DSWD
Department of Social Welfare and Development

TECHNICAL REPORT 2016

DSWD: SERVING THE PEOPLE

Paglilingkod Na May Malasakit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2016 Annual Report is a milestone in the life of the DSWD as it highlights accomplishments that reflect the dynamism of the Department. On the one hand, 2016 marked the end of one Administration and the beginning of another; and on the other, 2016 showed the continuing leadership of DSWD in the social welfare and social protection arena. The past year's accomplishment are in fact a celebration of the many facets of social work in action.

Leading through the Strategic Goals

CY 2016 wrapped up the implementation of the Department's three (3) Strategic Goals. Begun in 2013, the Department's progress by end of 2016 showed a steadily increasing achievement in the number of Pantawid families moving to the subsistence level. The number of NHTS-PR identified poor families covered by at least two SWD programs or services has likewise increased. And while the fully functional provinces may not have yet reached the target of having majority of its cities or municipalities being fully-functional, the number of fully functional LSWDOs nevertheless increased by 2016.

All this is to say that the major social protection programs driving the accomplishments of the Strategic Goals remain relevant and necessary in achieving the revitalized vision of the Department.

For this year alone, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has expanded to 41,605 barangays in all 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities in 80 provinces nationwide having served a total of 4,387,689 active households to date. Cash grants paid to compliant household-beneficiaries amounted to P51.99 billion with P27.38 billion for education grants and P24.61 billion for health grants.

As for KC NCDDP, the year 2016 saw the program benefiting 2,404,923 households from 8,915 completed community-driven development sub-projects that were valued at P8,502,504,261. Basic social services remain to be the priority sub-projects of communities.

The SLP of the Department served a total of 444,241 households equivalent to 117.3% of target for the year utilizing the amount of P6.1 billion.

Moreover, with convergence, only seven (7) out of 1,634 municipalities are not covered by Pantawid. For cities and municipalities covered by two programs, thirteen (13) are covered by Pantawid and KC NCDDP while 338 areas are covered by Pantawid and SLP. Already there are 4.8 million families that have been provided with at least two SWD programs and services in 2016.

Fulfilling our commitments to Rights-protection of the vulnerable

Consistent with the Department's second Organizational Outcome of protecting and promoting the rights of the poor and vulnerable, the protective social welfare programs provided protection and rehabilitation to the abandoned, neglected or abused children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, displaced persons as well as individuals and families in crisis.

Under the Supplementary Feeding Program, a total of 1,799,633 day care children for the school year 2016-2017 were provided nutritional meals for which P3,386,289,811 was utilized. Meanwhile, indigent senior citizens numbering 1,314,816 in all regions have been provided cash grants amounting to P6,065,064,000. Additionally, the Department served a total of 28,914 clients in its 71 residential and non-residential facilities that cater to vulnerable and disadvantaged children, youth, women, senior citizens, persons with disability, and individuals and families in crisis situation. Altogether, P850.8 million was spent for the period.

The Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) disbursed a total of P2.1 billion benefiting 706,061 clients nationwide for educational, medical, transportation, and burial assistance. On the other hand, the Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN) saw 161 project proposals approved for the construction and repairs of Child Development Centers (CDC), and the construction of senior citizens centers.

In order to prevent trafficking, abuse and the exploitation of Filipino children abroad there were 29,448 travel clearance certificates that were issued nationwide. On the other hand, the Department issued 5,681 Certificates Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption (CDCLAA). Majority of the children issued with CDCLAA were healthy male children aged 0-2 years, and mostly coming from the National Capital Region. Additionally, a total of 1,020 children were placed under the foster care of licensed foster parents who were assessed by the DSWD-SWAD, Child Placing Agencies and Local Government Units (LGUs).

Similarly, the Department continued to serve the different needs of the vulnerable sectors through the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, the PAMANA program for areas affected by conflict and communities covered by existing peace agreements, and even the undocumented and distressed individuals overseas through the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals.

Positioning disaster response at the center of social welfare and development

Noting that human-induced and natural disasters destroy homes and livelihood of and displace a great majority of poor individuals, families and whole communities, the Department saw fit to elevate the importance of responding to this now-regularly occurring reality by assigning to it a particular Organizational Outcome in order to capture the depth of vulnerability experienced by those affected.

Through its Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program, the Department has disbursed a total of P5.5 billion as resource augmentation to various Field Offices affected by fire, flooding, typhoons and supertyphoons, El Niño and La Niña, armed conflict, and for the stockpiling of relief goods for evacuees-families both inside and outside evacuation centers.

Enabling ourselves and our partners

Mindful of its mandate as "steerer or enabler" of SWD programs and leader in social protection by enhancing capacities, the Department continued to provide Technical Assistance and Capability Building activities for its intermediaries, partners and for its own Bureaus/Services and counterpart Offices at the Regions during the year. For instance, out of 560-targeted intermediaries for this year, 540 participants or 96% rated the training services provided as Very Satisfactory and Excellent. These capability-building activities related to Social Protection Innovation, Social Welfare and Development Learning Network and Problem Solving and Decision Making. Additionally, the Capacity Building Bureau (CBB) provided thirty-three (33) technical assistance on capacity building activities to Central Office Bureaus/Services and their Field Office counterparts.

Moreover, to ensure that our partner institutions uniformly observe standards of quality and competencies so they can deliver efficient and effective social welfare programs and services to our beneficiaries, the Department implements Registration, Licensing and Accreditation of individuals and SWDAs providing SWD services. For this year, 39 Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) and 41 Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs) were registered. Accredited SWDAs/Centers/Service providers include 121 Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs), 12 DSWD Centers and Institutions, 13 LGU centers and institutions, 50 Senior Citizens Centers (SCCs), 172 Pre-Marriage Counselors, and 124 social workers managing court cases (SWMCCs). In addition, 1,326 CSOs were assessed out of which 745 are new applications.

Support Services to Operations

The Support Services continued to provide adequate and timely assistance to Operations through the efficient deployment of resources in order that intended results are delivered.

The Department prepared the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 10754 or An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Republic Act 10868 or The Centenarian Act, both of which were signed and are being advocated with stakeholders. It also approved and disseminated thirteen (13) Administrative Order and thirteen (13) Memorandum Circular to enhance program operations for CY 2016. The 2017 Annual Thrusts and Priorities that served as the main annual planning guideline of the Department was approved last 10 October 2016 while the 2017 Work & Financial Planning Workshop was conducted October 9-14, 2016 to ensure the alignment of the Annual Thrust and Priorities to the plans and budget of the Department. Also, DSWD identified eight (8) priority legislations for the 17th Congress and submitted 99 position papers to concerned committees in both Houses of the Congress as well as coordinated 15 legislative briefings with legislators, which served as strategy to boost the legislative appreciation and understanding of the Department's budget proposal.

For CY 2016, there were four (4) information systems developed and deployed namely – Social Pension Information System (SPIS), Protective Services Information Systems (PSIS), SWDI Mobile Applications and Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory Systems (PREMIS). Also, six (6) information systems were developed, managed and readied for deployment in the next year, namely, Alternative Family Care Information System (AFCIS); Enhanced Relief Goods Inventory Monitoring Systems (RGMIS); Protective Services Fund Monitoring System (PSFMS); LSWDO Functionality Information, Reporting and Status Tracking (LSWDO FIRST); Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Information Systems (FRVA-IS) and General Services e-Ticketing System (GSeTs).

The Listahanan 2 Results was launched on 5 April 2016 at the Manila Hotel. From out of the 15.1 million households assessed in 2015, the Department generated a list of 5.1 million poor households as shown by the Initial Assessment Results. Pantawid Pamilya endorsed the names of around 4.2 million household beneficiaries to the NHTO for name-matching with the 2015 Listahanan. Results showed that around 1.3 million households enrolled under Pantawid Pamilya program now belong to the transitioning households.

The DSWD through its Legal Service reviewed a total of 1,843 documents comprised of commentaries to Bills and Resolutions, Contracts, Memoranda of Agreement, and related manuscripts, legal opinions on inquiries and issues requested by OBSUs, FOs, partner agencies and concerned citizens. Related to this, Procurement was able to process

2,613 contracts amounting to Php682,936,960.36, which covered mandatory services/utilities, food and non-food relief supplies and materials, consulting services, ICT services, board and lodging and equipment outlay.

The General Services provided administrative and logistics support to the over-all operations of the Department. For 2016, roadworthiness of all vehicles of DSWD was enhanced resulting to a 12.10% decrease in fuel consumption that translated into 60,854 liters less than the 273,022 liters consumed in CY 2014. It also completed infrastructure projects for warehouse H and canopy of warehouse A,B,C and G of the National Resource Operations Center.

Meanwhile, the NROO provided 975,316 FFPs or Php391,101,716.00 worth of relief assistance to 975,316 families or 48,876,580 individuals affected by calamities in Regions I to V, CAR and NCR. Moreover, in partnership with SLP and MCCT-HSF beneficiaries 12,441 daily jobs were provided in CY 2016 that resulted to 64.89% increase of additional personnel support for production assembly.

Through the Human Resource Information Systems (HRMIS) the Department was able to fast track processing of all personnel administration transactions from manual procedures to electronic systems. In addition, the PAD facilitated enrolment of 852 regular employees and 15,860 MOA employees for GSIS Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAI). Relatedly, DSWD filled up 1,761 positions for regular, contractual, co-terminus and casual employees for Central and Field Offices.

Likewise, through the Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory Systems (PREMIS), all property accountability of GASSG personnel registering 364 accounts were covered.

In order to generate participation of internal and external stakeholder in the implementation of DSWD programs and services, 364 new releases were uploaded in and 500 digital IEC materials were produced for the DSWD website; 36 media advisories were issued for various events including the conduct of 14 press conference; and 94 interviews/guesting were facilitated for the year.

To strengthen the Department's Internal Control System, it conducted nine (9) Quarterly Compliance to Audit Recommendations (CARE) along areas of Centers & Institutions (in NCR), Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (in FOX), Disaster Operations (in FOII, VII and XI), Warehouse Management System of NROO, Emergency Shelter Assistance (in FO VI) and Social Pension Program (in FO III and V).

The Department also provided analytical activities and advisory service in policy formulation, research, capability building, program design and systems development, including pilot-testing and assessment. For 2016, DSWD managed 534.8 Million Grants from ten (10) Technical Assistance grant programs of DFAT, ADB, UNICEF, World Bank and UNFPA.

Finally, the Department provided adequate and timely funding support for the delivery of DSWD mandated functions. In 2016, it efficiently allocated funds for various programs, projects, and activities, resulting to an 82.29% fund utilization or P90,222,003,461.90 out of the P109,641,546,208 total regular allotment for the fiscal year.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Performance Report CY 2016

INTRODUCTION

The DSWD is a national agency mandated to provide assistance to LGUs, non-government organizations (NGOs), other national government agencies (NGAs), people's organizations (POs) and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities for an improved quality of life. Its mission is to develop, implement and coordinate social protection and poverty reduction solutions for and with the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

The Department envisions a society where the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged are empowered for an improved quality of life. Towards this end, the vision of DSWD is to be the world's standard for the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction by 2030. The organization espouses the values of respect for human dignity, integrity and service excellence.

In 2016, the Department has significantly accomplished its targets along the implementation of its core poverty reduction programs extensively reaching the social welfare and development's ultimate client, i.e. the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. It continues to be productive in achieving its 2016 Strategic Goals through its Major Final Outputs (MFOs) as well as through support to its four (4) Organizational Outcomes.

Year 2016 is the concluding year of the Department's Performance for the last six (6) years as well as direction-setting for the newly appointed administration. The three (3) strategic goals will be continued through the four (4) Organizational Outcomes, namely:

- Well-being of poor families improved
- Rights of the poor and vulnerable are protected and promoted
- Immediate relief and early recovery of disaster victims/ survivors ensured
- Continuing compliance of Social Welfare and Development (SWD) agencies to standards in the delivery of SWD ensured
- Delivery of SWD programs by LGUs, through Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs), improved

2016 DSWD Strategic Goals

1. Improve capacities of 2.3 million Pantawid families in accessing opportunities to move their level of well-being by 2016
2. Increase the number of Listahanan-identified poor families covered by at least two SWD Programs from 3.9 M to 5.2 M.
3. Increase the no. of provinces with majority of their municipalities/ cities having a fully functioning LSWDO to 40 by 2016

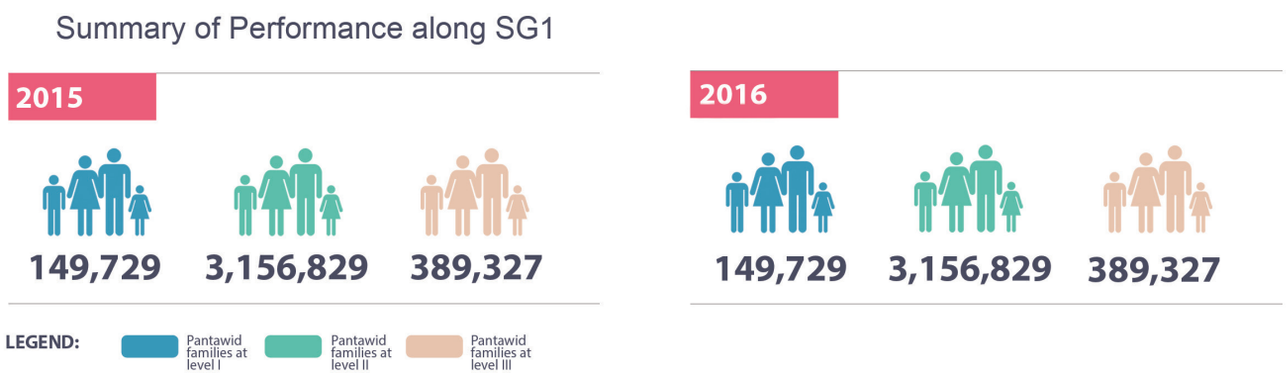
HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS ALONG STRATEGIC GOALS

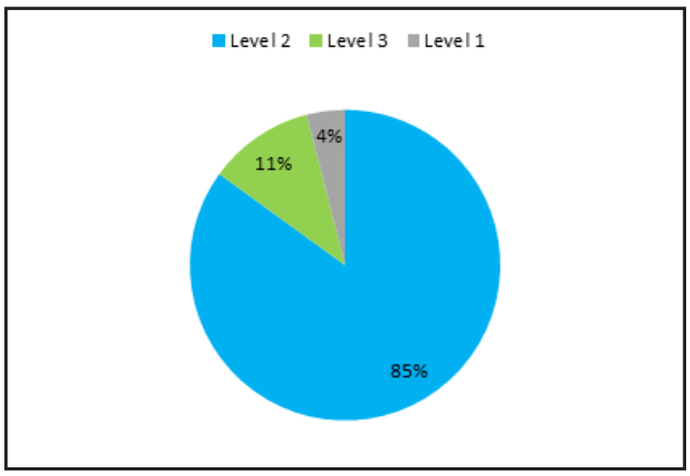
For 2016, the Department focused its transition from Strategic Goals to Organizational Outcomes. As a conclusion for 2013-2016, the results of the strategic goals assessments serve as the baseline for the DSWD Strategic Plan for 2017-2022. Along this line, the DSWD a conducted series of strategic planning workshops in line with revising the Department's Vision, Mission and Values. This will serve as a guide beyond the next six (6) years of the DSWD current administration to ensure its alignment to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the Ambisyon 2040.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1

Improve capacities of 2.3 million Pantawid families in accessing opportunities to move their level of well-being by 2016

Strategic Goal 1 quantifies the Pantawid Pamilya families uplifted to a higher level of well-being (determined by Social Welfare and Development Indicators Tool) and is a direct indicator that their economic and social status had improved.





A huge proportion of Pantawid families have SWDI index equal to level 2. It can be noticed in the figure that most of the Pantawid families' well-being level is in level 2. Furthermore, only 4% of them are at level 1. Hence, it could also be expected that a huge number of Pantawid families shall be moving to level 3.

