

DSWD ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT

CY 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

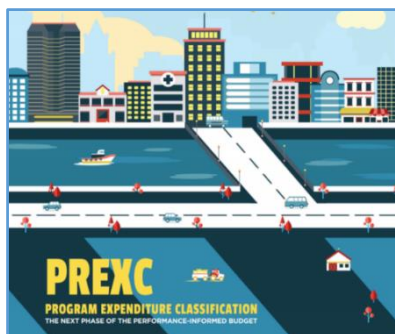
<p>Vision</p> <p>The Department of Social Welfare and Development envisions all Filipinos free from hunger and poverty, have equal access to opportunities, enabled by a fair, just, and peaceful society.</p>	<p>Mission</p> <p>To lead in the formulation, implementation, and coordination of social welfare and development policies and programs for and with the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.</p>
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In 2017, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) once more advanced as the social welfare arm of the national government by expanding and improving its operations, particularly through programs, projects and services for the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged aimed at having a large-scale impact on the quality of life. Remarkably, the DSWD reemerged as an agency extending “*maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo*,” “*serbisyon walang puwang sa katiwalian*” and

“*patas na pagtrato sa komunidad*” anchored – for the most part – in its new vision and mission¹.

Along the lines of such development, the DSWD adopted five (5) organizational outcomes starting 2017, consistent with the new Program Expenditure Classification (PrExC) introduced by the Department of Budget and Management as the next phase of the performance-informed budget reform.

Evolving from the Organizational Performance Indicator Framework, the PrExC is the logical continuation of Performance-Informed Budgeting that: reflects in the budget the link between strategies, budgets and results; and, facilitates the monitoring and evaluation of programs with performance indicators for each program.



So as to kick off the alignment of existing monitoring and reporting system with the aforesaid way forward, the 2017 Annual Technical Report of the DSWD features accomplishments under each of its updated organizational outcomes, including support to operations and general administration and support services.

The annual accomplishments indicated in this report mark the beginning of a reinvigorated DSWD, with fresh milestones that showcase its continued leadership in the social welfare and development (SWD) sector.

IMPROVING THE WELLBEING OF FAMILIES

As SWD promotive programs, the DSWD implements social protection programs that invest in human capital through conditional cash transfer, community-driven development and sustainable livelihood. These include the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Sustainable Livelihood Program and Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program.

¹ Enshrined in DSWD Administrative Order No. 2 s. 2017, “DSWD Vision, Mission Statements and Organizational Outcomes”

Throughout 2017, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya) covered 41,605 barangays at 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities in 80 provinces nationwide, serving a total of 4,394,813 active households that received cash grants in the total amount of PhP75.58 Billion.

For Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) in 2017, a total of 2,248,428 households benefitted from 5,214 completed sub-projects in 18,760 barangays located at 799 municipalities, utilizing PhP9.42 Billion under Current Appropriations and PhP3.39 Billion under Continuing Appropriations. Cumulatively, since its program launch in 2014, 4,628,217 households were served from 20,184 completed sub-projects.



Moreover, the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) served a total of 196,418 Pantawid Pamilya and Non-Pantawid Pamilya households under the Microenterprise Development and Employment Facilitation tracks, in the total obligated amount of PhP6.13 Billion from 2017 Current and 2016 Continuing Appropriations.

In an effort to combine and increase the impact of social protection in the lives of beneficiaries through Convergence Strategy, 1,263 cities and municipalities are already covered by the aforementioned core programs while 325 cities and municipalities gain from two (2) of such programs.

PROMOTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS AND WELFARE OF THE POOR, VULNERABLE AND DISADVANTAGED SECTORS



Through its SWD protective programs and services, the DSWD caters to children in need of special protection, women in especially difficult circumstances, out-of-school and other disadvantaged youth, persons with disability, senior citizens and displaced persons, as well as other individuals and families in crisis situation.

Such element of the DSWD mandate commences with the development of social technologies – or the SWD models of intervention – to address specific privations of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society. In 2017, three (3) concept papers and three (3) project designs were developed, while 11 models of intervention were pilot-tested. Activities were also conducted to promote completed social technologies, in order to bring into fruition their adoption or replication by local government units, non-government organizations and other intermediaries.

Under the Supplementary Feeding Program, 2,001,142 children of the 6th Cycle and 1,528,839 children of the 7th Cycle – in child development centers and supervised neighborhood play – were provided with hot meals. In support of that, the *Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon* Project and other feeding programs i.e., Pilot Twice-A-Day Feeding, Milk Supplementation Program, Community-Based Supplementary Feeding and Partnership against Hunger and Poverty have been initiated to deal with high incidence of malnutrition among children.

On Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens, there were 2,652,270 beneficiaries for the 1st Quarter, 2,649,912 for the 2nd Quarter, 2,683,037 for the 3rd Quarter and 2,540,221 for the 4th Quarter of 2017 who received their monthly stipend of PhP500.00. For the 2016 coverage of the Centenarian Act, 2,739



centenarians received the cash gift of PhP100,000.00 each as of December 2017, which utilized PhP273.9 Million. For the 2017 coverage, 940 centenarians already received said gift utilizing PhP94 Million.

The DSWD also served 18,814 clients in its residential care facilities and centers/non-residential care facilities that cater to vulnerable and disadvantaged children, youth, women in especially difficult circumstances, senior citizens, persons with disability and other adults/families in need, costing PhP1.37 Billion.

For individuals and families in crisis or difficult situation, the DSWD offered a range of interventions to 754,043 clients under the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, disbursing a total amount of PhP2.80 Billion as of December 2017. Likewise, 45,388 indigent patients in selected hospitals received medicine assistance totaling to PhP438.48 Million through the *Libreng Gamot Para sa Masa*. Under the Assistance to Communities in Need, 34 projects (consisting of construction or repair of child development and senior citizen centers) were completed in 11 regions.



EDUCATIONAL



MEDICAL



TRANSPORTATION



FOOD AND NON-FOOD



BURIAL



In line with the prevention of trafficking and exploitation of Filipino children, travel clearance was granted for 41,914 minors traveling abroad as of December 2017. Furthermore, the DSWD issued Certificate Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption for 753 children, while a total of 437 children were placed under foster care with licensed foster parents.

By the same token, the DSWD continued providing for the pressing needs of vulnerable sectors through the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons serving 1,880

clients, the PAMANA Program for areas affected by conflict, the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals helping 13,560 undocumented and distressed individuals overseas, the Youth Welfare and Development Program for out-of-school and disadvantaged youth, and the Persons with Disability Program.

ENSURING IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY OF DISASTER VICTIMS/SURVIVORS

One of the immense challenges of the DSWD is to increase the resiliency of poor families and communities in the new normal where weather patterns have drastically changed and natural disasters are bigger, stronger and harder. Natural disasters, including human-induced tragedies, led the DSWD to the forefront of government response, making its programs and services vital to providing immediate relief and early recovery interventions to victims.

Under the government's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program, the DSWD assumes dual roles in every occurrence of disaster such as: interagency coordination during disaster response, through the Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council; and, provision of social welfare services, including relief assistance, evacuation camp coordination and management, and social protection of internally displaced persons.



For disaster response management, the DSWD provided assistance to victims of disasters in the form of food and non-food items. In 2017, the DSWD assisted victims of an earthquake in Surigao Del Norte and flooding in Agusan Del Norte/Agusan Del Sur (amounting to PhP16.16 Million), tropical storm “Urduja” (amounting to PhP146.69 Million), tropical storm “Vinta” (amounting to PhP29.35 Million), typhoon “Niña” (amounting to PhP184.44 Million), armed conflict in Marawi City (amounting to PhP861.56 Million), armed conflict in Ifugao Province (amounting to PhP950,000.00), flooding in Cagayan de Oro City (amounting to PhP4.87 Million) and fire incidents in Metro Manila (amounting to PhP8.07 Million).

In addition, the DSWD implemented the Emergency Shelter Assistance/Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Program for 337,595 households affected by earthquakes, flooding and typhoons “Lawin” and “Niña” in CAR, Regions I, II, IV-A, IV-B, V, VIII, Caraga and ARMM, amounting to PhP3.33 Billion. The Cash-for-Work provided temporary employment to 255,066 households in the repair of shelters and community facilities damaged by earthquakes, flooding, armed conflict and typhoons “Lawin” and “Niña” in CAR, Regions I, II, IV-A, IV-B, VIII, XI, Caraga and ARMM, amounting to PhP335.20 Million.

The DSWD also managed the Presidential Financial Assistance for Typhoon “Yolanda”-affected households, serving 73,020 households in the total amount of PhP365.10 Million.

In aid of disaster relief operations, the DSWD produced 996,223 family food packs (FFPs) costing PhP358.64 Million; from said number, 983,234 FFPs were prepositioned with the DSWD Field Offices – particularly at disaster response centers and warehouses – for the victims of disasters in 2017 like typhoon “Niña,” tropical storm “Urduja,” tropical storm “Vinta,” Surigao Del Norte earthquake, Batangas earthquake and Marawi armed conflict.



ENSURING CONTINUING COMPLIANCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES TO STANDARDS IN THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Anchored in its steering role as a result of redirected functions and operations², the DSWD administers the registration, licensing and accreditation of individuals and social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs) to put into effect the quality of social welfare services given to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.

	REGISTRATION/LICENSING TO OPERATE
	55 SWDAs 440 SWAs
	ACCREDITATION
	11 DSWD center 18 LGUs centers 60 senior citizen centers 5,411 day care centers 161 SWDAs/non-government organizations 256 pre-marriage counselors 98 social workers managing court cases 2,267 CSOs as beneficiary partners 20 CSOs as implementing partners

Thus, to ensure that SWDAs observe standards for quality and competencies in the delivery of social welfare services to their clients, the DSWD assessed 80 of them for registration and/or licensing to operate; from which, 55 were registered/granted license in 2017. Moreover, 554 social welfare agencies (SWAs) were assessed for registration and/or licensing to operate and 440 of them were registered and/or granted license.

On the accreditation of SWD programs and services of SWAs and individual service providers in 2017, the DSWD

² According to Executive Order No. 15 s. 1998 and Executive Order No. 221 s. 2003

accredited 11 of its centers, 18 of local government units, 60 senior citizens centers, 5,411 day care centers and 161 SWDAs/non-government organizations, as well as 256 pre-marriage counselors and 98 social workers managing court cases. Relatedly, 2,267 civil society organizations (CSOs) were accredited as beneficiary partners and 20 CSOs as implementing partners.

Underlying its regulatory functions, the DSWD crafted the following: Guidelines on Handling of Complaints against SWDAs; Guidelines in the Organization, Mobilization and Strengthening of Area-Based Standards Network; Amendment to the Guidelines on Registration and Licensing of SWDAs and Accreditation of SWD Programs and Services; Amendment to the Standards for Residential Care Services; Amendment to the Guidelines on Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations as Beneficiary Partners of DSWD Projects and/or Programs; Guidelines on Monitoring, Tools and Protocols; and, Amendment to the Guidelines on Accreditation of Pre-Marriage Counselors.

The DSWD also assisted in the enhancement of the SWDAs Bill and Public Solicitation Bill. In aid of the enhancement of SWD standards, the following were conducted: Roundtable Discussion on Monitoring SWDAs; and, Orientation on the Accreditation Guidelines for DSWD Beneficiary CSOs.

IMPROVING THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, THROUGH LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICES

By virtue of the devolution of basic social services to local government units (LGUs)³ resulting in a challenging paradigm shift, the DSWD has been mandated to provide assistance to LGUs for the implementation of SWD programs and services that alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities. Purposely, the DSWD provides technical assistance, including capability building, and resource augmentation to LGUs through local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs).

In 2017, to build further on the cornerstone for its role of providing technical assistance to LGUs, the DSWD conducted the Capacity Needs Assessment of their LSWDOs for the remaining 350 municipalities at 27 provinces, which were not assessed in 2013 and 2014. The assessment was aimed at developing a national landscape of competencies for Local Social Welfare and Development Officers and ensuring that learning needs – along the development areas of LSWDOs – are captured.



As a form of technical assistance, the following capability building activities were conducted to capacitate LSWDOs/Local Social Welfare and Development Officers: Learning and Development Intervention (LDI) on Logistics Management; LDI on Psychosocial Support in Emergency Setting; Competency-based Leadership Development Workshop; LDI on Leadership and Management; Capability Building on Documentation of Good Practices in SWD Program and Service Implementation; and, Annual National Social Welfare and Development Learning-Network Conference. In support of the conduct of learning interventions, the DSWD applied for and was granted accreditation by the Professional Regulation Commission as local service provider of LDI programs for LGUs.

On knowledge management, the DSWD developed the following products: Knowledge Management Toolkit; Case Study for Logistics Management Trainings; and, three (3) audio visual presentations on

³ Pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991

knowledge management advocacy. Relevantly, four (4) knowledge products of LSWDOs – focusing on the implementation of community-based drug rehabilitation programs and local SWD programs – were assessed. As platforms for knowledge management, the DSWD continued managing and improving its Knowledge Exchange Center and Knowledge Management Portal.

In sum for 2017, a total of 626 LGUs/LSWDOs were provided with resource augmentation in the form of funding *i.e.*, fund transfers for disaster response and early recovery, construction or improvement of community facilities (like day care centers and senior citizen centers) and supplies/materials in disaster relief operations such as food and non-food items, including family food packs, hygiene kits, sleeping kits or family kits.

SUPPORTING THE AGENCY OPERATIONS STRATEGICALLY

Support to the DSWD operations is being heightened, particularly in policy and plans development, information management, social marketing and general administration, so that strategic priorities are achieved on the way to advancing the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services and ultimately, upholding the mandate of the agency.



In 2017, the DSWD crafted the Guidelines for the Publication of the Social Welfare and Development Journal; Omnibus Guidelines for Comprehensive and Integrative Research Program in DSWD; Guidelines on the Provision of Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation to Local Government Units through Local Social Welfare and Development Offices; Office/Program Results Framework; Guidelines on the Utilization of the Early Childhood Care and Development Information System; Amended Policy on the Implementation of the Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop; and, Guidelines on the Crafting of CY 2018 Office Performance Contract.

Being the frontrunner of the SWD sector in the country, the DSWD also submitted 133 position papers to congressional committees in both houses of Congress on bills aimed at: protecting children, women, senior citizens, persons with disability, internally-displaced persons and families; promoting welfare of other sectors in need; providing benefits to indigenous people; providing employment assistance; implementing day care services; promoting volunteerism; establishing disaster resilience; developing a community-based monitoring system; and, instituting budget reforms, among others.



Underpinning its business process automation efforts, the DSWD developed and/or enhanced seven (7) information systems: Protective Services Program Fund Monitoring System; Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Information System; DSWD eServices; Alternative Family Care Information System; Street Reach-out Information and Monitoring System; Crisis Intervention Monitoring System; Protective Services Information System; and, Pantawid Pamilya Information System. For the *Listahanan*, an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are and makes available a comprehensive database of poor households nationwide, the DSWD concentrated its work on enhancing data sharing guidelines and corresponding memorandum of agreement (MOA) template for potential data users, consistent with the requirements of the Data Privacy Act of 2012⁴. The agency also continued conducting activities to complete the on-demand application validation.

For the prioritization, coordination and monitoring of technical assistance projects relating to the SWD reform agenda, the DSWD established its Technical Assistance Facility having a total grant portfolio of PhP484.4 Million sourced from development partners. Projects cover analytical activities and advisory

⁴ Republic Act No. 10173

services on policy formulation, research, capability building, program design and systems development. In 2017, a total of 32 technical assistance projects were completed, supportive of SWD promotive and protective programs of the DSWD.

As to amplifying public information campaign for far-reaching awareness and mindset change, efforts of the DSWD are systematically aimed at increasing the visibility of its mantra of “*maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo*” and later on, the “*DSWD Para sa Nakararami*.” To encourage stakeholders to participate in the campaign, 11 information caravans were conducted, 359 press releases were issued, 88 interviews were arranged with television stations, radio stations and news websites, and 60 special events were either organized or supported in 2017.



On legal services, the DSWD provided legal counseling, made referrals for walk-in clients and responded to inquiries of some citizens. For procurement management, 2,777 procurement projects were processed in the total amount of PHP2.70 Billion. For administrative support services, the DSWD started, continued or completed the implementation of 12 infrastructure projects to facilitate the delivery of frontline social welfare services. Under human resource management and development, 1,225 permanent, coterminous, temporary, contractual and casual positions were filled up, and scholarships were granted to 31 personnel (29 for local and 2 for foreign scholarship).

Lastly, to ensure that all internal controls effectively complement the DSWD operations, compliance with audit recommendations was assessed from the following audit engagements: management audit of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens in Regions III and V; operations audit of the Emergency Shelter Assistance in Region VI; special audit of the Yolanda-Donated Funds and Core Shelter Assistance Program in Region VI; management audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program in Regions I, XII and Caraga, including the National Program Management Office; management audit of the Supplementary Feeding Program in NCR, Regions VII and IX; special audit of the Shelter Assistance Program in Region XI; and, management audit of the Protective Services Program in NCR, Regions VIII, IX and X.



Department of Social Welfare and Development

Annual Technical Report

CY 2017

I. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS ALONG ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES

A. Organizational Outcome 1: Well-being of Poor Families Improved

1. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Launched in 2008, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya) is a poverty reduction strategy that provides cash grant to poor households, allowing family members to meet certain human development goals by fostering change in the behavior of parents to invest in their children's future. With the ultimate purpose of breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty, the program focuses on investing in human capital through cash grant for health and education of children of household beneficiaries.

The cash grant consists of the following: health grant (at PhP500.00 per month) for households with children 0-5 years old and pregnant women; education grant (at PhP300.00/child in elementary and PhP500.00/child in high school x maximum of 3 children x 10 months) for households with children between the ages of 6 and 18 years; and, rice subsidy (at PhP7,200.00 per year) for households complying with at least one (1) of the program conditions.

In order to receive cash grant under the Pantawid Pamilya, household beneficiaries must comply with the following conditions: pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care and be attended during childbirth by a trained health professional; parents must attend Family Development Sessions; children 0-5 years old must receive regular health check-up and vaccines; children 6-14 years old must receive deworming pills twice a year; and, children 3-18 years old must enroll in school and maintain a class attendance rate of at least 85% every month.

On its 9th year of implementation, the Pantawid Pamilya covers 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities across 80 provinces, with a total of 4,875,066 registered households as of December 2017, since program launch in 2008.

Table 1: Geographic Coverage as of December 2017

Level	Nationwide Count ⁵	Target Areas	Actual ⁶	Percentage of Coverage
Region	17	17	17	100.00
Province	81	80 ⁷	80	100.00
City	144	144 ⁸	144	100.00
Municipality	1,490	1,483 ⁹	1,483	100.00
Barangay	42,029	41,999 ¹⁰	41,605	99.06

⁵ Philippine Statistical Authority – National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), 15 June 2015

⁶ Areas covered by Regular CCT and MCCT

⁷ Includes the Province of Davao Occidental created out of five (5) municipalities from Davao del Sur (pursuant to Republic Act No. 10360 dated 23 July 2012, ratified through COMELEC plebiscite on 28 December 2013); however, the Province of Batanes was not covered given its high Human Development Index (Ranked 5th, Highest NSCB 2000 HDI Report) and zero Poverty Incidence (NSCB 2009, Official Poverty Statistics of the Philippines)

⁸ Five (5) municipalities were converted into cities in 2012 namely: Bacoar, Cavite; Imus, Cavite; Ilagan, Isabela; Mabalacat, Pampanga; and, Cabuyao, Laguna

⁹ Excluding six (6) municipalities of the Province of Batanes and the island Municipality of Kalayaan, Palawan (with only 12 households per NSO 2007 Census)

¹⁰ Total number of covered/assessed barangays with poor households by the DSWD National Household Targeting Office (NHTO), NHTO Database, 15 April 2013; these barangays are not expected to be covered 100% since not all poor households are eligible for inclusion in the program

From the total number of registered households, 4,394,813 are active or 99.83% of the 4,402,253 households targeted for 2017. Of the active households, 4,164,788 are covered by the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) while 230,025 are covered by the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).

The MCCT caters to households not covered by the Regular CCT such as victims of natural and man-made disasters who are rendered homeless and with no means of livelihood, homeless street families and Indigenous People in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA).

Table 2: Household Coverage (Regular CCT and MCCT) as of December 2017

CCT Program	Target Households	Number of Active Households	Percentage (Target versus Actual)
Regular CCT	4,166,964	4,164,788	99.95
MCCT – Indigenous People in GIDA	180,019	175,959	97.74
MCCT – Victims of Natural and Man-made Disaster	50,164	48,958	97.60
MCCT – Homeless Street Families	5,106	5,108	100.04
Total	4,402,253	4,394,813	99.83

According to the schedule of payouts, the total amount of cash grants paid to eligible and compliant household beneficiaries is PhP75,584,726,800.00; out of which, an amount of PhP25,208,177,000.00 was utilized for education grants, PhP22,504,091,000.00 for health grants and PhP27,872,458,800.00 as rice subsidy.

In efforts to continuously accelerate the delivery of cash grants to household beneficiaries, the DSWD, through the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), engages other service providers such as the Philippine Veterans Bank (PVB), First Consolidated Bank (FCB), other rural banks and cooperatives as conduits.

Table 3: Distribution of Cash Grants per Payment Mode as of December 2017

Payment Mode	Conduit	Education Grant (In PhP)	Health Grant (In PhP)	Rice Subsidy (In PhP)	Total Amount ¹¹ (In PhP)	Distribution Rate (%)
Cash Card	LBP Cash Card	11,377,798,900.00	9,353,066,500.00	11,714,100,600.00	32,444,966,000.00	42.93
	FCB Pitakard	320,188,100.00	247,914,500.00	301,722,000.00	869,824,600.00	1.15
	PVB Card	37,849,600.00	32,656,000.00	40,773,000.00	111,278,600.00	0.15
	LBP Prepaid Card	4,229,000.00	5,580,500.00	7,639,200.00	17,448,700.00	0.02
Sub-Total		11,740,065,600.00	9,639,217,500.00	12,064,234,800.00	33,443,517,900.00	44.25%
Over the Counter	Cooperative	6,876,927,900.00	7,114,521,500.00	8,754,961,200.00	22,746,410,600.00	30.09
	Rural Bank	5,720,383,400.00	5,079,376,000.00	6,230,110,200.00	17,029,869,600.00	22.53
	For Procurement of Services of Conduits	870,800,100.00	670,976,000.00	823,152,600.00	2,364,928,700.00	3.13
Sub-Total		13,468,111,400.00	12,864,873,500.00	15,808,224,000.00	42,141,208,900.00	55.75
Grant Total		25,208,177,000.00	22,504,091,000.00	27,872,458,800.00	75,584,726,800.00	100.00

a. Systems Updates

- **Beneficiary Updates System**

The Beneficiary Updates System records changes in the status or condition of household beneficiaries. It captures recent information about household members for the monitoring of compliance with program conditions. Updating is a continuous process to ensure that household beneficiaries are availing of maximum health and education grants. As of December 2017, there were 468,700 updates.

