



DSWD

Department of Social Welfare and Development

ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT 2019



Pantawid Pamilyang
Pilipino Program



KALAHI CIDSS - NCDDP



Sustainable
Livelihood Program



Adoption and Foster
Care



Listahanan



Social Pension



Supplementary
Feeding Program



Gender and
Development



Disaster Response
Operations



RRPTP



PAMANA



Bottom-Up Budgeting
(BUB)



Protective Services
Program



ISWSFN



Residential and Non-
Residential Facilities



DSWD e-Services

2 0 1 9

Department of Social Welfare & Development

DSWD ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT

C O N T E N T S

3

Executive
Summary

9

Promotive
Social Welfare
Program under
Organizational
Outcome 1:

*Well-being of Poor
Families Improved*

18

Protective
Social Welfare
Program under
Organizational
Outcome 2:

*Rights of the Poor
and Vulnerable
Sectors Promoted
and Protected*

49

Disaster
Response and
Management
Program under
Organizational
Outcome 3:

*Immediate Relief
and Early Recovery
of Disaster Victims/
Survivors Ensured*

56

Social Welfare
and Development
Agencies Regulatory
Program under
Organizational
Outcome 4:

*Continuing Compliance
of Social Welfare and
Development Agencies to
Standards in the Delivery
of Social Welfare
Services Ensured*

61

Social Welfare
and Development
Technical Assistance
and Resource
Augmentation
Program under
Organizational
Outcome 5:

*Delivery of Social Welfare
and Development
Programs by Local
Government Units,
through Local Social
Welfare and Development
Offices, Improved*

64

Support to
Operations

77

General
Administrative
and Support
Services



Pantawid Pamilyang
Pilipino Program



KALAHI CIDSS - NCDDP



Sustainable Livelihood
Program



Adoption and Foster
Care



Listahanan



Social Pension



Supplementary Feeding
Program



Gender and
Development



Disaster Response
Operations



RRPTP



PAMANA



Bottom-Up Budgeting
(BUB)



Protective Services
Program



ISWSFN



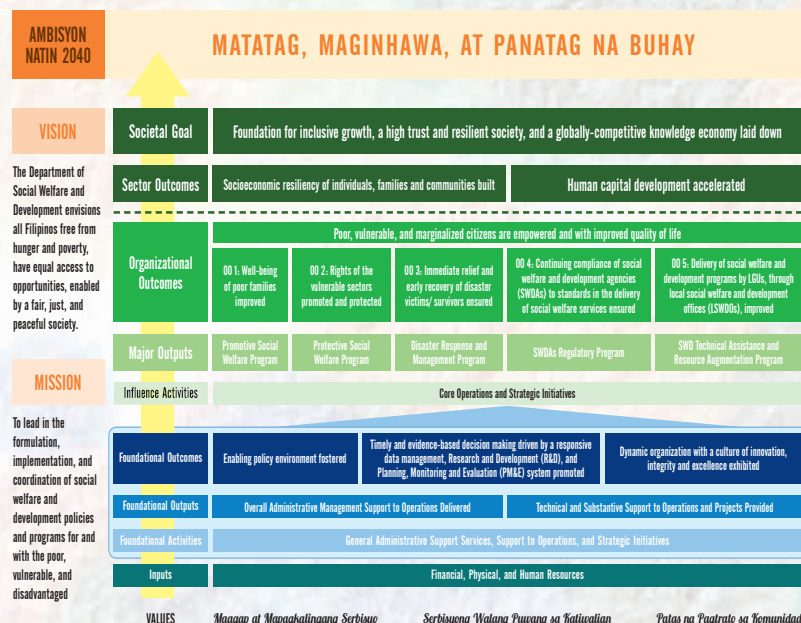
Residential and Non-
Residential Facilities



DSWD e-Services

For more than a decade, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has been taking bolder steps to promote and protect the rights and welfare of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities. Such feat is being demonstrated by the implementation of social welfare and development (SWD) programs, projects and services expanding in leaps and bounds, in line with agency mandate.

DSWD STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2017-2022



Underpinning the delivery of SWD programs, projects and services is the formulation of results framework and plans to ensure proper targeting of clients (*i.e.*, beneficiaries and intermediaries), implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Thereby, the DSWD formulated its Strategic Results Framework focusing on socioeconomic and development outcomes that contribute to sectoral and societal goals of the country, as articulated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 by the administration of **President Rodrigo Roa Duterte** that jumpstarts the Ambisyon Natin 2040 of “*Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay*.”

Essentially, the DSWD Strategic Results Framework consists of client-focused objectives that bring change in the lives and capacity of clients, and organization-focused objectives that ensure operational effectiveness. It therefore guides the strategies of the agency to attain organizational and foundational outcomes upholding said objectives, which are operationalized through the DSWD Strategic Plan for the planning horizon 2018 to 2022.

The DSWD Strategic Plan 2018-2022 serves as a guidepost that aligns programs, projects, services and activities of all operating units to the DSWD Strategic Results Framework. In particular, it sets performance indicators under each of the client-focused organizational outcomes and organization-focused foundational outcomes that the DSWD intends to deliver. It also includes strategic initiatives to facilitate the attainment of targets for all performance indicators corresponding to said outcomes.

At the core of its mandate in 2019, the DSWD sustained the implementation of the Promotive Social Welfare Program, Protective Social Welfare Program, Disaster Response and Management Program, Social Welfare and Development Agencies Regulatory Program, and Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program. These programs bring to fruition the client-focused objectives as translated into organizational outcomes under the DSWD Strategic Plan 2018-2022.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES



ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 1

Well-being of poor families improved



ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 2

Rights of the poor and vulnerable sectors promoted and protected



ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 3

Immediate relief and early recovery of disaster victims/survivors ensured



ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 4

Continuing compliance of social welfare and development (SWD) agencies to standards in the delivery of social welfare services ensured



ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 5

Delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) programs by local government units (LGUs), through local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs), improved



Promotive Social Welfare Program under Organizational Outcome 1: “Well-Being of Poor Families Improved”

The Promotive Social Welfare Program of the DSWD invests in human capital development for the target beneficiaries, particularly the poor families. It involves conditional cash transfer, community-driven development and sustainable livelihood that support the DSWD Organizational Outcome 1. Particularly, it is composed of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) and Kalahi CIDSS¹ – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP).

In 2019, the 4Ps served 3,941,361 household beneficiaries through the provision of health and education cash grants (including rice subsidy), utilizing a total amount of PhP87,303,887,329.37. Specifically, 3,741,431 households benefited under the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT) and 199,930 households under the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).



4Ps
3,941,361 Households
RCCT 3,741,431 Households
MCCT 199,930 Households



SLP
55,779 Households



KC-NCDDP
2,561 Subprojects
768,057 Households

Along the lines of the 4Ps implementation and the community-driven enterprise development approach, the SLP provided appropriate assistance to 55,779 households through the microenterprise development and employment facilitation program tracks, utilizing a total amount of PhP1,537,474,970.34.

Complementing the 4Ps and the SLP, the KC-NCDDP completed 2,561 subprojects benefitting 768,057 households at 8,220 barangays in 361 municipalities, utilizing a total amount of PhP2,226,198,628.01. These subprojects include community infrastructures and basic social service facilities to help empower poor and disaster-affected communities.

Protective Social Welfare Program under Organizational Outcome 2: “Rights of the Poor and Vulnerable Sectors Promoted and Protected”

The Protective Social Welfare Program of the DSWD provides protection to the abandoned, neglected or abused children, women, youth, persons with disability, senior citizens, displaced persons, as well as individuals and families in crisis. It supports the DSWD Organizational Outcome 2 and comprises the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program, Alternative Family Care Program, Supplementary Feeding Program, Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon Project, Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals, among others.



9,307 Clients in
residential care facilities
1,203 Clients in
non-residential care facilities



918 Children
placed for domestic
adoption
227 Children
endorsed for inter-
country adoption

375 Children
placed for foster care

In 2019, the Residential Care Services covered 9,307 clients in residential care facilities; services include social, home life, educational, health, psychological, economic productivity, sociocultural, recreational, medical and spiritual enrichment services. For the Non-Residential Care Services, 1,203 clients were catered at non-residential care facilities

¹ *Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services*

which provide available assistance corresponding to their conditions or needs. A total amount of PhP1,483,890,288.66 was utilized for the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program.

Concerning the welfare of abandoned and neglected children, 918 of them were placed for domestic adoption, 375 were placed for foster care and 227 were endorsed for inter-country adoption through the Alternative Family Care Program (composed of Adoption and Foster Care Services) implemented according to Republic Act No. 8552 or the Domestic Adoption Act of 1998, Republic Act No. 9523 or the Act Requiring Certification to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption and Republic Act No. 10165 or the Foster Care Act of 2012.

With the intention of addressing nutrition-related issues that affect children, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) served 1,172,224 beneficiaries enrolled in Day Care Centers or Child Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Play nationwide, supportive of the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program of the government and Republic Act No. 11037 or the Masustansiyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act, utilizing a total amount of PhP2,835,069,396.33.

Alongside the SFP, the Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN) Project catered to 15,890 children and 4,825 pregnant and lactating women, for the purpose of responding to the high incidence of hunger and malnutrition among children in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, utilizing a total amount of PhP153,562,986.94.

Contributing to the reduction of vulnerabilities of children, families and indigenous peoples at risk on the streets, the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Especially Sama-Bajaus, catered to 5,790 street children and 3,910 street families, including 1,603 Bajau children and 2,556 Bajau families, utilizing a total amount of PhP30,728,210.51.

For poor and marginalized senior citizens, the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) served 2,690,916 beneficiaries through the grant of monthly stipend at PhP500.00 each to augment their daily subsistence and medical needs, utilizing a total amount of PhP21,215,514,853.82. Moreover, 938 senior citizens aged 100 years or older received the one-time centenarian gift of PhP100,000.00 each compliant with Republic Act No. 10868 or the Centenarian Act of 2016, utilizing a total amount of PhP82,908,504.48.

In aid of the recovery of individuals and families from unexpected crisis and disasters, the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) covered 1,121,270 clients who received any of the following: financial assistance for medical, burial, transportation and educational expenses; material assistance in the form of food and non-food items; and, referrals for medical, legal, psychosocial, temporary shelter and other services.

As intervention to the cases of trafficking in persons, the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRTP) provided assistance to 2,041 individuals, utilizing a total amount of PhP22,006,175.82. The program includes case management, direct service assistance, training, support for victims and witnesses of trafficking, and shelter for victims of trafficking.



SFP
1,172,224 Children



BangUN
15,890 Children
4,825 Pregnant and Lactating Women



5,790 Street Children
3,910 Street Families



2,690,916 Senior Citizens
covered by SPISC
938 Centenarians
covered by Centenarian Act



1,121,270 Clients for AICS



2,041 Individuals for RRTP



32,557 Distressed Overseas Filipinos for ISWSFN



3,846,684 Poor Households

The International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN) assisted 32,557 distressed and/or undocumented overseas Filipinos, utilizing a total amount of PhP70,338,607.48. Services include psychosocial services, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, marriage counseling services, orientation on Alternative Parental Care, capability building and skills training, repatriation and reintegration services, and referral services.

With the aim of augmenting the daily subsistence of beneficiaries affected by any increase of prices in commodities under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law, the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program provided cash grant of PhP300.00 per month or PhP3,600.00 for the year to 3,846,684 poor households.

Disaster Response and Management Program under Organizational Outcome 3: *“Immediate Relief and Early Recovery of Disaster Victims/Survivors Ensured”*

The Disaster Response and Management Program of the DSWD provides emergency services during or immediately after the occurrence of a disaster in order to save lives, reduce hunger and ensure safety of the people. It operationalizes the DSWD Organizational Outcome 3 that underscores the critical role of the DSWD in addressing the immediate needs of individuals, families and communities affected by natural or human-induced disasters.

In 2019, the DSWD sustained its leadership role for the Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council through the following components of the Disaster Response and Management Program: Provision of Food and Non-Food Assistance; Provision of Temporary Shelters; Camp Coordination and Management Services; Emergency Shelter Assistance; Cash-for-Work/Food-for-Work; and, Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

On disaster response operations for victims of disasters, a total of 392 local government units (LGUs) were provided with resource augmentation for disaster response services which benefited 913,263 internally-displaced households. Under the Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA), 42,229 households – with partially or totally damaged houses caused by disasters – were provided with shelter material or financial assistance. Regarding Cash-for-Work/Food-for-Work (C/FFW), members of 40,387 households – affected by disasters – were provided with cash or food assistance in exchange for community works.