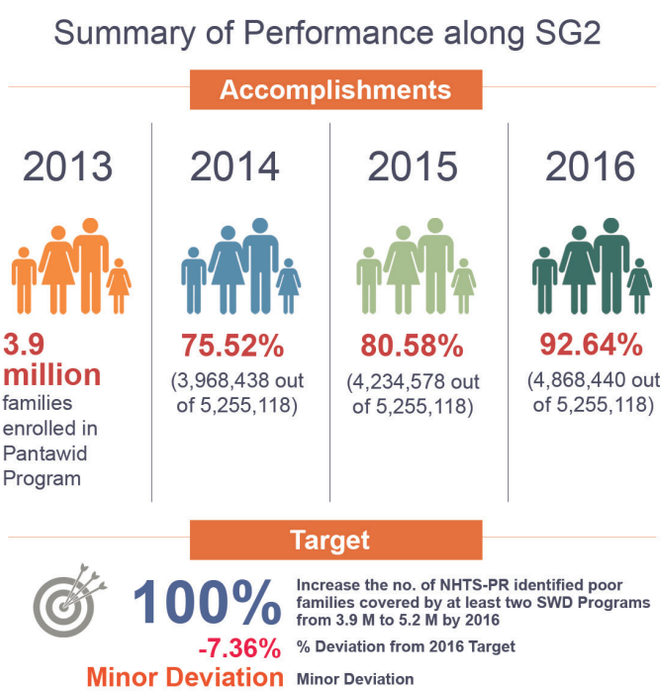
Figure 2: Distribution of Wellbeing Levels of Pantawid Families, as of EO 2015

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Increase the number of Listahanan-identified poor families covered by at least two SWD Programs from 3.9 M to 5.2 M

The DSWD has adopted the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR), which consists of a set of uniform and objective criteria to identify the poor in 17 regions, 80 provinces, 1,493 municipalities, 137 cities, and 41,968 barangays nationwide.

SG 2 was concluded with 88.35 or 4,868,440 households in the National Household Targeting System being able to receive at least two (2) Social Welfare and Development (SWD) programs and services from the DSWD and other social protection agencies to include those from Local Government Units (LGUs) and Non-Government Units.



Region III was able to reach its target of 100% or 322,622 households while Region VI and Region IX exceeded their targets resulting to 128.42% and 164.25% as against their targets, respectively.

SG2 Accomplishment Summary

REGION	NHTS-PR Families	SG 2 Terminal Report						Average Accomplishment Rate (2014-2016)
	Listahanan 1 (2013)	EO 2014	Rate	EO 2015	Rate	EO 2016	Rate	
CAR	79,816	64,559	80.88	70,251	88.03	71,605	89.71	86.20
NCR	316,823	230,099	72.63	256,732	88.02	314,379	99.23	84.30
I	247,882	20,563	8.30	220,896	89.11	76	0.03	32.48
II	118,118	39,373	33.33	48,588	41.14	91,834	77.75	50.74
III	322,622	322,622	100.00	322,622	100.00	322,622	100.00	100.00
Calabarzon	389,811	322,280	82.68	337,487	86.58	343,222	88.05	85.77
Mimaropa	242,633	180,805	74.52	195,388	80.53	226,398	93.31	82.78
V	461,242	307,046	66.57	396,669	86.00	472,647	102.47	85.01
VI	385,518	706,287	183.20	393,398	102.04	385,518	100.00	128.42
VII	314,654	314,654	100.00	314,654	100.00	226,104	71.86	90.62
VIII	335,208	262,608	78.34	335,562	100.11	250,264	74.66	84.37
IX	369,239	344,172	93.21	330,916	89.62	1,146,509	310.51	164.45
X	338,749	308,429	91.05	293,030	86.50	289,617	85.50	87.68
XI	272,933	123,582	45.28	251,810	92.26	251,793	92.25	76.60
XII	296,043	218,356	73.76	237,158	80.11	239,969	81.06	78.31
Caraga	232,301	203,003	87.39	229,417	98.76	235,883	101.54	95.90
ARMM	531,526							
TOTAL	**5,255,118**	**3,968,438**	**75.52**	**4,234,578**	**80.58**	**4,868,440**	**92.64**	**88.35**

Among the DSWD SWD programs and services, the KALAHI-CIDSS NCDDP is the most numbered intervention provided to Non-Pantawid Pamilya poor households followed by Social Pension and Supplementary Feeding. The Sustainable Livelihood Program ranked fourth on the major DSWD SWD programs provided to Non-Pantawid Pamilya poor households for the period of 2014 to 2016.

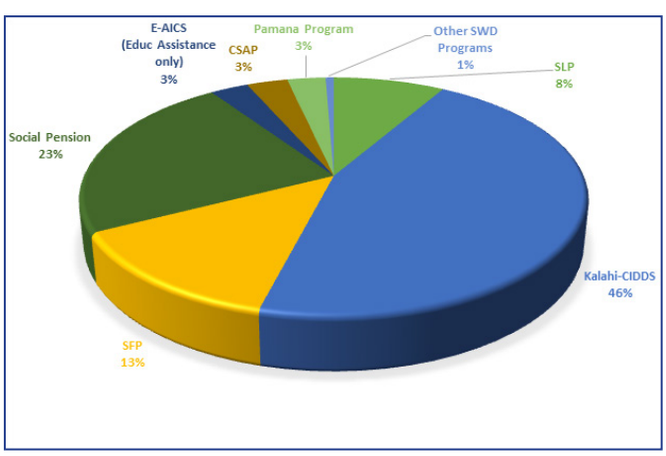


Figure 3: Magnitude of Non-Pantawid Pamilya Households disaggregated by type of SWD programs

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:

Increase the no. of provinces with majority of their municipalities/ cities having a fully functioning LSWDO to 40 by 2016

This indicator quantifies the overall progress or improvement of performance of LSWDOs on delivery of SWD assessed through the functionality assessment tool.

In line with this effort to continuously upgrade the level of Functionality of Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs), the Central Office downloaded Php960,000.00 as augmentation to Field Offices for their quality assessment, monitoring and technical assistance for the assessment of LSWDOs. Technical assistance was also provided to FO NIR on the administration of LSWDO Functionality Tool.

Of the 1,592 provinces, cities and municipalities in the Philippines, excluding ARMM, the Department assessed 74.56% or 1,187 LGUs. By end of CY 2016, the number of fully functional LSWDOs increased to 163 or 958.82% (23 provinces, 27 cities and 113 municipalities).

Summary of Accomplishments along SG3

2013	TBD
2014	1.41% (15 Fully Functioning LSWDOs out of 1061 LGUs assessed)
2015	8.58% (91 Fully Functioning LSWDOs out of 1061 LGUs assessed)
2016	15.36% (163 Fully Functioning LSWDOs out of 1061 LGUs)

2016 Target

49.39% (524 Fully Functioning LSWDOs out of 1061 LGUs assessed)

-68.90% % Deviation from 2016 Target

Assessment: Underaccomplished

The table below summarizes the number of assessed LSWDOs with their corresponding functionality levels:

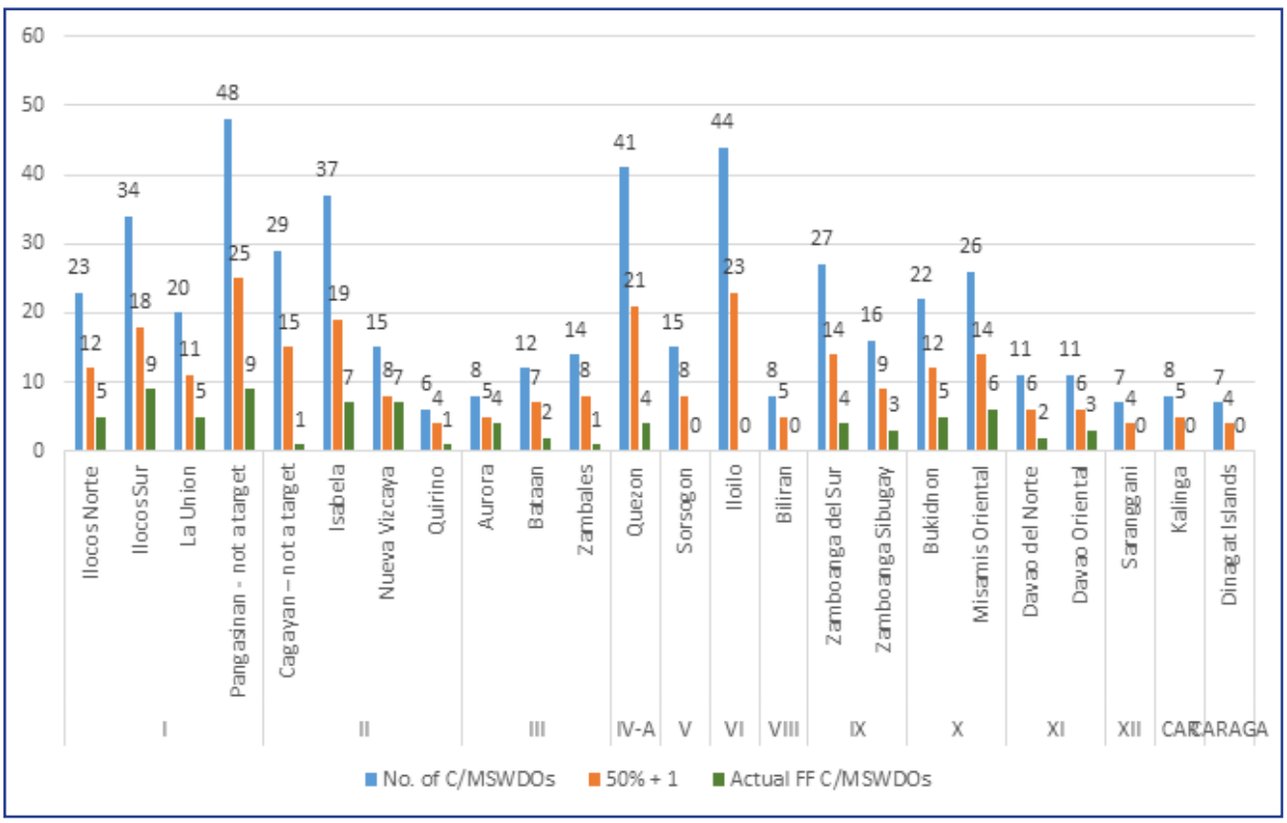
Number of assessed LSWDOs with their corresponding functionality levels

	CSWDO	PSWDO	MSWDO
FULLY FUNCTIONAL	29	23	111
FUNCTIONAL	62	35	773
PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL	1	1	152
TOTAL	92	59	1036

SG 3 was concluded with 24 fully functional provinces, namely: Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Aurora, Bataan, Zambales, Quezon, Sorsogon, Iloilo, Biliran, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Saranggani, Kalinga and Dinagat. Pangasinan and Cagayan which are non-target LGUs were also assessed as fully functional. To assure correctness of the assessment data, validation visits were conducted by SG 3 TWG members in La Union, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Davao del Norte and Dinagat Islands on October to November 2016. Results of the validation visits confirmed accuracy of assessment data.

Only Regions I, II and III accomplished having the three identified target provinces as fully functional by the end of CY 2016.

However, SG 3 target states that majority or 50% plus one of C/MSWDOs should also be assessed as fully functional along with the PSWDOs. Per illustration below, none of the 24 fully functional provinces reached the target number of fully functional C/MSWDOs. Both the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Aurora lacked one (1) C/MSWDO to achieve the 50% + 1 target



HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS ALONG MAFOR FINAL OUTPUTS

I. **MFO 1: SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY SERVICES**. The Department develops and advocates position papers, policies, plans to provide direction to intermediaries and implementers of social protection (SP) services.

Output Indicator	Target [CY 2016]	Actual [EO 2016]	% Accomplishment
No. of policies updates/ issued and disseminated	28	32	114

Apart from this, the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 10754 or An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Republic Act 10868 or The Centenarian Act were signed and currently being advocated to stakeholders.

Along Mainstreaming of Social Protection, 90% or 73 provinces have been covered by the rollout training/ orientation on SP Handbook and the Vulnerability and Assessment Manual

a. ***Policy Development*** - the Department approved and disseminated thirteen (13) Administrative Order and thirteen (13) Memorandum Circulars for CY 2016. Below are the list and titles of the 2016 DSWD Guidelines:

List of DSWD Guidelines

Number	Title of the Issuances	
	Administrative Orders	Memorandum Circulars
1	Amendment to AO 02 s2015 - Re-Clustering of Offices, Bureaus, Services and Units at the Central Office	Amendment to MC 19 s2015 - Guidelines for the Implementation of the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) Project for Families with Damaged Houses Due to Typhoon "Ruby"
2	Amendment to MC 13 s2014 - Updated Manual of Delegation and Delineation of Authority	Amendment to MC 17 s2015 re: Release of Stipend to the Replacement-Beneficiary
3	Amendment to MC 13 s2014 - Updated Manual of Delegation and Delineation of Authority	Amendment to the Provision in MC 23 s2014 or the Guidelines on Foster Care Service
4	Amended Omnibus Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program	Supplementary DSWD Internal Implementing Procedures on the Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations
5	Good Practice Documentation Guideline	Children for Adoption whose Families are Beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program
6	Enhanced Guidelines on Social Technology Development	Guidelines for the Implementation of the Team Balikatan Rescue in Emergencies (TeamBRE) Project
7	Guidelines in the Operation of the DSWD's International Social Services Office (ISSO) in the Philippines and in Foreign Posts	Guidelines on Strengthening Support Services and Interventions (SSI) Implementation for Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) Beneficiaries
8	Amendment to MC 21 s2012 (DSWD Code of Conduct)	Mainstreaming Guidelines of the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) Beneficiaries to the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT) Program
9	Revised Guidelines in Ranking Offices/Bureaus/ Services and Employees for the Grant of Performance-Based Bonus (PBB) for CY 2015	Supplemental Guidelines on the Implementation of Protective Services Program (PSP)
10	CY 2017 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities	Amendment to Administrative Order No. 04 s2016 - Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) Omnibus Guidelines
11	Amendment to AO 91 s1998, Terms of Reference of DSWD Executive Committee, as Amended by AO 60 s1999	DSWD Off-Site Serbisyo : Special Guidelines on Off-Site Release or Provision of Services to Beneficiaries of DSWD Protective Services Program
12	Amendment to AO 10 s2016 otherwise known as the CY 2017 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities	Terms of Reference for the Creation of Regional Technical Working Group for the Implementation of Aftercare, Reintegration and Transformation Support for Recovering Drug Dependents (Cluster III)
13	Guidelines on the Grant of the Collective Negotiation Agreement (CNA) Cash Incentive for CY 2016	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Project (ESCAP) for the Typhoon "Lawin" Affected Households with Damaged Houses

b. ***Plan Development*** – The Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) and the National Decade Plan for Filipino Family (NDPFF) were assessed last August 3-5 and December 5-8, 2016 respectively. The 2017 Annual Thrusts and Priorities that served as the main annual planning guideline of the Department was approved last 10 October 2017. Aside from these, the Annual Strategic Management Conference-Workshop and Work & Financial Planning Workshop were also conducted last September 19-22 and October 9-14, 2017 to ensure the alignment of the Annual Thrust and Priorities to the plans and budget of the Department.

c. Department's Proposed ***Research Agenda***, 2017 – 2022, with technical assistance grant from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade – Technical Assistance Facility (DFAT) TA 70507. There are two (2) researches being managed by the DSWD, which include:

- Assessment of Behavioral and Social Outcomes of Pantawid Pamilya. Provided comments together with Pantawid Pamilya Monitoring and Evaluation Division –National Program Managament Office (MED-NPMO) on the draft final report submitted by the consultant.

- Process Evaluation of CCT Operations. Organized the feedback session of the Consultant with the Pantawid Pamilya (MED-NPMO) last

November 7, 2016 relative to the first draft report submitted. Comments and inputs of the Department's Research Unit and the Pantawid NPMO were provided to the consultant.

d. Relative to the function of strengthening the Department's involvement in international bodies such as the ASEAN and APEC as well as compliance in ASEAN, UN, APEC and other bilateral / multilateral / commitments / instruments along social welfare and development and social protection, the DSWD's accomplishments for the 4th quarter 2016 are in line with the key priorities for the year, namely:

- Conduct of preparatory and follow through meetings relative to the provision of technical-secretariat to ASCC, SOMSWD, ACWC, APEC, UN and other international instruments;
- Efforts toward the Philippine Hosting of ASEAN on 2017;
- Strengthening capacity of Committee on ASCC for socio-cultural policy and plans development; and
- Finalization of ASEAN SOMSWD Projects, i.e., PWD Phase 3, and Active Ageing

2. Legislative Liaison. The Department Legislative Liaison Unit (DLLU) is part of the Legislative Liaison System that is primarily tasked to handle the advocacy efforts of the Executive Branch in Congress including the passage of the national budget and enactment of legislative measures covered by the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).