¹¹ Total amount released based on Period 6 2016 (January 2017) to Period 5 2017 (October-November) compliance monitoring for CY 2017 Obligations

Table 4: Number of Updates as of December 2017

Type of Update	Number of Updates Received
Change/New Enrolment in School	341,347
Change of Monitored Children for Compliance	78,458
Correction of Basic Information	24,260
Change of Grantee of the Household	10,031
Change of Address of the Household	5,906
Additional Household Member	3,784
Deceased Beneficiaries	2,448
Change/New Registration in Health Center	1,847
Pregnancy Status	374
New Born Children	199
Indigenous People Affiliation	46
Total	468,700

• Compliance Verification System

The Compliance Verification System monitors compliance of household beneficiaries with the conditions of the program, as basis for health and education grants. The following table shows the compliance rate from the number of compliant household beneficiaries, for each conditionality, covering the period of October to November 2017 or Period¹² 5.

Table 5: October to November 2017 (Period 5) Compliance Rates

Conditionality	Number of Monitored Beneficiaries ¹³	Compliant Beneficiaries		Compliance (%) (Compliant over Monitored Beneficiaries)	
		October	November	October	November
Education (Children 3-18)					
Attendance in Day Care Center/Pre- School for Children 3-5 Years Old	82,126	79,292	79,340	96.55	96.61
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 6-14 Years Old	5,125,188	4,978,160	4,973,814	97.13	97.05
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 15-18 Years Old	1,909,078	1,813,596	1,809,614	95.00	94.79
Health (Children 0-13)					
Check-up/Immunization for Pregnant and Children 0-5 Years Old	200,802	195,814	195,801	97.52	97.51
Health (Deworming) for Children 6-14 years old in Elementary Level ¹⁴	238,179	237,356		99.65	
Family Development Session					
Attendance to Family Development Session by Parents	4,106,636	3,888,717	3,899,297	94.69	94.95

• Grievance Redress System

From January to December 2017, 92,156 complaints – filed by or about household beneficiaries – were recorded in the Grievance Redress System (GRS). Of said total number of complaints, 65,502 (or 71.08 %) were already resolved.

Table 6: Number of Complaints Received as of December 2017

Grievance Category	Ongoing	Resolved	Total	% Resolved
Payment-Related Issues	16,061	41,317	57,378	72.01
Cash Card- Related Issues	5,541	7,817	13,358	58.52

¹² Period refers to bimonthly monitoring for compliance verification; in the original monitoring periods, Period 1 refers to January – February, Period 2 is March – April and Period 3 is May to June; however, there are changes made to save resources and simplify the compliance verification process, particularly during the monitoring periods covering the months of summer vacation of student beneficiaries, hence, the new monitoring months being implemented are the following: Period 1 is February – March; Period 2 is April – May; Period 3 is June – July; Period 4 is August – September; Period 5 is October – November; and, Period 6 is December – January

¹³ The monitored household beneficiaries are the same for the months of October to November 2017

¹⁴ Deworming is conducted twice annually for each child aged 6-14 who are enrolled in elementary school

Grievance Category	Ongoing	Resolved	Total	% Resolved
Others	2,120	7,642	9,762	78.28
Misbehaviour of Beneficiary	1,257	4,667	5,924	78.78
Request for Social Services	133	2,481	2,614	94.91
Ineligibility	810	823	1,633	50.40
Appeals	637	444	1,081	41.07
Facility Issues	29	144	173	83.24
Indigenous People and Gender and Development-Related Issues	29	90	119	75.63
Grievance on Staff Performance	22	52	74	70.27
Grievance on Conduit's Performance	15	25	40	62.50
Total	26,654	65,502	92,156	71.08

The GRS also accounts the delisted and deactivated households since 2009. Delisted households are those removed from the program due to fraudulent acts, inclusion error and waiver of inclusion as beneficiary, while deactivated households are those having a suspended status as program beneficiary either due to inconsistencies in data, ongoing validation process or other relevant issues.

Based on existing policies, 57,494 household beneficiaries were delisted and 387,395 were deactivated (whose status as program beneficiaries is validated) in 2017.

Table 7: Total Number of Delisted Based on the Existing Policies as of June 2017

Category of Delisted Households	Number of Households
Inclusion error ¹⁵	57,494
Total	57,494

Table 8: Total Number of Deactivated: Pending for Validation as of June 2017

Category of Deactivated Households	Number of Households
Deactivated: No More Eligible Children for Monitoring (as validated by the DSWD Field Offices ¹⁶)	195,081
Deactivated: Pending for Validation	192,314
No more eligible children for monitoring (system generated)	132,954
No longer present in last known address	59,360
Total	387,395

b. Convergence Initiative with Other National Government Agencies for Pantawid Pamilya Household Beneficiaries

The DSWD partnered with the Commission on Higher Education, Department of Labor and Employment and Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges along the implementation of the Student Grants In-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA) and the Expanded SGP-PA. As of December 2017, there are 17,546 student grantees – belonging to Pantawid Pamilya households – who are enrolled in state universities and colleges for the Academic Year 2017-2018.

c. Other Interventions Provided to Pantawid Pamilya Household Beneficiaries

• Supplementary Feeding Program

The program provides food to children enrolled in day care centers in addition to regular meals, as part of the DSWD contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development

¹⁵ Complaint about active registered beneficiaries who are considered to be ineligible to receive the Program's benefits and validated as such

¹⁶ This category refers to households with no more 0 to 18 years old members

(ECCD) Program of the government. A total of 79,859 children aged 0-3 years old – belonging to Pantawid Pamilya households – were served by the program.

- **Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens**

The program provides assistance in the amount of Five Hundred Pesos (PhP500.00) to augment the daily subsistence and medical needs of indigent senior citizens. There were 134,622 indigent senior citizens – belonging to Pantawid Pamilya households – who received such assistance.

- **Sustainable Livelihood Program**

Public and private partners provide employment to some members of Pantawid Pamilya households through the program. As of December 2017, 546 of them were employed under the *Trabahong Lansangan* project in partnership with the Department of Public Works and Highways.

- **Kalahi CIDDS – National Community-Driven Development Program**

The program adopts the community-driven development approach, a strategy for achieving service delivery, poverty reduction and good governance. For 2017, there were 800,285 Pantawid Pamilya households that benefitted from 20,184 completed community sub-projects.

d. Malawakang Kumustahan Project: Gikan sa Masa, Para sa Masa

It has been almost 10 years when the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya) started in 2008 with 6,000 households as pilot beneficiaries. As of December 2017, the program coverage expanded to approximately 4.4 million household beneficiaries all over the country. Thus, the need to validate the number and status of household beneficiaries became critical to improving program implementation, specifically by resolving leakage or inclusion errors in targeting and dispelling doubts of stakeholders.

With that in mind, the DSWD conducted a nationwide assessment in 2015 using the Social Welfare and Development Indicator (SWDI), a tool to determine and monitor the level of well-being of Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries, and to facilitate grassroots social case management that will ensure provision of appropriate social welfare services. Also in 2015, the DSWD conducted the second round of assessment – the *Listahanan 2*, covering about 15.1 million families across the country. Results showed that about 5.1 million households are considered as “poor” and a total of 1,345,757 Pantawid Pamilya households are observed to have transitioned to non-poor status or about 31% of approximately 4.4 million household beneficiaries.

Even with the conduct of said assessments, the challenge of having a complete and more reliable account of Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries has not been fully surmounted. Accordingly, the “Malawakang Kumustahan Project: Gikan sa Masa, Para sa Masa” was designed by the DSWD as a profiling and validation initiative. The project is expected to yield the following: updated socio-economic conditions of the 1.3 million transitioning households or identified non-poor households by *Listahanan 2*; comprehensive, validated and updated profile of 4.4 million households; and, recommendations for improving strategies to strengthen the Pantawid Pamilya in addressing the poverty situation of household beneficiaries.

Consequently, the Malawakang Kumustahan Project was implemented to validate the profile of approximately 4.4 million Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries along several key dimensions, using an enhanced General Intake Sheet (GIS) with pre-generated beneficiary information for the house-to-house interview. The GIS also reflects questions that determine socio-economic profile of the Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries, as basis for qualifying their status (*i.e.*, transitioning or exiting from the program). Aside from the GIS, a decision matrix was used indicating core poverty covariates/correlates, other key welfare indicators and key vulnerability risks.

As of December 2017, a total of 2,276,912 Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries were surveyed under the Malawakang Kumustahan Project, or 52% from a target of 4,397,171. Out of the household beneficiaries surveyed, the data of 840,823 had already been encoded in the system and correspondingly processed. As a result, it was determined that 575,147 households will continue to be beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilya, while 238,922 households were recommended for transitioning and 26,754 were identified to exit from the program.

2. Sustainable Livelihood Program

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a community-based capacity building program adopting the community-driven enterprise development approach, which equips household 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 households (*i.e.*, human, social, physical, natural, and financial capital) in order to capacitate them for a gainful employment or successful management of a microenterprise. It operates through the following tracks: Microenterprise Development; and, Employment Facilitation.

Since its inception in 2011, the SLP provides livelihood assistance or interventions that aim to help uplift the socioeconomic status of households. The finalization of its enhanced policies and processes is underway to: address the challenges, problems and grievances encountered from previous years; and, strengthen the social preparation of households to effectively manage their livelihood projects. Likewise, SLP endeavors to reinforce the principles of community organizing in program implementation toward increasing the level of participation and fostering a deeper sense of ownership by household participants of any development.

Key modalities of the SLP are as follows: technical-vocational skills training to equip participants for increased employability or better management of microenterprises; seed capital fund as a capacity-building grant for microenterprise development of participants, particularly for the setting-up of credit and savings facility or management of an individual or group enterprise; pre-employment assistance providing access to opportunities with potential or guaranteed employers and financial assistance for job application requirements; and, cash for building livelihood assets to provide short-term employment to participants for the development, rebuilding and/or protection of physical and natural assets, which they may use for profitable and sustainable livelihood projects.

For 2017, the SLP applied the ratio of 80:20 in terms of targeting household participants for Microenterprise Development and Employment Facilitation, respectively. Households targeted for the year were served utilizing Continuing and Current Appropriations.

As of December 2017, from a target of 381,978, the program served 196,418 Pantawid Pamilya and Non-Pantawid Pamilya households through the 2016 Continuing and 2017 Current Appropriations. On accomplishment per track, 145,350 households were served for Microenterprise Development and 51,068 households for Employment Facilitation.

Table 9: Physical Accomplishment per Track under 2016 Continuing and 2017 Current Appropriations as of December 2017

Region	Microenterprise Development				Employment Facilitation				Grand Total Households Served
	Target Households	Pantawid Pamilya Households Served	Non-Pantawid Pamilya Households Served	Total Households Served	Target Households	Pantawid Pamilya Households Served	Non-Pantawid Pamilya Households	Total Households Served	
NCR	10,102	878	14	892	4,207	2,697	352	3,049	3,941
CAR	10,532	2,705	470	3,175	2,905	870	273	1,143	4,318
I	20,749	11,517	415	11,932	5,187	2,154	127	2,281	14,213
II	16,236	4,802	6	4,808	4,059	3,586	3	3,589	8,397
III	22,721	12,997	821	13,818	5,392	1,243	71	1,314	15,132
IV-A	23,772	7,760	1,444	9,204	7,352	5,882	1,593	7,475	16,679
IV-B	13,530	3,744	472	4,216	3,816	2,676	443	3,119	7,335
V	22,512	4,955	519	5,474	5,628	2,939	745	3,684	9,158
VI	23,558	11,075	2,039	13,114	5,901	574	114	688	13,802
VII	19,145	25,095	3,290	28,385	8,987	1,704	1,421	3,125	31,510
VIII	22,078	9,467	2,140	11,607	7,750	5,057	2,940	7,997	19,604
IX	16,989	1,943	0	1,943	4,286	2,616	0	2,616	4,559
X	21,062	12,085	100	12,185	5,265	5,668	119	5,787	17,972
XI	13,194	13,170	400	13,570	3,298	2,107	165	2,272	15,842
XII	13,702	1,681	0	1,681	3,426	1,255	3	1,258	2,939
Caraga	19,972	7,816	42	7,858	4,993	0	0	0	7,858
ARMM	7,740	1,461	27	1,488	1,932	1,646	25	1,671	3,159
Total	297,594	133,151	12,199	145,350	84,384	42,674	8,394	51,068	196,418

Moreover, 13,920 households were assisted for livelihood activities through other sources of funds. These other sources include allocations/reallocations under the FY 2015 General Appropriations Act, Disaster Funds, Modified Conditional Cash Transfer Fund, Self-Employment Assistance Revolving and Settlement Fund, and from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Table 10: Financial Accomplishment for Grant Funds by Fund Source as of December 2017

Fund Source	Allocation (In PhP)	Obligation (In PhP)	Disbursement (In PhP)
FY 2016 Continuing Appropriations	936,704,092.69	916,132,764.77	590,733,419.52
FY 2017 Current Appropriations	5,810,880,269.00	5,215,165,065.05	1,758,274,944.58
Total	6,747,584,361.69	6,131,297,829.82	2,349,008,364.10

3. Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program

The Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) is a poverty alleviation program of the government, being implemented by the DSWD, aimed at empowering communities in poor and disaster-affected municipalities for an improved access to SWD services, and enabling them to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, implementation and disaster risk reduction and management. The program was launched in 2014 and will continue until 2019 to benefit approximately 5.3 million households.

The main platform of the KC-NCDDP implementation is the Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC), which is based on the unique operational timelines per region and reflected in the targeting of physical and financial accomplishment for the program. Along CEAC, the KC-NCDDP provides assistance by enhancing local government unit (LGU) and community capacity, and by granting seed fund for priority social infrastructure sub-projects of communities that help reduce poverty and improve sustainability.

Anchored in the Community-Driven Development approach, the KC-NCDDP also advocates LGU responsiveness to community needs by mobilizing communities and adapting

participatory strategies that address gaps in social inclusion, transparency, accountability and people's participation in the priority-setting, design, planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of projects. The KC-NCDDP components are as follows: capacity-building and implementation support to facilitate the participation of communities in project activities that strengthen transparency and social inclusiveness; and, community grants to fund social preparation, planning and implementation of small scale sub-projects by communities.

Community sub-project types include: basic social services (*i.e.*, community water systems, school buildings, day care centers, barangay health stations, electrification and tribal housing); basic access infrastructures (*i.e.*, access roads, small bridges/footbridges and access trails); community production, economic support and common service facilities (*i.e.*, enterprise training, equipment and material support, pre- and post-harvest facilities, multi-purpose facilities and small scale irrigation); environmental protection and conservation (*i.e.*, drainage, river/flood control, sea wall, artificial coral reef sanctuary and sanitation facilities); and, others (*i.e.*, skills training/capacity-building and feasibility study).

For 2017, the KC-NCDDP envisioned to cover all the targeted 19,647 barangays in 847 municipalities across 58 provinces at 15 regions. As of December 2017, the program already covered 18,760 barangays in 799 municipalities or 95% of the target for barangays and 94% for municipalities.

Table 11: KC-NCDDP Cumulative Coverage by Region as of December 2017

Region	Target Coverage		Actual Coverage		Percentage Rate	
	No. of Municipalities	No. of Barangays	No. of Municipalities	No. of Barangays	No. of Municipalities Covered	No. of Barangays Covered
CAR	50	624	37	477	74%	76%
I	11	133	11	133	100%	100%
III	3	64	3	64	100%	100%
IV-A	28	853	23	771	82%	90%
IV-B	67	1,278	67	1,278	100%	100%
V	101	2,902	99	2,864	98%	99%
VI	98	3,111	97	3,078	99%	99%
NIR	37	713	36	689	97%	97%
VII	90	1,966	84	1,825	93%	93%
VIII	136	3,705	134	3,654	99%	99%
IX	52	1,205	46	1,068	88%	89%
X	73	1,390	64	1,182	88%	85%
XI	27	496	27	496	100%	100%
XII	17	386	17	386	100%	100%
Caraga	57	821	54	795	95%	97%
Total	847	19,647	799	18,760	94%	95%

From January to December 2017, 5,214 sub-projects were completed benefiting 2,248,428 households. This marks an accomplishment of 74% from the target of 7,040 sub-projects for the year. Cumulatively, since 2014, the KC-NCDDP has completed 20,184 sub-projects or 80% of the 25,099 funded/prioritized community sub-projects which benefitted 4,628,217 households.

Table 12: KC-NCDDP Cumulative Number of Completed Community Sub-Projects by Region as of December 2017

Region	Cumulative Number of Completed Sub-Projects	Cumulative Number of Household Beneficiaries
CAR	250	22,871
I	96	13,905
III	26	7,542

Region	Cumulative Number of Completed Sub-Projects	Cumulative Number of Household Beneficiaries
IV-A	1,036	199,638
IV-B	1,190	289,949
V	1,622	279,621
NIR	3,337	948,513
VI	865	382,610
VII	2,023	530,740
VIII	5,670	937,285
IX	1,222	223,836
X	617	164,102
XI	599	184,501
XII	373	162,866
Caraga	1,258	280,238
Total	20,184	4,628,217

Table 13: Summary of KC-NCDDP Physical Accomplishment as of December 2017

Funded/Prioritized Sub-Projects	Cumulative Number of Completed Sub-Projects	Target Sub-Projects for January-December 2017	Number of Completed Sub-Projects for January-December 2017	Number of Household Beneficiaries for January-December 2017
25,099	20,184	7,040	5,214	2,248,428

As of December 2017, a total amount of PhP9,425,790,357.48 (or 92.15%) was utilized from the Current Appropriations of PhP10,229,160,000.00, while a total amount of PhP3,398,010,607.47 (or 99.08%) was utilized out of the Continuing Appropriations of PhP3,429,476,167.88.

4. Convergence Strategy

In 2010, the DSWD adopted the Convergence Strategy to maximize the impact of core social protection programs *i.e.*, Pantawid Pamilya, SLP and KC-NCDDP, and establish a more coherent social protection system that addresses multidimensional poverty. The strategy – branded as *TATSULO (Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan)* and later rebranded as *KALIPUNAN (Kalahatang Paglinang sa Pwersa ng Ahensya Natin)* – was pilot-tested in 2011 with 624,408 Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries and rolled out in 2012.

As to operationalizing the Convergence Strategy, interventions are directed to the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals, families and communities. Its elements include: geographical convergence; complementation of resources, mechanisms and processes of core social protection programs; and, establishment of unified implementation structures from the national to the city/municipal level.

The nucleus of the Convergence Strategy is about ensuring that City/Municipal Action Teams (C/MATs) are fully functional to address gaps based on Social Welfare and Development Indicators (SWDI), toward improving the wellbeing of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. At the local level in 2017, 1,645 C/MATs were organized and capability-building activities were conducted for C/MAT leaders to strengthen their capacity for collaborative action, intensify partnership-building and facilitate sharing of best practices.

Moreover, the theory of change and theories of action were developed, indicating areas for convergence such as capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, social marketing and advocacy. For strategy enhancement, studies were conducted to assess the following: conduct of Bridging Leadership Training; implementation of Municipal Transition Plan (MTP); and, community and household level convergence. Consequently, the C/MAT functionality tool was designed and the MTP was reformulated into City/Municipal Action Plan (C/MAP).

The C/MAP is a plan developed by C/MATs with stakeholders, reflecting the profile of beneficiaries, SWDI gaps and corresponding set of interventions committed by the DSWD and stakeholders (like other national government agencies, local government units and civil society organizations).

a. Geographic Convergence

The number of cities and municipalities, where the three (3) core programs are present, increased from 174 in 2012 to 1,263 in 2017.

Table 14: Geographic Convergence of the DSWD Core Social Protection Programs, by Region and by Number of Programs¹⁷

Region	Total Number of Cities/Municipalities	Program Coverage (Number of Cities/Municipalities)			Program Convergence (Number of Cities/Municipalities)		
		KC-NCDDP	Pantawid Pamilya	SLP	With 1 Program	With 2 Programs	With 3 Programs
I	125	91	125	125	0	34	91
II	90	55	87	88	3	34	53
III	130	84	130	130	0	46	84
IV-A	142	79	142	142	0	63	79
IV-B	72	70	72	66	1	6	65
V	114	111	114	114	0	3	111
VI	101	98	101	101	0	3	98
NIR	57	52	57	57	0	5	52
VII	107	101	107	107	0	6	101
VIII	143	139	143	143	0	4	139
IX	72	66	72	72	0	6	66
X	93	84	93	92	0	10	83
XI	49	45	49	49	0	4	45
XII	50	46	50	50	0	4	46
Caraga	73	72	73	73	0	1	72
ARMM	118	16	116	78	38	68	12
CAR	77	62	77	74	0	18	59
NCR	17	7	17	17	0	10	7
Total	1,630	1,278	1,625	1,578	42	325	1,263

e. Convergence Initiatives

Along with Geographic Convergence, the three (3) core programs also pool expertise and resources, such that the limitation of one program can be filled in by the two other programs in order to respond to the needs of the community. Thus, Convergence Initiatives (CIs) are implemented at the city and municipal level by the DSWD with various stakeholders, through experts and resource augmentation.

CIs are innovative, purposive, responsive and sustainable actions, which assist in resolving identified gaps and community-based needs. CIs may come in the form of programs, projects, activities and processes featuring the complementation of the DSWD core social protection programs, as well as resources from external partners aimed at facilitating convergence.

Table 15: Convergence Initiative Models

Convergence Initiative Models	KC-NCDDP	Pantawid Pamilya	SLP
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure projects (water systems, sanitary toilets and sanitation facilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and awareness raising through Family Development Sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for enterprise start-up Workforce mobilization through cash-for-work scheme Skills training on construction and plumbing

¹⁷ Pantawid Pamilya – as of May 2017; KC – as of April 19, 2017; SLP – as of July 2016

Convergence Initiative Models	KC-NCDDP	Pantawid Pamilya	SLP
Farm to Market Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of rural access Construction of roads, bridges, and culverts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of Market Day during payout Promotion of locally produced goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of farm Skills training Financial assistance Common service facility
Jobstart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of strategically-located livelihood and training center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profiling, identification and conduct of social preparation for potential participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of service providers to conduct life and vocational/ technical training Facilitation of employment of participants
Faith, Hope and Charity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of nursery and breeding stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries to manage nurseries and breeding stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of food production using backyard gardening, poultry and livestock raising

As anchored in the C/MAP, the development and implementation of CIs are initiated by the C/MATs. CIs may also be developed at the provincial level through the Provincial Action Teams (PATs) or even at the regional level through the Unified Regional Project Management Teams (URPMTs). The PATs and URPMTs also provide technical assistance on monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Table 16: Number of C/MATs and Status of Implementation of Convergence Initiatives

Region	No. of C/MATs	No. of C/MATs			Total
		With Fully Operational CIs	With CIs But Not Yet Fully Operational	Without CIs	
I	125	50	40	35	125
II	86	64	19	0	83
II ¹⁸	130	0	0	0	0
IV-A	142	68	74	0	142
IV-B	72	33	20	11	64
V	114	75	38	1	114
VI	101	38	13	49	100
NIR	57	50	6	1	57
VII	104	71	32	1	104
VIII	143	88	34	21	143
IX	78	66	12	0	78
X	93	81	11	1	93
XI	51	42	7	0	49
XII	50	36	10	4	50
Caraga	73	52	7	14	73
ARMM	116	18	95	0	113
CAR	77	55	13	9	77
NCR	28	20	3	5	28
Total	1,640	907	434	152	1,493

B. Organizational Outcome 2: Rights of the Poor and Vulnerable Sectors Promoted and Protected

1. Social Technology Development

The DSWD responds to emerging issues and conditions affecting the lives of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups of people or families through the development of SWD models of intervention and enhancement of existing SWD programs and services. Such response is in line with the vision of the DSWD where “all Filipinos are free from hunger and poverty, have equal access to opportunities, enabled by a fair, just and peaceful society.”