392 LGUs with Augmentation

913,263 Internally-Displaced Households



42,229 Households for ESA

40,387 Households for C/FFW

474,356 Households for CFW-CCAM

As component of the government's Risk Resiliency Program, the Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM) covered 474,356 households that were involved in the following: mitigation measures such as rehabilitation of mangrove plantation, tree planting or reforestation, communal gardening and fleet farming; rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructures such as slope protection, desilting of waterways, rehabilitation of dikes, repair of barangay roads and repair of drainage system; and, other projects/activities of government agencies concerned needing cash-for-work support.

Social Welfare and Development Agencies Regulatory Program under Organizational Outcome 4: *“Continuing Compliance of Social Welfare and Development Agencies to Standards in the Delivery of Social Welfare Services Ensured”*

The Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) Regulatory Program aims to manage SWDAs and their implementation of SWD programs and services by establishing quality assurance measures. It supports the DSWD Organizational Outcome 4 that demonstrates the mandate of the agency as steerer or enabler of intermediaries and other sector partners, specifically through the registration and licensing of SWDAs to operate, as well as the accreditation of SWD programs, services and service providers.

In 2019, 256 SWDAs were registered and granted license to operate, confirming their SWD purpose and operation as social welfare agencies (SWAs). Levelling up, 246 licensed SWAs were able to attain accreditation for their SWD programs and services upon compliance with standards. Likewise, 5,756 civil society organizations were accredited as beneficiaries of government programs or projects in keeping with Section 71 of the General Provisions under the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act.

Furthermore, 92 social workers managing court cases, 814 pre-marriage counselors and 6,049 child development workers were accredited as social welfare service providers, in recognition of their compliance with corresponding standards.

Along its regulatory functions, the DSWD conducted monitoring visits to SWDAs with registration and license to operate, and SWDAs with accredited SWD programs and services to ensure that compliance with the standards set is sustained.



256 Registered and Licensed SWDAs

246 Accredited SWAs

5,756 Accredited Civil Society Organizations

92 Accredited Social Workers Managing Court Cases

814 Accredited Pre-Marriage Counselors

6,049 Accredited Child Development Workers

Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program under Organizational Outcome 5: *“Delivery of Social Welfare and Development Programs by Local Government Units, through Local Social Welfare and Development Offices, Improved”*

The SWD Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA) Program involves the provision of TARA to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) of local government units (LGUs) in order to effectively implement SWD programs, projects and services in localities. It upholds the DSWD Organizational Outcome 5 that focuses on realizing the mandate of the agency to improve the delivery of SWD programs and services by the local government units (LGUs), in view of the passage of Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991.

In 2019, technical assistance (TA) was provided by the DSWD to 1,426 LGUs, specifically to their LSWDOs. On top of the provision of technical assistance, 299 learning and development interventions were undertaken for LSWDOs, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to effectively implement SWD programs, projects and services.

Moreover, resource augmentation (RA) was provided by the DSWD to 331 LGUs. Resource augmentation consisted of the following: provision of family food packs, hygiene kits and sleeping kits for victims of armed conflict; provision of medical and burial assistance for families who lost their loved ones during the armed conflict; and, provision of financial assistance to families affected by fire incidents.



1,426 LGUs with TA
331 LGUs with RA

Support to Operations and General Administrative and Support Services under the Foundational Outcomes

-  policies
-  annual plans
-  Researches
-  country reports and statements
-  new models of intervention
-  information caravans
-  social marketing materials
-  knowledge products
-  functional websites

The Support to Operations and General Administrative and Support Services are critical to achieving the foundational outcomes of the DSWD. The Support to Operations consists of activities that provide technical and substantive support to the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, while the General Administrative and Support Services consist of activities dealing with the provision of overall administrative management support to the entire DSWD operations.

In 2019, along Support to Operations, the DSWD formulated 45 agency policies for guidance/compliance of internal and external stakeholders. In addition, six (6) annual plans were formulated for the sectors that the DSWD serves. For evidence-based policy making, the DSWD completed 22 researches/evaluations related to SWD programs and services.

On involvement in international bodies, the DSWD spearheaded the conduct of the Philippine ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Planning Workshop for the Midterm Review of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 and Development of the Philippine ASCC Communication Plan.

Responding to the emerging needs of specific clientele, the DSWD developed three (3) new concepts of models of intervention, formulated three (3) new designs for models of intervention, pilot-tested five (5) new models of intervention and evaluated two (2) models of intervention.

Banking on its *Listahanan* (an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide), the DSWD granted 1,186 requests of national government agencies and other stakeholders for statistics, name-matching and other relevant datasets, which may be utilized in identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs and services.

In support of its SWD TARA Program, 122 knowledge products on SWD services were developed and 99 knowledge sharing sessions were conducted for the representatives of intermediaries on SWD-related topics and courses.

To strengthen its advocacy and networking activities for the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, the DSWD organized 97 information caravans, issued 1,358 press releases, conducted 142 communication campaigns and developed 2,464 Information, Education and Communication materials.

Along General Administrative and Support Services, the DSWD offered legal assistance, legal counseling and referrals for walk-in clients. On the management of logistic and other service requirements, facilities were repaired or renovated for better working environment and quality frontline services. Also, the DSWD continued capacitating and nurturing the well-being of its personnel to maintain individual productivity and organizational effectiveness.

By and large, 2019 was yet another year of a capacity-defying journey by the DSWD, considering its gargantuan role of espousing social protection initiatives in the country vis-à-vis its limited workforce. Nevertheless, the agency remained steadfast for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged.

Thereby, this Annual Technical Report sufficiently details the physical and financial accomplishments of the DSWD in the implementation of its programs, projects and services in 2019, under the leadership of **Secretary Rolando Joselito D. Bautista.**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- vacant positions filled up**
- disciplinary cases resolved**
- real properties titled**
- procurement projects completed**

DSWD ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT FY 2019

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR KEY SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOMES

The Strategic Results Framework and accompanying Strategic Plan 2018-2022 of the DSWD features five (5) organizational outcomes which support sector and societal goals of the country, as articulated in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022. Such outcomes are realized through the implementation of five (5) key programs: Promotive Social Welfare Program; Protective Social Welfare Program; Disaster Response and Management Program; Social Welfare and Development Agencies Regulatory Program; and, Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program.

A. PROMOTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 1, *“WELL-BEING OF POOR FAMILIES IMPROVED”*

The Promotive Social Welfare Program of the DSWD invests in human capital development for the target beneficiaries, particularly the poor families. It involves conditional cash transfer, community-driven development and sustainable livelihood programs that empower poor families to participate in development and help them improve their economic and social well-being.

Hence, the Promotive Social Welfare Program supports the Organizational Outcome 1 of the DSWD which aims to increase the level of well-being of poor families by ensuring access to SWD programs and services. Particularly, it is composed of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Sustainable Livelihood Program and Kalahi CIDSS² – National Community-Driven Development Program.

1. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Launched in 2008 and institutionalized in 2019 through Republic Act No. 11310³, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a human capital development program of the national government that invests in the health and education of children 0-18 years old who belong to poor households, through the provision of cash grants, in order to help them break the intergenerational transfer of poverty.

The 4Ps is composed of the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT) and the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT). The MCCT includes

² *Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services*

³ *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Act*

households affected by natural and man-made disasters (that lost their homes and livelihood), homeless street families and indigenous people in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

Beneficiaries of the 4Ps are identified through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, which identifies who are where the poor are in the country. Based on general criteria, beneficiaries are households that: have children 0-18 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment; and, agree to meet the conditions specified by the program.

4Ps conditions include the following: children 0-5 years old must have regular preventive health check-up, growth monitoring and vaccines; pregnant women must avail of pre- and post-natal care (and be attended by skilled/professional health workers); children in elementary must receive deworming pills twice a year; children 3-18 years old must enroll in school and maintain a class attendance rate of at least 85% per month; and, parents/guardians must attend monthly Family Development Sessions.

The cash grants representing the program benefits are as follows: Health Grant of P500.00 per month for each household; Education Grant of P300.00 per child in elementary and P500.00 per child in high school, with a maximum of three (3) children per household for 10 months in a school year; Rice Subsidy of P600.00 per month for active and compliant households; and Unconditional Cash Transfer Grant of P300.00 per month for each household. Cash grants are computed based on compliance with said conditions and are received by household beneficiaries every two (2) months.

In 2019, a total of 3,941,361 households were served as beneficiaries of the 4Ps or 89.58% of the target of 4,400,000 households. Particularly, 3,741,431 households were served under the RCCT or 89.83% of the 4,164,788 RCCT target, while there were 199,930 households served under the MCCT or 85.00% of the 235,212 MCCT target.

Table 1: 4Ps RCCT and MCCT Household Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	RCCT Households		MCCT Households		Total 4Ps Households	
	Target	Served	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	226,291	194,996	3,533	2,609	229,824	197,605
CAR	60,700	55,495	2,207	2,043	62,907	57,538
I	198,602	182,442	2,562	2,447	201,164	184,889
II	97,886	89,854	5,965	5,587	103,851	95,441
III	287,184	262,818	4,674	4,116	291,858	266,934
IV-A	318,392	289,567	1,181	947	319,573	290,514
MIMAROPA	181,837	165,199	15,786	14,373	197,623	179,572
V	368,592	337,378	5,663	5,147	374,255	342,525
VI	316,418	291,796	1,612	1,518	318,030	293,314
VII	259,437	240,818	28,891	22,624	288,328	263,442
VIII	263,040	240,047	20,269	17,041	283,309	257,088
IX	289,178	264,471	29,292	25,287	318,470	289,758
X	249,891	226,611	18,768	16,834	268,659	243,445
XI	234,203	214,911	29,026	26,686	263,229	241,597
XII	233,507	203,552	28,054	19,170	261,561	222,722
Caraga	176,676	160,605	10,728	9,656	187,404	170,261
BARMM	402,954	320,871	27,001	23,845	429,955	344,716
Total	4,164,788	3,741,431	235,212	199,930	4,400,000	3,941,361

For 2019, a total amount of PhP87,303,887,329.37 was utilized or 97.78% of the total annual allotment of PhP89,282,438,961.85 (including Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses, Financial Expenses and Personnel Services) for the 4Ps implementation.

Table 2: 4Ps Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	83,149,082,212.87	81,314,272,418.57
NCR	341,348,028.59	330,903,172.54
CAR	160,668,968.61	158,798,433.83
I	284,471,098.02	279,556,122.32
II	209,459,900.62	201,158,162.18
III	427,221,973.89	417,205,191.03
IV-A	410,574,769.60	400,856,573.52
MIMAROPA	335,692,111.41	323,733,592.92
V	559,628,261.63	544,813,323.00
VI	462,098,519.74	457,644,122.26
VII	438,420,743.16	434,389,883.63
VIII	407,234,688.86	376,860,079.58
IX	521,279,387.33	510,016,453.65
X	432,274,040.70	421,037,549.69
XI	401,649,412.18	401,649,412.18
XII	421,266,982.71	411,258,372.54
Caraga	320,067,861.93	319,734,465.93
Total	89,282,438,961.85	87,303,887,329.37

a. Systems Updates

The Beneficiary Updates System, Compliance Verification System and Grievance Redress System are automated monitoring information systems installed for the effective implementation of the 4Ps.

- **Beneficiary Updating System**

The Beneficiary Updating System records new information or data and status of the 4Ps households, upholding the principle of completeness and accuracy in the program processes. From January to December 2019, there were 6,467,360 updates in the records of household beneficiaries for Period⁴ 1 to Period 6.

Table 3: Beneficiary Updates as of December 2019

Type of Update	Updates
New Born	3,823
Change of Address Within the 4Ps Area	43,306
Change of Address Outside the 4Ps Area	0
Health Facility	16,976
Education	5,188,706
Change of Grantee	79,505
Deceased Beneficiary	17,947
Additional Household Member	204,026
Correction of Basic Information	511,474
Indigenous People/Tribal Affiliation	119,350
Selection/Replacement of Child/ren for Education Grant	269,994
Compliance Verification	
Pregnancy Status	12,253
Total	6,467,360

⁴ Period refers to the bimonthly monitoring for compliance verification; 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

- **Compliance Verification System**

The Compliance Verification System monitors and records how beneficiaries comply with the program conditions applicable to their household, as basis for cash grant payment. For the period of January to November 2019 (Period 1 to Period 5), the compliance rates for program conditions are as follows:

Table 4: January to November 2019 (Period 1 to Period 5) Compliance Rates

Month	Program Conditions			
	Attendance in Day Care Centers/ Preschools/Primary Schools/Secondary Schools for Children 3-18 Years Old	Check-up/ Immunization for Children 0-5 Years Old	Check-up for Pregnant Women	Attendance to Family Development Sessions for Parents
January	96.16%	97.93%	98.36%	94.98%
February	96.47%	98.05%	97.27%	94.78%
March	97.11%	98.05%	97.27%	94.85%
April	No Monitoring	98.19%	98.81%	96.43%
May	No Monitoring	98.17%	98.81%	96.41%
June	94.12%	97.90%	96.80%	94.22%
July	93.92%	97.89%	96.80%	93.91%
August	95.69%	97.59%	97.02%	93.49%
September	95.86%	97.59%	97.02%	93.67%
October	95.65%	97.83%	97.90%	93.36%
November	96.10%	97.82%	97.90%	93.32%

- **Grievance Redress System**

The Grievance Redress System is a mechanism for the systematic and transparent management of grievances related to program implementation, ensuring the attainment of objectives. Particularly, the system: provides opportunity for both beneficiaries and the general public to report their grievances for resolution; and, guides program staff on handling and resolving grievances that invariably emerge in the implementation process. From January to December 2019, 138,650 grievance cases were recorded in the system; out of which, 132,158 were already resolved.