In CY 2016, the Department identified eight (8) priority legislations for the 17th Congress namely:

- Social Welfare and Development Agencies Bill
- Public Solicitation Bill
- Positive and Non-Violent Discipline of Children
- International Social Services Bill
- Amendments to the Solo Parents' Welfare Act
- Elderly Abuse Bill
- Establishment of the National Council for the Welfare of Senior Citizens
- Magna Carta of Child Development Workers

The DSWD prepared and submitted 99 position papers to concerned committees in both Houses of the Congress as well as coordinated 15 legislative briefings with legislators, which served as a strategy to boost the legislative appreciation and understanding of the Department's budget proposal.

3. Information Management. The Department has strategically supported the information management systems of its social welfare and social protection programs/ strategies. The availability and accessibility of relevant and accurate information greatly influences an organization's performance and competitive standing especially in critical decision-making processes. The establishment of a Data Warehouse as a centralized, manageable, and cost-effective repository of various data from different sources allows the Department the capability to make quick and well-informed decisions which will further the organization's competitiveness and growth.

The Data Warehouse Project aims to support the realization of the DSWD's Strategic Goals by providing data and information on its beneficiaries and service providers. It also supports the decision-making of management by providing information as to how many beneficiaries are being provided with the Department's services and programs. In 2016, seven (7) critical information systems namely - Pantawid Pamilya Information System, National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), Online Database for SWADA, Social Welfare and Development Indicators Information System (SWDI-IS), Crisis Intervention Monitoring System (CRIMS), Sustainable Livelihood Program Information System (SLPIS), Social Pension Information System (SPIS) - were integrated into the Data Warehouse.

Moreover, for CY 2016, there were four (4) information systems developed and deployed, namely – Social Pension Information System (SPIS), Protective Services Information Systems (PSIS), SWDI Mobile Applications and Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory Systems (PREMIS). Also, there were six (6) information systems developed, managed and for deployment in CY 2017 namely – Alternative Family Care Information System (AFCIS); Enhanced Relief Goods Inventory Monitoring Systems (RGMIS); Protective Services Fund Monitoring System (PSFMS); LSWDO Functionality Information, Reporting and Status Tracking (LSWDO FIRST); Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Information Systems (FRVA-IS) and General Services e-Ticketing System (GSeTs).

4. Listahanan. Knowing who and where the poor are is crucial in ensuring efficient and effective delivery of social welfare programs and services. Recognizing this, the DSWD instituted the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), known also as the Listahanan. The Listahanan is an information management system that identifies poor families needing social welfare programs and services. It aims to address poverty and wastage of resources due to inclusion of non-poor and exclusion of poor from necessary interventions.

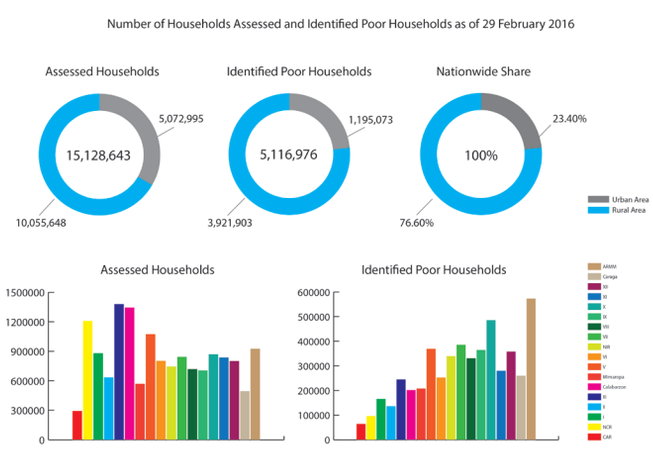
The Listahanan 2 results was launched on 5 April 2016 at the Manila Hotel. Around 300 guests from other national government agencies, local social welfare and

development offices of cities and municipalities in nearby regions, international organizations and development partners had first-hand information on the current profile of the poor in the country.

The Initial Assessment Results show that the Department was able to generate the list of 5.1 million poor households out of the 15.1 million households assessed in 2015. Pantawid Pamilya endorsed the names of around 4.2 million household beneficiaries to the NHTO for name-matching with the 2015 Listahanan. Results showed that around 1.3 million households enrolled under Pantawid Pamilya program now belong to the transitioning households.

In 2016, NHTO was able to share the following statistical results of Listahanan 2:

1) Number of Households Assessment and identified Poor Households;
2) 2015 data sets (includes socio-economic and family roster information);
3) Number of Poor Households with Access to Basic Services (water supply, electricity and toilet facility);
4) Magnitude of poor among Basic Sector (women, children and senior citizens); and
5) Number of individuals with disability

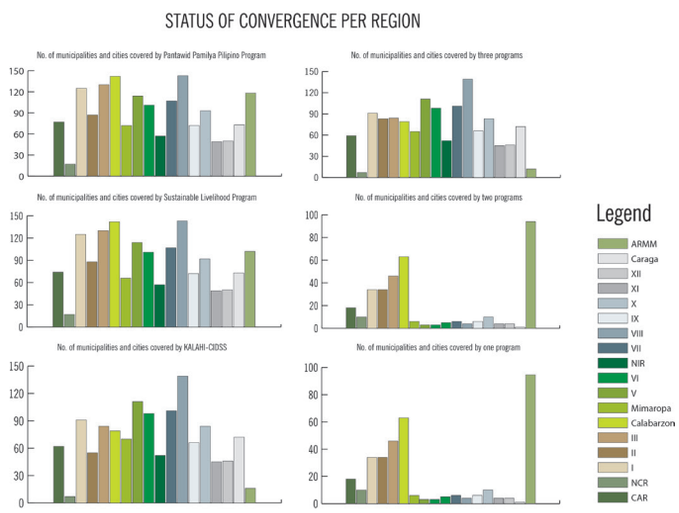


II. MFO 2: SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES. Under this MFO, the Department develops and enhances social welfare and development (SWD) technologies addressing the current and emerging needs or issues of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups or families. Along with social technology, it also produces research studies, concept papers, program designs, pilot implementation guidelines, guidelines for implementation, and manuals as outputs in the social development cycle.

DSWD implements social welfare and social protection programs at both residential/center-based facilities and communities. The Department continues to adopt the convergence strategy to maximize the impact of its social protection programs and initiatives.

2. **Convergence Strategy.** The DSWD adopted the convergence strategy to maximize the impact of its three (3) major social protection programs namely, KALAHI CIDSS NCDDP, Pantawid, and SLP. The strategy seeks to improve DSWD's effectiveness in delivering social welfare programs and put into place the building blocks for the development of a more coherent social protection system as it pursues its leadership in the social protection sector.

At the core of the convergence strategy is ensuring that City/Municipal Action Teams (C/MATs) are fully functional especially in addressing the gaps in the Social Welfare Development Indicators (SWDI) to improve the well-being of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. Capacity building activities for C/MAT Leaders were conducted while intensifying partnership-building through Regional Directors Consultation Workshops (RDCWs).



Only seven (7) out of 1,634 cities and municiplaities are not covered by Pantawid. For cities and municipalities covered by two programs, thirteen (13) are covered by Pantawid and KC-NCDDP and 338 are covered by Pantawid and SLP. Sixteen (16) areas have one program coverage only.

The priority initiatives accomplished by the National Convergence Technical Secretariat Unit (NCTSU) are the following:

i. **Institutionalization and mainstreaming of internal convergence** is ensured through conduct of regular Unified Regional/ National program Management Team Meeting (URPMT) and adopting the new convergence branding strategy. Said convergence rebranding is embodied in KAlahatang PagLinang sa PUwersa ng Ahensiya Nation (KALIPUNAN), to maximize the impact of its major social protection and promotive programs.

ii. **Institutionalization and mainstreaming of external convergence** through the conduct of the **Transition Strategy** and **Social Protection Support Initiatives (SPSI)-Convergence Project.** The Transition Strategy of the Department is designed to empower the transitioning Pantawid families and enable them to access programs and services that would help them become self-sufficient. Integral to the strategy is the adoption of community organizing as the framework for mobilizing the Pantawid families. Founded on the concept of self-determination, the families collectively identify services and interventions that they need to become self-sufficient even without the conditional grants from the Pantawid program.

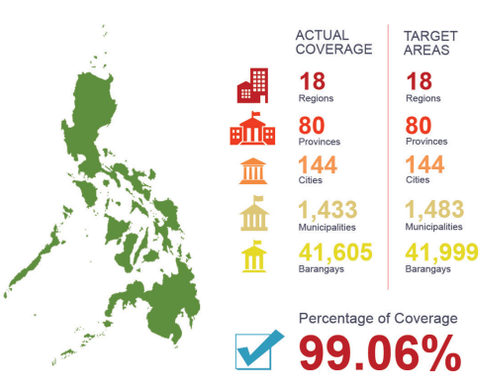
On the other hand, the SPSI-Convergence Project is an umbrella project covering the inter-agency collaboration between the Department, the Department of Health (DOH), and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC). The Convergence Project intends to improve coordinated efforts of government agencies so as to make stronger impact on the lives of poor households having an improved level of well-being and economic status.

iii. **Capacity building for the regions and the city/ municipal action team** through Leadership for Convergence Program (LCP) and Executive Leadership for Convergence Program (ELCP) where 1,909 CMAT leaders were trained.

iv. **Planning, monitoring and evaluation** through the institutionalization of the automated city/ municipal action plan (CMAP) and ensuring the CMAT Functionality through regular assessment. The system is currently in its pilot testing stage.

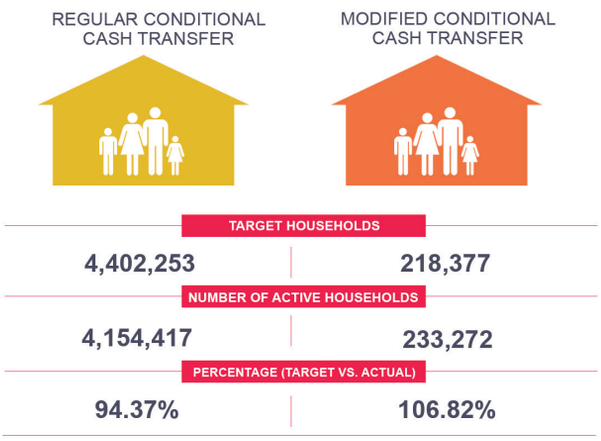
3. **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya)**. The program that invests in human capital development through health and education, has expanded to 41,605 barangays in all 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities in 80 provinces nationwide.

Pantawid Pamilya Summary of Geographic Coverage



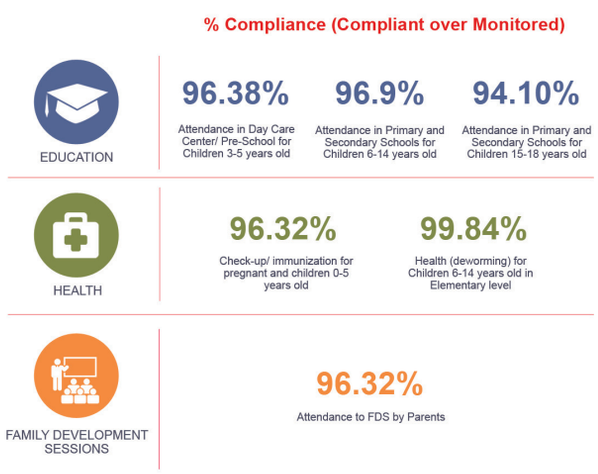
As of CY 2016, there are 4,387,689 active households registered in the program or 94.96% of this year's target of 4,620,630 households. Of this total number of households, 4,154,417 or 94.68% are covered by regular Pantawid Pamilya program and 233,272 or 5.32% are covered by the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).

Pantawid Pamilya summary of number of households served as of EO December 2016



The Compliance Verification System (CVS) of the National Program Management Office (NPMO) monitors the compliance of households with the conditions of the program as basis for the provision of grants. The table below shows the monthly compliance rates indicating the number of compliant household members for each type of conditionality for the said period.

Pantawid Pamilya compliance of beneficiaries to conditionalities (October-November 2016)



4. **Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)**. The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a community-based capacity-building program implemented through the Community-Driven Enterprise Development approach, which equips program participants to actively contribute to production and labor markets by looking at available resources and accessible markets. It facilitates interventions that expand the livelihood asset base of the participants (human, social, physical, natural, and financial capital) to capacitate them in being able to either have gainful employment or successfully manage a microenterprise. It operates through the Micro-Enterprise Development (MD) and Employment Facilitation (EF) tracks.

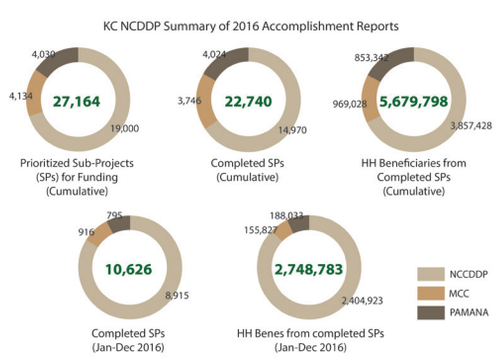
The program achieved an average accomplishment rate of 117.3 percent for physical targets and 80.1 percent for financial targets. Among the regions, Field Offices VIII, VI and XI have the highest physical accomplishment rates. This is mainly accounted for by other sources of funds, particularly disaster funds for typhoon Pablo and Yolanda wherein projects were only implemented in 2016.

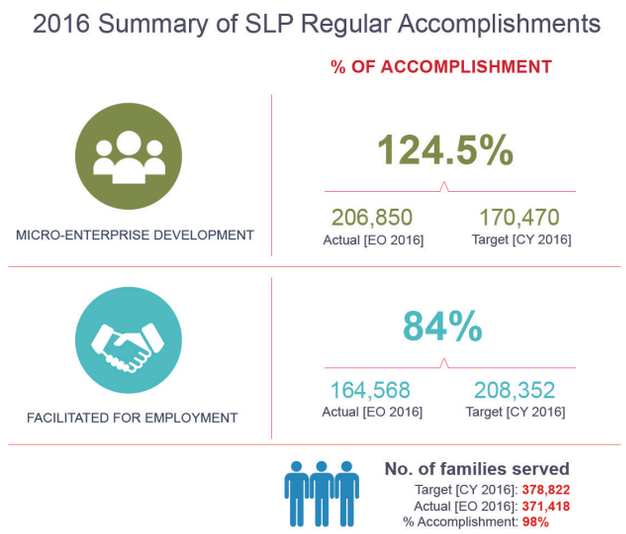
In reference to financial performance, out of the Php9.4 Billion total program allocation, Php7.1 Billion or 75.61 percent have been obligated.

In terms of utilizing the grant allocation of Php7.7 Billion, Php6.1 Billion or 80.1 percent were obligated. The four (4) regions with the highest disbursement rates are Caraga, VI, VIII and VII.

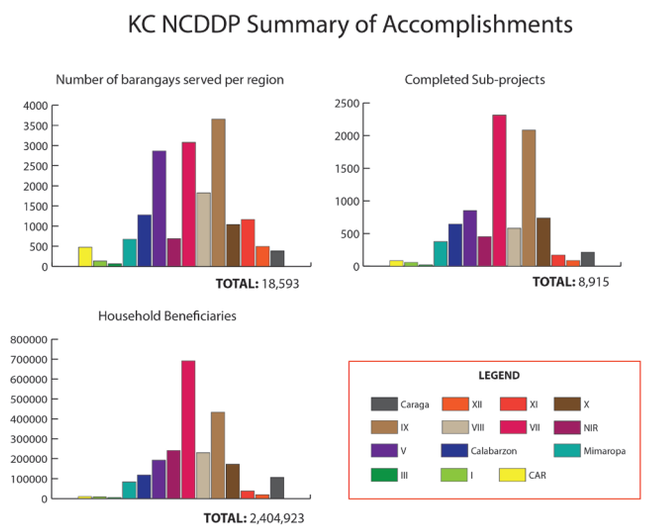
5. **KALAHI-CIDSS National Community Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP).** This program aims to empower communities in targeted poor and disaster-affected municipalities to achieve improved access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, implementation, and disaster risk reduction and management.

The KC-NCDDP not only enhances community and LGU capacity, providing seed fund for the implementation of their priority social infrastructure sub-projects, and community mobilizing but it also integrates post-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation in its Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC).