¹⁸ Region 3 submitted a narrative report indicating that 84 cities/muni have no documented CI. There's no data as to the operationalization of the CIs

In 2017, three (3) concept papers and three (3) project designs were developed, while 10 models of intervention were pilot-tested by the DSWD. The pilot-testing of models of intervention – as designed to address the needs of target beneficiaries – is at the core of social technology development. Several activities were also conducted to promote completed social technologies, in order to ensure that the same are adopted or replicated by LGUs, NGOs and other intermediaries.

The following SWD models of intervention highlight the 2017 accomplishments of the DSWD along social technology development, according to its stages:

a. Social Technology Identification Stage

Model of Intervention	Description
Web-based Monitoring (WeMonitor) Project for Recovering Drug Dependents	It is a web-based monitoring/electronic monitoring and evaluation of cases of Recovering Drug Dependent Youth.
National Drug Rehabilitation Program	It is a community-based intervention, particularly for drug dependents who need treatment, rehabilitation and after-care, towards eventual reintegration to their families and communities.
Solo Parent Initiatives Geared Towards Life Enrichment	This model of intervention aims to improve the coping skills of solo parents through the creation and/or strengthening of a supportive and caring environment, with emphasis on the provision of psychosocial support as mandated by Republic Act No. 8972 (or the Solo Parents Welfare Act). It introduces a Help and Information Desk which utilizes personal and mobile phone-based psychosocial intervention for solo parents who cannot personally come to the desk for help (for whatever reasons) and face-to-face correspondence with a peer coach and/or social worker. It has support services to respond to concomitant problems affecting their social functioning.

Related to social technology identification, a research proposal titled, “Study on the Socio-Economic Condition of the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) Engaged in Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM): Implication to Social Welfare Intervention Process” was developed, with the aim of formulating a model of intervention based on expressed problems and needs of IPs or non-IPs engaged in artisanal and small-scale mining at their ancestral domains.

b. Design Formulation Stage

Model of Intervention	Description
Project Link: Family Tracing and Reunification Services	A database system development project that involves identification, documentation and case management of children who are vulnerable such as those who are missing or unaccompanied and separated due to emergency situations whether natural or man-made. It aims to eliminate the current time-consuming and cumbersome long-hand process, thus, freeing up scarce resources to focus on the priority activities of tracing families and arranging interim care of unaccompanied children.
Strategic Helpdesk for Information, Education, Livelihood and Developmental Interventions: SHIELD against Child Labor	This project is in compliance with Republic Act No. 9231 (or the Anti-Child Labor Law). Generally, it aims to afford stronger protection to child laborers and help eliminate child labor, particularly its worst forms and those in the blanket ban.
National Drug Rehabilitation Program	It is a community-based intervention, particularly for drug dependents who need treatment, rehabilitation and after-care, towards eventual reintegration to their families and communities.

c. Pilot Implementation Stage

- **Healing Intervention Leading to Optimum Management (PagHILOM) for the Victims of Torture and Enforced Disappearance and their Family**

Description: PagHILOM is a model of intervention envisaged to contribute to the healing, rebuilding of lives, reparation and access to justice of victims of torture and enforced disappearance by engaging a committed and functional rehabilitation team of

service providers and support groups at the local and national levels. It provides for the physical, social and psychological healing and development of victims and their families. Rehabilitation of victims ideally requires holistic treatment, since consequences are acute and chronic which may include physical, mental, psychological, cultural, spiritual and socio-political problems. Thus, it enables victims to recover their health, sense of wellbeing, and become contributing and productive members of the community.

Areas of Coverage: NCR, Regions IX and XI

Budget: PhP2,507,730.00

Disbursement: PhP2,161,445.50

Progress: A total of 26 participants attended psychosocial processing wherein they were assisted to cope with the reality of what they had experienced and their present situation. They went through *pagpahungaw* and *pagdalala* as approach to overcoming their fears and stresses. Moreover, they availed of the Participatory Livelihood Opportunities Assistance and identified their possible livelihood projects. Each one drafted their project proposal with the assistance of representatives from the Sustainable Livelihood Program.

- **Sustaining Intervention on Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG)**

Description: The SIPAG Project aims to contribute to improvements in the level of wellbeing of poor households of Pantawid Pamilya. It is part of the Social Protection Support Initiative (SPSI) Project, a cross-agency collaboration between the DSWD, the Department of Health through the Watching over Mothers and Babies (WOMB) Project and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation through the Strengthening and Guaranteeing Insurance for the Poor (SAGIP) Project. At the core of the SIPAG Project is the Electronic Social Case Management System (e-SCMS) which enhances the existing Social Welfare Indicators to Social Welfare and Development Indicators for assessing households' level of wellbeing, and the application of information and communications technology to allow online supervision, tracking of referrals, tracking of households' wellbeing and easy access to reports through a database.

Areas of Coverage: 14 localities in Oriental Mindoro and eight (8) in Occidental Mindoro

Budget: PhP2,604,846.00

Disbursement: PhP2,148,910.32

Progress: The Household Inventory of Priority Cases, reporting of baseline information and onsite testing of e-SCMS in 11 covered municipalities were undertaken. The priority cases were registered with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation; 2,628 beneficiaries from Oriental Mindoro and 1,001 beneficiaries from Occidental Mindoro were included. Moreover, the intensive case management training (focusing on case study writing) and orientation on the use of SIPAG System Version 2 were held.

- **Strengthening and Empowerment of Overseas Filipino Workers' Families towards Family Preservation**

Description: This social technology was developed in response to Republic Act No. 10022, a law amending Republic Act No. 8042 (or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act) to improve the standard of protection and promotion of the welfare of migrant workers and their families, and overseas Filipinos in distress. It is also in adherence to the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

Areas of Coverage: Region I (San Fernando City and Naguillan Municipality), Region VII (Cebu City and Daanbantayan Municipality) and Region X (Gingoog City and Medina Municipality)

Budget: PhP2,508,530.00

Disbursement: PhP2,249,516.76

Progress: A total of 32 participants attended training on the use of modules. Participants utilized the modules in organizing children of overseas Filipino workers in schools. The Program Review and Evaluation Workshop was also conducted.

- **Buklod Paglaom Para Sa CICL: Holistic Psychosocial and Economic Interventions (HOPE) for Children in Conflict with the Law**

Description: It is a project with a range of services combining center and community-based interventions. Using a holistic approach, it aims to address risk factors in the child, his family and the community that caused him to offend, and will more likely to result in his re-offending if not responded to. It is based on the principles of restorative justice which gives emphasis on the rehabilitation and reintegration of the child in conflict with the law rather than retribution.

Area of Coverage: Bahay Pag-asa in Regions II, X, XI and NCR

Budget: PhP3,264,037.32

Disbursement: PhP3,208,400.48

Progress: The Training on Mindfulness for Service Providers of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) with 28 participants and Training on Group Work with CICL and Peers with 30 participants were completed. Support services to the target 17 CICL and their families were provided by the Bahay Pag-asa. Also, the Project Review and Evaluation Workshop was held.

- **SHIELD Against Child Labor**

Description: The project utilizes a three-pronged approach and multi-layered strategies to help eliminate child labor, particularly its worst forms and those in the blanket ban (below 15 years old). Specifically, the project aims to: establish a Local Child Labor Registration System to make the invisible more visible; strengthen system and local mechanisms for the convergence of services for child laborers and their families through establishment of Barangay-based Help Desk; and,

increase awareness and capacities of child laborers, their families and duty-bearers.	
Area of Coverage: Region IV-A, Region V and Region VIII	
Budget: PhP3,567,050.20	Utilization: PhP2,874,203.50
Progress: Regional Launching and Memorandum of Agreement Signing for six (6) pilot areas were held. The National Launching was likewise done. Along pilot-testing, the case management tools were developed to be integrated in the Child Labor Local Registry System. Relevantly, the Training on Handling Child Labor Cases was conducted and participated in by 46 partners from the pilot areas. The Writeshop on the Development of IEC Materials for SHIELD was further organized, where participants developed flyer, briefer, story book, primer and radio announcement/public service announcement. For target beneficiaries, orientation and initial meeting with child laborers were conducted, while capacity building activities are calendared in 2018. Moreover, local helpdesks were established in pilot areas leading to the convergence of services at the community level. A total of 129 child laborers were then provided with various services, which include educational assistance, birth registration, medical assistance and referral to other agencies for appropriate interventions.	

- National Online Prevention and Protection Against Child Pornography (#StopChildPornPh Project)**

Description: The #StopChildPornPh Project is a national online prevention and protection strategy against child pornography. It is an initial response to the lack of understanding on the issue of child pornography that results to low reporting of incidence and difficulty in identifying victims. It has three (3) major components integrated in online platforms to increase accessibility and adapt to the demand for child online protection, as follows: establishment of the #StopChildPornPh Website; organization and capability building of Child Online Protection Advocates; and, establishment of Online Reporting and Referral System for Child Pornography Cases. The project has two-pronged goals that address issues and problems faced by children and youth, as well as by the child duty-bearers and direct service providers.	
Area of Coverage: Regions III, VII, IX, X and NCR	
Budget: PhP2,665,870.70	Utilization: PhP2,087,405.00
Progress: The Training on the Use of the Child Online Protection Manual for implementers was conducted, and modules for the Child Online Protection Manual for Younger Children and Parents were developed. A total of 40 participants, composed of regional focal persons, NGO service providers and LGU service providers from pilot areas, were trained to improve capacities of direct service providers, including social workers and mental health workers in residential care facilities and community-based setting, in providing appropriate care and intervention for children victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse.	

- Sama-Bajau Localized Intervention and Learning Approach for Holistic Improvement (SaLinLAHI)**

Description: The Sama-Bajau Localized Interventions and Learning Approach for Holistic Improvement (SaLinLAHI) is a community-based project that is anchored in rights-based, child protection and culture-based approach. In particular, it focuses on providing learning and development sessions for 0-4 year old Sama-Bajau children.	
Area of Coverage: Region III and NCR	
Progress: A total of 30 service providers increased their knowledge on implementing culture-based Early Childhood Care and Development sessions for Sama-Bajau children through the conduct of the National Orientation on the SaLinLAHI Project. The non-pilot regions with Sama-Bajau also developed action plans to replicate/emulate the SaLinLAHI Project.	

- Community Action and Resources for Accessible and Better Living Environment (CARE-ABLE)**

Description: The Community Action and Resources for Accessible and Better Living Environment (CARE-ABLE) is a community-based intervention providing access for Persons with Disability to available resources, programs and services in the community, through the establishment of community help desk. The project is lodged with LGUs alongside the Persons with Disability Affairs Office. The community help desk will be managed by a social worker (preferably a person with disability), at the city/municipal level, to provide assistance to persons with disability and link them with available resources, programs and services from the public and private sectors.	
Areas of Coverage: Ligao City (Region V) and Zamboanga City (Region IX)	
Budget: PhP4,377,950.00	Disbursement: PhP3,579,445.14
Progress: The Mid-Term Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop was held to: review the project accomplishments vis-à-vis the project design and 2016 Work and Financial Plan; determine key achievements, challenges and gaps in the pilot implementation of the project; draw recommendations from participants for better project implementation; and, finalize the 2017 Work and Financial Plan of the pilot regions. Four (4) CARE-ABLE modules were pilot tested in five (5) barangays of Ligao City and Zamboanga City.	

- **Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elderly Abuse Cases (ReSPPEC)**

Description: The Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elderly Abuse Cases (ReSPPEC) is a community-based project which strengthens partnership and network among the senior citizens sector and stakeholders, to ensure holistic and efficient delivery of services that respond to elderly abuse cases. It includes a holistic system that will put into place mechanisms and necessary protocols to formally report, investigate, document, intervene, monitor and provide follow-up services to victims of elderly abuse in the community.	
Area of Coverage: San Carlos, Pangasinan (Region I), Lambunao, Iloilo (Region VI), Maco, Compostela Valley (Region XI) and Valenzuela City (NCR)	
Budget: PhP4,433,620.00	Disbursement: PhP4,835,808.00
Progress: A workshop on Results-Based Monitoring System (RBME) was conducted for the DSWD project staff and partners to gain knowledge and skills on the use of RBME tools in carrying out effective and efficient monitoring and reporting, with the end goal of responding swiftly and adequately to cases of violence against the elderly. Relevant to that, the Capability Building for Project Partners and Implementers of ReSPPEC was held. Also, the Project Implementation Review was conducted to determine challenges in project implementation and agree on how to improve strategies and processes, especially on reporting and referring elder abuse cases.	

- **Community Food Bank Project**

Description: This is a strategy that establishes facilities in communities to store locally-produced food items so that food can be easily accessed for and/or distributed to families affected by disasters or emergency situations. It aims to reduce risks and vulnerability of affected families in communities by mitigating hunger within 72 hours at the onset of a disaster or an emergency while outside help from the regional, national and humanitarian agencies is not yet available. Specifically, it aims to: develop capacities of LGUs in the production of processed food items with longer shelf life utilizing locally-produced raw materials; establish food bank as community storage spaces for locally-produced food items to be utilized during disasters or emergency situations; and, establish a mechanism for the set-up and operationalization of food bank to ensure timely distribution of food assistance to disaster affected families within 72 hours during emergencies.	
Area of Coverage: Region VII, VIII and X	
Budget: PhP2,500,000.00	Disbursement: PhP2,520,088.00
Progress: A total of 150 beneficiaries, LGU proponents and partners were capacitated on food development process based on their agreed food products.	

- **Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous People, Especially Sama-Bajaus**

Description: An integrated approach in responding to the needs of street children and their families, with the ultimate goal of contributing to the reduction of vulnerabilities of children, families and Indigenous Peoples at-risk on the streets; it provides a package of services, interventions and opportunities for children and families at-risk on the streets to live productively in a safe environment.	
Area of Coverage: NCR, Regions III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, IX and XI	
Budget: PhP37,774,000.00	Obligations: PhP37,504,030.27
Progress: Under the program, 1,791 Bajau children and 5,939 non-Bajau children were served in the form of educational assistance and developmental and therapeutic activities. Livelihood assistance, cash-for-work and developmental sessions were also provided to 1,970 Bajau families and 1,330 non-Bajau families. As to improving implementation of the program, its strategic results framework, strategic plan and operational work plan were formulated by the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Children, Families, IPs and Other Individuals At-Risk on the Streets. Moreover, a donor's forum was conducted to generate support from stakeholders for the strengthening of activity centers for children. In line with that, said TWG held a series of fora to identify available resources for children and families at-risk on the streets, explore areas of engagement with non-government organizations and espouse specific program component per area/community.	

d. Evaluation and Documentation Stage

Model of Intervention	Description/Status
Strategies toward Acceptance, Reintegration, and Transformation (START)	It is a community-based intervention for recovering drug dependents who have undergone treatment, rehabilitation and after-care program in various government-owned centers, for reintegration to their families and communities. It provides services for effective reintegration, transformation and acceptance of recovering drug dependents by their families and communities through an established interagency mechanism, which was implemented in NCR and Regions V, VII and X, in partnership with the Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers. A total of 80 recovering drug dependents were served and implementers were capacitated on Republic Act No. 9165 (or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002), ill effects of drugs, addiction, recovery, relapse and peer coaching; its manual of operation was already drafted.

Model of Intervention	Description/Status
Counseling Session for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence	It is a project that institutionalizes rehabilitative counseling approaches and other support services for perpetrators of domestic violence, which was implemented in Regions V, VIII and X. The corresponding counseling guide and manual of operation were already reviewed for enhancement.
Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender-based Violence	It is a project that guides service providers in understanding the issue, provides a holistic framework with three (3) components (<i>i.e.</i> , Prevention, Response and Reintegration) and conducts activities to address gender-based violence in the locality. Its manual of operation was already reviewed and revised for approval.
Women Friendly Space	It is a strategy to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting theme in providing humanitarian response and in addressing specific needs of women affected by crisis/disaster, specifically by providing a wide range of services to address practical and strategic needs in a more systematic, organized and gender-responsive way. Its manual of operation was already approved for printing.

e. Marketing and Promotion Stage

Region	Status of Replication of Completed Social Technologies	
	Baseline Number of Social Technologies	Number of Replicated Social Technologies by Intermediaries
NCR	1	1
CAR	6	2
I	34	1
II	51	2
III	13	1
IV-A	13	1
IV-B	6	1
V	9	1
VI	11	1
VII	2	1
VIII	8	1
IX	4	1
X	44	1
XI	1	1
XII	0	2
Caraga	0	1
Total	203	19

2. Protective Services Program

One of the major 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, including those affected by or vulnerable to disasters. The interventions include counseling, referral for psychological and legal services, and financial assistance for education, medicine, transportation and burial.

a. Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations

The Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS) is a component of the PSP, which is being implemented through the Crisis Intervention Units at the DSWD Central and Field Offices. The types of assistance include educational, medical, transportation and burial assistance, as well as provision of food and non-food items. As of December 2017, the DSWD served a total of 754,043 clients under AICS, utilizing an amount of PhP2,809,290,307.46.

Table 17: AICS Clients Served by Type of Assistance and Cost as of December 2017

Type of Assistance	Number of Clients Served	Cost (In PhP)
Educational Assistance	201,861	458,611,000.22
Medical Assistance	406,262	1,856,610,838.06

Type of Assistance	Number of Clients Served	Cost (In PhP)
Transportation Assistance	9,348	26,776,181.11
Burial Assistance	82,613	378,474,946.87
Food Assistance	49,439	78,647,360.20
Non-Food Assistance	4,520	10,169,981.00
Total	754,043	2,809,290,307.46

Table 18: AICS Clients Served by Client Category and Cost as of December 2017

Client Category	Number of Clients Served
Family Head and Other Needy Adult	407,250
Women/Men in Especially Difficult Circumstances	114,823
Children in Need of Special Protection	32,979
Youth in Need of Special Protection	68,169
Senior Citizens	121,592
Persons with Disability	8,272
Persons Living with HIV-AIDS	958
Total	754,043

b. Assistance to Communities in Need

The Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN) is provided to communities affected by disasters to help them recover, through the provision of food packs, implementation of cash or food-for-work and construction of child development centers and senior citizen centers.

In 2017, 34 projects were completed out of the 344 target for ACN, comprising of repair and/or construction of child development centers and senior citizen centers.

Table 19: Status of ACN Projects as of December 2017

Region	Number of Projects	Status of Project Proposals		Status of Approved Projects			Cost
		For Approval	Disapproved	Pre-Construction	Ongoing	Completed	
CAR	19	13	3	0	2	1	15,400,000.00
I	52	15	0	3	8	26	35,450,000.00
II	2	2	0	0	0	0	1,600,000.00
III	3	1	0	2	0	0	2,400,000.00
IV-A	2	2	0	0	0	0	1,200,000.00
IV-B	111	10	0	47	54	0	80,990,000.00
V	96	0	0	86	10	0	88,000,000.00
VII	1	0	0	1	0	0	180,000.00
VIII	2	2	0	0	0	0	2,000,000.00
XI	2	1	0	1	0	0	1,800,000.00
Caraga	54	3	0	17	27	7	40,700,000.00
Total	344	49	3	157	101	34	269,720,000.00

c. Libreng Gamot Para sa Masa (Lingap sa Masa)

In view of the rising cost of health care and medicines in the country, curable or preventable illnesses worsen and lives are lost, as indigent patients are unable to purchase prescription drugs. Cognizant of that situation, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte allocated PhP1 Billion for medicine assistance to indigent patients from the Socio-Civic Project Fund of the Office of the President.

The DSWD was tasked by the President to implement said assistance, which started in March 2017 and is now called Libreng Gamot Para sa Masa or Lingap sa Masa. In 2017, the Lingap sa Masa served 45,388 clients who are indigent patients, utilizing PhP438,486,521.62 of the total allocation of PhP1 Billion.

Table 20: Clients Served under the Lingap sa Masa Assistance as of December 2017

Region	Hospital	Number of Clients Served	Allocation (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
NCR	University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital	7,323	473,000,000.00	49,626,377.85
III	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Hospital (San Fernando, Pampanga)	8,380	108,000,000.00	92,272,952.92
VI	Western Visayas Medical Center (Iloilo City)	9,437	138,000,000.00	101,540,066.98
VII	Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center (Cebu City)	5,932	131,000,000.00	76,529,537.72
XI	Southern Philippines Medical Center (Davao City)	14,316	150,000,000.00	118,517,586.15
	Davao Regional Hospital (Tagum City)			
Total		45,388	1,000,000,000.00	438,486,521.62

The implementing guidelines for Lingap sa Masa were amended to: widen the coverage of assistance to include prosthetics, assistive devices, laboratory procedures and other medical supplies; target all district, provincial and regional hospitals; and, deploy the online data banking system.

d. Supplementary Feeding Program

As contribution of the DSWD to the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) provides food to children enrolled in Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP), in addition to regular meals.

The food supplementation is in the form of hot meals being managed by parents based on a prepared meal cycle using available indigenous food supplies. Meals are served to children during break/snack time in the morning or afternoon session of CDCs and SNP.

For the 7th Cycle as of December 2017, 1,528,839 children were served or 87.55% of the target of 1,746,199 beneficiaries, utilizing PhP3,819,003,075.89 from the total allocation of PhP4,203,640,000.00.

Table 21: SFP Physical Accomplishment for the 7th Cycle as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment		Financial Accomplishment	
	Target	Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
CAR	34,572	37,143	86,963,520.00	86,478,557.19
NCR	105,340	45,138	241,621,520.00	166,537,416.64
I	74,219	61,369	201,959,520.00	201,898,760.32
II	72,816	87,686	233,422,920.00	230,274,936.78
III	82,037	93,642	178,533,920.00	178,424,005.46
IV-A	180,305	155,253	374,862,400.00	361,624,022.85
IV-B	49,052	76,541	160,879,814.00	152,372,205.12
V	142,837	155,061	288,932,659.20	280,402,694.62
VI	118,207	106,447	411,414,920.00	394,746,057.95
NIR ¹⁹	99,627	67,437	0.00	0.00
VII	87,199	41,090	338,966,320.00	338,579,453.41
VIII	76,327	42,114	189,740,720.00	104,380,902.18
IX	101,385	89,819	277,623,920.00	277,623,920.00
X	141,935	133,683	374,531,520.00	374,502,000.00
XI	99,786	154,327	259,221,320.00	259,221,320.00
XII	94,928	92,863	257,400,320.00	257,394,666.24
Caraga	73,634	74,305	151,074,120.00	151,074,120.00
ARMM ²⁰	100,000	14,921	0.00	0.00

¹⁹ The allocation for NIR was included in the respective allocations for Regions VI (particularly for Negros Occidental) and VII (particularly for Negros Oriental)

Region	Physical Accomplishment		Financial Accomplishment	
	Target	Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
NPMO	11,993	0	176,490,566.80	3,468,037.13
Total	1,746,199	1,528,839	4,203,640,000.00	3,819,003,075.89

Children selected as beneficiaries are weighed in at the start of the feeding period and three (3) months thereafter. Upon completion of the 120 feeding days, their nutritional status will be determined. For the 7th Cycle, 1,039,403 children were weighed in the beginning of the feeding period; however, only 328,163 children have nutritional status as completion of the baseline weight report is set in June 2018.