Table 5: Number of Complaints Received as of December 2019

Grievance Category	Ongoing Cases	Resolved Cases	Total	Resolution Rate
Appeals	265	4,053	4,318	93.86%
Cash Card-Related Issues	1,421	39,459	40,880	96.52%
Facility Issues	0	7	7	100.00%
Gender-Related Issues	53	906	959	94.47%
Grievance on Conduit/Partner Performance	6	155	161	96.27%
Grievance on Staff Performance	18	138	156	88.46%
Ineligibility	273	1,808	2,081	86.88%
Misbehavior of Beneficiary	791	7,509	8,300	90.47%
Payment-Related Issues	3,562	67,483	71,045	94.99%
Request for Social Services	0	1,715	1,715	100.00%
Support Services Intervention Issues	0	9	9	100.00%
Others	103	8,916	9,019	98.86%
Total	6,492	132,158	138,650	95.32%

The system also reveals delisted and deactivated households. Delisted households refer to those removed from the program without any chance for reinstatement as a result of the grievance process,

while deactivated households refer to those with suspended beneficiary status because of inconsistencies in data, ongoing validation process or other issues.

Table 6: Delisted Households as of December 2019

Reasons for Delisting	Households
Fraud	2,683
Duplication	495
Non-Compliance with Conditions	30
Waiver as Beneficiary	6,749
Ineligibility	546
Moved to Non-4Ps Area	2
No Eligible Children for Compliance Verification System Monitoring	83,308
Total	93,813

Table 7: Deactivated Households as of December 2019

Reasons for Deactivation	Households
Moved out of the 4Ps Area Without Notice	81,378
No Eligible Household Member for Compliance Verification System Monitoring	168,035
Total	249,413

b. Convergence Initiatives with Other Government Agencies

• Partnership with Local Government Units

The establishment of partnership with local government units (LGUs) aims to fulfil the supply side requirements for the 4Ps implementation, specifically through programs and support services that complement and sustain program benefits.

Initially, the DSWD coordinated with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) on the inclusion of 4Ps implementation indicators in the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) *i.e.*, Active Municipal Advisory Committee and Designation of Permanent Counterpart LGU Link. This initiative is expected to: encourage LGUs to actively support the 4Ps implementation at the municipal level; secure commitment of LGUs to address supply side gaps; and, replicate good practices on program implementation.

• Partnership with National Government Agencies

The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) partnered with the DSWD to implement the Expanded Students' Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESGP-PA) covering 4Ps households, aimed at contributing to poverty alleviation by increasing the number of graduates in higher education belonging to poor households. For Academic Year 2018-2019, there were 6,414 graduates of 4Ps households assisted by the ESGP-PA; among them, 17 graduated Magna Cum Laude and 235 graduated Cum Laude.

In a partnership with the Department of Education (DepEd), the hiring of 4Ps household members who are passers of the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) will also be prioritized. In 2019, a total

of 1,234 4Ps household members (who are LET passers) were hired by the DepEd out of those endorsed by the DSWD.

Furthermore, the DSWD partnered with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) to: provide employment assistance and labor market information to 4Ps households; and, shorten school-to-work transition or job search by ESGP-PA graduates. In 2019, the DOLE allocated a special lane for 4Ps household members in the nationwide Job Fair, which prioritized them in job opportunities.

c. Other Initiatives for the 4Ps Household Beneficiaries

The “Bata Balik Eskwela” (BBE) is an initiative developed by the DSWD to provide holistic and integrated response to the plight of children from poor families who are unable to attend school. The BBE underscores the importance of education in achieving ones’ dream and breaking the poverty cycle within the household. In 2019, 286,800 children of 4Ps households returned to school through the BBE, out of 925,977 children not attending school (or the baseline data).

2. Sustainable Livelihood Program

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a capacity-building program for identified poor, vulnerable and marginalized households and individuals, aimed at providing viable intervention and support to improve their socio-economic conditions through access to and acquisition of necessary assets (*i.e.*, competencies and resources) to engage in and maintain thriving livelihoods.

Specifically, the SLP intends to: enhance human assets through technical-vocational and life skills training; extend social assets through membership and participation in SLP associations and community groups; expand financial assets through seed capital and access to credit and savings facilities; enrich natural assets that contribute to and protect community livelihoods; and, establish or acquire physical assets for more efficient livelihoods.

The SLP is implemented in all regions and considers all barangays as potential coverage areas. Beneficiaries are identified through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction or the *Listahanan* (brand name). The SLP thereby caters to 4Ps household beneficiaries and other *Listahanan*-identified poor households. A maximum of two (2) members of the household beneficiaries are expected to pursue different SLP tracks *i.e.*, Microenterprise Development (MD) and Employment Facilitation (EF).

Under the MD track, participants who exhibit potential and willingness to engage in entrepreneurship are provided with an overview of endeavors for developing businesses or enterprises. For the EF track, participants who are qualified and ready for opportunities are provided with an overview of endeavors for seeking and securing gainful employment.

The SLP modalities include: Seed Capital Fund, a start-up capital for the purchase of raw materials, common service facilities and other assets needed in starting or expanding a microenterprise; Cash-for-Building-Livelihood-Assets Fund, a grant for labor-intensive projects to build, rebuild and/or protect natural assets necessary for more profitable, self-sustaining and resilient microenterprises; Skills Training Fund, a capacity-building assistance for the acquisition of technical and vocational knowledge and skills; and, Employment Assistance Fund, a grant to acquire employment requirements, meals, lodging and/or transportation for the first 15 days of guaranteed employment.

In 2019, a total of 55,779 households were served through the program modalities or 104.98% of the 53,131 target households. Out of the households served, 49,581 households reached the program tracks; 49,296 households under the MD track and 285 households under the EF track.

Table 8: SLP Household Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Household Beneficiaries	Household Beneficiaries Served through Program Modalities			Household Beneficiaries Reaching the Program Tracks						
		Pantawid Households	Other Households	Total	MD Track			EF Track			Total
					Pantawid Households	Other Households	Sub-Total	Pantawid Households	Other Households	Sub-Total	
NCR	1,740	1,505	702	2,207	1,505	702	2,207	0	0	0	2,207
CAR	1,301	606	1,036	1,642	564	971	1,535	0	1	1	1,536
I	2,015	1,728	754	2,482	1,713	754	2,467	15	0	15	2,482
II	1,779	2,360	57	2,417	2,323	56	2,379	37	1	38	2,417
III	2,899	2,689	405	3,094	2,689	405	3,094	0	0	0	3,094
IV-A	2,708	3,154	458	3,612	2,665	423	3,088	0	0	0	3,088
MIMAROPA	2,051	1,745	468	2,213	1,743	277	2,020	0	0	0	2,020
V	4,524	3,525	1,055	4,580	3,435	1,020	4,455	90	35	125	4,580
VI	3,755	1,178	2,877	4,055	1,178	2,877	4,055	0	0	0	4,055
VII	5,021	5,267	1,158	6,425	3,743	719	4,462	2	0	2	4,464
VIII	4,830	1,086	2,000	3,086	520	693	1,213	1	0	1	1,214
IX	3,169	3,660	42	3,702	3,491	41	3,532	0	0	0	3,532
X	4,144	5,513	95	5,608	4,813	88	4,901	29	0	29	4,930
XI	3,142	2,846	1,004	3,850	2,749	803	3,552	24	49	73	3,625
XII	3,453	3,148	303	3,451	3,025	303	3,328	0	0	0	3,328
Caraga	2,983	2,254	1,096	3,350	1,988	1,015	3,003	1	0	1	3,004
BARMM	3,617	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Total	53,131	42,269	13,510	55,779	38,149	11,147	49,296	199	86	285	49,581

Moreover, there were 203,122 households served under the FYs 2017 and 2018 General Appropriations Acts, as well as 1,710 households from other fund sources in 2019.

Table 9: SLP Household Beneficiaries, Under Other Fund Sources, as of December 2019

Region	Household Beneficiaries Served Under FYs 2017 and 2018 General Appropriations Acts	Household Beneficiaries Served Under Other Fund Sources
NCR	3,773	2
CAR	9,356	67
I	8,349	0
II	0	0
III	13,235	159
IV-A	9,795	150
MIMAROPA	9,928	591
V	19,040	0
VI	12,776	119
VII	24,265	6
VIII	14,139	448
IX	14,258	0
X	22,460	3
XI	11,080	0
XII	13,743	0
Caraga	15,656	18
BARMM	1,269	147
Total	203,122	1,710

For 2019, a total amount of PhP1,537,474,970.34 was utilized or 94.77% of the annual allotment of PhP1,622,308,000.00 (including Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SLP implementation.

Table 10: SLP Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	45,672,786.90	40,073,510.46
NCR	58,064,998.00	55,662,513.21
CAR	53,753,766.08	52,910,136.34
I	67,212,940.13	66,831,569.28
II	54,287,069.43	52,967,271.85
III	97,896,108.00	97,520,042.75
IV-A	81,098,576.45	79,179,800.58
MIMAROPA	71,416,782.00	70,761,415.98
V	130,048,949.28	128,832,185.37
VI	180,328,906.91	113,844,591.99
VII	148,400,240.18	148,161,160.20
VIII	83,620,729.50	80,895,085.03
IX	114,228,522.82	114,081,191.90
X	124,845,593.39	124,634,147.25
XI	101,899,350.25	101,899,350.25
XII	100,562,884.00	100,281,603.22
Caraga	108,969,796.68	108,939,394.68
Total	1,622,308,000.00	1,537,474,970.34

3. Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program

The Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) empowers communities in poor and disaster-affected municipalities to improve access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting and disaster risk-reduction and management.

Identification of target areas is based on the following criteria: 1st-3rd class municipalities (except in ARMM) with poverty incidence of 40% or higher; 4th-6th class municipalities (except in ARMM) with poverty incidence higher than the national average of 26.5%; and, all municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda in provinces already covered by the program. Thus, the KC-NCDDP targets 19,647 barangays in 847 municipalities at 58 provinces across 15 regions, for the benefit of 5.3 million households.

Features of the program are as follows: assistance for social preparation and capability-building for local government units (LGUs) and communities; support funding through community grants; transparency and accountability measures involving citizens in local planning and decision-making; inclusion of community-chosen priorities – translated as projects and activities – in the planning and budgeting process of LGUs and national government agencies; open menu system for allowable community projects; and, post-disaster response in target municipalities declared as disaster-affected.

Under the KC-NCDDP, the community project types include: Basic Services Subprojects e.g., community water systems, school buildings, health stations and electrification; Basic Access Infrastructure e.g., foot bridges, access roads and foot paths; Community Common Service Facilities e.g., pre- and post-harvest facilities and small-scale irrigation systems; Environmental

Protection and Conservation e.g., flood control systems, sea walls, artificial reef sanctuaries and soil protection structures; Skills Training and Capability-Building e.g., eco-tourism projects; and, others not prohibited by the program.

For 2019, the KC-NCDDP covered 8,220 barangays in 361 municipalities at 53 provinces across 14 regions. In 2019, a total of 2,561 subprojects were completed (or 155.87% of the 2019 target of 1,643), benefitting 768,057 households (or 207.77% of the 2019 target of 369,675).

Table 11: KC-NCDDP Subprojects Completed and Households Served as of December 2019

Region	Subprojects Completed	Household Beneficiaries Served
CAR	138	8,676
I	49	5,060
III	24	1,792
IV-A	200	31,773
MIMAROPA	133	50,451
V	138	57,963
VI	134	98,911
VII	320	76,415
VIII	215	76,757
IX	302	64,809
X	566	173,452
XI	140	82,147
XII	148	19,626
Caraga	54	20,225
Total	2,561	768,057

Cumulatively from its initial implementation, the KC-NCDDP covered 17,533 barangays in 827 municipalities at 59 provinces across 14 regions, with 28,164 completed subprojects benefitting 7,589,716 households.