A total of 2,704,425 households benefitted from 10,504 completed community-driven development (CDD) projects. Basic social services remain to be the priority sub-projects of communities. In addition, barangay assemblies were attended by at least 77% of Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries. During its implementation, at least 1,081,190 community volunteers (CVs) have been trained on situational assessment, needs identification, project proposal preparation, project implementation and management, and local planning and resource allocation.



6. **Supplementary Feeding Program**. For the 6th Cycle School Year (SY) 2016-2017 a total of 1,799,633 day care children or 80.65% of the 2,231,361 target were provided with supplementary feeding during the period. The program provides hot meals to children currently enrolled in LGU-run day care centers and supervised neighborhood play for 120 days. It is implemented by school year, thus, unserved beneficiaries for the 2016 will be served on the first quarter of 2017.

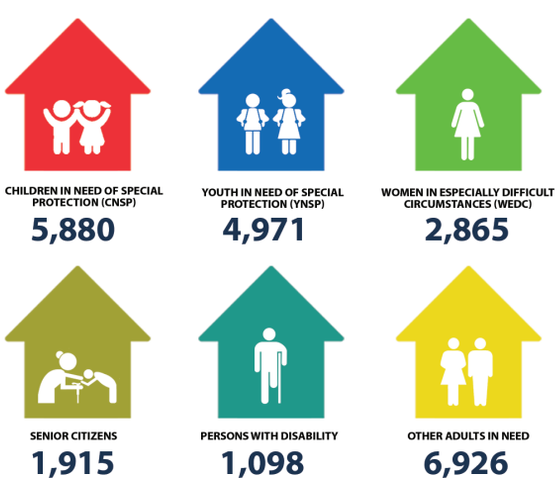
Out of 1,799,633 served beneficiaries, 818,932 or 45.50% children have weight record upon entry. The baseline nutritional status of children served by the program shows that the prevalence of malnutrition among children beneficiaries of the SFP is 6.93%

Nutritional Status of children served under SFP

	Status of Children Served	Percentage
Underweight	389,073	38.92%
Normal Weight	43,351	4.96%
Severely Underweight	17,937	2.05%
Overweight	5,103	0.58%

7. **Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen Program**. For CY 2016, a total of 1,311,997 social pensioners or 95.17% out of the 1,378,517 target (eligible 60 years old and above) in all regions have already been provided with cash grants. Other delivery schemes were also implemented to further improve and facilitate pay-outs through: Fund Transfer to LGUs; Field Office (FO) - Special Disbursing Officer (SDO) Direct Pay-out; Door-to-Door Delivery, and Door-to-Door Service Provider by Banks.

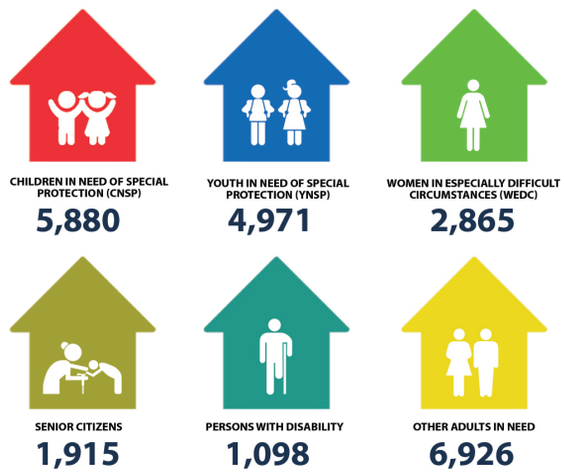
Number of Clients Served in Residential Care Facilities, January to September 2016



A total of Php7,564,000,364.62 or 91.38% of the total allocation was obligated to DSWD Field Offices.

8. **Programs/Services in Residential and Non-Residential Facilities.** From January to December 2016, the Department served a total of 28,914 clients in its 71 residential and non-residential facilities that cater to vulnerable and disadvantaged children, youth, women, senior citizen, persons with disability, and individuals and families in crisis situation.

Number of Clients Served in Residential Care Facilities, January to September 2016



The 64 residential centers provided welfare services to 28,057 clients. Seven (7) non-residential centers served 857 clients where 818 persons with disabilities were provided with vocational/ social rehabilitation and skills training. A total of 120 grieving mothers were provided with psychosocial intervention under the Ina Healing Center.

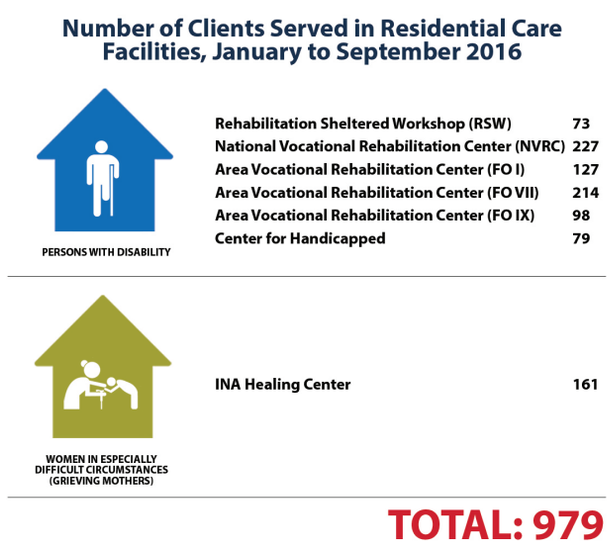
A. Residential Care Facilities

Number of Clients Served in Center and Residential Care Facilities, January to December 2016

Sector / Residential Care Facility	Total No. of Facility	Total Clients Served
Younger Children	11	870
Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC)	11	870
Older Children	16	1,771
Haven for Children	2	182
Lingap Center	1	72
Nayon ng Kabataan	1	410
Marillac Hills	1	289
Home for Girls	11	818
Youth	15	1,646
National Training School for Boys (NTSB)	1	427

Sector / Residential Care Facility	Total No. of Facility	Total Clients Served
Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth (RRCY)	13	1,195
Mimaropa Youth Center	1	24
Women	14	1,753
Haven for Women	8	1,071
Sanctuary Center	1	250
Haven for Women & Girls	5	432
Older Person	4	843
Haven for the Elderly/Home for the Elderly/Aged/GRACES	4	843
Person with Disabilities	2	782
Elsie Gaches Village	1	655
Amor Village	1	127
Family	2	20,392
Jose Fabella Center	1	2,668
Processing Center for Displaced Persons	1	17,724
Total	**64**	**28,057**

B. Non-Residential Facilities



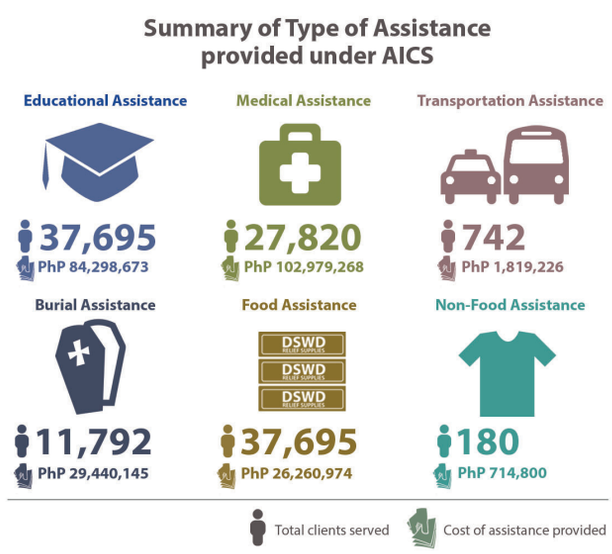
As of December 2016, the 71 centers and residential care facilities had utilized a total amount of Php850,811,200.17 or 77% of the Php1,095,464,000.00 allocation for the year. Field Office NCR had the highest utilization with Php284,077,301.10 or 89.11%, followed by Field Office XI with Php79,653,860.45 or 93.68% and Field Office III with Php72,151,073.66 or 76.24%.

Centers and Residential Care Facilities. The Office for Centers and Residential Care Facilities (OCRCF) is a new office under the Protective Service Bureau, tasked to assess the overall physical and structural condition of the facilities and recommend repairs, improvement and construction where necessary to enable the same to achieve a "Center of Excellence" category of the DSWD Centers and Residential Care Facilities (C/RCFs).

For CY 2016, there are 30 C/RCFs in Level I, 12 C/RCFs in Level II, 10 C/RCFs in Level III, 4 are for accreditation and 15 will be for accreditation.

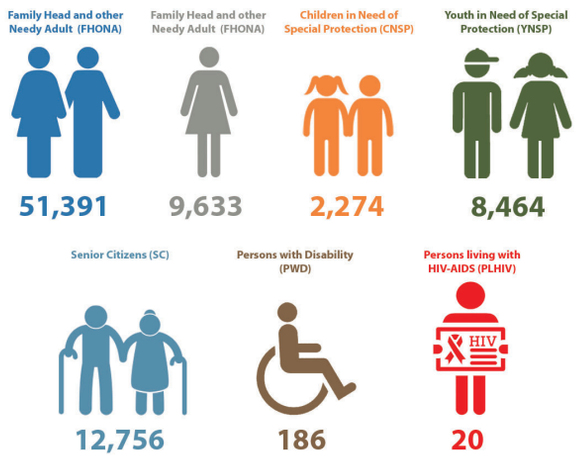
9. **Protective Services Program**. One of the programs being implemented by the DSWD is the Protective Services Program (PSP), which provides a range of interventions to individuals, families and communities in crisis or difficult situations, particularly those affected by and/or vulnerable to disasters.

   a. **Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS).** The DSWD was able to serve a total of 706,061 clients that were provided with various social welfare and development services through the Crisis Intervention Units nationwide. This includes educational, medical, transportation, and burial assistance as well as prepositioning of food and non-food items.



On the client category, 69.15% or 488,285 of those provided with assistance were female while 214,379 or 30.36% were male. Below is the summary of assistance provided to different individuals.

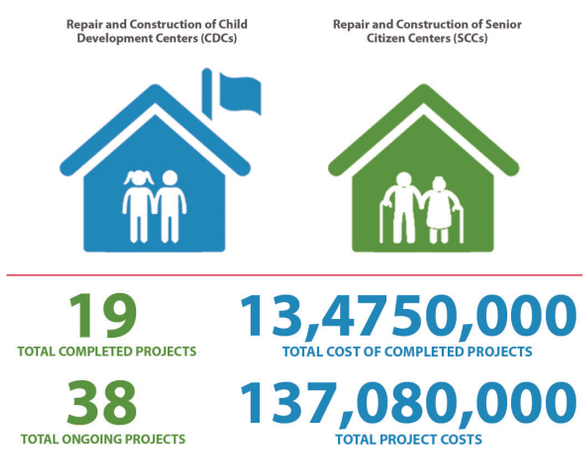
Summary of assistance with client category under AICS



Over-all the Department served 706,061 clients nationwide from January to December 2016 with Php2,185,137,588.46 total cost of assistance. Field Office NCR served the most number of clients, followed by Field Offices I and III.

b. **Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN)**. This service includes the provision of family food packs, provision of cash/food for work, repair/upgrading/construction of day care centers and repair/upgrading/construction of senior citizen's centers. A total of 161 project proposals were approved for Child Development Centers (CDC), CDC repairs and construction of Senior Citizens Center.

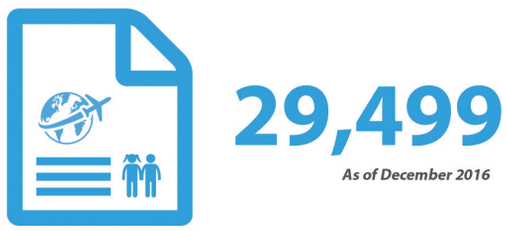
Status of ACN Projects EO December 2016



10. **Minors Travelling Abroad (MTA).** The Department requires all Filipino minors traveling abroad alone or with someone other than his/her parents to secure travel clearance as a measure to prevent trafficking, abuse and exploitation of Filipino children abroad.

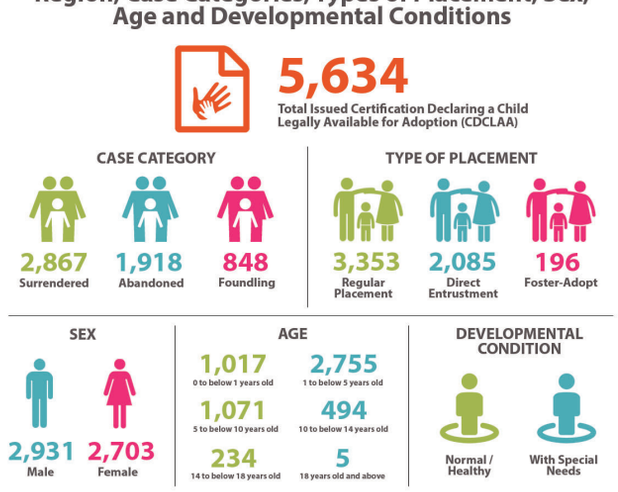
As of December 2016, a total of 29,448 travel clearance certificates were issued nationwide. The table below shows the disaggregation per region:

Number of Issued Travel Clearance



11. **Alternative Family Care Program**. With the enactment of the Domestic Adoption Act (RA 8552); the Issuance of Certification Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption (CDCLAA) or RA 9523; and the Foster Care Act (RA 10165), the Department facilitated the review and processing of documents of children for issuance of CDCLAA, adoption and foster care matching and issuance of inter-country adoption (ICA) clearance. It manages and oversees the implementation of foster care services and monitors the movement of cases of children identified for adoption or foster care in residential care facilities of the Department, including NGO-Child Caring Agencies nationwide. Under this program, two (2) services are being delivered by the DSWD:

Number of Cases of Children Issued with CDCLAA by Region, Case Categories, Types of Placement, Sex, Age and Developmental Conditions



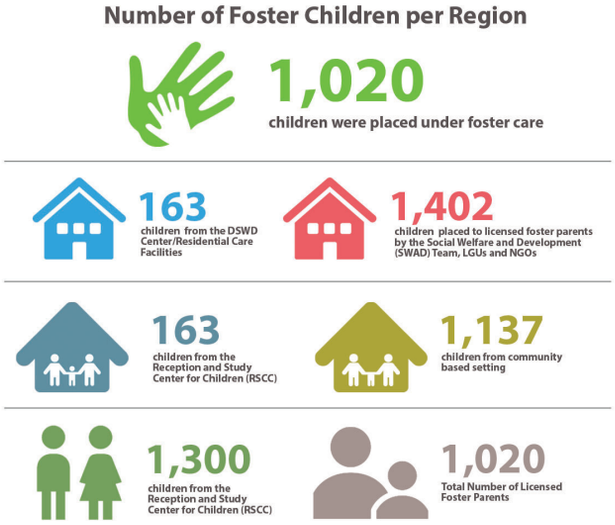
a. Adoption. For CY 2016, the Department already issued 5,681 CDCLAA, or 95% of the 6,002 dossiers received from 2009, the year when CDCLAA issuance was implemented. Of the total, 2,602 were cleared for Intercountry Adoption (ICA), while 1,825 were matched locally and issued with Consent to Adoption. Majority of the children issued with CDCLAA this year were healthy male children, aged 1-below 5 years old, mostly coming from the National Capital Region. There were also 245 regional matching conferences on domestic adoption conducted until December 2016.

b. Foster Care Service. A total of 1,447 children were placed under foster care: 192 (13%) children were from the DSWD Center/Residential Care Facilities and 1,255 or 87% were placed to licensed foster parents by the Social Welfare and Development (SWAD) Team, LGUs and NGOs.

Those from the DSWD Center/Residential Care Facilities include 192 children from the Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC) and 1,255 from community based setting. Of these, 707 or 48.86% were with subsidy and 740 or 51.14% were without subsidy.

At present, there are 1,097 licensed foster parents assessed by the DSWD-SWAD, Child Placing Agencies and LGUs.

Number of Foster Children per Region



12. **Youth Welfare Development Program/UNLAD-KABATAAN Program (UKP)**. The program promotes the development of Out-of-School (OSYs) aged 15 to 30 years old, and other disadvantaged youth (those who have special needs such as the abused, neglected, exploited, delinquent, street youth, victims of prostitution, with disabilities, children in conflict with the law, and youths in cultural communities, among others) to become self-reliant, economically productive, and socially responsible citizens able to contribute to the development of their family and community.

The Pag-Asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) were organized with 73,445 out of school youth members from 7,454 federation.