Table 22: Nutritional Status of Children for the 7th Cycle as of December 2017

Status	Number of Children
Normal Weight	282,911
Underweight	33,029
Severely Underweight	6,403
Overweight	5,820
Total	328,163

Under the 6th Cycle as of December 2017, 2,001,142 children were served and weighed in before the feeding period or 89.68% of the target of 2,231,361 beneficiaries, utilizing PhP4,051,912,362.33 from the total allotment of PhP4,071,821,904.00.

Table 23: SFP Physical Accomplishment for the 6th Cycle as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment		Financial Accomplishment	
	Target	Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
CAR	52,187	45,447	101,647,840.00	101,480,740.00
NCR	188,661	162,753	345,248,240.00	345,182,876.03
I	105,709	105,349	204,405,840.00	204,405,840.00
II	82,357	83,679	157,257,040.00	157,257,040.00
III	167,909	167,158	312,125,040.00	312,098,033.75
IV-A	201,977	208,209	372,826,267.10	372,826,267.10
IV-B	89,576	81,907	217,918,840.00	217,714,453.22
V	149,009	138,494	289,301,040.00	288,649,104.27
VI	131,971	131,741	388,794,040.00	388,794,037.00
NIR ²¹	115,314	97,226	0.00	0.00
VII	123,703	86,024	296,875,040.00	296,875,040.00
VIII	104,422	51,342	220,291,040.00	219,155,435.20
IX	138,893	102,434	279,270,040.00	279,252,946.25
X	161,326	167,148	296,703,040.00	296,703,040.00
XI	102,656	106,136	198,746,040.00	198,746,040.00
XII	104,400	105,435	192,153,640.00	192,330,118.00
Caraga	76,142	76,442	145,455,040.00	145,455,040.00
ARMM ²²	88,714	84,218	0.00	0.00
NPMO	46,435	0	52,803,836.90	34,986,311.51
Total	2,231,361	2,001,142	4,071,821,904.00	4,051,912,362.33

From said total number of children served and weighed in after the feeding period of 120 days, only 1,664,161 have nutritional status where 1,565,901 have normal weight (or 94.10%), 68,014 are underweight (or 4.09%), 10,709 are severely underweight (or 0.64%) and 19,537 are overweight (or 1.17%). The number of underweight and severely underweight children has significantly decreased from 263,139 to 78,723 after the feeding period.

²⁰ Allotment for ARMM was released by the Department of Budget and Management directly to the Office of the Regional Governor

²¹ The allocation for NIR was included in the respective allocations for Regions VI (particularly for Negros Occidental) and VII (particularly for Negros Oriental)

²² Allotment for ARMM was released by the Department of Budget and Management directly to the Office of the Regional Governor

- **BangUn (*Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon*) Project**

The BangUn Project is a comprehensive, community-based and culturally-responsive convergence of services addressing the high incidence of hunger and malnutrition among children in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). It operates through a collaborative interagency approach that engages parents of malnourished children, communities, LGUs concerned, government agencies – National Government and Autonomous Regional Government in Muslim Mindanao, and civil society organizations.

In general, the BangUn Project aims to contribute to saving the lives of children in ARMM, aged 0-12 years old, who are vulnerable to dying or getting sick because of malnutrition as a result of extreme poverty and ongoing armed conflict in the region. Specifically, it is implemented to: improve nutritional status of 0-12 years old children identified as underweight and severely underweight residing in identified target communities and Madaris (Muslim schools); empower parents or guardians in the communities to achieve food security and good health for their children and families; and, build resilient communities by facilitating access to the convergence of various nutrition-support programs of government agencies.

Under the BangUn Project, the following nutrition services are provided: health check-up; deworming; micronutrient supplementation; provision of kitchen utensils; two (2) halal hot meals a day feeding (for 180 days); and, referral of severely underweight children for ready-to-use therapeutic food. Nutrition education and advocacy activities (including literacy sessions for Madaris teachers, parents and children) are likewise conducted. On building resilient communities, assistance is extended to people's organizations in accessing livelihood skills trainings, livelihood project capital, potable drinking water and bio-psychosocial interventions.

For its pilot implementation, the BangUn Project identified certain barangays and Madaris at eight (8) municipalities in Maguindanao and three (3) municipalities in Sulu.

Table 24: *BangUn Coverage*

ARMM Provinces	Municipality	No. of Barangays	No. of Madaris
Maguindanao	Datu Piang	8	0
	Datu Salibo	5	0
	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	1	1
	Guindulungan	5	1
	Mamasapano	2	0
	Shariff Saydona Mustapha	1	1
	Talayan	3	1
	Shariff Aguak	2	1
Sub-Total		27	5
Sulu	Jolo	7	1
	Patikul	2	0
	Maimbung	5	0
Sub-Total		14	1
Grand Total		41	6

As initial beneficiaries, 3,810 children in Maguindanao and 3,000 children in Sulu had been identified and validated (as to age, and weight and height measurement using WHO Child Growth Standards) for the community-based and Madaris-based feeding consisting of one (1) hot meal a day for 120 days (particularly for children aged 2-5 years old).

In 2017, social preparation activities for the BangUn Project were conducted at target barangays in Maguindanao, including the profiling of community organizations and identification of food and storage facilities. In response to the armed conflict in Maguindanao and Marawi, strategic planning, administration of the Disaster Family Access Cards, profiling of beneficiaries for emergency and regular feeding, distribution of cooking utensils, and provision of height boards and salter scales to Madaris were accomplished.

For Sulu, social preparation in 2017 involved the following: profiling of beneficiaries (which includes determining the baseline nutritional status of children); parents' orientation on project implementation; and, coordination with the National Food Authority on the handling and hauling of rice for feeding activities. Full implementation of the BangUn Project is set in 2018.

- **Pilot Twice-A-Day Feeding in Selected Localities**

As provided for in the FY 2017 General Appropriations Act, the Twice-A-Day Feeding is implemented with LGUs without unliquidated funds under the DSWD Supplementary Feeding Program. This particular pilot feeding program aims to see the impact on and effectiveness of addressing under-nutrition that affects children. The pilot areas include: LGUs outside the 36 identified provinces of the National Nutrition Council, with no pending fund liquidation; LGUs that are Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs); Nutritionally Depressed Areas; and Indigenous People Areas.

In 2017, the Twice-A-Day Feeding served a total of 368,351 children or 94.44% from the target of 390,030 children in CDCs and SNP at 359 localities.

Table 25: Number of Children Served under the Pilot Twice-A-Day Feeding as of December 2017

Region	Number of LGUs	Number of Children Beneficiaries	
		Target	Served
NCR	8	16,850	14,850
I	24	5,670	462
CAR	22	6,582	3,786
II	31	32,985	31,862
III	17	3,956	1,479
IV-A	24	6,858	3,373
IV-B	33	19,750	23,315
V	10	10,099	10,383
VI	26	27,700	29,335
VII	39	51,867	48,609
VIII	9	16,060	15,217
IX	30	42,811	47,567
X	47	55,418	55,418
XI	16	33,984	33,505
XII	21	40,729	31,820
Caraga	2	3,890	2,549
ARMM	7	14,821	14,821
Total	366	390,030	368,351

- **Pilot Nutrition and Livelihood Interventions through Milk Supplementation Program**

The Pilot Nutrition and Livelihood Interventions through Milk Supplementation is a program where supply of milk is added to the regular hot meals being provided to children in CDCs. This operates under the Supplementary Feeding Program and

Sustainable Livelihood Program of the DSWD, in partnership with the Philippine Carabao Center (for the supply of milk).

For 120 days, this milk supplementation program was pilot tested for children enrolled in CDCs at certain areas, which were selected based on the assessed magnitude of malnutrition.

Table 26: Number of Children Served in the Pilot Implementation of the Milk Supplementation Program

Region	Pilot Areas	Number of Children Beneficiaries		Cost (In PhP)
		Target	Served	
III	Aliaga, Nueva Ecija	1,121	1,121	1,479,720.00
VII	Talibon, Bohol	1,652	1,659	2,180,640.00
X	Damulog, Bukidnon	1,270	1,184	1,676,400.00
	San Fernando, Bukidnon	3,033	3,104	4,003,560.00
	Maramag, Bukidnon	3,018	3,065	3,983,760.00
Total		10,094	10,133	13,324,080.00

The pilot milk supplementation program was successful due to the improved nutritional status of children before and after the 120 feeding days.

Table 27: Nutritional Status of Children Served in the Pilot Implementation of the Milk Supplementation Program

Nutritional Status	Number of Children Beneficiaries	
	Before the 120 Feeding Days	After the 120 Feeding Days
Normal Weight	8,998	9,693
Underweight	897	354
Severely Underweight	186	46
Overweight	52	40
Total	10,133	10,133

- **Kabisig ng Kalahi Community-Based Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished Children**

The Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished Children is a community-based, 6-month feeding program addressing the immediate nutritional and health needs of children 3-6 years old, through the provision of daily nutritious hot meal and milk, as well as medical check-up, deworming and primary complex treatment.

Starting in 2001, this feeding program is being implemented through a partnership with the Kabisig ng Kalahi to primarily support the implementation of KC-NCDDP (specifically to fast-track the delivery of supplementary feeding programs for children in day care centers at KC-NCDDP areas).

In 2017, 2,431 malnourished children in selected areas were served by this program with Kabisig ng Kalahi.

Table 28: Status of the Supplementary Feeding for Malnourished Children

Region	Areas Covered	Funding Organizations	Number of Children Served
NCR	Caloocan City, Marikina City, Quezon City and Taguig City	Robinsons Unilever, Unilever, Mercury Drug and RC-BGC Central	450
III	Dinalungan, Aurora; and, Meycauayan, Bulacan	Unilever	120
IV-A	Batangas, Batangas; Cuenca, Batangas; Tagaytay, Cavite; Bay, Laguna; Infanta, Quezon; Lopez, Quezon; Lucban, Quezon; Angono, Rizal; Antipolo, Rizal; Pililla, Rizal; Rodriguez, Rizal; and, Tanay, Rizal	Unilever and RCM	781
V	Baao, Camarines Sur; Ocampo, Camarines Sur; Siruma, Camarines Sur; Baras, Catanduanes; San Andres, Catanduanes; Claveria, Masbate; San Fernando, Masbate; and, San Jacinto, Masbate	Robinsons Unilever, Unilever	720

Region	Areas Covered	Funding Organizations	Number of Children Served
XI	Davao City	Unilever	360
Total			2,431

- **Partnership against Hunger and Poverty**

The Partnership against Hunger and Poverty (PAHP) is a collaborative effort of the DSWD, Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), which aims to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty among the pre-identified family beneficiaries, and enhance agri-enterprise capability of the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries' Organizations.

Under the PAHP system, LGUs procure 30% of food requirements like vegetables from local farmers' organizations for the Supplementary Feeding Program for children in CDCs and SNP. To ensure continuous supply of food, LGUs synchronize the implementation of the feeding program with the cropping calendar of farmers.

The PAHP pilot areas were selected based on the following: presence of CDCs/SNP with ongoing feeding; existence of Agrarian Reform Communities with higher level of organizational development and farmers' organizations engaged in food production; and, expressed support of participating LGUs.

Table 29: Number of Participating LGUs

Region	Number of Participating LGUs	Pilot Areas (Provinces)
II	1	Quirino
IV-B	2	Oriental Mindoro
V	21	Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte and Sorsogon
VI	1	
VIII	13	Leyte, Western Samar, Eastern Samar and Northern Samar
IX	9	Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga Del Norte and Zamboanga Del Sur
Total	47	

Farmers will be engaged as service providers for the food requirements of children in CDCs/SNP and other essential support services to promote food security and local employment in the community. The allocation of funds is being processed to commence the PAHP implementation.

- e. **Center and Residential Care Program**

The DSWD provides residential/non-residential care services to vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors through the establishment of residential care facilities and centers or non-residential care facilities. Such services consist of social, homelife, educational, psychological, health, economic productivity (through skills training), sociocultural, recreational, medical/dental and spiritual services.

In 2017, the DSWD served a total of 18,814 clients in its residential care facilities and centers/non-residential care facilities that cater to children, youth, women, senior citizens, persons with disability, and individuals and families in crisis situation. The 64 residential care facilities provided welfare services to 17,903 clients while seven (7) centers/non-residential care facilities served a total of 911 clients.

Table 30: Number of Clients Served in Residential Care Facilities as of December 2017

Clients	Number of Clients Served	Number of Clients Discharged	Number of Clients Rehabilitated
Children in Need of Special Protection	2,461	998	924
Youth in Need of Special Protection	1,807	727	571
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	1,456	808	631
Older Persons	892	591	247
Persons with Disability	786	42	111
Other Adults/Families in Need	10,501	10,014	8,699
Total	17,903	13,180	11,183

Table 31: Number of Clients Served in Centers/Non-Residential Care Facilities as of December 2017

Clients	Number of Clients Served	Number of Clients Rehabilitated
Persons with Disability	658	117
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	253	40
Total	911	157

For 2017, a total amount of PhP1,372,876,664.65 was utilized by the DSWD from an allotment of PhP1,416,408,000.00 for the operation of its residential care facilities and centers/non-residential care facilities.

f. Alternative Family Care Program

With the enactment of the Domestic Adoption Act of 1998 or Republic Act No. 8552, the “Act Requiring Certification to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption (CDCLAA)” or Republic Act No. 9523 and the Foster Care Act of 2012 or Republic Act No. 10165, the DSWD facilitates processing of documents concerning children for issuance of CDCLAA, inter-regional foster care matching and issuance of inter-country adoption (ICA) clearance. The DSWD likewise oversees the implementation of foster care services and monitors the status of cases of children – identified for adoption or foster care – in its residential care facilities, including the child caring agencies nationwide.

Under the Alternative Family Care Program, two (2) services are being provided by the DSWD – Adoption and Foster Care Services.

• Adoption

In 2017, the DSWD issued CDCLAA for 753 children who were either, surrendered, abandoned or foundlings.

Table 32: Number of Cases of Children with CDCLAA as of December 2017

Region	Number of CDCLAA Issued	Case Category			Type of Placement			Sex		Age						Developmental Condition	
		Surrendered	Abandoned	Foundling	Regular	Foster-Adopt	Independent	Male	Female	0 to below 2 years old	2 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 over	Normal/Healthy	With Special Needs
I	32	20	6	6	0	3	29	17	15	7	15	6	2	2	0	31	1
II	31	18	6	7	14	5	12	11	20	11	8	10	1	1	0	29	2
III	62	32	17	13	30	0	32	32	30	11	23	21	6	1	0	51	11
IV-A	110	49	35	26	80	5	25	56	54	27	29	33	15	6	0	100	10
IV-B	18	11	3	4	11	1	6	7	11	1	8	5	0	4	0	16	2
V	11	3	6	2	9	1	1	4	7	3	5	2	0	1	0	11	0

Region	Number of CDCLAA Issued	Case Category			Type of Placement			Sex		Age						Developmental Condition	
		Surrendered	Abandoned	Foundling	Regular	Foster-Adopt	Independent	Male	Female	0 to below 2 years old	2 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 over	Normal/Healthy	With Special Needs
VI	34	24	3	7	6	1	27	13	21	10	16	5	1	2	0	30	4
VII	61	36	15	10	40	2	19	24	37	16	20	15	8	2	0	54	7
VIII	22	18	2	2	4	0	18	9	13	6	8	6	2	0	0	20	2
IX	24	16	2	6	10	1	13	13	11	7	9	5	2	1	0	23	1
X	25	13	4	8	13	4	8	12	13	12	9	3	1	0	0	25	0
XI	46	16	21	9	28	3	15	25	21	23	12	7	4	0	0	44	2
XII	29	16	8	5	16	0	13	18	11	7	14	8	0	0	0	28	1
Caraga	17	12	4	1	0	3	14	8	9	5	9	3	0	0	0	17	0
CAR	30	13	10	7	15	2	13	18	12	11	13	4	0	2	0	24	6
NCR	174	60	55	59	129	3	42	84	90	63	52	31	16	10	2	149	25
NIR	27	22	3	2	10	0	17	16	11	2	13	9	1	2	0	24	3
Total	753	379	200	174	415	34	304	367	386	222	263	173	59	34	2	676	77

Regional matching conferences were conducted by the DSWD for 546 children. Out of them, 360 were matched for local adoption and 160 were accorded regional adoption clearance for inter-country adoption.

Table 33: Number of Children for Local Adoption as of December 2017

Region	Number of Children Presented for Adoption Matching	Number of Children		
		Matched for Local Adoption	With Regional Adoption Clearance	Whose Adoption Matching is Put On-Hold
I	26	25	1	0
II	25	20	5	0
III	51	36	12	3
IV-A	59	31	27	1
IV-B	17	8	9	0
V	15	3	10	2
VI	39	36	3	0
VII	37	18	18	1
VIII	18	12	3	3
IX	28	18	8	2
X	22	15	7	0
XI	44	28	15	1
XII	17	7	5	5
Caraga	13	12	0	1
CAR	28	16	11	1
NCR	96	66	26	4
NIR	11	9	0	2
Total	546	360	160	26

In line with the prospective adoption of children, 387 Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) were developed by the DSWD Child Welfare Specialist Groups; 324 PAPs were already matched with children for local adoption.

Moreover, 330 children were cleared for inter-country adoption based on the report of the Inter-Country Adoption Board; 120 of them were already matched and have approval for inter-country adoption.

Table 34: Number of Children for Inter-Country Adoption as of December 2017

Region	Number of Children Cleared for Inter-country Adoption	Number of Children Matched for Inter-Country Adoption
I	6	0
II	8	0

Region	Number of Children Cleared for Inter-country Adoption	Number of Children Matched for Inter-Country Adoption
III	36	9
IV-A	57	13
IV-B	8	6
V	12	5
VI	9	3
VII	45	23
VIII	11	5
IX	5	1
X	4	4
XI	17	8
XII	7	3
Caraga	0	0
CAR	17	9
NCR	81	29
NIR	7	2
Total	330	120

- **Foster Care Services**

The Foster Care Act of 2012 or Republic Act No. 10165 provides for an alternative family care program to abandoned, surrendered, foundling and neglected children when efforts to prevent separation from their biological family prove to be insufficient or not serving their best interest.

In 2017, a total of 437 children were placed under foster care (*i.e.*, on regular foster care, kinship care, independent placement and emergency placement).

Table 35: Number of Children under Foster Care as of December 2017

Region	Number of Children under Foster Care				Total
	Regular Foster Care	Kinship Care	Independent Placement	Emergency Placement	
I	24	2	0	0	26
II	11	0	13	0	24
III	6	0	1	0	7
IV-A	14	1	0	1	16
IV-B	5	0	7	0	12
V	10	5	3	0	18
VI	5	0	2	0	7
VII	31	1	3	3	38
VIII	1	0	18	1	20
IX	8	19	6	0	33
X	5	10	7	0	22
XI	34	0	1	0	35
XII	1	20	3	0	24
CAR	20	44	5	0	69
Caraga	10	5	0	1	16
NCR	37	17	10	6	70
Grant Total	222	124	79	12	437

Correspondingly, 310 foster parents were developed and have obtained license.

Table 36: Number of Developed and Licensed Foster Parents as of December 2017

Region	Number of Developed and Licensed Foster Parents				Total
	Regular Foster Care	Kinship Care	Independent Placement	Emergency Placement	
I	22	1	0	0	23
II	6	0	10	0	16
III	4	0	1	0	5
IV-A	11	0	0	0	11

Region	Number of Developed and Licensed Foster Parents				Total
	Regular Foster Care	Kinship Care	Independent Placement	Emergency Placement	
IV-B	3	0	5	0	8
V	6	2	3	0	11
VI	4	0	5	0	9
VII	10	1	0	2	13
VIII	1	2	16	0	19
IX	8	10	14	0	32
X	10	8	7	0	25
XI	7	0	1	0	8
XII	5	11	2	0	18
CAR	11	49	0	0	60
Caraga	6	3	0	0	9
NCR	17	11	12	3	43
Grant Total	131	98	76	5	310

For the implementation of foster care services, an amount of PhP30,576,980.67 was utilized for subsidy to foster parents.

g. Youth Welfare and Development Program

The DSWD promotes the welfare and development of out-of-school youth aged 15 to 30 years old and other disadvantaged youth (who have special needs such as the abused, neglected, exploited, delinquent, street youth, victims of prostitution, youth with disability, children in conflict with the law and youth in cultural communities), for them to become self-reliant, economically productive and socially responsible citizens, in the direction of contributing to the development of their family and community.

In 2017, the DSWD actively participated in activities relevant to the following initiatives for youth welfare and development: Adolescent Health and Development Program; Development of Policy Paper on Street Children; Proposed “Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy Act of 2017” and “Young Women’s Refuge and Assistance Act”; Development of National Committee on Child and Youth Participation 6-Year Strategic Plan; Strategic Plan on Child Participation for 2017-2022; Senior High School Work Immersion Program; Mapping of Health and Non-Health Issues of Filipino Adolescents; Strategic Plan on Adolescent Health and Development Program; Proposed “Magna Carta of the Out-of-School Youth”; and, Philippine Youth Development Plan 2017-2022.

Meetings and other activities of the National Federation of Officers of the Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines and the National Advisory Committee on the Youth were also attended by the DSWD, in support of initiatives related to youth welfare and development.

- **Government Internship Program**

The Government Internship Program (GIP) is one of the components of the Kabataan 2000 Program of the government. It aims to: enable the youth to realize their potentials toward becoming responsible individuals and active participants in national development; initiate the youth in public service; serve as recruitment mechanism for potential public employees; and, extend possible financial assistance to youth participants for enrolment.

Specifically, the GIP provides opportunity for both out-of-school and in-school youth to have a hands-on experience in working at government agencies, learn life skills in the workplace and earn money to augment their school requirements. This program is implemented during their summertime or summer vacation.

For CY 2017, a total of 1,417 youth participants were engaged nationwide for 30 working days, with stipend based on 75% of the prevailing regional wage rate.

Table 37: GIP Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

DSWD Office	Physical Accomplishment		Financial Accomplishment	
	Target Number of Youth Participants	Actual Number of Youth Participants	Allocation (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	80	80	883,800.00	863,755.14
Field Office I	80	78	456,000.00	431,700.95
Field Office II	80	68	458,400.00	459,000.00
Field Office III	80	85	642,700.00	642,691.14
Field Office IV-A	80	78	652,800.00	636,480.00
Field Office IV-B	80	80	513,600.00	513,600.00
Field Office V	80	75	477,600.00	477,600.00
Field Office VI	80	81	537,600.00	544,320.00
Field Office VII	80	79	636,000.00	628,050.00
Field Office VIII	80	75	468,000.00	470,515.00
Field Office IX	80	77	504,000.00	424,515.00
Field Office X	80	82	573,600.00	549,657.18
Field Office XI	80	80	571,200.00	571,200.00
Field Office XII	80	80	494,400.00	420,240.00
Field Office Caraga	80	80	482,400.00	482,400.00
Field Office NCR	80	80	883,200.00	866,411.46
Field Office CAR	80	80	513,600.00	513,600.00
Field Office NIR	80	79	635,400.00	582,091.29
Total	1,440	1,417	10,384,300.00	10,077,827.16

- **Immersion Outreach Program**

The Immersion Outreach Program is one of the components of the Kabataan 2000 Program aimed at infusing a sense of community service and volunteerism for the less privileged youth. Particularly, it provides opportunity for youth participants to learn life skills in the workplace and earn money to augment their daily sustenance and future school needs.

