Disaster Risk Management |  |  |  |  |
| Philippine Traceability for Revitalized Agricultural Competitiveness Enhancement (P-Trace) Project | The implementation of P-Trace is an opportunity for the country’s producers to strengthen their position as a worldwide supplier of “high integrity and work-force safety assured” fresh and processed food products. The program intends to enhance the competitiveness of Phil. agro-industrial products and to increase the country’s aggregate export volumes through the adoption of traceability system. |  |  |  |  |
| Production Innovation Program (PIP) | The PIP is expected to build partnerships between designers and manufacturers on a continuing basis to improve design and production capability of SMEs, and thereby innovative products and successfully commercialize them in both local and international markets. | DTI-PDDCP, which handles the screening process and participants shall be drawn from the following:  a. New graduates of Industrial Design and related courses  b. Existing design practitioners in an employed or self-employed capacity |  |  |  |
| Rural Microenterprise Promotion Program (RuMEPP) | The program aims to help poor entrepreneurs and rural families in the country by providing technical and financial support for micro-enterprises. | The program is implemented in the 19 provinces:  -CAR (Abra, Ifugao, Kalinga)  -Reg. V (Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Masbate, Albay)  -Reg. VIII (Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Western Samar, Biliran, Leyte)  -Reg. XII (Sarangani and South Cotabato)  -CARAGA (Agusan Norte, Agusan Sur, Surigao Norte, Surigao Sur)  Beneficiaries:  Micro-enterprises that are characterized by the ff:  a. Asset size is about P3M and below, excluding land  b. 1 to 9 employees  c. Sell generic products and services to mass market  d. Use simple technology and skills  e. limited scale of operations  f. have flexible set-ups  g. need market links  Prospective Beneficiaries selection criteria:  a. Must be a rural micro-enterprise  b. Registered with DTI or other regulatory entities  c. Product market potential is high  d. Potential for employment  e. Strength/presence of local support  f. Location/ accessibility |  |  |  |
| Business Permit and Licensing Systems (BPLS) | The program aims to address the high cost of doing business in the Philippines as a constraint to country’s competitiveness to streamline processes to make business start-up easier. |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Department of Tourism (DOT)** | | | | | |
| Local Tourism Development Projects | More information to be provided by DOT Regional Offices | | | | |
| 1. **Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)** | | | | | |
| Tech-Voc training,  Community-based training | More information to be provided by TESDA Regional Offices | | | | |