The major program accomplishment are as follows:

- Adolescent Health and Development Program Technical Working Group
- Workshop to Localize the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) Toolkit for Humanitarian Settings and Review of the ASRH in Emergencies (ASRiE) Module
- Immersion Outreach Program (IOP) Implementation

13. **Program for Persons with Disability (PWD).** As the lead agency in social welfare and development, the DSWD formulates policies and plans, which provide direction to those tasked to implement social welfare and development services. It also develops and enriches existing programs and services for specific groups including persons with disabilities. The DSWD also registers and accredits SWDAs engaged in social welfare, provide technical assistance to intermediaries and gives augmentation funds for an effective and efficient delivery of social welfare services to PWDs.

The major program accomplishments are as follows:

- Observance of the National Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) Awareness Week – by virtue of Proclamation No. 472 which declared the third week of October of every year as "National Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) Awareness Week", in partnership with the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) and AD/HD Society of the Philippines, Inc.
- The Department led the National Summit of Persons with Disabilities last November 11, 2016 as the Chair of the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC). The aim of this activity was to gather the issues and concerns of the PWDs in order to enhance existing social protection services as well as access more livelihood opportunities for them.

14. **Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP).** The RRPTP is a comprehensive program that ensures adequate recovery and reintegration services are provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it delivers complete package of services that will enhance the psychosocial and economic needs of the clients. It also enhances the awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, the families and the communities where the trafficked persons will be eventually reintegrated. It also improves community-based systems and mechanisms that ensure the recovery of the victim-survivors, and prevents other family and community members from being victims of trafficking.

Number of PWD served under Community Based as of 3rd Quarter 2016

1,933
total number of PWD served

60	1,353	540
PWDs Served in Community Based	Served thru CIU	Served thru Non-Residential Centers

Allotment: PhP 11,801,000 Obligation: PhP 5,797,086.15

A total of 1,713 cases of victims of trafficking were assisted by DSWD. The comprehensive package of services to trafficked persons and their families includes rescue, counselling, financial assistance, skills training, auxiliary services, temporary shelter and legal assistance.

Reasons for Trafficking for assisted trafficking victims

1,604
cases of victims of trafficking assisted by DSWD

REASONS FOR TRAFFICKING	
Forced Labor	147
Sexual Exploitation	180
Prostitution	207
Slavery	8
Adoption	22
Pornography	35
Removal or Sale of Organs	55
Illegal Recruitment	507
Child Trafficking	10
Repatriation	11
Involuntary Servitude	224
Others	198

15. **International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN).** Institutionalizing a system of providing social welfare and protection services to overseas Filipinos (OFs), specifically for the needs of undocumented and distressed individuals, the ISWSFN deployed Social Welfare Attachés (SWAtt) in eight (8) posts/countries namely, Riyadh, KSA and Jeddah, KSA; Kuwait; Malaysia; South Korea; Abu Dhabi; Qatar; and Hong Kong. Of the total 6,358 clients served by the eight (8) SWAtts, Kuala Lumpur recorded the highest number of OFs served with 1,689 or 27% (1,497 served from January to July 2016 and the remaining 192 from August to December) followed by Riyadh with 1,134 or 18%, United Arab Emirates with 880 or 14%, Qatar 708 or 11% and Italy 671 or 10%, Kuwait 590 or 9%, Hong Kong with 352 or 6% South Korea 265 or 4% and Jeddah with 69 or 1% registered the lowest number of clients.

Of the total 6,358 Overseas Filipinos served, 5,829 or 92% were adult, and the remaining 529 or 8% were children. As to distribution by sex, majority i.e. 3,817 or 60% were female, while the remaining 2,012 or 32% were male. This shows that there are more female OFs, though demand for male OFs remains high. The children abroad are generally those who were abandoned by their parents as a result of non-marital relationships, which stop the latter from bringing their children with them during their repatriation/deportation for fear of arrest by authorities. The parents are constrained to leave the children under the care of friends and relatives.

Number of Overseas Filipino served

6,358
Overseas Filipinos served

Distribution by sex

Adult	
2,012	
3,817	
Children	
262	
267	

OFWs served in Social Welfare Attachés (SWAtts)

Jeddah	69	Kuala Lumpur	1,689
Riyadh	1,134	Hong Kong	352
Qatar	708	South Korea	265
UAE	880	Italy	671
Kuwait	590		

Among the SWAtts Posts abroad, Malaysia registered the highest number of children cases served with 265 or 4% followed by Kuwait with (157 or 2%) whose cases are related to abandonment or non-registration .

Distribution of OFs served by region CY 2016

Region	Number of OFS served by Region									
	Jeddah	Riyadh	Qatar	UAE	Kuwait	Kuala Lumpur	Hong Kong	South Korea	Italy	TOTAL
NCR	7	140	84	52	27	60	48	-	-	418
CAR	1	13	8	9	1	3	17	-	-	52
I	4	66	45	31	-	30	40	-	-	216
II	5	46	37	37	13	20	34	-	-	192
III	9	194	93	64	22	70	27	-	-	479
Calabarzon	10	178	97	77	11	34	48	-	-	455
Mimaropa	-	12	10	4	-	10	5	-	-	41
V	-	31	18	16	4	42	16	-	-	127
VI	2	54	17	23	14	16	27	-	-	153
NIR	-	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	12
VII	3	52	29	18	11	22	28	-	-	163
VIII	-	12	8	4	2	6	6	-	-	38
IX	1	38	12	20	7	381	3	-	-	462
X	-	50	15	18	7	21	6	-	-	117
XI	5	40	57	17	18	27	13	-	-	177
XII	6	103	36	30	40	15	5	-	-	70
Caraga	3	22	19	12	3	7	4	-	-	949
ARMM	13	66	22	7	13	823	5	-	-	12
Not indicated	-	9	101	441	395	100	20	265	671	2,002
Total	**69**	**1,134**	**708**	**880**	**590**	**1,689**	**352**	**265**	**671**	**6,358**

Of the total 6,358 OFWs served, majority or 33% were under the clientele category of accused/ suspected of crime. They mostly came from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia as they were detained/jailed for violating the immigration policies of overstaying in the country. This is followed by Victims of Exploitation/Abuse/Maltreatment/Unfair Labor Practice/Confiscated documents with 1,139 or 18%.

Included also in the duties of SWA are Orientation on DSWD ISWFN to Filipino Communities and coordination with Philippine Embassies on the cases of Filipinos with overstaying or expired visa (591 or 9%).

The SWAtt Offices abroad have five major types of services as follows: psychosocial services, pre-marriage counseling, socio-cultural activities, repatriation services, provision of basic needs/AICS, information on DSWD Services and counselling, referral of clients and others services.

ISWFN Type of Services

Services Provided	Number of Cases Served
Provision of Basic Needs (food assistance, toiletries clothing and financial assistance)	7,740
Reintegration Planning, Capability Building/ Orientations for FILCOM Members, Jail Visit and Provision of Help	5,435
Psycho Social Services (counseling, CISD and emotional healing/value inculcation)	4917
Referral of clients to different agencies	1,472

On 11 August to 12 September 2016, the DSWD likewise conducted Humanitarian Mission in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia "Operation Bring Them Home: Special Mission for Stranded Overseas Filipinos (OFWs)" with the end goal of bringing home the stranded/ overstaying Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) in crisis in the KSA. The DSWD Team led by Undersecretary Vilma B. Cabrera served 9,476 OFWs from different companies such as Saudi Bin Laden Group, Saudi Oger, Mohammad Al Mojil (MMG), and various sub-contracting companies in three major cities of KSA: Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam/Al-Khobar.

16. **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.** The Department is responsible for Disaster Response and Early Recovery in every disaster incident. This includes the inter-agency coordination during disaster response operations through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) Response Pillar, to include relief assistance, evacuation camp coordination and management, and Internally Displaced Person (IDP) Protection. With this, the DSWD was able to deliver the following resource augmentation.

2016 Releases per type of Disaster

CALAMITY	FIELD OFFICES	AMOUNT
Armed Conflict	XII & CARAGA	40,055,290.00
Fire	NCR	8,324,660.00
Flooding	II & XII	10,430,000.00
Habagat	Central Office	29,256,045.00
La Niña	XII	15,000,000.00
Typhoon Ferdie	Central Office & II	65,205,635.00
Typhoon Lando*	NCR, I, II, & III	666,682,175.00
Super Typhoon Lawin	Central Office, I, CAR, II, III, & XII	1,047,879,274.40
Typhoon Nona*	Central Office, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VIII, XII, & CARAGA	824,955,273.00
Typhoon Nina	Central Office, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, & V	66,032,000.00
El Niño	Central Office, NCR, I, II, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, VI, VII, NIR, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, & CARAGA	2,278,337,874.53
OTHERS:		
Standby Funds	All Regions	165,551,039.00
Stockpile	Central Office, I, CAR, III, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VII, NIR, VIII, X, XI, XII, & CARAGA	345,557,722.82
Administrative Cost	Central Office	72,000.00
TOTAL		**5,563,338,988.75**

17. **Bottom-Up Budgeting**. Pilot tested in 2013 and now on its 3rd cycle, the Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) Process is an approach in preparing the budget proposals of line agencies, taking into consideration the development needs of cities/ municipalities as identified in their local poverty reduction action plans that are formulated with strong participation of the basic sector organization and other civil society organizations at the grassroots level.

A menu of programs ranging from sustainable livelihood, protective services, and community-driven development sub-projects are implemented to meet the needs of various sectors across regions.

a. BUB – Sustainable Livelihood Program

Number of Completed Projects for Sustainable Livelihood Program –BUB, by year, by region

REGION	2014 Projects			2015 Projects			2016 Projects		
	Total SPs	Completed	Rate	Total SPs	Completed	Rate	Total SPs	Completed	Rate
CAR	42	40	95.2	9	3	33.3	15		
NCR	56	7	70.0	16	2	12.5	7	2	28.57
I	71	71	100.0	48	44	91.7	47		
II	41	40	97.6	45	13	28.9	37		
III	55	52	94.5	114	4	3.5	74		
Calabarzon	67	67	100.0	98	80	81.6	79	20	25.3
Mimaropa	38	33	86.8	21	6	28.6	19		
V	57	48	84.2	19	8	42.1	28		
VI	199	170	85.4	97	27	27.8	54		
VII	121	101	83.5	54	23	42.6	35	1	2.9
VIII	119	95	79.8	25	14	56.0	42		
IX	18	18	100.0	18	15	83.3	7		
X	100	95	95.0	11	11	100	11	1	9.1
XI	29	26	89.7	26	10	38.5	21		
XII	50	38	76.0	27	12	44.4	31		
Caraga	56	50	89.3	17	8	47.1	18		
ARMM	26	16	61.5	27	6	7.4	-	-	-
Total	**1,099**	**967**	**88.0**	**672**	**282**	**42.0**	**525**	**24**	**4.6**

For SLP-BUB, 1,273 out of 2,296 or 55.44 percent of the targeted projects were completed, 362 projects are still on-going, 210 are in the pipeline and 166 are still in the proposal stage.

The implementation was affected by the key issues encountered by the program in 2016 such as liquidation issues of C/MLGUs; accreditation requirements particularly for SLP Associations; different interpretation of regional COAs on the liquidation requirements; and limited support of LGUs for BUB funded projects. This resulted in the delay in the disbursement and utilization of funds.

Table 34: SLP-BUB 2016 Projects, by project status

REGION	Target Projects	2016 Completed Projects	Completion Rate	Fund Allocation (PHP)	Obligated Amount
CAR	15	2	13.3	9,800,000.00	5,894,867.00
NCR	7	-	-	20,509,000.00	10,020,000.00
I	47	-	-	43,156,000.00	19,735,000.00
II	37	-	-	35,041,104.00	28,362,020.00
III	74	-	-	94,418,310.00	5,789,200.00
Calabarzon	79	20	25.3	97,641,000.00	41,393,193.00
Mimaropa	19	-	-	16,131,000.00	12,778,661.00
V	28	-	-	30,403,060.00	16,594,217.00
VI	54	-	-	65,560,000.00	65,560,000.00
NIR*	-	-	-	-	-
VII	35	1	2.9	31,372,206.00	30,871,800.00
VIII	42	-	-	31,805,000.00	28,103,566.00
IX	7	-	-	9,750,000.00	9,400,000.00
X	11	1	9.1	11,520,000.00	11,520,000.00
XI	21	-	-	21,387,000.00	12,027,614.21
XII	31	-	-	33,853,650.00	23,286,291.09
Caraga	18	-	-	14,440,000.00	14,440,000.00
NPMO				107,854,670.00	107,854,471.18
Total	**525**	**24**	**4.6**	**674,642,000.00**	**443,630,900.48**

b. *BUB – Protective Services*. There are 814 projects in Field Offices for implementation. The 2016 BUB implementation has a budget allocation of Php736,265,800.00. As of December 2016, a total of 70.54 % or Php497,062,872.55 was already downloaded by the DSWD Field Offices to LGUs to implement the projects. There are 280 projects out of the 555 BUB projects identified by the Department for the UNDP implementation.

PSB-BUB 2016 Projects, by project status

REGION	Target Projects	Allocation (PHP)	Obligation (PHP)	2016 Projects				UNDP
				Completed	On-Going	Pipeline	Proposed	
CAR	13	2,800,000.00	2,300,000.00	-	-	13	-	7
NCR	36	36,356,000.00	20,573,291.45	2	4	29	-	22
I	61	43,557,644	43,557,644.00	1	14	33	13	-
II	64	29,857,573	29,857,573.00	2	25	-	37	22
III	126	69,855,803.00	19,999,437.63	2	-	70	54	37
Calabarzon	99	75,079,600	66,160,128.00	1	39	52	7	32
Mimaropa	38	12,997,600.00	12,997,600.00	-	8	30	19	20
V	72	23,147,500	22,577,188.50	-	4	68	-	49
VI	19	24,486,464	24,486,464.00	1	18	-	-	-
NIR	33			-	15	-	19	26
VII	68	41,349,976.00	39,849,976.00	3	21	23	21	28
VIII	56	37,856,160.00	36,353,660.00	2	29	25	1	13
IX	8	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	-	6	2	-	4
X	39	30,900,000.00	30,900,000.00	-	-	39	-	1
XI	24	21,629,000.00	21,629,000.00	5	4	14	1	2
XII	43	34,442,800.00	34,442,800.00	-	15	19	9	11
Caraga	15	6,166,295.00	4,666,294.29	1	5	9	-	6
NPMO	-	239,190,585.00	237,975,655.00					
Total	**814**	**732,473,000.00**	**651,126,711.87**	**20**	**207**	**426**	**181**	**280**

18. **Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA)**. The PAMANA is the national government's program and framework for peace and development. It is implemented in areas affected by conflict and communities covered by existing peace agreements. It ensures that the communities benefit from improved delivery of basic services and are served by responsive, transparent and accountable LGUs. In turn, the DSWD implements PAMANA through the Kalahi-CIDSS, SLP, and PAMANA Pillar 2.

a. **PAMANA Kalahi-CIDSS.** This program was able to complete 673 sub-projects for CY 2016, benefitting 143,675 households in 708 barangays of 50 municipalities and 16 provinces, across 3 regions. The total budget allocated for the 2016 program amounts to Php90,491,000.00.