In the regions, the Immersion Outreach Program is implemented by the DSWD for 30 working days and youth participants receive stipend based on 75% of the prevailing regional wage rate. For 2017, 426 youth participants in CAR, Regions II, III, IV-B, V, VII and Caraga were engaged so far, utilizing a total of PhP2,874,700.51.

- **Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines**

The Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) is a barangay-based organization promoting the development of out-of-school youth and other disadvantaged youth between 15 to 24 years old. Currently, the PYAP at the municipal, city, provincial and regional levels is being reorganized or reactivated and strengthened.

Table 38: Number of PYAP Associations as of December 2017

Region	Number of PYAP Associations	Number of PYAP Members	Status of PYAP			
			Associations		Members	
			Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
I	471	11,055	250	221	5,873	5,182

Region	Number of PYAP Associations	Number of PYAP Members	Status of PYAP			
			Associations		Members	
			Active	Inactive	Active	Inactive
II	147	2,499	128	19	2,012	487
III	642	15,529	600	42	14,689	840
IV-A	250	9,257	250	0	5,604	3,653
IV-B	224	5,331	224	0	5,331	0
V	423	19,986	423	0	19,986	0
VI	119	19,551	119	0	19,551	0
VII	617	13,903	608	9	13,788	115
VIII	866	19,740	568	298	17,457	2,283
IX	1,462	6,397	1,380	82	3,751	2,646
X	843	13,154	474	369	9,026	4,128
XI	1,188	37,419	1,081	107	34,492	2,927
Caraga	425	10,740	309	116	7,010	3,730
CAR	300	8,444	300	0	8,444	0
NCR	240	7,104	240	0	7,104	0
Total	8,217	200,109	6,954	1,263	174,118	25,991

For PYAP, the DSWD conducted forums on teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS prevention, which also provided an opportunity for participants to discuss issues representing the risks and vulnerabilities of the youth. Technical assistance was also provided to the local youth service providers on the implementation of the Youth Welfare and Development Program.

As another highlight, the celebration of the 43rd PYAP Founding Anniversary with PYAP chapters in the regions was spearheaded by the DSWD Field Offices utilizing PhP2,274,793.00. The DSWD likewise organized semestral meetings of the National PYAP Officers and the Program Implementation Review of the Youth Welfare and Development Program to address any bottlenecks in program implementation.

h. Minors Traveling Abroad

Complaint with Republic Act No. 7610 (or Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act), Republic Act No. 9208 (or Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act) and such other pertinent laws, the DSWD requires that travel clearance be secured for all Filipino minors (or those below 18 years old) who will be traveling abroad alone or with someone other than their parents, as a measure to prevent trafficking, abuse and exploitation of children.

In 2017, the DSWD issued a total of 41,914 travel clearance certificates for minors travelling abroad, upon assessment.

Table 39: Number of Issued Travel Clearance Certificates as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment		
	Male	Female	Total
CAR	0	0	0
NCR	5,013	5,220	10,233
I	1,387	1,697	3,084
II	182	203	385
III	1,197	1,326	2,523
IV-A	5,872	6,703	12,575
IV-B	1,892	2,110	4,002
V	243	259	502

Region	Physical Accomplishment		
	Male	Female	Total
VI	1,088	1,331	2,419
NIR	53	64	117
VII	1,084	1,236	2,320
VIII	287	315	602
IX	81	81	162
X	0	0	0
XI	792	1,084	1,876
XII	366	406	772
Caraga	151	191	342
Total	19,688	22,226	41,914

i. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons

The Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP) is a comprehensive program that ensures adequate recovery and reintegration services for trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, the program: delivers a complete package of services to address psychosocial, social and economic needs of clients; develops the capabilities and skills of clients, their families and communities where they will be reintegrated; and, improves awareness and community-based mechanisms to ensure recovery of clients and prevent family and community members from becoming victims of trafficking.

The RRPTP involves case management and direct service, consisting of financial assistance, educational assistance, medical assistance, transportation assistance, livelihood assistance, skills training, referral to potential employers or business partners, psychosocial counseling, temporary shelter, provision of hygiene kits during rescue and other support for victims of trafficking and witnesses.

In 2017, the RRPTP served a total of 1,880 clients, including 221 from the previous year, utilizing a total amount of PhP21,988,329.43 from the total allotment of PhP24,181,000.00.

Table 40: RRPTP Physical and Financial Accomplishment as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment		Financial Accomplishment	
	Target	Clients Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
CAR	55	15	1,328,000.00	1,321,121.00
NCR	450	328	2,553,106.18	2,370,671.29
I	45	59	1,135,700.00	1,135,303.48
II	50	153	860,240.00	561,898.68
III	180	173	1,571,800.00	1,464,859.92
IV-A	69	91	1,438,520.00	1,392,828.80
IV-B	68	13	751,720.00	685,033.29
V	55	9	1,123,920.00	1,102,650.28
VI	50	41	1,447,920.00	1,286,958.89
VII	192	173	2,071,049.87	2,062,981.10
VIII	50	59	1,123,222.00	1,051,682.65
IX	400	342	1,692,920.00	1,692,920.00
X	60	37	1,426,584.75	1,426,584.75
XI	70	60	1,165,600.00	1,165,600.00
XII	45	39	1,197,458.00	1,193,983.64
Caraga	29	30	1,614,600.00	1,614,600.00
NIR	60	20	0.00	0.00
ARMM	72	17	0.00	0.00
NPMO	0	0	1,678,639.20	458,651.66
Sub-Total	2,000	1,659	24,181,000.00	21,988,329.43
2016 Clients	0	221		
Grand Total	2,000	1,880		

Table 41: Cases of Trafficking in Persons as of December 2017

Case of Trafficking	Number of Clients
Forced Labor	534
Sexual Exploitation	219
Prostitution	157
Slavery	43
Adoption	4
Pornography	166
Removal/Sale of Organs	7
Illegal Recruitment	344
Child Trafficking	63
Repatriation	34
Involuntary Servitude	166
Others	143
Total	1,880

j. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

The Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) is an assistance being provided by the government, through the DSWD, to indigent senior citizens in the form of monthly stipend of Php500.00 as augmentation for their daily subsistence and medical needs.

Particularly, the beneficiaries of the SPISC are the frail, sickly or senior citizens with disability, those without regular income or support from family and relatives, and those without pension from the Social Security System or the Government Service Insurance System.

In 2017, out of 2,710,287 target SPISC beneficiaries, 2,652,270 of them (or 97.86%) received their monthly stipend for the 1st Quarter, 2,649,912 (or 97.77%) for the 2nd Quarter, 2,683,037 (or 98.99%) for the 3rd Quarter and 2,540,221 (or 93.73%) for the 4th Quarter, utilizing a total amount of Php16,389,762,727.31.

Table 42: 2017 SPISC Physical and Financial Accomplishment as of December 2017

Region	Target Beneficiaries	Physical Accomplishment (Beneficiaries Served)				Financial Accomplishment	
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Allocation (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
NPMO	0	0	0	0	0	697,491,068.35	4,359,289.46
NCR	117,544	98,298	97,925	97,521	97,617	733,839,720.00	713,724,063.04
I	121,622	121,583	121,570	121,513	121,604	929,465,120.00	929,035,986.59
CAR	77,316	77,358	77,439	79,285	79,470	475,856,120.00	475,275,190.64
II	175,146	175,081	174,867	204,777	204,866	1,188,963,520.00	1,188,575,117.96
III	95,983	84,422	85,392	76,667	100,862	583,433,883.60	583,236,509.12
IV-A	143,457	151,958	152,834	157,184	157,424	945,844,002.15	945,708,770.49
IV-B	113,195	113,195	113,195	113,195	113,195	686,180,320.00	685,914,823.34
V	170,972	167,892	165,088	140,825	88,276	1,051,668,807.00	1,050,727,831.11
VI	359,518	359,585	360,646	364,755	365,203	2,189,352,520.00	2,188,998,107.02
VII	217,946	216,937	217,004	217,852	215,433	1,351,777,417.88	1,351,599,358.68
VIII	225,936	228,020	226,166	195,479	105,200	1,437,368,770.00	1,436,387,133.04
IX	151,988	151,988	151,988	151,988	151,988	917,769,520.00	917,769,520.00
X	142,099	142,394	142,394	181,950	161,697	994,719,436.25	994,719,436.25
XI	118,767	118,767	118,767	136,067	136,067	766,202,520.00	766,202,520.00
XII	242,475	238,014	237,859	236,558	233,898	1,463,226,814.77	1,463,161,630.57
Caraga	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,643	100,643	694,367,440.00	694,367,440.00
ARMM ²³	136,323	106,778	106,778	106,778	106,778	0.00	0.00
Total	2,710,287	2,652,270	2,649,912	2,683,037	2,540,221	17,107,527,000.00	16,389,762,727.31

To hasten the delivery of this assistance to indigent senior citizens, the DSWD engaged the Land Bank of the Philippines for the use of cash card. Furthermore, the Social

²³ Allotment for ARMM was released by the Department of Budget and Management directly to the Office of the Regional Governor

Pension Information System was developed and continuously enhanced as a mechanism facilitating the enrolment and monitoring of beneficiaries.

With the purpose of carrying on improvements in the SPISC implementation, the DSWD crafted omnibus guidelines on social pension and designed capability building activities for its personnel handling program operations.

k. Implementation of the Centenarian Act

In accordance with Republic Act No. 10868 or “An Act Honoring and Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Filipino Centenarians, and for Other Purposes” also known as the “Centenarian Act of 2016,” all Filipinos who have reached 100 years old and over, whether residing in the Philippines or abroad, will receive a centenarian cash gift amounting to PhP100,000.00.

For the 2016 coverage of said law, 2,992 centenarians were targeted to benefit, including 174 who are residing abroad. As of December 2017, 2,739 centenarians received the cash gift or 91.54% of the target, utilizing PhP273,900,000.00.

Table 43: 2016 Centenarian Act Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Region	Physical and Financial Accomplishments			
	Number of Target Centenarians	Number of Paid Centenarians	Allocation (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
CAR	59	52	5,900,000.00	5,200,000.00
NCR	201	201	20,100,000.00	20,100,000.00
I	216	216	21,600,000.00	21,600,000.00
II	123	122	12,300,000.00	12,200,000.00
III	342	342	34,200,000.00	34,200,000.00
IV-A	150	150	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
IV-B	102	99	10,200,000.00	9,900,000.00
V	93	93	9,300,000.00	9,300,000.00
VI	373	373	37,300,000.00	37,300,000.00
VII	200	200	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
VIII	69	69	6,900,000.00	6,900,000.00
IX	109	65	10,900,000.00	6,500,000.00
X	176	84	17,600,000.00	8,400,000.00
XI	69	69	6,900,000.00	6,900,000.00
XII	452	452	45,200,000.00	45,200,000.00
Caraga	84	84	8,400,000.00	8,400,000.00
CO	174	68	17,400,000.00	6,800,000.00
Total	2,992	2,739	299,200,000.00	273,900,000.00

With regard to the 2017 coverage, 940 centenarians received the cash gift or 94% of the target of 1,000 target centenarians as of December 2017, utilizing PhP94,000,000.00.

Table 44: 2017 Centenarian Law Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Region	Physical and Financial Accomplishments			
	Number of Target Centenarians	Number of Paid Centenarians	Allocation (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
CAR	28	28	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00
NCR	48	48	4,800,000.00	4,800,000.00
I	221	221	22,100,000.00	22,100,000.00
II	36	36	3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00
III	101	101	10,100,000.00	10,100,000.00
IV-A	205	205	20,500,000.00	20,500,000.00
IV-B	31	31	3,100,000.00	3,100,000.00
V	36	32	3,600,000.00	3,200,000.00
VI	26	26	2,600,000.00	2,600,000.00

Region	Physical and Financial Accomplishments			
	Number of Target Centenarians	Number of Paid Centenarians	Allocation (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
VII	59	59	5,900,000.00	5,900,000.00
VIII	30	30	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
IX	26	20	2,600,000.00	2,000,000.00
X	62	13	6,200,000.00	1,300,000.00
XI	38	38	3,800,000.00	3,800,000.00
XII	53	52	5,300,000.00	5,200,000.00
Caraga	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total	1,000	940	100,000,000.00	94,000,000.00

I. Persons with Disability Program

The DSWD implements vital programs and services for persons with disability and ensures that the same appropriately respond to their needs, in the direction of fostering social welfare and development aligned with the Incheon Strategies and commitments to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In 2017, the DSWD conducted the following activities in the interest of persons with disability: Forum on Initiatives in Mainstreaming the Rights of Persons with Disability; Arts Workshop and Exhibit for Persons with Disability; Advocacy on Women with Disability; Meetings of the Federations of Persons with Disability; Training on the Enhancement and Strengthening of Organizational Structure and Management of the Federations of Persons with Disability; Regional Summit of Persons with Disability; Training of Trainers on Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention for Disabilities; Forum on Benefits for Persons with Disability; Forum on Republic Act No. 9442; Orientation on the Philippine Registry for Persons with Disability; and, Basic Sign Language Course for Focal Persons of LGUs.

Also, the DSWD actively participated in the following activities for the promotion of the rights and welfare of persons with disability in the country: Women with Disability Day; 21st Autism Consciousness Week; Conference on the State of Children with Disabilities in the Philippines; 39th National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week; 14th Cerebral Palsy Awareness and Protection Week; Program Review and Evaluation Workshop on the Community Action and Resource for Accessible and Better Living Environment for Persons with Disability; and, Study on the Situation of Children with Disabilities in the Philippines.

Under existing DSWD programs, identified persons with disability were provided livelihood assistance, financial assistance (with 149 beneficiaries), medical assistance (with 28 beneficiaries) and assistive devices (with 140 beneficiaries) in CAR, Regions IV-B, VI, VIII, X and XI. Likewise, some of them were referred to potential employers, open employment opportunities and sheltered workshops.

For 2017, from an allotment of PhP12,189,000.00 under Current Appropriations, a total amount of PhP12,153,979.07 was utilized for various initiatives benefitting persons with disability. Out of the remaining allotment of PhP1,690,414.40 under Continuing Appropriations, a total amount of PhP1,259,557.30 was utilized also for the benefit of said sector.

m. International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals

Through its International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN), the DSWD has institutionalized a system of providing social welfare services to Overseas Filipinos (OFs), specifically to the following: victims of trafficking, illegal recruitment,

abuse or maltreatment by employer, and human-induced or natural disasters; prisoners or detainees; overstaying individuals or those with expired, without or fake visas; children in need of special protection such as the abandoned, the neglected, the exploited or the abused, including those who need alternative parental care placement; individuals experiencing marital or domestic relationship problems; individuals applying for Legal Capacity to Contract Marriage Certificate; individuals needing social services such as processing of travel clearance for minor children; and, other distressed or vulnerable individuals such as those with health-related problems, senior citizens and persons with disability.

Under the ISWSFN of the DSWD, Social Welfare Attachés are deployed to countries where there is prevalence of OFs in distress or in crisis situation. Thus, Social Welfare Attachés were deployed to the following countries: Kuwait; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (in Riyadh and Jeddah); United Arab Emirates (in Abu Dhabi and Dubai); Qatar; Malaysia; and, Hong Kong.

In 2017, the DSWD provided assistance *i.e.*, transportation, medical, burial or educational assistance to 1,047 walk-in distressed OFs through the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation under the Protective Services Program. Said OFs were either documented or undocumented. Amnesty avalees composed of 863 families or 2,255 individuals (mothers, fathers and children) from Riyadh and Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, were also provided assistance (*i.e.*, airport, food and financial assistance) utilizing a total amount of PhP4,315,000.00.

For OFs in Kuwait, a total of 49 undocumented OFs, including children, mothers and guardians, were repatriated. The Social Welfare Attaché conducted a women's forum during the International Women's Month, continued participating in the Assisted Voluntary Repatriation Program, recommended the development of policy on the registration of abandoned children, monitored immorality cases, sustained coordination on the repatriation of trafficked mothers and children, and made regular hospital visitations.

In Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, five (5) children were repatriated and placed on foster care or temporary shelter. The Social Welfare Attaché continued providing basic assistance to mothers and children lodged at the Migrants and Filipino Workers Resource Center. Interstate travels were also conducted in order to provide assistance to OFs in jails and social welfare agencies.

For OFs in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the International Women's Month was celebrated with 128 wards of the Filipino Migrant Overseas Resource Center and staff of the Philippine Embassy. During the Consular Mobile Services, the Social Welfare Attaché conducted a series of orientations with 137 OFs about the ISWSFN of the DSWD, including marriage counseling, coping with stress and requirement for minors traveling abroad. Orientations were also provided to OFs during repatriation schedules.

In Abu Dhabi and Dubai, United Arab Emirates, pre-marriage counseling, one-on-one counseling and orientation on social welfare services were conducted by the Social Welfare Attaché with the wards of the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Resource Center.

For OFs in Qatar, financial assistance was provided to 203 overseas Filipino workers who are victims of a fire incident at their place of work. The Social Welfare Attaché also made monthly visitation to OFs in jail and deportation centers, and conducted a lecture on trafficking in persons, violence against women and children, obligation of parents and rights of children with 64 wards of the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Resource Center and staff of the Philippine Embassy in Qatar.

In Malaysia, the Social Welfare Attaché provided information on social welfare services to 393 OFs who are either undocumented, distressed or not in distress. An outreach program – featuring skills training and creative art as a form of relaxation and emotional therapy – was offered to 163 children with their parents. Monthly interstate travels were also conducted to reach out to undocumented and distressed OFs, including children and those in jails and detention centers, resulting in the facilitation of the repatriation process. Consequently, 59 undocumented/distressed OFs were repatriated and provided transportation and airport assistance.

For OFs in Hong Kong, the Social Welfare Attaché availed of radio interviews by Filipino community radio programs and other media mileage to talk about social welfare programs and services for Filipinos. Monthly prison visitation was also made to OFs in jails for the conduct of counseling and provision of social welfare services.

To rationalize the deployment of Social Welfare Attachés, an assessment was conducted by the DSWD in selected countries.

Table 45: Number of Client OFs Served by Major Categories, Age Group and Sex as of December 2017

Countries	Number of Client OFs Served							
	By Major Categories and Sex				By Age Group and Sex			
	Documented		Undocumented		Children (0 to Below 18 Years Old)		Adult (18 to Over 60 Years Old)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kuwait	110	1,103	88	588	97	107	101	1,584
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)	96	249	432	751	236	234	292	766
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)	241	499	1,213	2,318	531	571	923	2,246
United Arab Emirates	175	197	23	314	0	0	198	511
Qatar	251	567	75	39	2	5	324	601
Malaysia	20	41	1,984	1,545	948	936	1,056	650
Hong Kong	22	203	20	60	0	4	42	259
Other Countries (Referrals of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Other Agencies)	5	12	241	78	3	14	241	78
Sub-Total	920	2,871	4,076	5,693	1,817	1,871	3,177	6,695
Total	3,791		9,769		3,688		9,872	
Grand Total	13,560				13,560			

Table 46: Number of Client OFs Served by Case Category as of December 2017

Case Category	Number of Client OFs Served								Total
	Kuwait	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)	United Arab Emirates	Qatar	Malaysia	Hong Kong	Other Countries (Referrals of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Other Agencies)	
Victims of Trafficking	13	5	301	17	26	40	0	4	406
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	0	32	2	128	0	0	0	11	173
Victims of Abuse/Maltreatment by Employer	682	135	54	16	128	51	12	11	1,089
Victims of Exploitation/Unfair Labor Practice	388	429	208	30	447	3	5	14	1,524
Victims of Natural/Human-Induced Disaster	0	0	0	0	234	0	0	1	235
Individuals with Domestic/Marital Problems	26	0	2	3	1	14	89	7	142
Individuals with Health Problems	15	27	17	11	7	0	2	18	97
Individuals Accused of a Crime/Suspected of a Crime/with Criminal Charges	64	117	67	6	76	1,210	113	19	1,672
Individuals with Documentation-Related Problems	335	2,308	372	0	2	529	5	232	3,783
Children in Need of Special Protection	196	1,102	470	0	7	1,741	4	16	3,536
Individuals Needing Social Welfare Services	170	116	35	498	4	2	75	3	903
Total	1,889	4,271	1,528	709	932	3,590	305	336	13,560

The client OFs in the aforesaid countries were provided with any of the following assistance according to their needs: psychosocial services (*i.e.*, counseling, critical incident stress debriefing, play therapy and emotional healing/value inculcation); pre-marriage counseling (for applicants of Legal Capacity to Contract Marriage Certificate); repatriation services (*i.e.*, endorsement for rescue, processing of travel documents, endorsement for issuance of exit pass, coordination with families, transportation assistance and airport assistance); basic needs (*i.e.*, food, clothing, toiletries, shelter, medical, educational, transportation, communication and other financial assistance); advice giving and information dissemination on social welfare services; and, other assistance (*i.e.*, capability building, mediation, jail/detention center visitation and hospital visitation).

For the ISWSFN implementation in 2017, a total amount of PhP58,268,568.18 was utilized from the Current Appropriations of PhP68,000,000.00 and PhP32,222,520.58 from the Continuing Appropriations of PhP35,439,144.74.

n. Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention

In line with the priority thrust of the Duterte Administration against the trade and use of illegal drugs, the DSWD developed the Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention to convert drug surrenderers into community leaders – our assets – by using disaster resilience and response as a vehicle. The Framework is anchored in Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 2017, creating the Inter-Agency Committee on Anti-Illegal Drugs (ICAD) under the Office of the President and synchronizing all available government programs, projects, and activities to ensure a drug-free nation for the Filipino people. The ICAD is led by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency and composed of four clusters: law enforcement; justice; rehabilitation and reintegration; and, advocacy. As co-chair of the Rehabilitation and Reintegration Cluster and head of the Reintegration Sub-Cluster, the DSWD focuses on the return of recovering drug personalities (RDPs) to their families and communities after undergoing rehabilitation.

Drawing upon the Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention, the DSWD weaves together readily available resources of local government units (LGUs), national government agencies, civil society organizations and religious groups to provide medical, psychosocial, occupational, and spiritual support to those undergoing rehabilitation and reintegration, as well as to their families. Local culture is also integrated in the solutions following the direction of transforming RDPs into volunteers, advocates, and leaders. Thus, the drug surrenderers render community service while undergoing the tiers of the program; they go through random drug-testing, check-up, detoxification, health and fitness therapy, counselling, behavioral interventions, spiritual gatherings, capacity building and skills training, including that on first aid/basic life support, basic search and rescue, and basic firefighting.

Moreover, the importance of incorporating disaster resilience and response in the rehabilitation and reintegration program is recognized, seeing as the country is prone to disasters such as typhoons, flooding, landslides, earthquakes, and fire outbreaks. Hence, the 1.3 million drug surrenderers (out of the projected 3-4 million drug users) will be transformed into community-based auxiliaries of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Philippine National Police, Bureau of Fire Protection, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and Office of Civil Defense to ensure more efficient and effective response to crisis situations. Also, training the drug surrenderers as disaster responders will eliminate the stigma attached to drug use, and that communities will start to look at them as heroes. Consequentially, the RDPs will gain self-esteem, compassion, and courage to help out their neighbors whom they may have had inconvenienced.