Table 12: KC-NCDDP Cumulative Coverage, Subprojects and Household Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	Provinces		Municipalities		Barangays		Subprojects		Households
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
CAR	6	6	50	43	624	358	626	624	105,989
I	3	3	11	11	133	125	190	190	32,989
III	1	1	3	3	64	51	71	71	27,343
IV-A	1	1	28	27	853	712	1,393	1,393	305,226
MIMAROPA	5	5	67	67	1,278	1,195	1,691	1,682	594,070
V	6	6	101	99	2,902	2,292	2,863	2,803	530,967
VI	6	6	117	116	3,451	3,196	4,707	4,567	1,591,961
VII	4	4	107	105	2,311	2,151	3,715	3,703	1,178,451
VIII	6	6	136	134	3,705	3,609	6,337	6,320	1,265,112
IX	3	3	52	52	1,205	1,063	1,922	1,894	360,118
X	5	5	73	71	1,390	1,160	1,736	1,680	530,715
XI	4	5	27	27	496	490	1,021	974	356,940
XII	3	3	17	17	386	359	705	694	345,272
Caraga	5	5	57	55	821	772	1,573	1,569	364,563
Total	58	59	846	827	19,619	17,533	28,550	28,164	7,589,716

Moreover, 22 subprojects were completed in 2019 through the Kalahi CIDSS Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KKB) Project under the KC-NCDDP, benefitting 2,632 households.

Table 13: Kalahi CIDSS KKB Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	2019		
	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
I	11	10	329
MIMAROPA	4	1	346
VII	1	1	30
VIII	4	3	807
IX	7	3	250
Caraga	4	4	870
Total	31	22	2,632

For 2019, a total amount of PhP2,226,198,628.01 was utilized or 80.36% of the annual allotment of PhP2,770,271,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the KC-NCDDP implementation.

Table 14: KC-NCDDP Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	545,430,016.17	109,412,639.72
CAR	35,968,772.77	28,549,465.44
I	27,770,788.38	27,101,498.30
III	28,097,095.85	26,799,989.82
IV-A	144,212,491.33	135,101,405.14
MIMAROPA	50,441,444.39	45,039,642.80
V	173,182,684.48	163,622,630.21
VI	77,855,634.02	71,283,429.13
VII	466,735,949.83	460,836,268.44
VIII	53,420,355.62	48,003,074.68
IX	53,854,205.29	52,077,040.64
X	652,633,856.36	598,976,392.01
XI	255,470,924.83	255,470,924.83
XII	47,666,984.13	46,394,430.30
Caraga	157,529,796.55	157,529,796.55
Total	2,770,271,000.00	2,226,198,628.01

B. PROTECTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 2, “RIGHTS OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE SECTORS PROMOTED AND PROTECTED”

The Protective Social Welfare Program of the DSWD provides protection to the abandoned, neglected or abused children, women, youth, persons with disability, senior citizens, displaced persons, as well as individuals and families in crisis. It supports the Organizational Outcome 2 of the DSWD which aims to: ensure that the rights of the poor and vulnerable sectors are promoted and protected through appropriate SWD programs and services; and, fulfill the country’s commitments to international policies and treaties for the protection of the rights of victims of violence, the marginalized and the disadvantaged or those who are excluded from the mainstream society.

Accordingly, the Protective Social Welfare Program comprises the Residential and Non-Residential Care Services, Alternative Family Care Program (Adoption and Foster Care Services), Supplementary Feeding Program, Travel Clearance for Minors Traveling Abroad, Youth Welfare and Development Program, Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens, Assistance for Persons with Disability, Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals and Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention.

1. Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation

The Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS) serves as a social safety net or a stop-gap mechanism to support the recovery of individuals and families from unexpected crisis such as illness or death of a family member, natural and man-made disasters and other difficult situations.

Medical, burial, transportation and educational assistance are the types of financial assistance under the AICS, which may be availed of by individuals and families in crisis situation, those who have not yet received any during the year, and those who are indigent as certified by the barangay chairman of the area where they reside.

In addition, material assistance (in the form of food and non-food items) and referrals for medical, legal, psychosocial, temporary shelter and other services are provided under the AICS. Such services are delivered through the Crisis Intervention Units at the DSWD Central Office, Field Offices and Satellite Offices in provinces. From January to December 2019, 1,121,270 clients were assisted through the AICS or 245.89% of the 456,003 target clients.

Table 15: AICS Clients as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Clients	Clients Served
Central Office	43,302	80,299
NCR	139,668	139,195
CAR	6,459	24,559
I	36,743	85,369
II	24,234	104,627
III	27,841	72,427
IV-A	22,236	51,572
MIMAROPA	5,544	9,655
V	16,664	61,359
VI	27,057	64,074
VII	28,137	79,562
VIII	10,135	30,747
IX	10,444	40,871
X	10,048	39,722
XI	26,338	118,531
XII	10,861	64,146
Caraga	10,292	54,555
Total	456,003	1,121,270

AICS clients served by the DSWD include family heads and other needy adults, women in especially difficult circumstances, children in need of special protection, youth in need of special protection, senior citizens, persons with disability and persons living with HIV-AIDS.

Table 16: AICS Clients by Category as of December 2019

Client Category	Clients Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Family Head and Other Needy Adult	204,880	290,198	495,078
Men/Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	9,268	264,387	273,655
Children in Need of Special Protection	2,058	3,168	5,226
Youth in Need of Special Protection	52,698	80,798	133,496
Senior Citizens	56,185	136,029	192,214
Persons with Disability	6,293	8,244	14,537
Persons Living with HIV-AIDS	3,282	3,782	7,064
Total	334,664	786,606	1,121,270

Generally, AICS clients only receive one (1) type of assistance. Upon evaluation of their needs, some clients are provided with two (2) or more assistance. Thus, 610,961 AICS clients (or the difference between the total number of clients served [1,121,270] and total number of clients served by type of assistance [1,732,231]) received more than one (1) assistance or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assistance.

Table 17: AICS Clients by Type of Assistance as of December 2019

Type of Assistance	Clients Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Educational Assistance	71,923	172,520	244,443
Medical Assistance	197,137	473,892	671,029
Transportation Assistance	4,431	7,258	11,689
Burial Assistance	30,292	80,573	110,865
Food Assistance	21,114	42,958	64,072
Non-Food Assistance	1,234	2,119	3,353
Other Cash Assistance	12,414	16,092	28,506
Psychosocial Services	177,348	419,800	597,148
Referral Services	310	816	1,126
Total	516,203	1,216,028	1,732,231

For 2019, a total amount of PhP5,006,412,900.93 was utilized or 98.40% of the annual allotment of PhP5,087,951,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Protective Services, including AICS.

Table 18: Protective Services Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	561,384,909.32	560,789,283.23
NCR	1,296,841,996.98	1,281,435,860.11
CAR	134,392,281.98	130,807,340.59
I	270,907,304.42	266,619,526.71
II	211,381,235.40	206,273,675.56
III	228,672,191.27	224,273,529.33
IV-A	281,248,543.85	266,874,160.19
MIMAROPA	102,863,065.02	99,798,229.38
V	163,763,656.58	153,876,379.72
VI	238,420,589.38	237,286,242.81
VII	300,757,507.94	299,598,072.42
VIII	145,128,912.93	138,433,164.06
IX	136,617,238.98	132,664,328.94
X	164,530,192.38	162,353,678.53
XI	339,213,854.76	338,373,854.76
XII	326,009,787.23	321,345,843.01
Caraga	185,817,731.58	185,609,731.58
Total	5,087,951,000.00	5,006,412,900.93

2. Assistance to Communities in Need

The Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN) covers communities that are vulnerable to or affected by disasters. The ACN includes the following projects:

- Provision of Food Packs, for victims of disasters in evacuation centers or recovering from a disaster;
- Implementation of Cash/Food-for-Work, as a short-term intervention involving temporary employment for distressed/displaced individuals;
- Construction or Repair of Child Development/Day Care Centers, which supports the Early Childhood Care and Development Program; and,
- Construction or Repair of Senior Citizens Centers, catering to recreational, educational, health and social programs for senior citizens.

For 2019, the DSWD continued monitoring the 2016-2018 ACN target projects. As of December 2019, 220 ACN projects were completed.

Table 19: 2015-2018 ACN Projects Completed as of December 2019

Region	2016-2018 ACN Target Projects	ACN Projects Completed
NCR	0	0
CAR	32	19
I	82	19
II	17	16
III	9	0
IV-A	8	0
MIMAROPA	122	72
V	7	0
VI	84	1
VII	45	22
VIII	6	0
IX	3	0
X	10	0
XI	25	8
XII	0	0
Caraga	87	63
BARMM	1	0
Total	538	220

There is no allotment for ACN under the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act.

3. Lingap at Gabay Para sa May Sakit

As a medical assistance program of the Office of the President, the Lingap at Gabay Para sa May Sakit (LinGaP sa MaSa) caters to the needs of indigent patients such as medicines, prosthetics, assistive devices and laboratory procedures. The DSWD implements the LinGaP sa MaSa, starting in 2016, with a funding of Php1 Billion from the President's Social Fund(released in the same year).

Target beneficiaries of the program are the following: families or individuals who are indigent, vulnerable or disadvantaged; those in the informal sector and who are poor as registered in the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction; those who are in crisis situations based on assessment of social workers; government employees; and, beneficiaries of soldiers and police officers who were killed or wounded in the line of duty.

The LinGaP sa MaSa covers 29 accredited government hospitals in the National Capital Region, Regions III, VI, VII and XI. It is there by distinct from the DSWD Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation. Cumulatively since 2017, a total of 89,940 clients were served, utilizing Php878,751,523.12 of the Php1 Billion funding.

Table 20: LinGaP sa MaSa Clients as of December 2019

Region	Accredited Government Hospitals	Clients Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
NCR	Philippine General Hospital Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center Philippine Children's Medical Center Lung Center of the Philippines Dr. Jose N. Rodriguez Memorial Hospital East Avenue Medical Center Quirino Memorial Medical Center Gat Andres Bonifacio Memorial Medical Center Ospital ng Maynila Ospital ng Sta. Ana Ospital ng Tondo Justice Jose Abad Santos General Hospital Ospital ng Sampaloc Research Institute for Tropical Medicine	26,670	373,000,000.00	268,429,543.60

Region	Accredited Government Hospitals	Clients Served	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
III	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Hospital Bulacan Medical Hospital James L. Gordon Memorial Hospital Bataan General Hospital Tarlac Provincial Hospital President Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Hospital	14,042	133,000,000.00	129,400,736.82
VI	Western Visayas Medical Center	15,903	163,000,000.00	160,199,843.50
VII	Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center Governor Celestino Gallares Memorial Hospital Don Emilio Del Valle Memorial Hospital Talisay District Hospital Eversly Child Sanitarium and General Hospital St. Anthony Mother and Child Hospital	12,620	156,000,000.00	154,695,953.41
XI	Southern Philippines Medical Center Davao Regional Medical Center	20,705	175,000,000.00	166,025,445.79
Total		89,940	1,000,000,000.00	878,751,523.12

4. Supplementary Feeding Program

Institutionalized in 2018 through Republic Act No. 11037⁵, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) is the provision of food – in addition to the regular meals – to children currently enrolled in Day Care Centers (DCCs) or Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP), which serves as the DSWD contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development Program of the government. The SNP is an alternative strategy for local government units to respond to the early learning needs of children and utilizes play as an approach in developmentally-appropriate activities.

The SFP aims to: provide augmentation to the feeding program for children in DCCs and SNP managed by local government units, using indigenous or locally-produced food equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake; enhance knowledge, attitude and practices of children, parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education; and, improve and sustain the nutritional status of the children beneficiaries.

As beneficiaries, the SFP caters to children aged 2-4 years in SNP, children aged 3-4 years enrolled in DCCs and those aged 5 years not enrolled in preschools (covered by the Department of Education) but are enrolled in DCCs. The program thereby covers all DCCs and SNP nationwide and is implemented for 120 days within the school calendar.

Children catered by the SFP are provided meals (costing P15.00) per day, which include rice and viand. Children are weighed at the start of the feeding period and three (3) month thereafter to monitor their nutritional status.

For the 9th Cycle of the SFP in 2019, 1,172,224 children were served as of December 2019 or 62.29% of the 1,881,979 target children.