KALAHi-PAMANA 2016 Accomplishments

PROJECT	Prioritized Sub-Projects (SPs) for Funding (Cumulative)	Completed SPs (Cumulative)	HH Beneficiaries from Completed SPs (Cumulative)	Completed SPs (Jan-Dec 2016)	HH Benes from completed SPs (Jan-Dec 2016)
PAMANA	4,134	3,746	969,028	673*	143,675

**inclusive of spillover SPs*

b. **PAMANA Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP).**

- PAMANA Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) – Regular. This program is implemented in identified conflict vulnerable areas (CVAs) in Regions VIII, IX, X, XII and Caraga through community cash grant or the PAMANA Peace and Development Fund (PDF). Originally, from 2013 to 2015, it covered 470 barangays with cash grants provided to eligible SLP Associations in the amount of P300,000 per year/cycle. In 2015, the program was expanded to cover 252 additional areas in CARAGA for 2015-2017 with the same P300,000 cash grant per year/cycle. The program was further expanded in 2017 to cover 129 new areas for a single tranche of P500,000. As of December 2016, below is the status of the original 470 areas and 252 expansion areas:

SLP-PAMANA Regular 2016 Project with Financial Status

CY	Region	Number of Projects	Grant Allocation	Number of Funded Projects	Total Grants Utilized (completed, ongoing, and procurement stage)	Balance (preparatory stage)	%
2015	CARAGA	252	75,600,000.00	94	75,600,000.00	75,600,000.00	100
2016	CARAGA	252	75,600,000.00	66	19,800,000.00	55,800,000.00	26.19
2013	VIII	28	8,400,000.00	27	8,100,000.00	300,000.00[1]	96.43
	IX	68	20,400,000.00	68	20,400,000.00	0	100
	X	122	36,600,000.00	122	36,600,000.00	0	100
	XII	216	64,800,000.00	216	64,800,000.00	0	100
	CARAGA	36	10,800,000.00	36	10,800,000.00	0	100
	Total	**470**	**141,000,000.00**	**469**	**140,700,000.00**	**300,000.00**	**99.29**
2014	VIII	28	8,400,000.00	28	8,400,000.00	0	100
	IX	68	20,400,000.00	68	20,400,000.00	0	100
	X	122	36,600,000.00	122	36,600,000.00	0	100
	XII	216	64,800,000.00	216	64,800,000.00	0	100
	CARAGA	36	10,800,000.00	36	10,800,000.00	0	100
	Total	**470**	**141,000,000.00**	**470**	**141,000,000.00**	**0**	**100**
2015	VIII	28	8,400,000.00	27	8,100,000	300,000	96.43
	IX	68	20,400,000.00	68	20,400,000	0	100
	X	122	36,600,000.00	122	36,600,000	0	100
	XII	216	64,800,000.00	216	64,800,000	0	100
	CARAGA	36	10,800,000.00	36	10,800,000	0	100
	Total	**470**	**141,000,000.00**	**469**	**140,700,000.00**	**300,000.00**	**99.29**

- PAMANA Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) – Closure. This program covers the socio-economic components of the PAMANA Closure Program with RPM-P/RPA/ABB Tabara-Paduano Group (TPG). It has two components for livelihood, to wit: 1) Community Peace Dividends (CPD) or community cash grants of P500,000 to 100 identified support communities of the TPG; and 2) Individual Livelihood Grant for profiled TPG members of P50,000/member. Implementation of the CPD began in 2016 while the Individual Livelihood Grant was deferred pending the signing of the Closure Agreement between the Government and RPM-P/RPA/ABB –TPG. As of December 2016, below is the status of CPD implementation.

Region/ Province	No. of Brgys/ Projects	Status of Project Proposals (Preparatory Stage)	Status of Accreditation
I – Ilocos Sur	1	Approved	Ongoing (Standards Bureau)
VI – Iloilo	24	Approved	Accredited
VI – Aklan	9	Approved	Accredited
VI – Antique	6	Approved	Accredited
NIR – Negros Occ.	37	Approved	Ongoing (Standards Unit in the Region)
NIR – Negros Oriental	15	Approved	Ongoing (Standards Unit in the Region)
X – Bukidnon	2	Approved	Base Camp, Maramag - Ongoing (Standards Bureau) Sinangguyan, Don Carlos - Ongoing (Standards Unit in the Region)
XI – Davao City	6	Approved	Accredited
Total	**100**		

c. **PAMANA Pillar 2.** This program refers to the community-driven development interventions promoting the converged delivery of services and goods focused on households and communities. Pillar 2 is implemented with a cash grant of Php 300,000 per barangay for a period of three years from CY 2012 to 2016.

The CY 2016 projects are all under the PAMANA Closure Program where 727 profiled members of the RPMT-RPA-ABB Tabana Paduana Group were to be provided with Php 10,000.00 worth of cash-and-in kind assistance and the construction of two (2) day care centers in Negros Island Region (NIR). Overall in 2016, there are four (4) day care centers for construction including the two (2) day care centers funded under 2015 program. For the funds under FY 2016, only the administrative costs were disbursed while the remaining funds were utilized in the last quarter of 2016.

PSB - PAMANA Project with Financial Status

REGION	Target Projects	Annual Allocation	Obligated Amount	Obligation Rate
NIR	729	8,870,000	.	0%

19. Social Technology Development. The Social Technology Bureau (STB) is responsible for the development and enhancement of customer-driven social protection technologies addressing the current and emerging needs/issues of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups or families.

a. The social technologies developed/ enhanced include the Comprehensive Interventions Against Gender-based Violence (CIAGV); Comprehensive Delivery of Reintegration Services for Deportees, Repatriates and Irregular Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs); Gender Responsive Cases Management (GRCM) Model; Aruga at Kalinga sa Barangay; Sheltered Workshop for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disability (PWDs); and Care and Support Services for Persons Living with human immunodeficiency virus (PLHIV).

b. Two (2) LGUs in Region XII replicated/ adopted the social technologies. General Santos City in South Cotabato and Tacurong City in the Province of Sultan Kudarat released their respective Sangguniang Panlungsod Resolutions; while Kabacan in the Province of North Cotabato inked two (2) Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with the DSWD.

List of Projects with MOA to Adopt or Replicate

Projects	LGUs with Resolution/ Certification/ MOA to Adopt	LGUs with Resolution/ Certification/ MOA to Replicate
1. Aruga At Kalinga Sa Mga Bata Sa Barangay (Foster Care in the Barangay)	3	87
2. Comprehensive Intervention against Gender Violence	2	107
3. Comprehensive Delivery of Reintegration Services for Deportees, Repatriates and Irregular OFWs	1	13
4. Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program	0	77
5. Gender Responsive Case Management	0	24
6. Home Care Support Services for Senior Citizens	2	9
7. Intergenerational Program for Senior Citizens and Children	1	7
8. Job Network Services For Perennial Clients of Crisis Intervention Unit	1	4
9. Modified Social Stress Model	1	78
10. Psychosocial Care and Support for Person Living with HIV	1	6
11. Sharing of Computer Access Local and Abroad	2	49
12. Sheltered Workshop for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities	1	51
13. Special Drug Education Center	0	53
14. Women Friendly Space	1	7
15. Youth Productivity Service	1	4
Total:	**17**	**576**

c. Research on the Implementation of the National Family Violence Prevention Program revisiting the relevance of the program, its responsiveness and comprehensive interventions was conducted. The results from 2004 to 2016 revealed that cases of domestic violence against women and children pointed to their husbands, partners, and their own relatives as the perpetrators.

d. Research study on the Development of SWD Model of Intervention for PWDs aiming to generate additional information on the situation of PWDs. Community participatory activities for data gathering were conducted in Regions NCR, V, and IX in 2016.

e. Developed the project design and concept of eight (8) social technologies, namely:

1) Strengthening and Empowerment of OFW Families towards Family Preservation –aims to minimize the social cost of migration and maximize the gains of overseas migration to contribute to the development of migrants, their families and communities. Areas of coverage are Regions I, VII and X.

2) Support to Children in Need of Caregivers – intends to revisit the policy and programs as well as resources and current initiative as bases and guide for social technology development and enhancement of interventions to protect children and youth exposed to early life adversities and growing up with absentee parents' families. The end goal of this ST project is to build better and supportive systems and environments interlinked to the goals of human development and social protection;

3) Intensive Juvenile Intervention for Children in Conflict with the Law (IJI-CICL) – for those who commit serious offenses or those who may have committed less serious offenses but commit such offenses frequently and repeatedly in Bahay Pag-Asa;

4) Development of the Child Development Service Manual (formerly Day Care Service) – is part of the following enhancement of the Day Care Service: a) to make it more appropriate for children 3 to 4 years of age; b) to incorporate more child development principles and practices, e.g., child protection, positive discipline, ECCD in emergencies, and c) to ensure that the new provisions of the Early Years Act will be incorporated in the final manual.

f. Implemented and monitored eight (8) on-going Social Technologies, namely:

1) Strategies toward Acceptance, Reintegration, and Transformation (START) – provides social support to the Recovering Drug Dependents. The project aimed to address the needs of the poor recovering drug dependents who have undergone treatment, rehabilitation and after-care program in various government-owned centers and are being prepared for reintegration to their families and communities;

Area of coverage are in FO NCR (Pasig, Mandaluyong, Makati and Taguig); FO V (Legaspi, Tabaco, Daraga and Sorsogon); FO VII (Minglanilla, Dumaguete, Lapu-lapu, Talisay, Cebu City); and FO X (Cagayan de Oro, Iligan City)

2) Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG) Project – aims to contribute to the improvements in the level of well-being of poor households in Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro through the use of electronic social case management system that integrates the use of social welfare and development indicators, and information and communication technology. The areas of coverage are the 14 LGUs in Oriental Mindoro and 8 LGUs in Occidental Mindoro.

3) Healing Intervention Leading to Optimum Management (PagHILOM) Program for Victims of Torture and Enforced Disappearance and their Families – is a program in support of Section 19 of RA 9745 also known as "An Act Penalizing Torture and Other

Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment of Punishment and Prescribing Penalties" which correlates with Article 27 of RA 10353 or "An Act Defining and Penalizing Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance." Both directives uphold the provisions of medical care and rehabilitation programs for the victims of torture and enforce disappearance and their families. The DSWD, DOJ, DOH and in consultation with other concerned government agencies and duly recognized human rights organizations shall work together in the development and implementation of this program. Area of Coverage are Regions NCR, IX and XI.

4) Buklod Paglaom para sa CICL: Holistic Psychosocial and Economic Interventions (HOPE) for Children in Conflict with the Law – a project with a range of services combining center and community-based interventions. Using a holistic approach, it aims to address the risk factors in the child, his family and the community that caused him to offend and will more likely result in his re-offending. Area of coverage are in Bahay Pag-Asa of Regions II, X, XI and NCR

5) #StopChildPornph Project – ensures massive preventive approach to the growing number of at-risk children and youth in the internet both offline and online. The program will be used as the platform in preventing victimization of children against pornography. Areas of coverage are in Regions III, VII, IX, X and NCR

6) Community Action and Resources for Accessible, Better and Leverage Environment (CARe-ABLE) – aims to provide holistic interventions to PWDs and access to government and non-government sector resources. It also increases community awareness towards the fulfillment of their rights through the creation of an enabling environment for them. Areas of coverage are in Ligao City in Region V and Zamboanga City in Region IX

7) Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elderly Abuse Cases (ReSPPEC) – aims to strengthen partnership and networks between and among senior citizens sector, stakeholders and partners in responding to elderly abuse victims. A major component of this project is the establishment of a Reporting and Database System for Elderly Abuse Cases. Area of coverage are Iloilo City and municipality of Lambunao, Iloilo; municipality of Maco, Compostela Valley and San Carlos, Pangasinan

8) Comprehensive Program for Sama-Bajau – is a community based intervention project for Sama-Bajau who are poor, street dwellers and Sama-Bajau who are living in disaster-prone areas. It will be pilot-tested in areas of destination and origin of Sama-Bajau and with high incidence of poverty per NHTSPR. Areas of Coverage are Regions III, Calabarzon, VII, IX and NCR.

g. Completed three (3) social technologies which are in evaluation and documentation stage, as follows:

1) Enriched Comprehensive Interventions Against Gender-based Violence (CIAGV) – the focus of the project is to provide FOs and LGUs with an integrated and holistic perspective and approaches in combatting GBV in their locality in both normal times and emergencies;

2) Team Balikatan and Rescue in Emergency (TeamBRE) – represents a team of fisherfolks organized and mobilized for a collaborated and joint undertaking in rescue and evacuation of affected families in coastal barangays and other disaster-prone areas. The project aims to support community resiliency through demonstration and transfer of acquired skills on basic disaster preparedness and response; and

3) Sama Bajau Localized Interventions and Learning Approach for Holistic Improvements- is a community based project that will pilot-test "culture-based approach Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)" as a social welfare and development model of intervention to be implemented in the Sama Bajau Activity Centers located in Regions III and NCR.

MFO 3: CAPACITY BUILDING SERVICES. The Department provides technical assistance, capability building & resource augmentation to its social welfare and development (SWD) intermediaries and implementers to manage effectively programs, projects and services for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.

Provision of Technical Assistance to Intermediaries and Other Stakeholders.

Capability Building Programs. Out of 560-targeted intermediaries for this year, 540 participants or 96% rated the training services as Very Satisfactory and Excellent to the said services. These capability building activities are Social Protection Innovation, Social Welfare and Development Learning Network and Problem Solving and Decision Making.

Provision of Technical Assistance to Offices, Bureaus, Services, and Units

The Capacity Building Bureau (CBB) provided thirty-three (33) technical assistance on capacity building activities to Central Office Bureaus/Services and their Field Office counterparts.

Knowledge Management (KM). The Department re-articulated its 2016 vision basecamp as "the established national knowledge and resource/ learning center for good practices on social protection that is recognized in the ASEAN level by 2018" through the development of knowledge products, strengthening of knowledge sharing mechanisms, and upgrading of knowledge sharing facilities.

- Knowledge Products and Good Practices Development Among the more than 50 documents submitted by the FOs to the KM Division that were reviewed and commented on, ten (10) have been identified as potential GP documentations. Below are the titles and Field Offices associated with each one:

    1. Pantawid Pamilya Lecture Series of 2015: Good Practice on Providing Lecture Series for the Pantawid Pamilyang Regional Progam Management Office (RPMO) Staff from FO CAR

    2. Project Power: A Good Practice on the Automated Financial Reporting System for an Improved Financial Management from FO V

    3. Automated System Training and Technical Assistance Report Online XI from FO XI

    4. All for One, One for "Two" from FO XI

    5. No More Dark Nights in Himokilan: Good Practice on the Solar Powered Electrification System of Brgy. Himokilan, Hindan, Leyte from FO VIII

    6. Kaya Ko Ang Mag-Ipon! Good Practice on Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Partnership with the Social Security System's AlkanSSSya Program in the Municipality of Gandara, Western Samar from FO VIII

    7. Towards a Progressive and Sustainable Healthy Community: A Good Practice in Promoting Self-Governance and Cooperation in Community Development through Indigenous System and Practices among Pantawid Pamilya Partner Beneficiaries of Tacadang, Kibungan, Benguet from FO CAR

    8. Your Share, Your Help to a Neighbor in Need: A Good Practice in alleviating financial crisis situation of their co-Pantawid and non-Pantawid members in Barangay Ahin, Tinoc, Ifugao from FO CAR

    9. Effective and Efficient Link of Program Operations and Financial Management for Cash Grants from FO II

    10. Search for RCDA for PWD-Friendly Localities for FO III

- Knowledge Sharing Mechanism. The Department facilitates exchange of lessons learned and experiences in the field of Social Protection through mechanisms such as the Core Group of Specialists (CGS), the Social Welfare and Development Learning Network (SWDL-Net), and the Social Welfare and Development (SWD Forum).

    - Core Group of Specialists (CGS). One of the initiatives of the Department in strengthening its capacities on technical assistance provision is the Creation and Operationalization of the DSWD CGS. For 2016, the roster of the CGS per sector and functional expertise was formed through the issuance of Special Order.

    - Social Welfare and Development Learning Network (SWDL-Net). Technical support was provided for the SWDL-Net as a mechanism of the Department in which existing partners such as National Government Agencies (NGAs), LGUs, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Academe, People's Organizations (POs) and CSOs engaged in social welfare and social protection are mobilized for capability building programs or activities. For CY 2016, the technical support provided to SWDL-Net is through the conduct of the Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop (PREW), which also resulted to the formulation of the implementation of SWDL-Net guidelines.

- Knowledge Sharing Facilities. These have been set up to help establish or strengthen knowledge systems and processes in the Department.

    - Knowledge Exchange Center (KEC) and Knowledge Portal (KM Portal) - The KEC is a hub that is dynamic, interactive and virtual designed to be a user friendly and accessible repository of important knowledge on social welfare and social protection. To ensure more efficient storage and access of information by DSWD and key stakeholders, the enhancement of current KM portal was done in CY 2016.

    - Regional Learning Resource Centers (RLRCs) – As of end of 2016, RLRCs have been established in ten (10) Field Offices. The RLRCs of DSWD field offices are monitored through the RLRC INNOVATE Awards. Incentives are given to most innovative RLRCs as well as its functionality in 2017.

MFO 4: REGULATORY SERVICES. The Department administers the registration, licensing and accreditation of individuals providing SWD services and SWDAs to ensure that the quality of services given to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors are in accordance with DSWD's standards.

1. Standards Development. For the sustainability of implementation of the Quality Management System (QMS)/ISO, the following were undertaken: Two (2) batches of training on Foundational Couse on ISO 9001:2015 participated by core SB personnel.

Field Offices I and CAR are among the three (3) Field Offices (FOs) that the Standards Bureau have been assisting since 2014. Field Office Caraga was the first to be certified in 2015, while FOs I and CAR still have remaining activities to complete.