In 2017, several LGUs at the provincial, city, and municipal levels adopted the Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention *i.e.*, Ifugao, Quezon, Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Davao City, Lucban (Quezon), Santol (La Union), and Tagudin (Ilocos Sur). These localities have created force multipliers from their constituent RDPs in case of emergencies. Likewise, the Regional Peace and Order Council of CAR and Region IV-A adopted the Framework, while the Philippine National Police of Region IV-B forged a partnership to support interventions. In order to replicate the practice all over the Philippines, the DSWD conducted Yakap Bayan Orientations in CAR, NCR, Regions IV-A, VI, VII, IX, XI and Caraga.

Through its Field Offices, the DSWD also provided interventions to RDPs in collaboration with other government agencies and LGUs. Interventions include: Expanded Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation; Cash-for-Work and Food-for-Work; family counselling; Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program; Family Development Sessions for Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries; capability-building on social case management for the LGUs' social workers; and, SLP livelihood assistance for qualified recovering victims.

Other activities conducted under the Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention include: creation of regional technical working groups; provision of technical assistance to LGUs for the implementation of their programs; conduct of orientations, stakeholders' consultations and planning workshops; organization of support groups for victims of illegal drug use; and, adoption of strategies for the reintegration and transformation of recovering victims. To capacitate service providers, capability-building activities were also conducted in the regions.

3. Bottom-up Budgeting

Pilot tested in 2013, the Bottom-up Budgeting (BUB) process is an approach to preparing the budget proposals of national government agencies. The process considers the

development needs of cities/municipalities as identified in their local poverty reduction action plans, which are formulated with the active participation of basic sector organizations and other civil society organizations at the grassroots level.

A menu of programs – ranging from sustainable livelihood, protective services and community-driven development projects – is implemented to meet the needs of localities covered.

a. Protective Services Bottom-up Budgeting

For 2014, the implementation of 1,560 projects was targeted; out of which, 1,433 projects were completed, 81 are ongoing, three (3) are in the pipeline and 43 were dropped/reverted as of December 2017.

Table 47: 2014 Protective Services BUB Physical Accomplishment as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment				
	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Pipeline	Dropped/ Reverted
I	90	90	0	0	0
II	111	110	0	0	1
III	102	98	2	2	0
IV-A	81	62	0	0	19
IV-B	93	56	37	0	0
V	180	165	6	1	8
VI	127	123	4	0	0
VII	199	191	7	0	1
VIII	110	89	18	0	3
IX	35	35	0	0	0
X	147	141	2	0	4
XI	29	28	1	0	0
XII	94	90	1	0	3
Caraga	65	63	0	0	2
ARMM	33	33	0	0	0
NCR	24	22	0	0	2
CAR	40	37	3	0	0
Total	1,560	1,433	81	3	43

Covering 2015, there were 263 projects targeted; from that, 201 were completed, 36 are ongoing, 13 are in the pipeline and 13 were dropped.

Table 48: 2015 Protective Services BUB Physical Accomplishment as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment				
	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Pipeline	Dropped
I	16	16	0	0	0
II	15	15	0	0	0
III	39	29	5	1	4
IV-A	28	21	3	0	4
IV-B	17	1	12	4	0
V	20	19	1	0	0
VI	19	17	2	0	0
VII	21	16	5	0	0
VIII	21	7	7	7	0
IX	8	8	0	0	0
X	7	7	0	0	0
XI	8	8	0	0	0
XII	19	18	0	0	1
Caraga	3	3	0	0	0
ARMM	1	0	0	1	0
NCR	17	13	1	0	3
CAR	4	3	0	0	1
Total	263	201	36	13	13

Under the 2016 implementation, 814 projects were targeted; out of which, 340 were completed, 389 are ongoing, 75 are in the pipeline, two (2) are proposed and eight (8) were dropped.

Table 49: 2016 Protective Services BUB Physical and Financial Accomplishment as of December 2017

Region	Physical Accomplishment						Financial Accomplishment	
	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Pipeline	Proposed	Dropped	Allotment (In PhP)	Obligations (In PhP)
I	61	55	4	2	0	0	43,557,644.00	43,557,644.00
II	64	33	30	1	0	0	29,857,573.00	29,857,573.00
III	126	59	55	9	0	3	67,812,263.00	66,018,995.12
IV-A	99	22	65	11	1	0	75,079,600.00	73,643,245.00
IV-B	38	3	26	9	0	0	12,997,600.00	12,997,600.00
V	72	16	40	14	1	1	23,147,500.00	22,921,188.50
VI	19	14	5	0	0	0	24,486,464.00	24,486,464.00
VII	68	16	48	4	0	0	41,349,976.00	40,549,976.00
VIII	56	7	36	13	0	0	37,856,160.00	37,353,660.00
IX	8	4	4	0	0	0	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00
X	39	28	11	0	0	0	30,900,000.00	30,900,000.00
XI	24	13	11	0	0	0	21,629,000.00	21,629,000.00
XII	43	29	8	4	0	2	34,442,800.00	34,442,800.00
Caraga	15	2	8	5	0	0	6,166,295.00	5,666,294.29
NCR	36	27	7	0	0	2	36,356,000.00	29,309,428.06
CAR	13	2	10	1	0	0	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00
NIR	33	10	21	2	0	0	0.00	0.00
NPMO	0	0	0	0	0	0	241,234,125.00	239,569,195.00
Total	814	340	389	75	2	8	732,473,000.00	718,503,062.97

b. Sustainable Livelihood Program Bottom-up Budgeting

Within the context of the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), Bottom-up Budgeting (BUB) is implemented through the conduct of skills training or provision of seed capital for projects such as establishment of production units, common service facilities and trading activities. From 2014 to 2016, the total SLP BUB target was 2,296 projects.

As of December 2017, 1,591 projects were completed, 369 projects are ongoing, 233 projects are in the pipeline and 73 projects are in the proposal development stage. On the other hand, 30 projects were dropped as the same are not part of the SLP menu and are not feasible. In terms of financial accomplishment, out of the total allocation of PhP231,010,901.00, the amount already obligated for project implementation is PhP161,941,707.00.

Table 50: SLP BUB Number of Completed Projects as of December 2017

Region	2014		2015		2016	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
NCR	10	8	16	15	15	9
CAR	42	40	9	4	7	3
I	71	71	48	48	47	15
II	41	41	45	39	37	17
III	55	54	114	100	74	9
IV-A	67	67	98	79	79	20
IV-B	38	33	21	8	19	1
V	57	51	19	15	28	5
VI	199	179	97	57	54	8
VII	121	89	54	34	35	2
VIII	119	91	25	16	42	1
IX	18	18	18	18	7	3
X	100	95	11	11	11	9
XI	29	29	26	21	21	3

Region	2014		2015		2016	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
XII	50	44	27	18	31	4
Caraga	56	52	17	15	18	4
ARMM	26	16	27	2	0	0
Total	1,099	978	672	500	525	113

4. Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program

The Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) is the national government's program and framework for peace and development. It is implemented at certain areas in 48 provinces affected by conflict and communities covered by existing peace agreements. It ensures that communities benefit from improved delivery of basic services and are served by responsive, transparent and accountable LGUs.

Particularly, the DSWD implements PAMANA through the Kalahi CIDSS, Sustainable Livelihood Program, and PAMANA Pillar II.

a. PAMANA Kalahi CIDSS

The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) engaged the DSWD to improve access of conflict-affected and vulnerable areas to basic social services and accountable governance utilizing the Community-Driven Development strategy, specifically through the implementation of the PAMANA Kalahi CIDSS Project in identified PAMANA zones.

As component of PAMANA, this peace process-related initiative includes infrastructure sub-projects like day care centers, health stations, birthing rooms, concrete pathways, mini-wharf, tri-people centers, multi-purpose pavement, water system, and installation of street lights.

In the 2011 to 2016 project implementation, 4,119 sub-projects were completed or 99% of the 4,123 target sub-projects for 67 cities and municipalities in 18 provinces of eight (8) regions, benefitting 1,047,383 households and utilizing PhP1,815,726,248.00 (or 96% of the budget of PhP1,901,079,285.00). The remaining four (4) sub-projects are ongoing as of December 2017.

For 2017, the OPAPP and the DSWD expanded their PAMANA partnership to implement the Community-Driven Development Program for Indigenous Peoples (IP-CDD), which aims to: deliver basic services to indigenous peoples' communities in support of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan; strengthen partnership of LGUs and Indigenous Political Structures; and, build communities' resilience to conflict.

The IP-CDD consists of 126 sub-projects intended for 10 ancestral domains at 333 barangays in 29 municipalities of six (6) provinces belonging to Regions IX, X, XI, XII and Caraga. The preparatory stage for all 126 target sub-projects was already completed, with a projected fund utilization of PhP144,528,522.00 (from an allotment of PhP178,398,000.00).

b. PAMANA Sustainable Livelihood Program

The PAMANA Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) addresses issues of injustice and improves access to socioeconomic interventions, through cash grant from the PAMANA Peace and Development Fund and other enabling mechanisms. Focusing on socio-economic interventions, the PAMANA SLP of the DSWD is implemented at conflict-affected and vulnerable areas.

For 2017, the PAMANA SLP consisted of 129 projects at 37 cities/municipalities in seven (7) provinces of Regions IX, X and XII. A one-time grant of PhP500,000.00 is provided to SLP associations to support their socio-economic projects. All 129 projects are still in the preparatory/pre-implementation stage; social preparation, capacity building and project development are ongoing.

Table 51: PAMANA SLP Physical Accomplishments for the 129 New PAMANA Areas for CY 2017

Region	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Procurement Stage	Preparatory Stage
IX	103	0	0	0	103
X	10	0	0	0	10
XII	16	0	0	0	16
Total	129	0	0	0	129

Moreover, the PAMANA SLP targeted 252 projects for the expansion areas at 16 cities and municipalities in three (3) provinces of the Caraga Region with a grant of PhP900,000.00 for three (3) cycles (at PhP300,000.00 per cycle). As of December 2017, 234 projects were completed and 18 are ongoing under the 1st cycle in 2015; 177 projects were completed while 75 are in the preparatory stage of the 2nd cycle in 2016; and, 252 projects are in the preparatory stage for the 3rd cycle in 2017.

Table 52: PAMANA SLP Physical Accomplishments of the 252 Expansion Areas in Caraga (2015-2017)

CY	Target	Completed	Ongoing	Procurement Stage	Preparatory Stage*
2015	252	234	18	0	0
2016	252	177	0	0	75
2017	252	0	0	0	252

*Social Preparation, Capacity Building and Project Development

As to financial accomplishment, an amount of PhP128.7 Million was utilized from the total grant of PhP226.8 Million for 2015-2017 target projects at expansion areas in the Caraga Region.

Table 53: Financial Accomplishments for Grant Funds for 252 Expansion Areas in Caraga (CY 2015-CY 2017)

Year	Number of Projects	Grant Allocation (in PhP)	Total Grants Utilized (in PhP)	Balance (in PhP)
2015	252	75,600,000.00	75,600,000.00	0.00
2016	252	75,600,000.00	53,100,000.00	22,500,000.00
2017	252	75,600,000.00	0.00	75,600,000.00
Total		226,800,000.00	128,700,000.00	98,100,000.00

c. PAMANA Pillar II

Under the PAMANA Program, the PAMANA Pillar II includes community-driven development interventions promoting the convergent delivery of goods and services focused on households and communities. It is implemented by the DSWD through the Kalahi CIDSS, LGU-Led Mechanism of the Protective Services Program and Sustainable Livelihood Program.

Of the 259 target interventions for 2017, 59 are infrastructure projects involving construction of day care centers and residential care facilities, while there are 200 individuals from Moro Islamic Liberation Front communities who will be provided with psychosocial care and support interventions. As of December 2017, preparatory activities were conducted and a total amount of PhP73,520,000.00 was already obligated for the implementation of projects.

Table 54: PAMANA Pillar II Status of Implementation as of December 2017

Region	Target Interventions	Completed Interventions	Ongoing Interventions	Interventions Under Preparatory Stage	Allotment (In PhP)
NIR	3	0	0	3	2,520,000.00
VIII	19	0	0	19	15,960,000.00
IX	104	0	0	104	9,000,000.00
X	8	0	0	8	15,200,000.00
XI	10	0	0	10	41,520,000.00
XII	104	0	0	104	8,360,000.00
Caraga	11	0	0	11	9,240,000.00
Total	259	0	0	259	101,800,000.00

Regarding the PAMANA Pillar II implementation for previous years, 267 projects (out of 267) were completed for 2014 and 22 projects (out of 22) were completed for 2015. On the other hand, 729 projects planned for 2016 will be retargeted for the PAMANA Closure Program.

d. PAMANA Closure Program

The PAMANA Closure Program with the Rebolusyonaryong Partido ng Manggagawa-Pilipinas (RPMP)-Revolutionary Proletarian Army (RPA)/Alex Bongcayao Brigade (ABB) covers selected barangays in Regions I, VI, NIR, X and XI. Program inception was done in January 2016 through the signing of the Joint Implementing Guidelines by the DSWD and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process for the Socioeconomic Components.

One component being implemented through the DSWD Sustainable Livelihood Program is the Community Peace Dividends (CPD), which refer to the development of community enterprise projects in areas identified by the Tabara Paduano Group. A total of 100 barangays at 42 municipalities in eight (8) provinces of said regions will be receiving a grant of PhP500,000.00 each for CPD projects.

As of December 2017, 95 projects were completed from a target of 100, while five (5) projects are in the preparatory stage. In terms of financial accomplishment, an amount of PhP46 Million was utilized out of the PhP50 Million total grant allocation.

Table 55: Physical Status of the 100 CPD Projects by Province as of December 2017

Region	Province	Target	Completed	Preparatory Stage	Remarks
I	Ilocos Sur	1	1	0	
VI	Iloilo	24	24	0	
VI	Aklan	9	9	0	
VI	Antique	6	6	0	
NIR	Negros Occidental	37	32	5	Ongoing accreditation process in Region VI
NIR	Negros Oriental	15	15	0	
X	Bukidnon	2	2	0	
XI	Davao City	6	6	0	
Total		100	95	5	

Table 56: Financial Status of the 100 CPD Projects by Region as of December 2017

Region	Provinces	Number of Projects	Grant Allocation (In PhP)	Grant Utilization (In PhP)
I	Ilocos Sur	1	500,000.00	500,000.00
VI	Iloilo	24	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
VI	Aklan	9	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
VI	Antique	6	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
NIR	Negros Occidental	37	18,500,000.00	16,000,000.00
NIR	Negros Oriental	15	7,500,000.00	6,000,000.00
X	Bukidnon	2	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
XI	Davao City	6	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Total		100	50,000,000.00	46,000,000.00

C. **Organizational Outcome 3: Immediate Relief and Early Recovery of Disaster Victims/Survivors Ensured**

The DSWD assumes dual roles in every occurrence of disaster such as: interagency coordination during disaster response, through the Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council; and, provision of social welfare services, including relief assistance, evacuation camp coordination and management, and social protection of internally displaced persons.

In 2017, proper planning, policy development, program implementation, and monitoring and evaluation for all disaster preparedness, response, early recovery, rehabilitation and risk resiliency initiatives were carried on by the DSWD. Its mechanisms for disaster response operations were also established to counterpoise the effects of disasters, including typhoons, flooding, earthquake and armed conflict.

1. **Disaster Preparedness for Response**

In 2017, the DSWD continued enhancing its Disaster Response Manual which consolidates disaster response guidelines issued over the past years, incorporates new institutional arrangements and addresses the mandate to: prepare for disaster response; and, facilitate the transition from immediate response, relief and early recovery to the establishment of longer term recovery operations.

2. **Disaster Response Management**

Moving forward, the DSWD, in coordination with other government agencies and non-government organizations, crafted the Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children consistent with the passage of Republic Act No. 10821 or “An Act Mandating the Provision of Emergency Relief and Protection for Children Before, During and After Disasters and Other Emergency Situations.”

For 2017, along Proactive Disaster Response, the DSWD prepared for tropical storms “Urduja” and “Vinta” using Predictive Analytics for Humanitarian Response, a tool that helps in making predictions on potential disaster events to prepare for the appropriate level of humanitarian response using mathematical theories, scientific processes and spatial technologies based on historical and current data.

On information and communication needs during the occurrence of disasters, the DSWD continued generating data relevant to all phases of disaster response, through its Disaster Response Operations and Monitoring Center.

a. Earthquake in Surigao Del Norte and Flooding in Agusan Del Norte and Agusan Del Sur

The DSWD provided assistance in the form of food and non-food items for disaster victims amounting to PhP16,169,980.00. Personnel were also deployed to extend technical assistance to LGUs of affected localities.

b. Tropical Storm “Urduja” and Tropical Storm “Vinta”

Food and non-food items were provided by the DSWD to the victims of Tropical Storm “Urduja” in the total amount of PhP146,694,362.66, and to the victims of Tropical Storm “Vinta” in the total amount of PhP29,350,203.85.

c. Armed Conflict in Marawi City

The DSWD recorded 77,170 families or 353,921 individuals displaced by the armed conflict in Marawi City, as validated through Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards. Assistance was provided to displaced families in the form of food (*i.e.*, family food packs) and non-food items, financial assistance and cash-for-work amounting to PhP861,562,981.00.

Quick response teams were also organized and deployed to evacuation camps to assist in the distribution of assistance and provide technical support in relief and early recovery activities.

The DSWD then continued monitoring and coordinating on disaster response efforts, to respond to the needs of internally displaced persons affected by the armed conflict. Camp coordination and management and disaster information management were likewise sustained.

d. Other Disasters

The DSWD provided assistance in the form of food and non-food items for victims of other disasters/incidents, as follows:

Table 57: Other Disasters/Incidents and Cost of Assistance

Disaster/Incident	Cost of Assistance (In PhP)
Flooding in Cagayan de Oro City	4,871,600.00
Armed Conflict in Ifugao Province	950,000.00
Fire Incidents in Metro Manila	8,070,000.00
Typhoon “Niña”	184,440,000.00
Total	198,331,600.00

3. Early Recovery and Rehabilitation

a. Emergency Shelter Assistance/Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Project

The Emergency Shelter Assistance/Emergency Shelter Cash Assistance Project (ESA/ESCAP) is a limited shelter material and financial assistance being provided to families with partially or totally damaged houses as a result of disasters. The project also aims to assist families in rebuilding their damaged houses as part of the restoration of their normal social functioning.

In 2017, the DSWD implemented the ESA/ESCAP for 337,595 households affected by earthquakes, flooding and typhoons “Lawin” and “Niña” in CAR, Regions I, II, IV-A, IV-B, V, VIII, Caraga and ARMM, amounting to PhP3,331,245,580.00 (from an allotment of PhP6,327,941,580.00). Completion of the project is expected by the end of April 2018.

Partnership engagements were also made with LGUs of affected localities for the social preparation and financial management in the transfer of funds. The Land Bank of the Philippines was also tapped in the use of cash card for payments to households affected by Typhoon “Lawin” in CAR, Regions I and II.

Table 58: ESA/ESCAP Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Disaster Occurrence	Affected Regions	Number of Beneficiaries		Cost (In PhP)	
		Target	Served	Allotment	Utilization
Earthquake	IV-A	4,809	4,808	57,990,000.00	57,980,000.00
	VIII	2,915	0	16,795,000.00	0.00
	Caraga	13,873	13,771	141,729,000.00	140,198,000.00
	ARMM	782	782	8,960,000.00	8,960,000.00
Flooding	Caraga	624	622	13,300,000.00	13,240,000.00
Typhoon “Lawin”	CAR	45,007	22,929	294,445,000.00	171,805,000.00
	I	32,603	32,603	201,255,000.00	201,255,000.00
	II	121,561	120,977	1,292,287,580.00	1,286,937,580.00
Typhoon “Niña”	IV-A	43,876	43,863	574,320,000.00	574,190,000.00
	IV-B	47,772	45,792	636,750,000.00	598,230,000.00
	V	206,115	51,448	3,090,110,000.00	278,450,000.00
Total		519,937	337,595	6,327,941,580.00	3,331,245,580.00

b. Cash-for-Work

The Cash-for-Work (CFW) is a short-term intervention by means of temporary employment for disaster-affected families in five (5) to 30 working days, particularly for the restoration of damaged shelters and community facilities in exchange of cash (equivalent to 75% of prevailing regional daily minimum wage rate).

Also, the CFW is aimed at instilling collaboration in planning, implementation and evaluation of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation works in the community.

In 2017, the DSWD implemented the CFW for 255,066 disaster-affected households from a target of 394,973, particularly in the repair of shelters and community facilities damaged by earthquakes, flooding, armed conflict and typhoons “Lawin” and “Niña” in CAR, Regions I, II, IV-A, IV-B, VIII, XI, Caraga and ARMM, utilizing a total amount of PhP335,205,611.90 (from an allotment of PhP898,364,700.00).

The remaining number of beneficiaries is targeted to receive the assistance within the 1st Quarter of 2018. Partnerships were forged with LGUs concerned for social preparation and financial management in the transfer of funds for the CFW. The LBP was also engaged in the use of cash card for payments to households affected by Typhoon “Lawin” in CAR, Regions I and II.

Table 59: CFW Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Disaster Occurrence	Affected Regions	Number of Beneficiaries		Cost (In PhP)	
		Target	Served	Allotment	Utilization
Armed Conflict	XI	600	0	4,590,000.00	0.00
	ARMM	78,466	4,968	470,796,000.00	9,936,000.00
Earthquake	IV-A	4,809	4,808	7,531,680.00	7,530,260.00
	VIII	5,412	0	11,581,680.00	0.00
	Caraga	13,871	12,455	15,141,000.00	13,557,550.00
	ARMM	782	782	834,805.00	834,805.00

Disaster Occurrence	Affected Regions	Number of Beneficiaries		Cost (In PhP)	
		Target	Served	Allotment	Utilization
Flooding	Caraga	624	571	1,025,850.00	954,450.00
Typhoon "Lawin"	CAR	45,007	0	52,540,210.00	0.00
	I	32,603	32,603	36,240,750.00	36,240,750.00
	II	121,151	109,224	165,130,875.00	148,888,196.90
Typhoon "Niña"	IV-A	43,876	43,863	71,928,680.00	57,551,180.00
	IV-B	47,772	45,792	61,023,170.00	59,712,420.00
	V	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total		394,973	255,066	898,364,700.00	335,205,611.90

c. Transitional Shelter Project

Transitional shelters are temporary houses provided to families that have either lost their houses or have houses located in danger zones, subject to resettlement in safe areas. The DSWD assists LGUs concerned through fund augmentation for the construction of shelters.

For Kananga and Ormoc City (in the Province of Leyte) which were affected by an earthquake, a total of 2,497 families (with houses located along fault lines) were identified to avail of transitional shelters at PhP25,000.00 each from the DSWD. Said amount augments the resources of LGUs concerned, in order to fully finance the estimated cost of PhP50,000.00 per shelter unit.

Social preparation and site development were already undertaken with LGUs concerned. Funds for Ormoc City (amounting to PhP34,080,000.00) and Kananga (amounting to PhP3,375,000.00) will be released in January and February 2018, respectively, while the construction of transitional shelters is expected to be completed within the 1st Quarter of 2018.

d. Core Shelter Assistance Project

The Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP) involves the construction of decent and disaster-resilient shelters that can withstand a maximum wind velocity of 220 kph and an intensity 4 earthquake. The shelters are provided to victims of disasters (including human-induced tragedies like armed conflict).