⁵ *Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act*

Table 21: SFP 9th Cycle Children Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Served
NCR	100,491	88,497
CAR	42,999	42,999
I	80,152	14,683
II	89,712	83,799
III	112,253	112,204
IV-A	190,961	29,536
MIMAROPA	78,479	50,923
V	158,162	18,341
VI	193,922	142,888
VII	114,505	111,805
VIII	44,492	12,415
IX	109,568	109,533
X	153,514	149,276
XI	157,219	26,755
XII	99,121	102,291
Caraga	75,791	76,279
BARMM	80,638	0
Total	1,881,979	1,172,224

For 2019, a total amount of PhP2,835,069,396.33 was utilized or 84.85% of the annual allotment of PhP3,341,245,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the SFP implementation.

Table 22: SFP Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	2,430,800.00	2,430,796.99
NCR	186,311,000.00	138,073,929.29
CAR	79,444,400.00	78,941,425.05
I	148,602,000.00	56,616,240.32
II	166,326,000.00	153,056,866.48
III	204,156,000.00	184,696,526.69
IV-A	353,952,800.00	347,514,895.83
MIMAROPA	145,500,000.00	91,807,045.98
V	293,233,000.00	81,577,992.98
VI	359,531,000.00	354,209,155.83
VII	212,292,000.00	211,755,322.88
VIII	82,488,000.00	73,737,994.17
IX	203,074,000.00	195,041,325.96
X	284,613,000.00	258,883,619.27
XI	295,004,000.00	295,004,000.00
XII	183,770,000.00	178,633,537.20
Caraga	140,517,000.00	133,088,721.41
Total	3,341,245,000.00	2,835,069,396.33

a. Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon Project

The Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (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 Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), through a collaborative approach that engages parents, communities, local government units, national government agencies and civil society organizations.

Table 23: 2019 BangUn Coverage

Provinces	Cities/Municipalities	Barangays
Basilan	5	20
Sulu	5	31
Tawi-Tawi	2	12
Lanao del Sur	4	25
Maguindanao	12	36
Total	28	124

Accordingly, the project aims to: contribute to saving the lives of children in BARMM who are vulnerable to dying or getting sick because of malnutrition, as a result of extreme poverty and ongoing armed conflict; improve the nutritional status of children identified as underweight and severely underweight; empower parents or guardians to achieve food security and good health for their children and families, in general; and, build resilient communities by facilitating access to convergence of nutrition-support programs of the government.

Components of the BangUN Project include Nutrition Direct Services (*i.e.*, weight and height measurement, health check-up, deworming, micronutrient supplementation and referral of severely underweight children for ready-to-use therapeutic food), Nutrition Education and Advocacy (*i.e.*, nutrition literacy classes, responsible parenthood sessions in the context of the Muslim culture, and nutrition and health-related events and community projects) and Building Resilient Communities (*i.e.*, setting up and strengthening appropriate People's Organizations, livelihood skills training, referral for livelihood capital, food-for-work, cash-for-work, referral of communities for access to potable drinking water, production of indigenous food for children, psychosocial interventions, *etc.*).

Beneficiaries of the project are: children 0-4 years old in communities; children 4-6 years old in *Madaris* (Muslim schools); children 6-12 years old in *Madaris* and public elementary schools not covered by feeding programs of the Department of Education; pregnant women, including teen mothers; and, lactating mothers. It is implemented in Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao.

In 2019, 15,890 children (or 105.93% of the 15,000 target) and 4,825 pregnant and lactating women (or 68.93% of the 7,000 target) were served.

Table 24: BangUN Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Provinces	Children		Pregnant and Lactating Women	
	2019 Target	Served	2019 Target	Served
Basilan	2,000	2,000	700	700
Sulu	3,000	3,000	700	700
Tawi-Tawi	2,000	2,000	700	700
Lanao del Sur	3,000	3,777	1,900	723
Maguindanao	5,000	5,113	3,000	2,002
Total	15,000	15,890	7,000	4,825

From January to December 2019, a total amount of PhP153,562,986.94 was utilized or 96.69% of the annual allotment of PhP158,819,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the BangUN implementation.

5. Residential and Non-Residential Care Program

The Residential and Non-Residential Care Program of the DSWD is offered to vulnerable and disadvantaged children, youth, women, senior citizens, persons with disability, other individuals and families in crisis through the operation of residential care facilities and centers or non-residential care

facilities. The program includes social, homelife, educational, health, psychological, economic productivity (through skills training), sociocultural, recreational, medical/dental and spiritual enrichment services.

Under the Residential Care Program, a 24-hour group living is provided on a temporary basis to poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and families in crisis whose needs cannot be met by their families and relatives. Residential care facilities provide the following interventions: social services; homelife services; health and dietary services; educational services; productivity/livelihood services; recreational and cultural activities; and, spiritual enrichment. The DSWD operates 64 residential care facilities in 16 regions.

Sector	Residential Care Facilities	Clients	Regions
Children in Need of Special Protection	Reception and Study Center for Children	0-6 years old boys and girls who are abandoned, neglected and surrendered children	NCR, Regions I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X and XI
	Haven for Children	7-13 years old boys who are recovering from substance abuse	NCR (1) and Region I (2)
	Lingap Center	7-17 years old boys and girls who are street children	Region III
	Nayon ng Kabataan	7-17 years old boys and girls who are abused, orphaned, abandoned, neglected and exploited	NCR
	Marillac Hills	7-17 years old girls who are exploited or in conflict with the law	NCR
	Home for Girls	Below 18 years old girls who are abused and exploited	Regions I, III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and Caraga
	Elsie Gaches Village	Children with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, visual and hearing impairment, and mental retardation	NCR
	Amor Village	Children with special needs	Region III
Children and Youth in Conflict with the Law	Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth	Children and youth in conflict with the law aged 9-18 years at the time of the commission of offense	CAR, Regions I, II, III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and Caraga
	MIMAROPA Youth Center		MIMAROPA
	National Training School for Boys		Region IV-A
Women	National/Regional Haven for Women	18-59 years old women who are victims of involuntary or forced prostitution, illegal recruitment, physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and armed conflict	NCR, Regions I, III, IV-A, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X
	Haven for Women and Girls	7-59 years old women and girls who are victims of physical abuse, sexual abuse, involuntary or forced prostitution, illegal recruitment and human trafficking	CAR, Regions II, V and XI
	Sanctuary Center	17-59 years old women who have improved from mental illness	NCR
Senior Citizens	Haven for the Elderly	60 years old or older individuals who are abandoned, neglected and unattached or homeless	Region IV-A
	Home for the Aged		Region IX
	Home for the Elderly		Region XI
	Golden Reception and Action Center for the Elderly and Other Special Concerns		NCR
Individuals and Families in Crisis	Jose Fabella Center	Strandees, vagrants and mendicants	NCR

The Non-Residential Care Program includes services rendered in facilities on a daily basis or during part of the day, addressing immediate crisis or developmental concerns of an individual, group or family. Clients of non-

residential care facilities have families to return to after each intervention or after undergoing development activities.

Sector	Non- Residential Care Facilities	Clients	Regions
Persons with Disability	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	Persons with disability and other special groups for socioeconomic independence and productivity	NCR
	National and Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center	Persons with disability for comprehensive developmental programs and services	NCR, Regions I, VII and IX
	Center for the Handicapped	7-40 years old persons with disability for social and vocational rehabilitation services (including basic communication skills development, skills training and employment)	Region XII
Women	INA Healing Center	Grieving mothers for psychosocial support	NCR

In 2019, a total of 9,307 clients were catered by the residential care facilities of the DSWD (or 84.39% of the 11,029 target clients).

Table 25: Clients of Residential Care Facilities as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Clients	Clients Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Reception and Study Center for Children	1,073	403	347	750
Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth	1,687	1,656	0	1,656
National Training School for Boys	388	435	0	435
MIMAROPA Youth Center	41	42	0	42
Haven for Children	201	148	0	148
Lingap Center	74	59	0	59
Home for Girls	1,073	11	808	819
Nayon ng Kabataan	319	127	97	224
Haven for Women and Girls	502	24	388	412
Haven for Women	1,134	175	1,303	1,478
Marillac Hills	308	8	382	390
Elsie Gaches Village	658	348	272	620
AMOR Village	130	83	40	123
Sanctuary Center	256	0	262	262
Jose Fabella Center	2,231	809	420	1,229
Home for the Elderly/Home for the Aged/Golden Reception and Action Center for the Elderly and Other Special Cases	954	293	367	660
Total	11,029	4,621	4,686	9,307

During the same year, a total of 1,203 clients were served in centers/non-residential care facilities of the DSWD (or 170.88% of the 704 target clients).

Table 26: Clients of Centers/Non-Residential Care Facilities as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Clients	Clients Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	77	51	43	94
National Vocational Rehabilitation Center	184	116	96	212
Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center	329	309	250	559
Center for the Handicapped	39	43	32	75
INA Healing Center	75	5	258	263
Total	704	524	679	1,203

For 2019, a total amount of Php1,483,890,288.66 was utilized or 84.84% of the annual allotment of Php1,748,975,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program.

Table 27: Residential and Non-Residential Care Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	13,582,203.00	11,279,820.18
NCR	552,648,614.74	449,463,916.37
CAR	43,527,798.60	39,382,442.62
I	85,312,959.00	84,450,264.25
II	39,131,787.40	35,200,676.16
III	115,264,753.30	100,017,052.99
IV-A	123,483,754.66	111,468,447.59
MIMAROPA	7,492,878.60	6,539,079.96
V	43,304,928.20	41,193,077.53
VI	41,341,383.30	40,467,676.18
VII	71,479,158.60	69,034,932.48
VIII	70,364,398.60	56,039,652.37
IX	304,218,853.30	211,029,501.47
X	62,227,387.40	61,774,167.41
XI	99,162,293.30	99,162,293.30
XII	42,521,787.40	33,477,227.20
Caraga	33,910,060.60	33,910,060.60
Total	1,748,975,000.00	1,483,890,288.66

6. Alternative Family Care Program

The Alternative Family Care Program is considered as the last resort when efforts to prevent separation from the biological family prove insufficient or are not serving the best interest of the child, especially when his or her parents are unable to fulfil their duties and responsibilities and no appropriate placement within the extended family is available. The program is implemented by the DSWD in compliance with 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.

Pursuant to said laws, 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 and in child caring agencies nationwide.

Under the Alternative Family Care Program, two (2) services are being provided by the DSWD – Adoption and Foster Care Services. For 2019, a total amount of PhP5,006,412,900.93 was utilized or 98.40% of the annual allotment of PhP5,087,951,000.00 (consisting of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Protective Services, including Alternative Family Care Program.

Table 28: Protective Services Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	561,384,909.32	560,789,283.23
NCR	1,296,841,996.98	1,281,435,860.11
CAR	134,392,281.98	130,807,340.59
I	270,907,304.42	266,619,526.71
II	211,381,235.40	206,273,675.56
III	228,672,191.27	224,273,529.33
IV-A	281,248,543.85	266,874,160.19
MIMAROPA	102,863,065.02	99,798,229.38
V	163,763,656.58	153,876,379.72
VI	238,420,589.38	237,286,242.81
VII	300,757,507.94	299,598,072.42

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
VIII	145,128,912.93	138,433,164.06
IX	136,617,238.98	132,664,328.94
X	164,530,192.38	162,353,678.53
XI	339,213,854.76	338,373,854.76
XII	326,009,787.23	321,345,843.01
Caraga	185,817,731.58	185,609,731.58
Total	5,087,951,000.00	5,006,412,900.93

a. Adoption Services

Adoption is a socio-legal process of providing a permanent family to a child whose parents have voluntarily or involuntarily relinquished parental authority over him or her. Its objective is to enable a child, who is legally free or eligible for adoption, to benefit from family life and become a permanent member of a family that can give him or her the love, protection and opportunities for growth and development.

The types of adoption in the Philippines include: agency adoption where an adoptive family is identified and developed for the child who is voluntarily or involuntarily committed to the state; and, family or relative adoption when the biological parents make a direct placement of the child to a relative within the 4th degree of consanguinity.

Republic Act No. 8552 (Domestic Adoption Act of 1998) mandates the DSWD to facilitate the provision of immediate and permanent placement of a child legally available for adoption, needing an adoptive family. In support of that, Republic Act No. 9523 (Act Requiring Certification to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption or CDCLAA) requires a certification by the DSWD declaring a child legally available for adoption as a pre-requisite for local and inter-country adoption proceedings.

In 2019, 918 children were placed for domestic adoption with CDCLAA or Pre-Adoption Placement Authority (PAPA) and Affidavit of Consent to Adoption (ACA), which is 115.04% of the 798 target.