2. Standards Compliance and Monitoring. For CY 2016, below is the summary of accomplishments of the Department along Standards Compliance and Monitoring:

   - 39 Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) were registered for the period while 41 Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs) were registered

   - Accredited SWDAs/Centers/Service providers include:

     - 121 Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)

     - 12 DSWD Centers and Institutions

     - 13 LGU centers and institutions

     - 50 Senior Citizens Centers (SCCs)

     - 172 Pre-Marriage Counselors

     - 124 social workers managing court cases (SWMCCs)

3. CSO Assessment and Accreditation. A total of 1,326 CSOs were assessed of which 745 are new applications. The increasing number of application, particularly in the 4th quarter is attributed to the continuous information and advocacy campaign of the department.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT TO SERVICES

Outlines group of activities for provision of overall administrative and management support to Department operations.

1. Legal Services. The DSWD assists and trains its offices and personnel to enable them to meet and surpass the objectives and expectations in line with its mission to provide legal assistance. The Legal Service (LS) reviewed a total of one thousand eight hundred forty-three (1,843) documents – six hundred sixty-six (666) of which are legal documents comprised of commentaries to Bills and Resolutions, Contracts, Memoranda of Agreement, and related manuscripts, legal opinions on inquiries and issues as requested by OBSUs, FOs, partner agencies, and concerned citizens, remarks on guidelines, rules and regulations, and other related documents.

   In view of its strategic alliances with the Public Attorney's Office (PAO), which provide free legal assistance to qualified beneficiaries, workshops capacitating PAO lawyers were initiated in Quezon City, Cebu City and Davao City. Lawyers and selected legal personnel provided legal counseling and referrals to walk-in clients and responded to inquiries received through telephone, electronic and snail mails.

2. General Services. This refers to the administrative and logistics support provided to the over-all operations of the Department. The breakthrough goals of the General Administrative Division (GSD) of the Administrative Service, through the Transportation Management Section aims to raise the roadworthiness of all vehicles of the DSWD by decreasing the percentage of breakdown to 60%. Relative to this, the GSD conducted a more rigorous check-up of all DSWD vehicles. As a result, there is a 12.10% decrease in fuel consumption translated to 212,168 liters in CY 2016 from 273,022 liters in CY 2014.

   Anent to this, the GSD accomplished the following deliverables: provided 81 technical assistance along inventory of records holding and disposal of valueless records; facilitated payments for air transport services for 5,902 round trips for Cebu Pacific Air and 916 round trips for Philippine Airlines; reduction of 12.10% in fuel consumption; and completed infrastructure projects for warehouse H and canopy of warehouse A, B, C and G of National Resource Operations Center. The GSD also conducted training and workshops on Training on First Aid and Basic Life Support – Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (BLS-CPR) with the Philippine Red Cross, and Comprehensive Education on Public Road Use and Road Ethics

3. Personnel Administration Services. The utilization of the Human Resource Information Systems (HRMIS) through the designated Personnel Administration Focal Persons (PAFP) is monitored by the Personnel Administration Division (PAD) of the Administrative Service to include the filing of Application for Leave, Locator Slip and monitoring daily time record of individual personnel. Apart from this, the PAD accomplished the release of the FY2016 benefits and incentives, payment of monetization, group personal accident insurance and capability building activities. Along this line, the PAD was able to fast track processing of all personnel administration transactions from manual procedures to electronic systems.

   In addition, the PAD accomplished several facilitated deliverables such as enrollment of 852 regular employees and 15,860 MOA employees for GSIS Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAI); payment of monetization for 184 officials and employees in the Central Office; and processed and requested sub-allotment and transfer of funds to Field

Offices for payment of incentives and benefits. Also, they facilitated the release of 2016 incentives for FY 2016 clothing allowance, anniversary bonus, midyear bonus, mid-year and end year bonus, performance based bonus, productivity enhancement incentive and Collective Negotiation Agreement (CNA) cash incentive. The PAD also conducted capability building activities for Seminar-Workshop on Personnel Administration (SWOPA), Skills Enhancement on Personnel Administration for focal persons and Professional Development Workshop for Personnel Administration Division Staff.

4. Property Asset and Management. The Property Asset and Management Division aims to implements the Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory Systems (PREMIS) at the Central Office covering all properties and assets of the DSWD. For year 2016, the PREMIS covered the property accountability of all personnel under the General Administrative and Support Services (GASSG). The other clusters will be covered in 2017. The PREMIS was able to cover all property accountability of GASSG personnel registering 364 accounts personnel from the other clusters

5. National Resource Operations. The National Resource Operations Office (NROO) is mainly responsible for the production of the required number of Family Food Packs (FFPs) and delivery of FFPs and other food and non-food items to affected areas of calamities. A total of 975,316 FFPs or Php391,101,716.00 worth of relief assistance were provided to 975,316 families or 48,876,580 individuals affected by calamities in Regions I to V, CAR and NCR. Through continuous partnership with SLP and MCCT-HSF beneficiaries, a total of 12,441 daily jobs were provided in CY 2016 that resulted to 64.89% increase of additional personnel support for production assembly.

   For CY 2016, the NROO committed to increase production over delivery capacity from 60,000/32,000 FFPs to 80,000/80,000 on a sustainable manner. To support the same, the Donation Management Section forged partnership with PhilSeven Foundation Inc. on the provision of food to volunteers engaged in disaster response activities; and the Financial & Quality Control Section developed and enhanced six (6) quality standards for production management. The Warehousing and Logistics Management Section were able to increase storage capacity by 50% and delivery by 150% after the construction of additional warehouse and provision of canopies in Warehouses A and B to bring additional capacity to store additional 41,400 Family Food Packs (FFPs) per day. The Production Management Section developed two (2) mechanisms that increased production capacity by at least 33.33% through the institutionalization of partnership with DSWD NCR MCCT beneficiaries for additional personnel support. Job analysis was also conducted which reduced from 27 to 15 individuals in the production assembly line.

6. Procurement. Ensure the efficient, effective and timely provision of supplies and other logistical requirements to support the Department through procurement planning, purchasing and contract management and monitoring. For CY 2016, the DSWD was able to process 2,613 contracts amounting to Php682,936,960.36 which covers mandatory services/utilities, food and non-food relief supplies and materials, consulting services, ICT services, board and lodging and equipment outlay.

7. Social Marketing. As the communication arm of the Department, the Social Marketing Service provide support services to generate participation of internal and external stakeholder in the implementation of the DSWD programs and services. This includes 364 news releases uploaded in the DSWD website; 36 media advisories issued for various events including the conduct of 14 press conference; 500 digital IEC materials produce for DSWD website and social media accounts. In addition, the Social Marketing Service facilitated 94 interviews/ guesting in radio/TV and print media to promote core DSWD programs and continuously managing the content of the DSWD website and the official social media accounts.

   Under research initiatives, the SMS developed two (2) researches: a) Assessment of the Technical Assistance (TA) along social marketing and b) Baselining of the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Study of DSWD Key Stakeholders. The second semester of 2016 was dedicated on the promotion of the Department's New Messaging in all marketing activities, materials and social media platforms.

8. Human Resource Development. The Human Resource Development Bureau (HRDB) is responsible for services related to addressing the Department's personnel requirements and ensuring the well-being of personnel towards greater employee productivity and overall organizational effectiveness. It leads the development of policies and systems relative to workforce planning, recruitment and selection, performance management, human resource needs assessment, career development and employee welfare and labor relations.

   For CY 2016, a total of 1,761 positions were facilitated for hiring of regular, contractual, co-terminus and casual employees for Central and Field Offices. Also there were a total of 21 DSWD scholars under DSWD local scholarships and six (6) Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) scholars for Public Management Development Program – Middle Managers Class (PMDP-MMC).

   Under Employee and Labor Relations Concerns, the HRDB served as secretariat to the Association-Management Consultative Committee (AMCC) where the 2016-2019 Collective Negotiation Agreement was signed last 26 August 2016 between Secretary Judy M. Taguiwalo, CSC Chairperson and Social Welfare

Employee Association of the Philippines (SWEAP) President.

As part of its services to its employees, the Department was able to institutionalize the Competency-Based Recruitment, Selection and Placement System (CBRSPS) as well as enhance the Performance Management System tools, processes, and practices.

9. Internal Audit. This includes ensuring that the quality of internal audit reports and recommendations are in conformity with the Internal Audit Service Operations Manual (IAS-OM) to contribute in strengthening the Department's Internal Control System. The IAS conducted nine (9) Quarterly Compliance to Audit Recommendations (CARE) along areas of Centers & Institutions (in NCR), Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program (in FOX), Disaster Operations (in FOs II, VII and XI), Warehouse Management System of NROO, Emergency Shelter Assistance (in FO VI) and Social Pension Program (in FOs III and V). Out of the nine (9) CARE conducted, three (3) of them are already complied or fully implemented based on the recommendations of IAS.

   Under Executive Order no. 176 series of 2015, all government agencies are mandated to institutionalize the Integrity Management Program (IMP) as the national corruption prevention program through the establishment of Integrity Management Systems. The IAS serves as the technical secretariat of the Integrity Management Committee headed by the Department Secretary. For CY 2016, a total of ten (10) roll-out orientation was conducted in DSWD Field Offices I, Calabarzon, Mimaropa, VI-VIII, X, and Caraga as well as to the four (4) Attached Agencies.

10. Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). The TAF is the mechanism established to help the DSWD screen, prioritize, coordinate and monitor all planned technical assistance projects and activities relating to the DSWD's social protection reform agenda. The Technical Assistance (TA) programs cover mainly analytical activities and advisory service in policy formulation, research, capability building, program design and systems development, including their piloting and assessment.

    For CY 2016, a total of 534.8 Million Grants from ten (10) TA grant programs of DFAT, ADB, UNICEF, World Bank and UNFPA are being managed by the TAF. Out of the said amount, 285.5 million are accessed to implement various request of TAs from offices, of which 39 are still in the pipeline, 33 are on-going implementation and 29 are already completed.

11. Financial Management. For CY 2016, the Financial Management Service (FMS) provided sufficient and timely funding support for the delivery of the DSWD mandated functions. FMS efficiently allocated funds to the various programs, projects, and activities, resulting to 81.75% or PhP94.4 billion fund utilization out of the PhP115.6 billion total allotment released (see Table 1) for the fiscal year.

    FMS took an active part in the various public financial reforms of the government like the Online Submission of Budget Proposals System, Unified Reporting System, Unified Account Code Structures (UACS), Performance-Informed Based Budgeting (PIB), and the General Accepted Account Manual (GAAM) in coordination with the various oversight agencies spearheading these reforms.

    In FY 2016, the Department submitted the consolidated Budget Proposal for FY 2017 amounting to Ph129.577 Billion to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) which was subsequently approved in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) in the amount of Php128 Billion.

Total Allotment Received and Managed for CY 2016

PARTICULAR	CY 2016 (in Php)	% Share on DSWD Budget
Total Fund Managed	115,569,337,485.00	100.00%
Breakdown:		
Regular Allotment (Fund 101 and 102)	109,641,546,208	94.87%
Calamity Fund	4,997,500,000	4.32%
Foreign Donations	204,404,050	0.18%
Other Releases	705,370,814	0.61%
BCDA (Fund 170)	20,516,413.00	0.02%

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Table 6: Number of Households Assessed and Identified Poor Households as of 29 February 2016

REGION	Households Assessed	Identified Poor Households	Nationwide Share
Philippines	15,128,643	5,116,976	100.00%
Urban Area	5,072,995	1,195,073	23.40%
Rural Area	10,055,648	3,921,903	76.60%
CAR	293,547	64,327	1.30%
NCR	1,208,779	96,495	1.90%
I	881,443	165,235	3.20%
II	633,661	135,824	2.70%
III	1,379,247	244,593	4.80%
Calabarzon	1,346,258	202,279	4.00%
Mimaropa	569,316	207,863	4.10%
V	1,074,005	369,395	7.20%
VI	802,779	252,584	4.90%
NIR	745,096	339,879	6.60%
VII	843,275	385,534	7.50%
VIII	718,492	330,945	6.50%
IX	704,872	364,723	7.10%
X	870,198	485,539	9.50%
XI	836,567	280,325	5.50%
XII	800,653	358,132	7.00%
Caraga	494,498	259,858	5.10%
ARMM	925,957	573,446	11.20%

Table 7: Status of Convergence per Region

Region	No. of municipalities and cities with			No. of municipalities and cities with		
	Pantawid	SLP	KC	3 programs	2 programs	1 program
CAR	77	74	62	59	18	-
NCR	17	17	7	7	10	-
I	125	125	91	91	34	-
II	87	88	55	83	34	3
III	130	130	84	84	46	-
Calabarzon	142	142	79	79	63	-
Mimaropa	72	66	70	65	6	1
V	114	114	111	111	3	-
VI	101	101	98	98	3	-
NIR	57	57	52	52	5	-
VII	107	107	101	101	6	-
VIII	143	143	139	139	4	-
IX	72	72	66	66	6	-
X	93	92	84	83	10	-
XI	49	49	45	45	4	-
XII	50	50	46	46	4	-
Caraga	73	73	72	72	1	-
ARMM	118	102	16	12	94	12
Total	1,627	1,602	1,278	1,293	351	16

Table 8: Pantawid Pamilya Summary of Geographic Coverage

	Nationwide Count	Target Areas	Actual	Percentage of Coverage
Region	18	18	18	100.00
Province	81	80	80	100.00
City	144	144	144	100.00
Municipality	1,490	1,483	1,433	100.00
Barangay	42,029	41,999	41,605	99.06

Table 9: Pantawid Pamilya summary of number of households served as of EO December 2016

	Target Households	Number of Active Households	Percentage (Target vs. Actual)
Regular Conditional Cash Transfer	4,402,253	4,154,417	94.37
Modified Conditional Cash Transfer	218,377	233,272	106.82
Total	4,620,630	4,387,689	94.96

Table 10: Pantawid Pamilya summary

Conditionality	Number of Monitored	Compliant Beneficiaries		% Compliance (Compliant over Monitored)	
		October	November	October	November
EDUCATION (Children aged 3-18)				**96.32%**	
Attendance in Day Care Center/ Pre-School for Children 3-5 years old	144,681	139,388	139,498	96.34	96.42
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 6-14 years old	5,247,089	5,083,020	5,086,264	96.87	96.93
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 15-18 years old	1,377,898	1,296,202	1,296,926	94.07	94.12
HEALTH				**98.22%**	
Check-up/ immunization for pregnant and children 0-5 years old	283,810	273,374	273,379	96.32	96.32
Health (deworming) for Children 6-14 years old in Elementary level	331,146	330,613		99.84	
FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSION				**94.95%**	
Attendance to FDS by Parents	3,792,595	3,594,464	3,607,395	94.78	95.12

Table 11: Physical and Financial Accomplishments, SLP Regular, by region

REGION	Physical Accomplishment			Financial Accomplishment		
	Target	Accomplishment	Rate	Allotment	Obligations Incurred	Rate
CAR	17,633	6,828	**38.7**	423,628,098.65	245,255,319.01	**57.89**
NCR	9,389	12,228	**130.2**	240,662,422.98	211,531,928.52	**87.90**
I	28,625	16,974	**59.3**	706,603,505.00	374,143,464.85	**52.95**
II	19,923	2,648	**13.3**	498,647,569.00	288,667,108.74	**57.89**
III	29,770	11,982	**40.2**	784,247,800.00	459,025,261.20	**58.53**
Calabarzon	32,518	24,295	**74.7**	851,482,490.00	474,142,326.11	**55.68**
Mimaropa	16,488	7,168	**43.5**	403,815,278.00	264,591,081.41	**65.52**
V	26,106	23,988	**91.9**	638,157,048.00	616,948,581.75	**96.68**
VI	23,129	65,676	**284.0**	785,015,719.75	779,232,355.46	**99.26**
NIR*	13,053	15,000	**114.9**			
VII	24,732	38,309	**154.9**	731,414,436.63	713,490,886.22	**97.55**
VIII	32,747	112,102	**342.3**	799,876,745.90	786,696,025.56	**98.35**
IX	16,946	18,771	**110.8**	446,998,558.00	423,356,794.37	**94.71**
X	21,526	22,634	**105.1**	518,514,114.50	367,858,717.67	**70.94**
XI	11,679	32,517	**278.4**	301,662,167.00	278,048,902.83	**92.17**
XII	11,450	4,621	**40.4**	308,167,239.48	279,044,884.07	**90.55**
Caraga	16,717	16,625	**99.4**	414,187,730.66	412,694,367.27	**99.64**
ARMM	9,567	11,875	**124.1**			
NPMO (net of SAA)	16,824			550,778,210.45	135,252,865.63	**24.56**
Total	**378,822**	**444,241**	**117.3**	**9,403,859,134.00**	**7,109,980,870.67**	**75.61**