In 2017, 600 shelter units for Talaingod and Kapalong in Davao Del Norte were funded under the PAMANA Program amounting to PhP102,000,000.00. Social preparation and site development were already completed, while construction of shelters is set to begin in February 2018.

Partnership engagements were made with the LGUs of Talaingod and Kapalong, as implementing partners, and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, as oversight government agency for the PAMANA Program implementation.

On the other hand, discussions on turnover of the CSAP implementation to the National Housing Authority commenced in view of the DSWD's priority direction to align its programs, projects and services with its mandate. Meantime, the CSAP is implemented only for peace and development related efforts like those under the PAMANA Program.

e. 5K Presidential Financial Assistance for Typhoon “Yolanda”-Affected Households

The 5K Presidential Financial Assistance (5KPFA) for Typhoon “Yolanda”-affected households was conceptualized based on the directive of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to provide assistance of Php5,000.00 each for households that have not availed of government shelter assistance projects.

From the Socio-Civic Projects Fund of the Office of the President, an amount of Php1 Billion was earmarked for the 5KPFA to benefit approximately 200,000 households. Upon validation, only 122,129 households have qualified to receive the financial assistance costing Php610,645,000.00.

As of December 2017, 73,020 beneficiaries received the financial assistance in the total amount of Php365,100,000.00. Other qualified households are targeted to receive the cash assistance in the 1st Quarter of 2018.

Partnership engagements were made with the following: Office of the President, as funding entity; LGUs concerned, for the conduct of social preparation; LBP, for the use of cash card; and, civil society organizations, for project monitoring and grievance and redress management.

Table 60: CFW Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Affected Regions	Number of Beneficiaries		Cost (In PhP)	
	Target	Served	Allotment	Utilization
VI	75,075	57,074	375,375,000.00	285,370,000.00
NIR	5,791	4,228	28,955,000.00	21,140,000.00
VII	104	104	520,000.00	520,000.00
VII	41,159	11,614	205,795,000.00	58,070,000.00
Total	122,129	73,020	610,645,000.00	365,100,000.00

4. Risk Resiliency

The Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) covers programs, projects and activities on climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction and management, including both climate and non-climate risks such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. It is aimed at strengthening resiliency of both natural systems and urban-built environment, as well as adaptive capacities of vulnerable groups and communities through climate change adaptation, disaster prevention and preparedness, rehabilitation, and climate change mitigation.

Anchored in the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation measures of the government, the RRP is implemented in 18 major river basins and 10 priority principal river basins, as identified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Among provinces located in said river basins, the ones with high poverty incidence and are vulnerable to disasters and shocks will be given top priority.

Under the RRP, the DSWD launched the Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation-Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR) to implement projects and activities for disaster mitigation, preparedness and rehabilitation, which also provide temporary employment to economically-vulnerable segment of the population. The DSWD engages families and communities in carrying out projects and activities like tree planting, community gardening, establishment of plant nurseries and flood control activities.

In 2017, the CCAM-DRR Cash-for-Work of the DSWD targeted 494,060 beneficiaries with funding of PhP1,215,358,724.00. As of December 2017, 415,669 beneficiaries were served utilizing PhP1,011,764,454.00.

Table 61: CCAM-DRR Cash-for-Work Physical and Financial Accomplishments as of December 2017

Region	Number of Beneficiaries		Fund Utilization (In PhP)	
	Target	Served	Allocation	Obligations
NCR	48,881	48,881	179,883,024.00	179,883,024.00
I	76,118	74,736	156,974,200.00	154,124,200.00
II	14,438	14,438	32,485,500.00	32,485,500.00
III	109,678	47,595	299,420,940.00	129,934,350.00
IV-A	24,180	22,394	65,769,600.00	60,911,680.00
X	46,000	46,000	109,940,000.00	109,940,000.00
XI	44,659	44,659	106,288,420.00	106,288,420.00
XII	81,230	77,642	167,333,800.00	159,942,520.00
ARMM	48,876	39,324	97,263,240.00	78,254,760.00
Total	494,060	415,669	1,215,358,724.00	1,011,764,454.00

From Continuing Appropriations, the RRP served 328,434 beneficiaries (out of a target of 328,940) utilizing a total amount of PhP791,429,505.00 (from an allotment of PhP800,000,000.00). The remaining 506 beneficiaries are expected to be served in January 2018.

5. Resources and Logistics Management

Bearing in mind the challenges that climate change triggers, as characterized by the increasing frequency, intensity and magnitude of typhoons, earthquakes and other disasters, the DSWD is continuously transforming into a more flexible, efficient and effective social welfare arm of the government through the upgrading of its relevant systems, processes and facilities, including competencies of its personnel.

Supportive of disaster relief operations, the DSWD produces and delivers family food packs (FFPs), as well as other food and non-food items to areas affected by natural and manmade disasters. For the purpose, the DSWD runs the National Resource Operations Center (NROC), a facility where procured and donated relief goods are processed and stored, prior to delivery and distribution to intended beneficiaries. NROC currently houses a mechanized production system composed of automated rice bagging machine, conveyor belts, racking system and other features which facilitate operation.

In 2017, the DSWD continued setting, implementing and strengthening standards for the production of family food packs (FFPs) and other relief packs, processing of donations, deployment of volunteers, operation of warehouses and management of logistics by all its disaster response centers. For resources and logistics management, a total amount of PhP13,207,596.70 was utilized.

Furthermore, the DSWD managed disaster operations providing relief assistance to the victims of typhoon "Niña," tropical storm "Urduja," tropical storm "Vinta," Surigao Del Norte earthquake, Batangas earthquake and Marawi armed conflict. A total of 996,223 FFPs (at PhP360.00 per pack) were produced by the NROC mechanized production system and volunteers, for disaster operations and stockpiling; out of which, 983,234 FFPs were prepositioned at certain regions and distributed to victims of disasters.

Table 62: Number of FFPs Produced as of December 2017

Disaster Operation	Number of FFPs Produced	Cost (In PhP)
Typhoon "Niña"	188,150	67,734,000.00
Tropical Storms "Urduja" and "Vinta"	321,900	115,884,000.00
Surigao Del Norte Earthquake	20,800	7,488,000.00

Disaster Operation	Number of FFPs Produced	Cost (In PhP)
Batangas Earthquake	10,500	3,780,000.00
Marawi Armed Conflict	427,935	154,056,600.00
Stockpiling	26,938	9,697,680.00
Total	996,223	358,640,280.00

Table 63: Number of FFPs Prepositioned at and Distributed through DSWD Offices as of December 2017

DSWD Office	Number of FFPs Distributed	Cost (In PhP)
Field Office II	10,000	3,600,000.00
Field Office III	29,994	10,797,840.00
Field Office CAR	17,600	6,336,000.00
Field Office IV-A	30,700	11,052,000.00
Field Office IV-B	15,000	5,400,000.00
Field Office V	180,000	64,800,000.00
Field Office VIII	200,660	72,237,600.00
Field Office X	207,850	74,826,000.00
Field Office XII	243,200	87,552,000.00
Field Office NCR	46,000	16,560,000.00
Central Office (Crisis Intervention Unit)	2,230	802,800.00
Total	983,234	353,964,240.00

During the same year, the DSWD processed foreign donations in the amount of PhP12,650,681.42 and JpY770,440.00. Local in-kind donations were likewise received, consisting of 132,714 food and non-food items. For transportation requirements during disaster relief operations, the DSWD partnered with the World Food Programme, Cebu Pacific and Philippine Airlines for the delivery of FFPs to areas affected by disasters.

On capacity building, the DSWD developed the Manual of Operations on Resource and Logistics Management to standardize operating procedures for production, quality management, warehousing, donation, volunteers and disaster response centers. Relevantly, the following capability-building activities were conducted: National Training Workshop on Inventory, Warehousing, Logistics, Production and Quality Control for DSWD personnel; and, Learning and Development Intervention on Logistics Management in Disaster Response for Local Social Welfare and Development Officers, including disaster focal persons of LGUs.

For the production of FFPs, the DSWD mobilized 8,958 volunteers composed of uniformed personnel, private company employees, government employees and other individuals. Moreover, a total of 8,541 beneficiaries of the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families – under Pantawid Pamilya – were provided temporary employment through Cash-for-Work in the production of FFPs.

In line with volunteer mobilization, the DSWD conceptualized the Volunteers Immersion Program to train volunteers from different organizations on disaster relief operations. This strategy ensures continuity of operations through sufficient workforce that shall provide the needed assistance in the production, delivery and distribution of FFPs and other relief goods to victims of disasters.

D. Organizational Outcome 4: Continuing Compliance of Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Agencies to Standards in the Delivery of Social Welfare Services Ensured

According to its mandate, the DSWD is committed to ensuring that the SWD programs and services implemented by social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs) and other service providers are compliant with regulatory standards.

Thus, the DSWD performs regulatory functions over SWDAs implementing SWD programs and individuals providing SWD services – through registration, licensing and accreditation – to guarantee the quality of care and support that the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged can rely on.

1. Standards Development

In 2017, the DSWD crafted the following: Guidelines on Handling of Complaints against SWDAs; Guidelines in the Organization, Mobilization and Strengthening of Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNET); Amendment to the Guidelines on Registration and Licensing of SWDAs and Accreditation of SWD Programs and Services; Amendment to the Standards for Residential Care Services; Amendment to the Guidelines on Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations as Beneficiary Partners of DSWD Projects and/or Programs; Guidelines on Monitoring, Tools and Protocols; and, Amendment to the Guidelines on Accreditation of Pre-Marriage Counselors.

The DSWD also assisted in the enhancement of the SWDAs Bill and Public Solicitation Bill. In aid of standards enhancement, the following were conducted: Roundtable Discussion on Monitoring SWDAs; and, Orientation on the Accreditation Guidelines for DSWD Beneficiary Civil Society Organizations.

2. Standards Compliance

For 2017, the DSWD effectively carried on its regulatory functions as to eagerly enforcing compliance with standards during the assessment of SWDAs for registration and licensing to operate.

Table 64: Registration and Licensing of SWDAs as of December 2017

Type of SWDAs	Number of SWDAs Assessed		Number of SWDAs Registered and/or Licensed	
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies (operating nationwide or in more than one [1] region)	46	80	46	55
Social Welfare Agencies (operating nationwide or in more than one [1] region)	40	82	40	74
Social Welfare Agencies (operating in one [1] region)	367	472	327	366
Total	453	634	413	495

On SWD programs and services, the DSWD assessed and accredited SWDAs, centers and service providers such as day care workers, pre-marriage counselors and social workers managing court cases.

Table 65: Accreditation of SWDAs and Service Providers as of December 2017

Category	Number of SWDAs/Centers/Service Providers Assessed		Number of SWDAs/Centers/Service Providers Accredited	
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
SWDAs/Non-Government Organizations	150	206	150	161
DSWD Centers	12	17	12	11
LGUs Centers	12	29	12	18
Senior Citizens Centers	60	96	60	60
Day Care Centers	52	128	3,876	5,411
Day Care Workers	906	523	80	0
Pre-Marriage Counselors	150	266	150	256
Social Workers Managing Court Cases	80	116	80	98
Total	1,422	1,381	4,420	6,015

3. Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations

In 2017, the DSWD received applications of civil society organizations (CSOs) for SWD programs and services either as beneficiary or implementing partners. A total of 20 CSOs were accredited as implementing partners and 2,267 CSOs as beneficiary partners.

Table 66: Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations as of December 2017

Category	Number of CSOs Assessed		Number of CSOs Accredited	
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual
Implementing CSOs	600	136	600	20
Beneficiary CSOs		2,746		2,267
Total	600	2,882	600	2,287

4. Standards Monitoring

With the intention of sustaining the firm enforcement of regulatory standards in 2017, the DSWD conducted monitoring visits to 68 SWDAs/non-government organizations, 63 CSOs and 18 individual service providers to check on compliance with standards for SWD programs and services being offered.

Moreover, the DSWD provided technical assistance to 692 SWDAs, LGUs and other non-government organizations on compliance with standards for the enhancement of SWD programs and services.

To enhance the competencies of personnel on regulatory functions, the DSWD conducted the following: Training on Alternative Parental Care and Services; Training on Protocols in the Handling of Complaints against SWDAs; Basic Training on Social Case Management for Assessors; and, Quarterly Learning Case Conference.

5. Regulation of Public Solicitations

Consistent with Presidential Decree No. 1564 (amending Act No. 4075 or the Solicitation Permit Law), the DSWD evaluates applications for and grants authority to conduct fundraising campaigns.

For 2017, the DSWD granted authority to 29 SWDAs and other non-government organizations (out of 34) to conduct national fundraising campaign (that is, covering more than one [1] region).

E. Organizational Outcome 5: Delivery of Social Welfare and Development Programs by Local Government Units (LGUs), through Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs), Improved

The DSWD assists LGUs by: providing direction for the SWD sector through relevant national policies and plans; enriching SWD programs and services for individuals, families and communities at risk or in need; and, affording social protection for the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged. These undertakings are manifested through the DSWD Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program covering LGUs.

For the most part, the DSWD provides technical assistance involving capability-building and resource augmentation to LGUs, through local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs), in order to effectively implement and improve SWD programs and services for the

poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged in localities (or at the level of provinces, cities and municipalities).

1. Technical Assistance

In 2017, the DSWD conducted the Capacity Needs Assessment of LSWDOs in 22 batches for the remaining 350 municipalities at 27 provinces, which were not assessed in 2013 and 2014. The assessment was aimed at developing a national landscape of competencies for Local Social Welfare and Development Officers and ensuring that learning needs, along the development areas of LSWDOs, are captured. Results will serve as basis for formulating the Learning and Development Intervention (LDI) Plan of the DSWD for LSWDOs.

On capability building, the DSWD prepared proposals (including training designs and syllabi) to implement the following training programs for Local Social Welfare and Development Officers: LDI on Logistics Management; Monitoring and Evaluation of Competency-based Leadership Development for Leaders and Managers; Group Process Facilitation; LDI on Psychosocial Support in Emergency Setting; Competency-based Leadership Development Workshop; and, LDI on Leadership and Management.

The DSWD applied its standards for capability building activities in the preparation of training program proposals to guarantee relevance, clarity and coherence while anchoring in the agency's Capability Building Plan. For the purpose, a capability building guide was developed to ensure that such proposals present clear and appropriate learning objectives, have logical sequence of learning sessions and structured mechanics, and are packaged with content and process maps.

Consequently, the DSWD conducted the following capability-building activities to capacitate Local Social Welfare and Development Officers:

- LDI on Logistics Management in Disaster Response, in eight (8) batches with a total of 300 participants (including disaster focal persons of LGUs), to improve existing knowledge and skills on logistics management for a timely and coordinated relief distribution in areas affected by disaster;
- LDI on Psychosocial Support in Emergency Setting, in three (3) batches with a total of 81 participants, to improve knowledge and skills on psychological first aid and psychosocial processing for survivors of disasters/emergencies;
- Competency-based Leadership Development Workshop, with 94 participants, to contextualize and determine the competencies of Local Social Welfare and Development Officers for the crafting of the Competency-based Leadership Development Program and Competency Framework for them;
- LDI on Leadership and Management, to improve knowledge, attitude and skills on leadership and management for the implementation of local SWD programs and services;
- Capability-Building on Documentation of Good Practices in SWD Program and Service Implementation, in two (2) batches with a total of 67 participants, to appreciate the importance of documenting good practices in the delivery of SWD programs and services, and acquire competencies for the documentation of good practices and knowledge products; and,

- Annual National Social Welfare and Development Learning-Network (SWDL-Net) Conference, to obtain updates on the operationalization of the network and enhance guidelines on SWDL-Net.

In support of the conduct of LDIs to LSWDOs, the DSWD has been accredited by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) as a local service provider of LDI programs for LGUs. The DSWD also submitted two (2) LDIs for accreditation by the PRC *i.e.*, LDI on Psychosocial Processing and LDI on Leadership and Management for LSWDOs.

With the intention of sustaining capacity of the DSWD in the provision of technical assistance to LSWDOs, the following capability-building activities were conducted for the DSWD personnel:

- Capability Building on the Documentation of Practices and Experiences of Centers and Residential Care Facilities, to appreciate the importance of documenting good practices in the operation of centers and residential care facilities and acquire competencies for the documentation of good practices and knowledge products;
- Core Group of Specialists Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop, to enhance the role of sectoral and functional specialists or experts;
- Knowledge Management Conference and Knowledge Fair, to align knowledge management initiatives with the current direction of the DSWD and identify knowledge management activities supportive of agency strategic initiatives;
- Knowledge Sharing Sessions on Monitoring and Evaluation, to evaluate and measure the results of all capability-building activities conducted for Local Social Welfare and Development Officers, which will also serve as basis for crafting the Competency Framework for them;
- Other Knowledge Sharing Sessions, to advocate knowledge management in the DSWD; and,
- Coaching and Mentoring Sessions, to enhance the competencies of sectoral and functional specialists or experts on coaching and mentoring for SWD-related undertakings.

On knowledge management, the DSWD developed the following products: Knowledge Management Toolkit; Case Study for Logistics Management Trainings; and, three (3) audio visual presentations on knowledge management advocacy. Relevantly, 24 good practice documentations of the DSWD Field Offices were reviewed and four (4) knowledge products of LSWDOs – focusing on the implementation of community-based drug rehabilitation programs and local SWD programs – were assessed. The following related activities were also initiated:

- Inventory of Published Knowledge Products;
- Pilot-testing of Alternative Digitization Software;
- Re-uploading of Revised Layout of the Core Group of Specialists;
- Pilot-testing of the Good Practices Documentation Online Platform; and,
- Dissemination of the Compendium of Good Practices on Efforts against Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines.

As platforms for knowledge management, the DSWD continued managing its Knowledge Exchange Center, including the Knowledge Management Portal.

Fundamental to capability-building and knowledge management, the DSWD developed the following policies or guidelines and plans: LDI Guidebook; Revised Technical Assistance Toolkit; Monitoring Tools for the Re-entry Action Plan of Trainers; Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Plan; Knowledge Product Development Process; Enhanced SWDL-Net Guidelines; Enhanced Learning Institute Concept Paper; Checklist for the Identification of Good Practices for Documentation; and, Core Group of Specialists Revitalization Plan.

On the whole in 2017, a total of 1,065 LGUs/LSWDOs (out of the target of 619) were provided with technical assistance in the form of capability building (such as trainings, orientations, workshops, forums, conferences, coaching and mentoring), consultations or sharing sessions and demonstration sessions on SWD program implementation and service delivery.

2. Resource Augmentation

In sum for 2017, a total of 626 LGUs/LSWDOs (from the target of 558) were provided with resource augmentation in the form of funding *i.e.*, fund transfers for disaster response and early recovery, construction or improvement of community facilities (like day care centers and senior citizen centers) and other LSWDO-led programs and projects (as mandated by existing laws), apart from supplies/materials such as food and non-food items, including family food packs, hygiene kits, sleeping kits or family kits, in disaster relief operations.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS ALONG SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS

A. Policy Development , Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The DSWD sustains its leadership in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and plans for the SWD sector. It also builds up coordination on and facilitation of bilateral or multilateral agreements and concerns, including compliance with regional and international SWD commitments, which involve the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), United Nations (UN) and other intergovernmental organizations.

1. Policy Development

In 2017, the DSWD crafted the following policies: Guidelines for the Publication of the Social Welfare and Development Journal; Omnibus Guidelines for Comprehensive and Integrative Research Program in DSWD; Guidelines on the Provision of Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation to Local Government Units through Local Social Welfare and Development Offices; Office/Program Results Framework; Guidelines on the Utilization of the Early Childhood Care and Development Information System; Amended Policy on the Implementation of the Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop; and, Guidelines on the Crafting of CY 2018 Office Performance Contract.

Supportive of policy formulation, the DSWD prepared the following: Policy Note on Social Pension; Policy Recommendation on the Utilization of the Early Childhood Care and Development Information System; Policy Analysis Papers on Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation, Addressing the Children and Families at Risk on the Streets Phenomenon and Need for Synergy in the Alternative Parental Care Program; and, Terms of Reference on the Philippine Network for Family Development.

In relation to the adoption of SWD policies, the DSWD conducted the Rollout Training on the Use of Social Protection Handbook and Social Protection Vulnerability and Assessment Manual for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. For social protection mainstreaming, the DSWD developed the Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Information System User's Manual, as well as prepared the Updated Social Protection Floor Assessment-Based National Dialogue Matrix for DSWD and Philippine Report of Good Practices on Social Protection.

2. Plan Formulation

The DSWD led the formulation of the following plans: Strategic Plan 2017-2022 and Strategic Results Framework; Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2018-2022; National Plan of Action for the Filipino Family 2017-2022; Monitoring and Evaluation Capability Building Plan; CY 2018 Annual Thrusts and Priorities (including Amendments); CY 2017 DSWD Plans of Action for Children, Youth and Persons with Disability; and, CY 2018 Gender and Development Plan and Budget.

In line with plan implementation, the DSWD conducted the Offices, Bureaus and Services Consultation Workshop and Annual Strategic Management Conference Workshop to ensure the immediate and proper cascading of its Strategic Plan 2017-2022.

3. Researches/Evaluation Studies

The DSWD conducted the following studies in support of the implementation of SWD programs: Assessment of Behavioral and Social Outcomes of Pantawid Pamilya; Rapid Evaluation of Educational Assistance; Process Evaluation of the Supplementary Feeding Program; and, Assessment of the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals.

Along research development, the Baseline Study on Children and Families at Risk on the Streets was conceptualized. The DSWD also organized a learning forum on the studies, "ASEAN Active Ageing: Integrated Report" and "An Analysis of Government Support on Disability-Related Costs in Eastern Samar and Rizal Provinces." Relevantly, the Inventory of Researches 2014-2016 (or database of researches) was prepared for reference in the preparation of research proposals and monitoring of research results.

Under its Research Protocol, the DSWD attended to 84 requests of students and other researchers by assisting them in the review of proposals and gathering of data for thesis and other research purposes.

4. Results Monitoring and Evaluation

As expected to post a high utilization rate once it becomes final, the DSWD enhanced its Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation-Information System to effectively support the identification and monitoring of challenges in the implementation of the Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System.

Moreover, the DSWD enhanced its Risk Treatment Plan while it acknowledges the need to address risks that may affect the realization of its Vision, Mission and Organizational Outcomes, and of its Strategic Results Framework.

The Inventory of Evaluation Studies was likewise prepared for the popularization of such form of studies (e.g., through publication in the Social Welfare and Development Journal and inclusion in the Knowledge Management Portal as knowledge products).

5. Involvement in International Bodies

The involvement of the DSWD in international bodies includes compliance with the ASEAN, UN, APEC and other intergovernmental commitments on SWD.

In 2017, the DSWD organized the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children Pillar Launch, 22nd Senior Officials Committee Meeting on the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), 17th ASCC Council Meeting and ASEAN High Level Conference on Social Protection. As ASEAN-related activities, the Brainstorming Session for the Next Steps for the ASEAN Active Ageing Research and ASCC Strategic Planning Workshop were conducted.

The DSWD also provided technical secretariat support for activities related to the hosting of the ASEAN 2017 *i.e.*, 7th High Level Cross-Regional Round Table on Violence against Children, Meeting for the ASCC Philippine Delegation to the 31st ASEAN Summit and Joint Preparatory Meeting on the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children Fund.