Table 29: Children Placed for Domestic Adoption with CDCLAA/PAPA and ACA as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Placed for Domestic Adoption with CDCLAA/PAPA and ACA		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	240	81	85	166
CAR	18	9	27	36
I	35	39	37	76
II	22	15	24	39
III	60	36	44	80
IV-A	113	49	43	92
MIMAROPA	18	15	19	34
V	21	6	14	20
VI	53	33	47	80
VII	74	44	46	90
VIII	25	15	23	38
IX	18	14	32	46
X	25	12	21	33
XI	53	33	27	60
XII	12	8	6	14
Caraga	11	7	7	14
Total	798	416	502	918

Table 30: Children with CDCLAA by Case Category, Placement Type, Sex, Age and Developmental Condition as of December 2019

Region	Children with CDCLAA	Case Category		Sub-Category for Abandoned Children		Placement Type			Sex		Age					Developmental Condition	
		Surrendered	Abandoned	Foundling	Neglected	Regular	Independent	Foster-Adopt	Female	Male	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 above 18 years old	Normal/Healthy	With Special Needs
NCR	115	54	61	28	0	82	26	7	62	53	23	40	37	12	3	105	10
CAR	20	6	14	4	0	12	7	1	15	5	9	2	8	1	0	18	2
I	39	23	16	6	0	4	30	5	19	20	7	12	17	2	1	37	2
II	19	5	14	5	0	4	11	4	12	7	4	2	7	5	1	17	2
III	49	28	21	5	0	21	28	0	29	20	8	19	17	3	2	49	0
IV-A	57	23	34	16	0	45	10	2	27	30	16	21	12	6	2	53	4
MIMAROPA	24	17	7	1	0	17	7	0	12	12	7	2	9	4	2	23	1
V	17	6	11	5	0	10	7	0	12	5	6	5	4	0	2	16	1
VI	38	27	11	4	0	6	31	1	21	17	3	16	10	6	3	38	0
VII	53	27	26	9	0	31	22	0	27	26	15	22	11	4	1	49	4
VIII	22	14	8	4	0	4	16	2	13	9	7	8	6	1	0	22	0
IX	23	13	10	6	0	11	11	1	17	6	10	5	4	4	0	23	0
X	21	15	6	4	0	11	9	1	14	7	9	8	4	0	0	21	0
XI	38	22	16	8	0	16	20	2	16	22	14	11	9	3	1	37	1
XII	7	2	5	2	0	3	4	0	3	4	2	1	2	2	0	7	0
Caraga	10	8	2	0	0	0	10	0	5	5	2	4	2	1	1	10	0
Total	552	290	262	107	0	277	249	26	304	248	142	178	159	54	19	525	27

Also, 227 children were endorsed for inter-country adoption, or 103.65% of the 219 target children.

Table 31: Children Endorsed for Inter-country Adoption as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Endorsed for Inter-country Adoption		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	74	24	27	51
CAR	5	1	5	6
I	2	3	9	12
II	4	1	4	5
III	15	6	11	17
IV-A	38	25	17	42
MIMAROPA	8	5	8	13
V	8	5	4	9
VI	7	3	3	6
VII	31	14	14	28
VIII	7	1	4	5
IX	1	2	1	3
X	3	5	0	5
XI	13	11	10	21
XII	2	1	1	2
Caraga	1	0	2	2
Total	219	107	120	227

b. Foster Care Services

Foster care refers to the provision of planned substitute parental care to a child by a licensed foster parent on a temporary basis, towards adoption. Its objective is to enable every child eligible for foster care to experience a caring and nurturing family life.

The foster care services cater to children 0 to below 18 years old who are under any of the following circumstances: a child is abandoned, surrendered, neglected, dependent or orphaned; a child is a victim of sexual, physical or any other form of abuse or exploitation; a child with special needs; a child whose family members are temporarily or permanently unable or unwilling to provide adequate care; a child waiting

adoptive placement and who is prepared for a family; a child needing long-term care and close family ties but who cannot be placed for domestic adoption; a child whose adoption has been disrupted; and, a child is under socially difficult circumstances (*i.e.*, a street child, child in armed conflict and victim of child labor or trafficking).

Implementation of the foster care services is consistent with Republic Act No. 10165 (Foster Care Act of 2012) which mandates the DSWD, local government units and child caring agencies to strengthen and propagate foster care for abused, abandoned, neglected and other children with special needs. From January to December 2019, 375 children were placed for foster care, or 80.30% of the 467 target children.

Table 32: Children Placed for Foster Care as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Placed for Foster Care		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	42	17	14	31
CAR	70	18	32	50
I	19	8	11	19
II	42	8	22	30
III	12	3	7	10
IV-A	16	10	8	18
MIMAROPA	8	8	7	15
V	25	12	16	28
VI	4	3	5	8
VII	30	14	17	31
VIII	17	1	8	9
IX	50	11	14	25
X	40	6	4	10
XI	49	28	19	47
XII	21	9	9	18
Caraga	22	13	13	26
Total	467	169	206	375

Among children placed in foster care, 140 of them received subsidy. Moreover, there were 247 foster parents developed by the DSWD.

7. Travel Clearance for Minors Travelling Abroad

With the intention of preventing abuse, exploitation and trafficking, minors below 18 years old who are travelling abroad alone or without their parents must secure a travel clearance from the DSWD in view of its mandate to provide special protection to children.

Said measure is in compliance with Republic Act No. 7610 (or the Special Protection of Children against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act), Republic Act No. 9208 (or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act) and Republic Act No. 8239 (or the Philippine Passport Act of 1996).

Particularly, the following must secure a travel clearance from the DSWD: minors traveling alone to another country for the first time; minors traveling alone to another country consecutively; minors traveling to another country for the first time with a person other than the parents or legal guardian; and, minors traveling to another country consecutively with a person other than the parents or legal guardian. In 2019, travel clearance was issued for 51,817 minors traveling abroad.

Table 33: Minors Issued with Travel Clearance as of December 2019

Client Category	Minors with Travel Clearance		
	Male	Female	Total
NCR	7,825	8,321	16,146
CAR	367	434	801
I	1,531	1,777	3,308
II	417	460	877
III	3,453	4,007	7,460
IV-A	6,119	6,717	12,836
MIMAROPA	250	332	582
V	567	747	1,314
VI	764	1,001	1,765
VII	848	1,093	1,941
VIII	335	392	727
IX	270	327	597
X	365	460	825
XI	681	851	1,532
XII	417	429	846
Caraga	107	153	260
Total	24,316	27,501	51,817

8. Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Especially Sama-Bajaus

The Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Especially Sama-Bajaus is an integrated approach in responding to the needs of children and their families, with an ultimate goal of contributing to the reduction of vulnerabilities of children, families and indigenous peoples at risk on the streets for them to live productively in a safe environment.

Specifically, the program aims to: ensure that children are safe and in-school by preventing them from staying in major thoroughfares and providing developmental and age-appropriate activities to stimulate their physical, psychosocial, emotional and moral development; provide opportunities for parents to earn, improve their parenting capabilities and strengthen their involvement in community-building efforts; and, generate support in the campaign to reduce incidence of street dwelling and increase awareness of the public on the plight of street children and families, through advocacy activities and mobilization of resources to implement interventions.

Hence, children are provided with educational assistance and involved in developmental activities at activity centers (created for tribal meetings, learning sessions for children and adults, livelihood endeavors and cultural activities), while parents are offered livelihood assistance, cash-for-work and developmental sessions. The program covers street dwellers and children at risk on the streets such as children on the street, children off the street, children of street families, and the abandoned and neglected. It is implemented in NCR, Regions III, IV-A, V, VI, VII and IX.

In 2019, 5,790 children and 3,910 families were served; out of them, there were 1,603 Sama-Bajau children and 2,556 Sama-Bajau families.

Table 34: Street Children, Street Families and Sama-Bajau Served as of December 2019

Beneficiaries	2019 Target	Beneficiaries Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Children at Risk	1,904	2,175	2,012	4,187
NCR	540	613	549	1,162
III	300	195	144	339
IV-A	294	427	419	846
V	240	168	192	360
VI	0	324	321	645
VII	230	141	158	299
XI	300	307	229	536
Sama-Bajau Children	1,453	757	846	1,603
NCR	0	113	98	211
IV-A	390	110	112	222
VI	0	17	9	26
VII	270	148	203	351
IX	793	369	424	793
Total (Children)	3,357	2,932	2,858	5,790
Families at Risk	519	1,354		
NCR	0	519		
III	40	40		
IV-A	175	183		
V	50	84		
VI	0	21		
VII	54	165		
XI	200	342		
Sama-Bajau Families	2,076	2,556		
NCR	0	191		
IV-A	158	293		
V	0	0		
VI	0	14		
VII	300	440		
IX	1,618	1,618		
Total (Families)	2,595	3,910		

As of December 2019, a total amount of Php30,728,210.51 was utilized or 89.36% of the annual allotment of Php34,387,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for program implementation.

Table 35: Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	1,979,259.64	334,548.78
NCR	9,865,943.29	9,323,409.59
III	1,545,384.25	1,445,398.78
IV-A	5,471,972.75	4,751,631.28
V	1,967,914.91	1,778,992.11
VI	1,314,024.54	1,293,017.33
VII	4,683,635.10	4,607,085.60
IX	4,930,487.62	4,565,749.14
XI	2,628,377.90	2,628,377.90
Total	34,387,000.00	30,728,210.51

9. Youth Welfare and Development Program

Within its mandate of providing social protection, the DSWD promotes the welfare of out-of-school youth and other disadvantaged youth aged 15 to 30 years (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). Through the Youth Welfare and Development Program, the DSWD envisions the youth to become self-reliant, economically productive and socially responsible citizens, in order to contribute to the development of their family and community.

In 2019, the DSWD supported the following activities promoting youth welfare and development: 47th *Alay Lakad*; Recognition of Adolescent Friendly Health Facilities; and, Population Awareness and Family Life Orientation with Youth Service Providers and Youth Leaders. Furthermore, it actively participated in the following undertakings: Formulation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations for the Anti-Hazing Act of 2018; 45th Ship for Southeast Asian and Japanese Youth Program; 2019 Teenage Pregnancy Summit; Consultation Dialogue on Teenage Pregnancy; Planning Workshop on the National Adolescent Youth Health and Development; and, 2017-2022 Philippine Youth Development Plan Midterm Review Workshop.

a. Government Internship Program

The Government Internship Program (GIP) is a component of the Kabataan: 2000 under Executive Order No. 139 s. 1993⁶, which aims to initiate the youth participants into public service by involving them in the implementation of government programs, projects and services, through national and local government offices nationwide.

In the DSWD, the GIP is implemented to: enable the youth to realize their potentials and become 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 school enrolment.

The DSWD implements the GIP for one (1) month during summertime or summer vacation to provide opportunity for both in-school and out-of-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.

In 2019, there were 1,383 youth participants (or 101.69% of the 1,360 target), who received a stipend amounting to 75% of the prevailing regional wage rate. A total amount of PhP10,953,297.33 was utilized for the GIP or 97.53% of an allotment of PhP11,230,200.00 for the payment of stipend.

Table 36: GIP Participants and Fund Utilization as of December 2019

DSWD Office	Physical				Financial	
	Target Youth Participants	Actual Youth Participants			Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
		Male	Female	Total		
Central Office	80	24	56	80	967,200.00	958,267.05
Field Office NCR	80	30	50	80	967,200.00	967,200.00
Field Office CAR	80	39	42	81	576,000.00	489,996.57
Field Office I	80	32	48	80	558,000.00	548,000.00
Field Office II	80	31	49	80	648,000.00	648,000.00
Field Office III	80	45	47	92	720,000.00	720,000.00
Field Office IV-A	80	38	56	94	720,000.00	720,000.00
Field Office MIMAROPA	80	36	44	80	576,000.00	576,000.00
Field Office V	80	27	53	80	549,000.00	532,126.79

⁶ Creating the Kabataan: 2000 Steering Committee, the Action Officers Committee and the Regional Steering Committee in the Implementation of the Year-Round Youth Work Program, Kabataan: 2000 and for Other Purposes

DSWD Office	Physical				Financial	
	Target Youth Participants	Actual Youth Participants			Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
		Male	Female	Total		
Field Office VI	80	28	47	75	657,000.00	607,725.00
Field Office VII	80	39	41	80	694,800.00	694,800.00
Field Office VIII	80	41	39	80	549,000.00	549,000.00
Field Office IX	80	35	45	80	568,800.00	532,400.00
Field Office X	80	44	36	80	657,600.00	606,138.79
Field Office XI	80	42	38	80	712,800.00	712,800.00
Field Office XII	80	42	38	80	559,800.00	559,800.00
Field Office Caraga	80	36	45	81	549,000.00	531,043.13
Total	1,360	609	774	1,383	11,230,200.00	10,953,297.33

b. Immersion Outreach Program

The DSWD implements the Immersion Outreach Program (IOP) to introduce community service and volunteerism to the less privileged youth. Also, the IOP provides opportunity for youth participants to learn life skills in the workplace and augment their daily sustenance and school needs.