**Financial allocation and obligation of FO NIR is incorporated in FOs VI and VII.*

Table 12: KC NCDDP Summary of 2016 Accomplishment Reports

Project	Prioritized Sub-Projects (SPs) for Funding (Cumulative)	Completed SPs (Cumulative)	HH Beneficiaries from Completed SPs (Cumulative)	Completed SPs (Jan-Dec 2016)	HH Benes from completed SPs (Jan-Dec 2016)
NCCDDP	19,000	14,970	3,857,428	8,915	2,404,923
MCC	4,030	4,024	853,342	916	155,827
PAMANA	4,134	3,746	969,028	673	143,675
Total	**27,164**	**22,740**	**5,679,798**	**10,504**	**2,704,425**

Table 13: KC NCDDP Regional Breakdown of 2016 Physical Accomplishments

Region	Barangays	Completed Sub-Projects	Household Beneficiaries
CAR	477	84	10,969
I	133	58	8,736
III	64	20	5,498
Mimaropa	676	377	83,626
Calabarzon	1,278	644	118,076
V	2,864	851	192,757
VI	769	245	53,836
NIR	689	453	241,258
VII	3,078	2,312	691,134
VIII	1,825	581	230,254
IX	3,654	2,082	433,329
X	1,038	736	172,314
XI	1,166	171	37,847
XII	496	87	19,108
Caraga	386	214	106,181
TOTAL	**18,593**	**8,915**	**2,404,923**

Table 14: Physical and Financial Accomplishments for the 6th Cycle of the Supplementary Feeding Program

REGION	Physical Accomplishment			Financial Accomplishment		
	Target	Accomplishment	Rate	Annual Allocation	Obligated Amount	Rate
CAR	52,187	28,499	54.6	101,647,840.00	88,479,651.53	87.05
NCR	188,661	162,753	86.3	345,248,240.00	291,014,951.40	84.29
I	105,709	76,643	72.5	204,405,840.00	194,553,351.81	95.18
II	82,357	83,679	101.6	157,257,040.00	153,068,635.78	97.34
III	167,909	86,047	51.2	312,125,040.00	297,336,084.63	95.26
Calabarzon	201,977	206,853	102.4	372,826,267.10	371,714,461.43	99.70
Mimaropa	89,576	74,209	82.8	217,918,840.00	152,747,376.38	70.09
V	149,009	138,494	92.9	289,301,040.00	250,531,131.34	86.60
VI	131,971	131,741	99.8	388,794,040.00	379,896,620.76	97.71
NIR	115,314	90,978	78.9	-	-	-
VII	123,703	82,131	66.4	296,875,040.00	275,677,448.21	92.86
VIII	104,422	42,042	40.3	220,291,040.00	176,588,859.32	80.16
IX	138,893	60,083	43.3	279,270,040.00	253,813,613.95	90.88
X	161,326	162,953	101.0	296,703,040.00	296,643,058.57	99.98
XI	102,656	95,742	93.3	198,746,040.00	198,746,040.00	100.00
XII	104,400	105,435	101.0	192,153,640.00	187,869,195.29	97.77
Caraga	76,142	76,442	100.4	145,455.040.00	145,455,040.00	100.00
ARMM	88,714	94,909	107.0	-	-	-
NPMO	46,435	-	-	52,803,836.90	422,854.55	0.80
Total	**2,231,361**	**1,799,633**	**80.65**	**4,071,821,904.00**	**3,714,558,374.95**	**91.23**

Table 15: Nutritional Status of children served under SFP

Nutritional Status of Children	Children Served	Percentage
Normal Weight	649,069	82.93
Underweight	74,668	4.1
Severely Underweight	24,350	1.37
Overweight	7,486	0.42

Table 16: Physical and Financial Accomplishment of Social Pension Program CY 2016

REGION	Physical Accomplishment			Financial Accomplishment		
	Target	Accomplishment	Rate	Annual Allocation	Obligated Amount	Rate
CAR	72,834	65,622	90.10	431,135,563.75	427,220,071.89	99.09
NCR	72,834	65,622	90.10	464,801,469.00	461,526,120.34	99.30
I	85,185	84,255	98.91	527,915,518.00	519,843,511.78	98.47
II	79,341	79,305	99.95	487,884,682.00	485,396,449.13	99.49
III	82,983	67,929	81.86	534,974,919.50	510,372,052.20	95.40
Calabarzon	85,639	84,929	99.17	546,007,870.76	544,053,748.57	99.64
Mimaropa	76,423	76,423	100.00	475,243,017.04	474,249,793.86	99.79
V	89,839	76,842	85.53	576,233,496.00	554,109,747.67	96.16
VI	68,968	60,098	87.14	550,256,388.00	536,982,018.11	97.59
NIR	35,196	35,196	100.00	-	-	-
VII	67,567	67,538	99.96	541,640,810.23	539,216,220.42	99.55
VIII	87,920	76,137	86.60	539,847,832.00	538,677,424.25	99.78
IX	81,251	80,790	99.43	493,554,586.00	492,073,377.68	99.70
X	75,003	74,676	99.56	460,732,073.00	460,711,578.67	100.00
XI	82,531	82,531	100.00	505,554,970.00	505,554,970.00	100.00
XII	81,151	80,847	99.63	528,099,546.92	527,236,318.82	99.84
Caraga	82,765	82,170	99.28	578,843,172.00	578,843,172.00	100.00
ARMM	71,087	71,087	100.00	-	-	-
NPMO	-	-	-	34,721,255.80	3,726,060.16	10.73
Total	**1,378,517**	**1,311,997**	**95.17**	**8,277,447,170.00**	**8,159,792,635.55**	**98.58**

Table 18: Number of Clients Served Non-Residential Facilities, January to December 2016

Sector / Residential Care Facility	Total No. of Facility	Total Clients Served
Persons With Disability	6	737
Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop (RSW)	1	72
National Vocational Rehabilitation Center (NVRC)	1	166
Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (FO I)	1	205
Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (FO VII)	1	91
Center for Handicapped	1	83
	Sub-Total	**818**
INA Healing Center	1	120
Total	**7**	**857**

Table 19: Summary of Type of Assistance provided under AICS

Assistance Provided	Total		Cost of Assistance Provided
	Male	Female	
Educational Assistance	70,426	160,490	562,165,970.74
Medical Assistance	85,397	207,708	1,105,955,724.71
Transportation Assistance	3,968	6,389	29,333,364.28
Burial Assistance	19,646	50,237	326,559,489.99
Food Assistance	33,760	61,066	151,838,845.34
Non-Food Assistance	1,184	2,395	9,284,193.40
Total	**214,381**	**488,285**	**2,185,137,588.46**

Table 20: Summary of Assistance with client category

Assistance Provided	Total		Total Served
	Male	Female	
Family Head and other Needy Adult (FHONA)	135,655	254,040	389,695
Women in Especially Difficulty Circumstances (WEDC)	622	97,074	97,696
Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)	14,131	15,436	29,567
Youth in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)	28,217	43,383	71,600
Senior Citizens (SC)	37,247	76,098	113,345
Persons with Disability (PWD)	1,715	2,212	3,927
Persons living with HIV-AIDS (PLHIV)	189	42	231
Total	**217,776**	**488,285**	**706,061**

Table 21: Total Number of Clients served and Cost of Assistance as of December 2016

Region	Number of Clients served	Cost of Assistance Provided
Central Office	50,241	158,399,657.85
NCR	202,518	479,619,408.33
CAR	7,849	46,634,589.40
I	61,805	109,744,484.98
II	40,961	103,342,919.90
III	47,807	157,486,302.28
Calabarzon	34,298	107,881,065.98
Mimaropa	6,740	30,636,490.95
V	29,179	88,801,677.95
VI	45,103	160,681,142.85
VII	44,401	192,617,602.46
VIII	18,298	89,238,544.83
NIR	2,795	13,094,478.04
IX	18,558	79,914,294.65
X	18,148	68,259,926.55
XI	42,633	170,449,057.79
XII	16,171	71,436,774.74
Caraga	18,556	56,899,168.93
Total	**706,061**	**2,185,137,588.46**

Table 22: Status of ACN Projects as of December 2016

Region	Nature of Project	Completed Projects		Construction Status		Total Project Costs
		Number	Project Costs	On-Going	Pipeline	
CAR	DCC Cons	-	-	1		800,000.00
	SCC Cons	-	-	2		2,000,000.00
I	DCC Cons	15	11,850,000.00	14		22,500,000.00
	DCC Repair	4	1,600.000.00	-	-	1,600,000.00
III	DCC Cons	-	-	-	2	1,600,000.00
V	DCC Cons			-	36	28,800,000.00
	SCC Cons			5	53	58,000,000.00
VII	DCC Repair				1	180,000.00
XI	DCC Cons				1	800,000.00
	SCC Cons				1	1,000,000.00
Caraga	DCC Cons			13	9	17,600,000.00
	DCC Repair			2	1	1,200,000.00
	SCC Cons			1	-	1,000,000.00
	Total	**19**	**13,450,000.00**	**38**	**104**	**137,080,000.00**

Table 23: Number of Issued Travel Clearance

Region	Number of Travel Clearance Issued	
	Male	Female
NCR	4,544	4,710
CAR	346	442
I	283	330
II	376	447
III	1,536	1,737
Calabarzon	2,835	3,252
Mimaropa	1,636	1,881
V	320	374
VI	778	937
VII	63	84
VIII	150	123
IX	44	60
X	378	378
XI	322	346
XII	215	232
Caraga	132	157
Total	**13,958**	**15,490**

Table 24: Number of Cases of Children Issued with CDCLAA by Region, Case Categories, Types of Placement, Sex, Age and Developmental Conditions.

Region	Total Issued CDCLAA	Case Category			Type of Placement			Sex		Age						Developmental Condition	
		Surrendered	Abandoned	Foundling	Regular Placement	Direct Entrustment	Foster-Adopt	Male	Female	0 to below 1 years old	1 to below 5 years old	5 to below 10 years old	10 to below 14 years old	14 to below 18 years old	18 years old and above	Normal / Healthy	With Special Needs
I	247	131	89	27	15	224	8	123	124	34	128	42	24	19	-	240	7
II	145	76	55	14	62	75	8	65	80	16	87	31	6	5	-	138	7
III	426	159	200	67	208	210	8	214	212	35	217	112	44	18	-	384	42
Calabarzon	798	357	266	175	518	254	26	408	390	143	329	181	112	32	1	735	63
Mimaropa	123	100	17	6	108	13	2	52	71	24	71	21	3	4	-	113	10
V	158	81	46	31	125	29	4	90	68	34	91	24	1	8	-	150	8
VI	379	276	71	32	93	267	19	197	181	46	213	72	30	18	-	358	21
VII	511	291	163	57	372	136	3	285	226	102	253	93	44	19	-	478	33
VIII	184	140	31	13	78	96	10	90	94	29	93	46	8	8	-	180	4
IX	120	60	44	16	75	44	1	64	56	26	75	16	2	1	-	107	13
X	177	100	52	25	85	77	15	91	86	47	92	20	13	5	-	158	19
XI	373	190	136	47	227	120	26	200	173	118	177	57	15	6	-	344	29
XII	71	47	15	9	39	32	-	39	32	18	36	15	2	-	-	67	4
CARAGA	74	54	7	13	4	51	19	34	40	12	37	17	6	2	-	69	5
CAR	111	41	48	22	72	30	9	60	51	25	56	18	5	7	-	90	21
NCR	1,775	776	689	310	1,293	438	44	937	838	328	850	323	182	87	5	1,516	259
NIR	9	9	-	-	4	5	-	5	4	-	3	4	2	-	-	9	-
Total	**5,681**	**2,888**	**1,929**	**864**	**3,378**	**2,101**	**202**	**2,954**	**2,726**	**1,037**	**2,808**	**1,092**	**499**	**239**	**6**	**5,136**	**545**

Table 25: Number of Foster Children per Region

REGION	Foster children from		Total Number of Foster Children	Total Number of Licensed Foster Parents
	RSCC and or other DSWD residential care facilities	Community Based Setting		
CAR	2	151		109
NCR	41	133		147
I	-	58	58	51
II	34	131	165	135
III	33	26	59	56
Calabarzon	-	72	72	65
Mimaropa	-	37	37	31
V	26	44	70	53
VI	-	12	12	12
NIR	-	5	5	4
VII	21	30	51	34
VIII	3	31	34	32
IX	9	173	182	112
X	14	150	164	136
XI	9	77	86	41
XII	-	78	78	43
Caraga	-	47	47	36
TOTAL	**192**	**1,255**	**1,447**	**1,097**

Table 26: Number of PWD served under Community Based as of December 2016

REGION	No. of PWDs Served in Community Based	Served thru CIU	Served thru Non-Residential Centers	Total Number of PWD served	Allotment	Obligation
CAR	0	0	0	0	232,745.00	144,249.45
NCR	2,756	2,446	300	5,502	1,507,668.00	1,317,013.30
I	857	730	127	1,714	328,672.00	309,974.40
II	113	113	0	226	413,033.00	361,258.88
III	56	56	0	112	429,399.00	332,545.89
Calabarzon	94	94	0	188	320,341.00	239,074.20
Mimaropa	81	81	0	162	250,787.00	220,787.00
V	25	25	0	50	857,929.00	587,145.00
VI	53	53	0	106	230,494.00	171,276.00
VII	280	67	213	560	435,845.00	350,354.60
VIII	4	4	0	8	278,633.00	248,549.50
IX	155	56	98	309	284,833.00	251,993.54
X	29	29	0	58	980,466.00	980,466.00
XI	54	36	0	90	370,731.00	370,731.00
XII	107	18	89	214	412,360.00	291,488.50
Caraga	4	4	0	8	355,193.00	355,193.00
Central Office					4,111,871.00	2,421,456.96
TOTAL	**4,668**	**3,812**	**827**	**9,307**	**11,800,000**	**8,953,557.22**

Table 28: RRPTP Physical and Financial Accomplishments

Region	Targets	Cases Served	Budget Allotment	Obligation Incurred
NCR	350	331	2,546,840.00	2,513,335.09
CAR	45	19	987,040.00	953,063.36
I	50	48	1,287,240.00	973,276.25
II	45	22	848,640.00	699,330.57
III	180	138	2,527,572.00	2,267,598.27
Calabarzon	100	108	1,424,840.00	1,305,133.92
Mimaropa	40	31	1,069,840.00	903,562.13
V	40	17	1,496,340.00	1,232,548.62
VI	40	82	1,145,240.00	1,042,420.07
VII	200	136	1,800,240.00	1,743,551.01
VIII	45	24	999,240.00	953,406.01
IX	250	536	1,913,828.00	1,590,943.75
X	60	52	1,176,391.00	1,030,813.06
XI	70	61	1,100,240.00	1,100,240.00
XII	65	54	1,415,240.00	1,382,127.44
Caraga	50	54	979,240.00	979,240.00
ARMM	170	0		
NPMO			478,989.00	478,144.01
Total	**1,800**	**1,713**	**23,188,000.00**	**21,148,733.56**

Reasons for Trafficking for assisted trafficking victims

Reasons for Trafficking	Number of Cases	Reasons for Trafficking	Number of Cases
Forced Labor	193	Removal or Sale of Organs	55
Sexual Exploitation	194	Illegal Recruitment	530
Prostitution	209	Child Trafficking	11
Slavery	39	Repatriation	14
Adoption	3	Others	403
Pornography	62	Total	1,713

Table 29: Number of Overseas Filipino served CY 2016

Post	Adult		Children		Total Male	Total Female	Over All Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Jeddah	13	47	3	6	16	53	69
Riyadh	481	600	33	20	514	620	1,134
Qatar	186	512	3	7	189	519	708
UAE	185	693	0	2	185	695	880
Kuwait	33	400	54	103	87	503	590
Kuala Lumpur	804	623	155	107	959	730	1,689
Hong Kong	45	300	0	7	45	307	352
South Korea	39	226	0	0	39	226	265
Italy	226	416	14	15	240	431	671
Total	**2012**	**3817**	**262**	**267**	**2,274**	**4,084**	**6,358**

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