For regional and international commitments, the DSWD submitted inputs to the following instruments: UN Resolution A/RES/70/130 on Violence Against Women Migrant Workers; Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) Monitoring Mission on Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility (MACR) and Death Penalty; Beijing Declaration on Persons with Disabilities; Memorandum of Understanding on the 3rd Philippine-Mongolia Policy Consultations; and, 5th Philippine-Pakistan Policy Consultation Talks.

Moreover, the DSWD prepared country papers and reports for various regional and international activities (e.g., 17th ASEAN Matters Technical Board Meeting and other activities lined up in the hosting of the ASEAN 2017).

B. Legislative Liaison System

The legislative agenda of the DSWD for the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged are pursued through: lobbying and networking with legislators in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines to gain support for priority SWD legislations; preparation of position papers on proposed legislative measures; strengthening of mechanisms to promote the enactment of priority SWD legislations; coordination on congressional briefings and budget deliberations for SWD programs, projects and services; and, monitoring of actions taken on issues or concerns broached by legislators.

In 2017, the DSWD submitted 133 position papers to congressional committees on bills aimed at: protecting children, women, senior citizens, persons with disability, internally-displaced persons and families; promoting welfare of other sectors in need; establishing nursing homes for the elderly; providing additional benefits to indigenous people; providing employment assistance; implementing day care services; granting support to an acknowledged child of a parent; implementing a national feeding program; promoting volunteerism; establishing disaster resilience; introducing cancer-related measures; developing a community-based monitoring system; regulating water utilities; creating the Mindanao River Basin Development Authority; granting absolute divorce; adopting a national identification system; and, instituting budget reforms, among others.

With the aim of strengthening the legislative liaison system of the DSWD, its Department Legislative Liaison Unit has been established to ensure effective policy development and intensify advocacy efforts, placing social protection and poverty reduction as priorities in the national and local policy reform agenda of the Executive Branch. Moreover, the Undersecretary for Legislative Affairs has been designated and tasked to mobilize technical and logistic resources, with the aim of providing appropriate interventions in the legislative mill and ensuring coordination within the agency. On top of that, the Undersecretary for Legislative Affairs focuses on the promotion of institutional synergy and management of priority sectoral concerns with both houses of Congress.

Correspondingly, the DSWD conducted seven (7) legislative briefings and special meetings to firm up its position on priority SWD legislations. It also actively participated in 166 committee hearings, public hearings, technical working group meetings and plenaries at both houses of Congress; for the purpose, briefers on SWD concerns were prepared. As proponent national government agency, the DSWD participated in the drafting of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10821 or the Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act, as well as in six (6) plenaries of the Legislative Liaison System convened by the Presidential Legislative Liaison Office. Furthermore, the DSWD updated its legislators' profiles and acted on requests of legislators for reports and other documents.

C. **National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction**

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, with its brand name *Listahanan*, is an information management system launched in 2009 that identifies who and where the poor are. It makes available to national government agencies and other stakeholders a comprehensive database of poor households nationwide.

As first of its kind in the country, the *Listahanan* is particularly being utilized to: analyse who and where the poor are; focus targeting of SWD programs on the poor, reducing leakage or under-coverage; and, identify beneficiaries of SWD programs of national government agencies, non-government organizations, civil society organizations and the basic sectors.

In 2017, the DSWD concentrated its work on enhancing the data sharing guidelines and corresponding memorandum of agreement (MOA) template for potential data users, consistent with the requirements of the Data Privacy Act of 2012. It also continued conducting activities to complete the on-demand application validation.

With the enhancement of the data sharing guidelines and MOA template, advocacy activities for the utilization of the *Listahanan 2* (released in 2016) were accelerated. Available media were tapped to promote the importance of and benefits from the utilization of the *Listahanan* database. Capability-building activities were also conducted with national government agencies, LGUs, non-government organizations and other proponents.

The types of data sharing implemented by the DSWD in 2017 are as follows:

Table 67: *Types of Data Sharing and Number of Requests as of December 2017*

Type of Data Sharing	Description	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Central Office	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Field Offices	Total
Name Matching	involves determining if a household is in the Listahanan database and its poverty status, and confirming inclusion of a household in a particular program or service and/or extent of availment of programs or services	101	12	113
Data	involves data mining activities in the Listahanan	163	0	163

Type of Data Sharing	Description	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Central Office	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Field Offices	Total
Generation	database generated in electronic form			
Statistics	involves requests for statistics on sectoral profiles, poor population and other data, without the need for personal information of household members	103	212	315
Whole Database	involves requests for the whole database for the implementation of nationwide programs/services, requiring the individual data of households; this type requires the execution of MOA, in compliance with the requirements of the Data Privacy Act of 2012	11	14	25
Total		378	238	616

Table 68: Categories of Data Users and Number of Requests as of December 2017

Category of Data Users	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Central Office	Number of Requests Processed by DSWD Field Offices	Total
Academe	5	16	21
Non-government organizations	9	26	35
Civil society organizations/private organizations	0	5	5
National government agencies	23	19	42
Local government units	15	116	131
Media	3	2	5
DSWD offices	91	220	311
Others	5	61	66
Total	151	465	616

Concerning the on-demand application validation in most of the regions, only 202,710 households were assessed from a target of 237,127. The remaining households have either transferred or moved out of their residence, did not have qualified respondents during the assessment, are unknown in the barangay, had no one left at home during the assessment, are found to be duplicates or had refused to be assessed.

In support of system enhancements, the DSWD registered the *Listahanan* information systems with the National Privacy Commission, finalized the Household Programs Received Tracking System (including user's manual) and developed the Walk-in Name Matching Business Process.

For 2017, the DSWD utilized a total amount of PhP113,820,375.13 (or 92.81%) of an allotment of PhP122,644,000.00 for *Listahanan*.

D. Information and Communications Technology Management

The DSWD is committed to developing innovative end-to-end business solutions to underpin the implementation of its programs, projects and services. In this manner, it continuously improves its enterprise network, maintains datacenter operations, ensures security of applications and infrastructures, and guarantees efficient and accountable performance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services.

In 2017, the DSWD developed and enhanced seven (7) information systems: Protective Services Program Fund Monitoring System; Family Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Information System; DSWD eServices; Alternative Family Care Information System; Street Reach-out Information and Monitoring System; Crisis Intervention Monitoring System; Protective Services Information System; and, Pantawid Pamilya Information System. Correspondingly, user's trainings were conducted for such developed/enhanced systems, prior to or upon deployment.

Furthermore, the DSWD conducted regional business process review and analysis workshops for business processes of certain SWD programs and services, organized consultations about and formulated the DSWD Information Systems Strategic Plan 2018-2020, maintained all ICT-related services and equipment (including databases), resolved hardware and software-related glitches (including network intrusions), performed vulnerability tests for existing information systems, and managed geographic information system-related projects and activities.

E. Management of Development Partners' Technical Assistance Grants

The Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) of the DSWD was created as a result of the rapid expansion of SWD programs and increased donor support for SWD reforms. It now serves as a mechanism intended for better management of the growing technical assistance (TA) projects implemented by the DSWD.

Via the TAF, the DSWD secures grant agreements with development partners like the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in support of strengthening capacities and enhancing service-delivery for SWD promotive and protective programs.

Cumulatively, the TAF grant portfolio amounts to PhP484.4 Million for the development and implementation of 127 TA projects (funded by DFAT, ADB and UNICEF). For 2017, the DSWD accessed a total grant of PhP56.1 Million and prioritized the completion of ongoing and pipeline TA projects.

1. DFAT Agreement 70507: Social Protection Reforms and DFAT Agreement 70013: Support Program for Disaster Response

These grants include 73 TA projects consisting of support to SWD promotive and protective programs, capability building for DSWD personnel, LGUs and other implementers, and policy formulation and action research for social protection. Of said total number of projects, 28 were completed, 22 are ongoing and 23 are in the pipeline.

On the development of context-specific disaster response manuals, workshops were conducted with the DSWD Field Offices; 12 of them already completed their respective disaster response manuals. Moreover, non-food items were procured and prepositioned in support of relief operations or disaster response efforts.

2. ADB TA 9079: Strengthening Social Protection Reforms

For this grant, 10 projects were approved to complement the implementation of Pantawid Pamilya, Listahanan and Convergence Strategy, as aligned with the DSWD thrusts and priorities. Out of said total number of projects, two (2) were already completed and eight (8) are ongoing. In line with the engagement of consultants for ongoing projects, contract management was already facilitated with the ADB through the submission of proposals and terms of reference for consulting services.

3. UNICEF Early Childhood Care and Development-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection and Social Policy

Under this consolidated grant, 44 TA projects were approved for the welfare and protection of the rights of children; from that total number, two (2) were already completed, two (2) are ongoing and 40 are still in the pipeline. Regular consultations and workshops were conducted to fast track the implementation of projects.

Table 69: Status of TA Projects as of December 2017

Grant Agreement	Status of TA Projects				Grant Amount (In Million PhP)	Grant Utilization (In Million PhP)
	Completed	Ongoing	Pipeline	Total		
DFAT Agreements 70507 and 70013	28	22	23	73	319.9	127.8
ADB TA 9079	2	8	0	10	70.5	6.0
UNICEF	2	2	40	44	94	Direct Payment by/Utilization through UNICEF
	32	32	63	127	484.4	

F. Social Marketing

The DSWD continuously heightens public information campaign to raise large scale awareness and change mindset. Efforts of the agency are systematically aimed at increasing the visibility of its mantra of “*maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo*” and later on, the “*DSWD Para sa Nakararami*.” Accordingly, 2017 was marked by transitions in social marketing strategies. Communication strategies, in particular, were refined to support specific results of social marketing strategic initiatives and generate baseline data on knowledge, attitude and practice of key stakeholders about the DSWD programs, projects and services.

Within said year, a communication needs assessment (or the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Study on Functions and Programs of the DSWD) was conducted to strengthen communication strategies with stakeholders and more importantly, to improve SWD programs, projects and services. To follow through, the DSWD formulated its 2018 Strategic Communication Plan, as well as communication plans for new social technologies. Policies were also developed *i.e.*, Social Media Monitoring Guidelines, Social Media Protocol and Social Media Playbook. On capability-building, an orientation was held for information officers and focal persons of programs to capacitate them as the pool of spokespersons.

Moreover, a better targeted distribution of all DSWD information, education and communication (IEC) materials was applied in order to print less, yet publish more in electronic format. In line with that, the management of social media accounts and website of the agency was further improved. IEC materials were consequently posted online and *netizens* were engaged in resonating the presence and messages of the DSWD. Likewise, *pitch* letters were sent to news websites to promote special events and other activities of the agency, inquiries via email from the public were responded to and online SWD-related issues were monitored for immediate and proper action.

To step up the use of traditional media of print, television and radio, the DSWD issued 359 press releases; arranged 88 interviews with officials at television stations, radio stations and news websites; managed seven (7) episodes of the DSWD radio program over DZRH; and, organized three (3) press conferences. In addition, the agency conducted 11 information caravans and provided publicity support to 60 special events like Adoption Consciousness Celebration, National Women’s Month, National Family Week, Elderly Filipino Week, Juvenile Justice Consciousness Week and Child Online Protection Summit, among many others.

G. Internal Audit

As one strategic priority, the DSWD ensures that all internal controls are responsive to its operations, in order to add value to the realization of its mandate. In line with that, independent assessments of the effectiveness of internal control systems and mechanisms are undertaken through operations and management audit, particularly for existing programs, projects and services being implemented by the DSWD.

In 2017, compliance with audit recommendations (CARE) was assessed from the following audit engagements: management audit of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens in Regions III and V; operations audit of the Emergency Shelter Assistance in Region VI; special audit of the Yolanda-Donated Funds and Core Shelter Assistance Program in Region VI; management audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program in Regions I, XII and Caraga, including the National Program Management Office; management audit of the Supplementary Feeding Program in NCR, Regions VII and IX; special audit of the Shelter Assistance Program in Region XI; and, management audit of the Protective Services Program at the DSWD Central Office and in NCR, Regions VIII, IX and X.

Table 70: CARE Updates for Audits with 100% Compliance as of December 2017

Audit Engagement	CARE Updates					Total
	A	B	C	D	F	
Management Audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program by its National Program Management Office			40%	60%		100%
Management Audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program in Caraga Region			68.75%	31.25%		100%
Management Audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program in Region I			81.82%	18.18%		100%
Management Audit of the Sustainable Livelihood Program in Region XII			50%	50%		100%
Operations Audit of the Core/Emergency Shelter Assistance Program in Region VI			100%			100%
Management Audit of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Region VII			48%	52%		100%

Legend: A – Advanced to World Class
 B – Beyond Expectations
 C – Complied/Fully Implemented
 D – Deficient/Partially Implemented
 F – Failed to Implement/For Compliance

Congruently, technical assistance was provided to the DSWD Field Offices so as to facilitate compliance with audit recommendations and ensure completion of management action plans, specifically for programs and projects being implemented in their respective regions which had been the subject of operations or management audit. Moreover, the DSWD improved the implementation of its Integrity Management Program (IMP) through monitoring and evaluation of activities, capability building for IMP focal persons of operating units, risk assessment planning for the accomplishment of certain targeted activities and social marketing strategies for the IMP.

For the Priority Development Assistance Funds (PDAF) released to non-government organizations (NGOs) in the past, fund utilization reports on SWD projects of six (6) NGOs were validated to ensure compliance with project guidelines and Commission on Audit rules and regulations. Related to that, demand letters were issued by the DSWD Legal Service to 13 NGOs having outstanding PDAF balance and failing to submit required liquidation and validation-related documents.

III. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS ALONG GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

A. Legal Services

Ensuring adherence to existing laws, rules and regulations integral to its legal services, the DSWD vetted 4,579 official documents and legal instruments, which include bills, resolutions, guidelines, contracts, memoranda of agreement and other related manuscripts. Legal opinions

and advices were also provided for inquiries of DSWD offices, partner agencies and some citizens.

On legal management, 35 hearings for various cases were attended by the DSWD in the interest of its clients. Relevantly, 15 cases (consisting of seven [7] administrative charges and eight [8] complaints) were resolved, decided upon or endorsed to appropriate offices while formal charges and show cause orders were issued by the DSWD to certain personnel for reported infractions.

With regard to the provision of legal assistance, collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor General was intensified for the handling of administrative and criminal cases involving the DSWD and its personnel in their official capacities. Legal support like legal counseling, referrals to walk-in clients and response to inquiries via telephone, electronic and snail mails of some citizens were likewise offered by the DSWD.

To enhance competencies of its personnel extending legal services, the DSWD conducted capability-building activities on protective services, administrative procedures and business process mapping costing PhP1,162,600.00. Such initiatives are congruent with the role of the DSWD to provide technical assistance to its intermediaries in the observance or enforcement of SWD laws protecting the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.

B. Administrative Support Services

The DSWD efficiently manages its administrative support services for buildings, facilities, all other properties, records, transportation, communication, utilities and personnel. Logistic requirements are provided for and maintained through appropriate policies, systems and procedures on infrastructure maintenance, property management, records management, transportation management, communication services and personnel administration.

In 2017, the implementation of infrastructure projects of the DSWD with the Department of Public Works and Highways was commenced, continued or completed, as follows:

Table 71: Status of Infrastructure Projects as of December 2017

Infrastructure Projects	Percentage Rate of Completion
1. Repair/Rehabilitation/Improvement of Powerhouses at the DSWD Central Office Buildings	97%
2. Upgrading of the DSWD Central Office Employees' Dormitory (2 nd Floor)	98%
3. Construction of the DSWD Central Office Day Care and Child Minding Centers	100%
4. Repair/Rehabilitation/Improvement of Roofing and Ceiling of the DSWD Central Office Buildings	100%
5. Construction of the DSWD Central Office Records Data Center (Phase III)	98%
6. Construction of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Training Center (Phase II)	35%
7. Construction of 4-Storey Office Building at the DSWD Central Office	5%
8. Construction/Repair/Improvement of Warehouses at the National Resource Operations Center	100%
9. Repair/Improvement of Facilities at the Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific	100%
10. Installation of Various Equipment at the National Resource Operations Center	92%
11. Improvement of the DSWD Central Office Auditorium	100%
12. Construction of Facilities at the Crisis Intervention Unit of the DSWD NCR Field Office	100%

On transportation requirements of its personnel, the DSWD implemented the Vehicle Preventive Maintenance Program for all its motor vehicles to ensure safety and mobility, especially during disaster relief operations, while promoting austerity measures resulting in the generation of savings amounting to about PhP1,180,000.00.

Regarding property management, the renewal of insurance coverage for motor vehicles and titling of four (4) real properties were completed by the DSWD. For the effective management of properties, the Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory System was updated to facilitate allocation, recording and monitoring of properties. Designated property officers were also capacitated further through the conduct of training on custodianship and safekeeping of equipment.

Along records management, 116,771 documents were processed or handled for delivery, dissemination, recording and archiving. Valueless and damaged records were disposed in keeping with the DSWD Records Disposition Schedule approved by the National Archives of the Philippines. Records management activities were also conducted at the DSWD centers and residential care facilities. For capability-building, a skills enhancement training on records and archives management was conducted for designated records officers.

Moreover, the DSWD ensured accurate and well-timed processing of salaries, benefits and basic personnel transactions through the enhancement of its Personnel Management Information System. To enhance the capacity of designated personnel administration focal persons, amidst the growing manpower of the DSWD, seminars and workshops were also conducted on overtime service compensation and honoraria, personnel administration policies and processes, and professional development.

C. **Procurement Management**

Supportive of its operations, the DSWD ensures the provision of supplies and other logistical requirements through effective and efficient procurement planning, purchasing, and contract management and monitoring.

In 2017, 2,777 purchase requests for SWD program/project/service delivery were processed in the total amount of Php2,707,782,599.51.

Table 72: Status of Purchase Requests as of December 2017

Status of Purchase Requests According to Procurement Modalities ²⁴	Number of Purchase Requests	Percentage (%)	Amount (In Php)
Completed and Awarded	1,727	62.19	862,110,540.92
Cancelled	659	23.73	793,009,062.21
Failed	221	7.96	25,948,302.67
Ongoing	170	6.12	1,026,714,693.71
Total	2,777	100.00	2,707,782,599.51

To advance procurement management, the DSWD developed a mechanism to monitor effectivity and expiration of contracts for recurring services; conducted regular inventory of supplies and materials; issued procurement advisories; updated the database of suppliers and service providers; created a quick response team handling procurement transactions for disaster relief operations; pilot-tested the Electronic Procurement Transaction and Monitoring System; and, cascaded the Procurement Service Operations Manual.

On capability-building for its designated procurement officers, the DSWD conducted the following: Training on Completed Staff Work and Business Writing; Annual Procurement Training; and, Procurement Planning Workshop. It also supported the professionalization of procurement personnel by funding their participation in public procurement specialist certification

²⁴ Negotiated Procurement – Small Value Procurement, Negotiated Procurement – Lease of Venue, Shopping and Competitive Bidding

courses, public financial management certificate program and course on legal aspects in procurement and contract management.

D. Human Resource Management

The DSWD continued rationalizing (that is, making more efficient rather than downsizing) its workforce requirements and ensuring the wellbeing of its personnel toward greater employee productivity and overall organizational effectiveness. Thus, it develops policies and systems on human resource planning, recruitment and selection, performance management, human resource needs assessment, career development and employee welfare and labor relations.

In 2017, appointments for the following positions (by employment status) were processed, particularly in the hiring and promotion of personnel:

Table 73: Number of Appointments Processed as of December 2017

Positions		Total
Central Office	Permanent	84
	Coterminous	12
	Temporary	5
	Contractual	40
	Casual	2
	Contractual/Casual Renewal of Appointments	341
Sub-Total		484
Field Offices	Permanent	19
	Contractual	51
	Casual	1
	Contractual/Casual Renewal of Appointments	670
Sub-Total		741
Grand Total		1,225

Moreover, 441 vacant positions on Contract of Service basis were filled up.

Under the Educational Program for DSWD Employees, local scholarship grants were offered to those who want to complete or pursue further studies by earning a bachelor's, master's or doctorate degree. In 2017, 19 employees were granted local scholarship for master's degrees and 10 employees for bachelor's degrees.

For non-scholars, the DSWD provided support through the grant of study leave to 13 employees who prepared for board/bar examinations or completed their thesis requirements. Scholarships offered by other agencies were also extended to nine (9) employees. On foreign scholarship grants, two (2) employees successfully completed their courses.

Further to career development, specialized trainings and short-term courses (that do not lead to academic degrees) were scheduled for personnel. In 2017, 349 officials and employees availed of specialized trainings/short-term courses. The DSWD also implemented the Student Training Program for 271 college and senior high school students (required to undergo on-the-job training) during the same year.

With regard to succession management, the Management and Leadership Course was conducted for 52 executives and middle managers. Also, 15 other managers attended the Career Executive Service Sharing Sessions in preparation for the Assessment Center (AC), which is the second stage of the Career Executive Service Eligibility conferment.

On policy development, the following guidelines were enhanced: DSWD Code of Conduct; DSWD Merit Selection Plan; Guides in Crafting the Individual Performance Contract for Officials

and Rank-and-File Employees; and, Individual Performance Contract Review and Evaluation Guide.

The DSWD, through its Performance Management System, then ensures that organizational and individual goals and expectations are consistent with strategic initiatives that contribute to achieving the organizational outcomes. Thus, performance review and evaluation were conducted for individual performance contracts of personnel. Based on that, awards and incentives were granted to officials and employees with exemplary performance.

E. Financial Management

Every year, the DSWD prepares and implements an effective financial plan for its programs, projects and services. Underpinning the accomplishment of its annual financial plans, the DSWD develops and applies policies for the efficient management of financial resources, complemented by an information system to ensure timely recording, monitoring and reporting of financial transactions to support decision-making and comply with budgeting, accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

In 2017, the DSWD ensured that strategic initiatives are funded along with its regular programs, projects and services. For said year, it managed a total allotment of PhP135,021,580,310.00 under Current Appropriations, with a utilization of PhP129,169,041,625.59. A total allotment of PhP26,288,638,056.22 was also managed under Continuing Appropriations, with a utilization of PhP24,214,860,779.52.

Aimed at enhancing business processes, reviews were conducted in 2017 on accounting and cash management functions and activities to expedite financial transactions. Relevantly, the Unified Accounts Code Structure (UACS) was integrated in the development of a comprehensive financial management information system; UACS is a government-wide harmonized budgetary, treasury and accounting code classification framework jointly developed by the Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, Department of Finance and Bureau of the Treasury to facilitate reporting of all financial transactions of agencies.

The Electronic New Government Accounting System (eNGAS) was likewise considered for the system that the DSWD is developing; eNGAS is an accounting software developed by the Commission on Audit to: ensure correctness, reliability, completeness and timeliness in recognizing government financial transactions; and, generate financial reports in accordance with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standards.

2017 DSWD Annual Technical Report Team


Undersecretary Florita R. Villar
Director Rhodora G. Alday
Mr. Felix M. Armeña
Ms. Divine Kristine S. Leaño
Mr. Chuck Glendee D. Valencia
Ms. Nena I. De Veas



#DSWDMayMalasakit

Produced by:
The 2017 DSWD Annual Technical Report Team
Policy Development and Planning Bureau

Department of Social Welfare and Development
Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills
1126 Quezon City, Philippines

 (632) 931 8101 to 07

    dswdserves

 dswd.gov.ph