In 2019, the IOP was implemented by the DSWD for 30 working days and youth participants received stipend based on 75% of the prevailing regional wage rate. A total of 1,281 youth participants were engaged in the program, utilizing PhP9,454,463.41 for the payment of stipend.

Table 37: IOP Participants and Fund Utilization as of December 2019

DSWD Field Office	Physical				Financial	
	Target Youth Participants	Actual Youth Participants			Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
		Male	Female	Total		
NCR	80	55	25	80	960,000.00	960,000.00
CAR	80	40	39	79	637,530.00	636,095.00
I	80	39	41	80	614,400.00	543,000.00
II	80	41	39	80	612,000.00	500,100.00
III	80	59	33	92	712,800.00	807,936.30
IV-A	80	50	30	80	758,400.00	573,483.13
MIMAROPA	80	41	37	78	566,400.00	523,667.00
V	80	44	38	82	562,725.00	558,739.98
VI	80	55	39	94	628,800.00	628,800.00
VII	80	39	41	80	684,000.00	600,000.00
VIII	80	42	38	80	513,600.00	513,600.00
IX	80	38	41	79	532,800.00	449,812.00
X	80	46	34	80	573,600.00	573,595.00
XI	80	44	36	80	612,000.00	612,000.00
XII	80	35	25	60	559,780.00	419,835.00
Caraga	80	53	24	77	576,000.00	553,800.00
Total	1,280	721	560	1,281	10,104,835.00	9,454,463.41

c. Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines

Organized at the city, municipal, provincial, regional and national levels, the Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) is an organization of out-of-school youth aged 15 to 24 years. It operates with the assistance of the DSWD and local government units.

Mainly, the PYAP serves as a mechanism to discuss issues or concerns affecting the youth e.g., early marriage, teen pregnancy, drug abuse and HIV-AIDS. It also arranges opportunities to discuss solutions or recommendations for the youth and organizations involved in policy formulation, program planning, implementation and evaluation.

Moreover, results of the various PYAP fora are utilized as input to the reformulation/enhancement of the Medium-Term Youth Development Plan of the National Youth Commission, which is a blueprint of all programs and projects geared towards youth participation and development. In 2019, there were 8,340 PYAP chapters with a total of 203,973 members.

Table 38: Number of PYAP Associations as of December 2019

Region	Number of PYAP Chapters	Status of PYAP Chapters		Number of PYAP Members
		Active	Inactive	
NCR	240	240	0	7,104
CAR	153	153	0	3,894
I	471	250	221	11,055
II	147	128	19	2,499
III	642	600	42	15,499
IV-A	250	250	0	9,257
IV-B	224	224	0	5,331
V	423	423	0	19,986
VI	119	119	0	19,551
VII	617	608	9	13,903
VIII	866	568	298	19,740
IX	1,462	1,380	82	6,397
X	843	474	369	13,154
XI	1,188	1,081	107	37,419
XII	300	300	0	8,444
Caraga	395	279	116	10,740
Total	8,340	7,077	1,263	203,973

The DSWD led the celebration of the 45th PYAP Founding Anniversary, which also provided an opportunity for participants to discuss matters affecting the Filipino youth and recommend corresponding solutions. Also, the Planning Workshop for Newly Elected and Outgoing PYAP Leaders and the Consultation Dialogue of the National PYAP Federation Officers were conducted in 2019.

10. Assistance to Persons with Disability

As lead national government agency in the social welfare and development sector, the DSWD promotes and protects the rights and welfare of persons with disability in keeping with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Incheon Strategy (featuring Disability-Inclusive Development Goals) and Republic Act No. 7277 or the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons.

In 2019, the DSWD provided the following assistance to persons with disability under its organizational outcomes:

Table 39: Persons with Disability Served as of December 2019

DSWD Organizational Outcome	DSWD Program/Project/Service	Persons with Disability Served
Organizational Outcome 1	Sustainable Livelihood Program	293
	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	6,358
Organizational Outcome 2	Foster Care Services	11
	Residential Care Services	1
	Supplementary Feeding Program	492
	Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation	2,724
	Auxiliary Social Services	175
Organizational Outcome 3	Disaster Relief Assistance	5
	Cash-for-Work	54
Total		10,113

Along its Organizational Outcome 4, the DSWD provided regulatory services to 59 facilities catering to persons with disability, for purposes of registration, licensing and accreditation. Under its Organizational Outcome 5, the DSWD monitored compliance of 377 local government units with laws and policies for persons with disability. Also, 495 organizations of persons with disability were provided with technical assistance.

For the promotion of the rights and welfare of persons with disability, the DSWD implemented the following events in 2019: Angels Walk for Autism; Women with Disability Day; National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week; White Cane Safety Day; Cerebral Palsy Awareness and Protection Month; and, Basic Sign Language Training.

In the interest of persons with disability, including older persons, a total amount of PhP8,975,348.56 was utilized for 2019, or 81.62% of the annual allotment of PhP10,996,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses).

Table 40: Assistance to Persons with Disability and Older Persons Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	1,635,800.00	1,202,308.68
NCR	773,700.00	699,037.00
CAR	461,200.00	364,991.00
I	663,200.00	597,640.00
II	583,720.00	453,307.41
III	456,220.00	194,395.00
IV-A	462,000.00	345,624.50
MIMAROPA	1,087,244.00	923,791.92
V	480,200.00	458,607.28
VI	480,200.00	428,975.00
VII	480,200.00	480,200.00
VIII	534,200.00	152,161.00
IX	489,200.00	446,650.00
X	539,200.00	472,131.00
XI	716,516.00	716,516.00
XII	662,000.00	547,812.77
Caraga	491,200.00	491,200.00
Total	10,996,000.00	8,975,348.56

11.Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons

The Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP) offers a comprehensive package of services that ensures adequate recovery and reintegration of victims of trafficking. Services under the RRPTP include the following:

- Case Management, which involves analyzing problems and needs, implementing interventions and evaluating the progress of trafficked persons;
- Direct Service Assistance, which includes provision of basic hygiene kit and food, financial assistance while awaiting employment or undergoing training, capital assistance, educational assistance, medical assistance and referral to potential employers or business partners;

- Training, which covers basic computer literacy course for interested trafficked persons to enhance knowledge and skills and facilitate employment;
- Support for Victims and Witnesses of Trafficking, which includes auxiliary services for trafficked persons with ongoing cases (*i.e.*, board and lodging, documentation and other incidental expenses); and,
- Shelter for Victims of Trafficking, which is provided through existing centers for victims in search of temporary shelter in order to cope with traumatic experience and for those with ongoing court cases.

The cases of trafficking in persons include forced labor, sexual exploitation, prostitution, slavery, adoption, pornography, removal/sale of organs, illegal recruitment, child trafficking, repatriation, involuntary servitude, drug trafficking, intercepted and others. In 2019, 2,041 trafficked persons were assisted through the RRPTP or 102.10% of the 1,999 target clients.

Table 41: RRPTP Trafficked Persons Assisted as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Clients	Trafficked Persons Assisted		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	420	103	450	553
CAR	40	4	35	39
I	65	44	84	128
II	55	3	52	55
III	150	12	178	190
IV-A	105	20	108	128
MIMAROPA	50	17	20	37
V	55	7	31	38
VI	65	15	68	83
VII	180	59	140	199
VIII	60	21	52	73
IX	420	124	172	296
X	80	28	74	102
XI	90	4	33	37
XII	50	9	31	40
Caraga	64	6	37	43
BARMM	50	0	0	0
Total	1,999	476	1,565	2,041

For 2019, a total amount of Php22,006,175.82 was utilized or 92.97% of the annual allotment of Php23,670,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the RRPTP implementation.

Table 42: RRPTP Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	1,005,060.50	1,004,659.83
NCR	2,713,282.99	2,128,925.40
CAR	1,014,080.00	976,567.25
I	1,601,529.21	1,504,639.82
II	746,680.00	611,638.27
III	1,664,757.99	1,582,589.32
IV-A	1,334,524.00	1,272,854.71
MIMAROPA	762,680.00	746,416.63
V	1,066,880.00	1,002,039.07
VI	1,232,325.00	1,226,443.23
VII	1,799,420.43	1,795,633.06
VIII	1,546,449.28	1,237,309.70
IX	1,674,890.20	1,537,048.25
X	1,557,190.20	1,465,049.65
XI	1,043,680.00	1,043,680.00
XII	1,085,680.00	1,049,791.43
Caraga	1,820,890.20	1,820,890.20
Total	23,670,000.00	22,006,175.82

12. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

The Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) is a monthly stipend in the amount of P500.00 to augment the daily subsistence and medical needs of indigent senior citizens. As mandated by Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010, the SPISC is an additional government assistance aimed at: improving living condition; augmenting capacity to meet daily subsistence and medical requirements; reducing incidence of hunger; and, preventing neglect, abuse or deprivation of indigent senior citizens.

Particularly, the beneficiaries of the SPISC – aged 60 years or older – are the frail, sickly or those with disability, those without permanent source of income or without regular support from family or relatives, and those not receiving pension from the Social Security System, Government Service Insurance System, Philippine Veterans Affairs Office, Armed Forces and Police Mutual Benefit Association, Inc. or any other insurance company.

In 2019, 2,690,916 SPISC beneficiaries received their stipend or 70.87% of the 3,796,791 target indigent senior citizens.

Table 43: SPISC Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Senior Citizens	Senior Citizen Beneficiaries Served
NCR	219,735	71,135
CAR	99,267	85,048
I	191,374	117,590
II	218,659	217,158
III	110,860	74,214
IV-A	318,579	204,663
MIMAROPA	191,641	94,760
V	273,455	246,142
VI	365,908	280,615
VII	279,037	261,585
VIII	276,807	109,396
IX	195,934	186,943
X	205,453	168,110
XI	275,224	257,554
XII	264,358	165,601
Caraga	140,000	140,000
BARMM	170,500	10,402
Total	3,796,791	2,690,916

From January to December 2019, a total amount of PhP21,215,514,853.82 was utilized or 95.88% of the annual allotment of PhP22,127,312,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SPISC implementation.

Table 44: SPISC Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	6,539,040.00	5,928,138.77
NCR	1,356,439,000.00	1,043,576,202.45
CAR	621,347,000.00	571,360,378.31
I	1,161,668,000.00	1,157,698,272.37
II	1,324,772,440.00	1,323,808,619.61
III	679,019,000.00	673,437,234.18
IV-A	1,928,589,102.00	1,807,604,910.12
MIMAROPA	1,167,647,990.00	1,060,671,368.96
V	1,662,223,830.00	1,652,161,694.56
VI	2,270,913,780.00	2,227,822,381.15

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
VII	1,695,432,000.00	1,694,565,656.28
VIII	1,675,073,870.00	1,672,778,452.95
IX	1,186,251,000.00	1,184,955,372.78
X	1,253,277,500.00	1,202,820,496.82
XI	1,676,043,000.00	1,675,223,000.00
XII	1,599,351,500.00	1,399,492,859.67
Caraga	862,723,948.00	861,609,814.84
Total	22,127,312,000.00	21,215,514,853.82

13. Implementation of the Centenarians Act of 2016

Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016 grants additional benefits to Filipino centenarians, which the DSWD is mandated to implement on the part of the national government. RA No. 10868 is a tribute to Filipino centenarians who have spent their lifetime in contributing to nation-building.

All Filipinos who have reached 100 years old or over, whether residing in the country or abroad, can avail of such benefits which include: letter of felicitation from the President and centenarian gift of P100,000.00 at the national government level; and, plaque of recognition and cash incentives at the local government level.

In 2019, 938 centenarians were able to receive their cash gift of PhP100,000.00 each, or 92.50% of the 1,014 target centenarians.

Table 45: Centenarians with Cash Gift as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Centenarians	Centenarians Served
NCR	141	92
CAR	34	34
I	135	126
II	61	61
III	128	120
IV-A	72	72
MIMAROPA	15	15
V	43	43
VI	129	129
VII	85	85
VIII	33	31
IX	28	28
X	25	25
XI	20	20
XII	50	42
Caraga	15	15
Total	1,014	938

From January to December 2019, a total amount of PhP82,908,504.48 was utilized or 94.93% of the annual allotment of PhP87,340,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the Centenarian Act implementation.

Table 46: Centenarians Act Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	147,029.76	71,831.90
NCR	14,762,926.64	13,307,047.00
CAR	3,280,926.64	3,119,683.14
I	4,838,826.64	4,495,371.00
II	6,589,826.64	6,402,311.45
III	6,066,826.64	5,818,217.27

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
IV-A	4,632,826.64	4,463,489.78
MIMAROPA	1,905,826.64	1,695,754.92
V	4,399,826.64	4,189,390.36
VI	13,580,926.64	13,377,231.49
VII	9,061,826.64	9,061,826.64
VIII	2,639,826.64	2,203,830.00
IX	3,190,826.64	2,951,581.78
X	2,881,826.64	2,551,700.00
XI	2,366,826.64	2,366,826.64
XII	5,456,826.64	5,296,140.47
Caraga	1,536,270.64	1,536,270.64
Total	87,340,000.00	82,908,504.48

14. International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals

Under its International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN), the DSWD provides comprehensive social welfare and social protection services to vulnerable and disadvantaged Filipinos in other countries to promote their well-being and best interest. Social Welfare Attachés and Social Work Interns are thereby deployed in countries with high number of distressed and irregular or undocumented overseas Filipinos. Thus far, the ISWSFN is available in the following locations: Malaysia; Hong Kong; Riyadh and Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Dubai and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; Kuwait; and, Doha, Qatar.

The ISWSFN is established to provide timely and responsive or appropriate social welfare and social protection services to overseas Filipinos, as follows: Psychosocial Services (*i.e.*, counseling, psychosocial processing, critical incident stress debriefing and values orientation); Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (*i.e.*, food, transportation, medical and educational assistance); Marriage Counseling Services (*i.e.*, pre-marriage counseling, marriage enrichment counseling and marital crisis counseling); Orientation on Alternative Parental Care (*i.e.*, adoption, foster care, residential care and legal guardianship); Capability Building and Skills Training; Repatriation and Reintegration Services; and, Referral Services.

Overseas Filipino clients of the ISWSFN include the following: victims of trafficking or kidnapping, illegal recruitment, exploitation, abuse and maltreatment or unfair labor practice by employers; victims of human-induced or natural disasters; individuals with domestic or family problems; individuals with extra-marital relationship; individuals in common law relationship; illegal entrants; overstaying individuals; individuals accused or suspected of a crime; victims of petty crimes; children in need of special protection such as those abandoned, neglected, exploited or abused; individuals applying for Legal Capacity to Contract Marriage Certificate; and, individuals needing information on the DSWD services.

In 2019, 32,557 distressed and/or undocumented Filipinos were provided assistance under the ISWSFN, or 310.07% of the 10,500 target clients.

Table 47: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served as of December 2019

Country	2019 Target Clients	Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Malaysia	2,000	6,105	6,569	12,674
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,500	436	738	1,174
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,500	729	1,701	2,430
Qatar	1,500	285	1,858	2,143
Hong Kong	1,000	629	2,731	3,360
Dubai and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	1,500	1,313	4,417	5,730
Kuwait	1,500	515	1,713	2,228
Other Countries	0	120	410	530
Family Members in the Philippines	0	1,143	1,145	2,288
Total	10,500	11,275	21,282	32,557

Table 48: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served by Clientele Category as of December 2019

Clientele Category	Male	Female	Total
Trafficked Persons	22	2,502	2,524
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	9	255	264
Victims of Abuse/Maltreatment	23	1,587	1,610
Victims of Unfair Labor Practice/Mistreatment	871	2,590	3,461
Victims of Natural Disaster	17	12	29
Victims of Human Induced Disaster	9	83	92
Clients with Domestic/Family Problems	278	1,176	1,454
Clients with Medical/Health Problems	165	677	842
Accused/Suspected/With Criminal Charges/Sentenced	5,510	5,213	10,723
Clients with Documentation-Related Problems	1,323	1,629	2,952
Children in Need of Special Protection	120	220	340
Other Overseas Filipinos Needing DSWD Services	2,928	5,338	8,266
Total	11,275	21,282	32,557

Table 49: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served by Age Category as of December 2019

Age Category	Male	Female	Total
Children (0 to below 18 years old)	2,692	3,047	5,739
Youth (18 to below 25 years old)	1,470	1,908	3,378
Adults (25 to below 60 years old)	6,861	15,574	22,435
Senior Citizens (60 years old and above)	252	753	1,005
Total	11,275	21,282	32,557

Under the amnesty program of countries they stayed at, 1,808 individuals (composed of parents, children and other overseas Filipinos) were repatriated. Airport and other forms of assistance were provided to them upon repatriation. At the DSWD Processing Center for Displaced Persons, a total of 9,272 individuals were served with 6,877 males and 2,395 females (or 82.40% of the 11,253 target).

From January to December 2019, a total amount of PhP70,338,607.48 was utilized or 78.15% of the annual allotment of PhP90,000,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the ISWSFN implementation.

15. Yakap Bayan Support Services and Aftercare Program

Republic Act No. 9165 or the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 institutionalizes an effective mechanism to reintegrate persons who use drugs (PWUDs) into society through sustainable program of treatment. Section 55 of said law states that the DSWD is responsible for the: formulation of

aftercare program for PWUDs discharged from rehabilitation centers; and, provision of technical assistance to local government units (LGUs).

In 2016, the DSWD developed the Yakap Bayan Framework of Intervention which uses a whole-of-nation approach to transform PWUDs from surrenderers to advocates, volunteers and eventually, productive community leaders. As support service and aftercare program model, the Yakap Bayan helps recovering PWUDs maintain autonomous functioning and lifestyle change from rehabilitation, with the catalytic role of families, communities and local government service providers. The Yakap Bayan weaves together readily available resources of LGUs, national government agencies (NGAs), academe, civil society organizations (CSOs), peoples' organizations (POs) and religious groups to provide support services and aftercare to PWUDs and their families.

To replicate the practice all over the country, the DSWD, under its mandate of providing technical assistance and resource augmentation to LGUs in the implementation of social welfare and development programs and services (specifically to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices), developed the Yakap Bayan Support Services and Aftercare Program model that is being promoted for institutionalization at the level of LGUs.

In 2019, the DSWD provided technical assistance for the Yakap Bayan implementation to a total of 61 LGUs and other implementers, in the form of orientations and advocacy activities.

Table 50: LGUs and Other Implementers with Technical Assistance on Yakap Bayan

Level	Total
Regional Development and Peace and Order Councils/Interagency Networks	9
Social Workers of LGUs	6
Provincial Governments	12
City Governments	5
Municipal Governments	21
NGAs (including the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police)	6
CSOs, POs and Religious Groups	2
Total	61

As of December 2019, 11 LGUs adopted the Yakap Bayan through the issuance of a local plan or policy (*i.e.*, resolution or ordinance). Moreover, a total of 5,546 PWUDs went through rehabilitation and 2,322 PWUDs were provided with aftercare services. Also, the following interventions were provided to some PWUDs: financial assistance (through the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation); cash-for-work; food-for-work; family counseling; family development sessions (for 4Ps beneficiaries); and, livelihood assistance (for qualified recovering PWUDs).

16. Unconditional Cash Transfer Program

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) is a subsidy provided by the government under the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law to help cushion any adverse economic impact such as possible increase of prices in commodities. Thus, it aims to augment the daily subsistence of beneficiaries who are affected by the rising prices of basic commodities.

Moreover, the DSWD implements the UCT Program for three (3) years from 2018 to 2020. It covers households of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), beneficiaries of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) and selected poor households registered in the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (*Listahanan*).

Table 51: UCT Program Target Beneficiaries for 2019

Class of Beneficiaries	2019 Target Beneficiaries
4Ps Households	4,400,000
SPISC Beneficiaries	3,421,234
<i>Listahanan</i> -Registered Poor Households under the 1 st to 7 th Income Deciles	2,178,766
Total	10,000,000

In 2019, UCT beneficiaries received Php300.00 per month or Php3,600.00 for the year; a total of 3,846,684 households claimed their UCT cash grant, or 38.47% out of the 10,000,000 targeted beneficiaries. Nonetheless, cash grant funds were already obligated for 5,701,475 households. Funds for cash grants are being managed by the Land Bank of the Philippines (not by the DSWD).

Table 52: UCT Program Households Served as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Households	Households with Funded Cash Grants		Households with Claimed Cash Grants	
		Households	Amount (In PhP)	Households	Amount (In PhP)
NCR	425,215	234,635	844,686,000.00	218,116	785,217,600.00
CAR	171,784	84,263	303,346,800.00	60,762	218,743,200.00
I	450,693	253,805	913,698,000.00	195,152	702,547,200.00
II	390,827	164,654	592,754,400.00	101,926	366,933,600.00
III	508,368	357,541	1,287,147,600.00	285,726	1,028,613,600.00
IV-A	626,587	376,476	1,355,313,600.00	311,768	1,122,364,800.00
MIMAROPA	455,406	522,278	1,880,200,800.00	522,078	1,879,480,800.00
V	683,692	121,118	436,024,800.00	8,660	31,176,000.00
VI	911,668	523,597	1,884,949,200.00	309,646	1,114,725,600.00
VII	841,827	573,892	2,066,011,200.00	291,164	1,048,190,400.00
VIII	678,308	416,131	1,498,071,600.00	273,330	983,988,000.00
IX	607,884	413,364	1,488,110,400.00	302,096	1,087,545,600.00
X	681,604	422,003	1,519,210,800.00	257,268	926,164,800.00
XI	615,804	303,857	1,093,885,200.00	254,916	917,697,600.00
XII	655,846	335,570	1,208,052,000.00	233,823	841,762,800.00
Caraga	398,300	260,276	936,993,600.00	179,765	647,154,000.00
BARMM	896,187	338,015	1,216,854,000.00	40,488	145,756,800.00
Total	10,000,000	5,701,475	20,525,310,000.00	3,846,684	13,848,062,400.00

For the UCT Program operating cost (*i.e.*, Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) from January to December 2019, a total amount of Php124,196,994.15 was utilized by the DSWD or 11.68% of the annual allotment of Php1,062,954,000.00.

Table 53: UCT Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	870,313,913.92	2,637,069.13
NCR	5,303,593.34	2,292,384.49
CAR	6,925,326.10	5,907,111.59
I	7,750,976.38	5,481,067.10
II	10,805,001.10	8,506,732.98
III	10,376,037.24	5,607,423.98
IV-A	9,459,639.71	3,326,452.14
MIMAROPA	11,095,357.93	4,645,921.93
V	12,134,758.71	7,940,870.07
VI	16,904,734.82	11,610,466.79
VII	21,198,799.39	14,736,733.38
VIII	13,108,127.64	6,134,462.13

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
IX	13,183,141.82	4,127,379.88
X	16,081,323.36	10,639,283.39
XI	11,832,447.38	10,712,447.38
XII	16,190,230.36	11,138,352.59
Caraga	10,290,590.80	8,752,835.20
Total	1,062,954,000.00	124,196,994.15

17. Implementation of Executive Order No. 70 s. 2018

The President directed all government agencies to collaborate and end communist insurgency in the country through the issuance of Executive Order (EO) No. 70 s. 2018, “Institutionalizing the Whole-of-Nation Approach in Attaining Inclusive and Sustainable Peace, Creating a National Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict, and Directing the Adoption of a National Peace Framework.”

In compliance therewith, the DSWD contributes to the implementation of EO No. 70 s. 2018 by playing an active role in the National and Regional Task Forces to End Local Communist Armed Conflict. In addition, the DSWD offers social welfare and development (SWD) programs and services with the aim of: preventing vulnerable individuals and communities from getting enticed by the rebel cause; and, assisting former rebels and their families as they return to the fold of the law.

Underpinning its efforts, the DSWD crafted the “Guidelines in the Implementation of Executive Order No. 70 s. 2018” which was issued as Administrative Order No. 14 s. 2019. Particularly, the DSWD programs and services contributing to the implementation of EO No. 70 s. 2018 are as follows:

Table 54: DSWD Programs and Services for EO No. 70 s. 2018

Track 1: Provision of Assistance to Former Rebels	Track 2: Community Resiliency Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temporary shelter for former rebel women and children ▪ Protective Services for Individuals and Families ▪ Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation ▪ Modified Conditional Cash Transfer ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Program ▪ Cash-for-Work ▪ Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons ▪ Supplementary Feeding Program ▪ Auxiliary Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disability ▪ Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program ▪ Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program ▪ Sustainable Livelihood Program ▪ Protective Services for Individuals and Families ▪ Disaster Risk Response and Rehabilitation ▪ Assistance to Communities in Need ▪ Modified Conditional Cash Transfer ▪ Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons ▪ Supplementary Feeding Program ▪ Auxiliary Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disability ▪ Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

These programs and services cover the following as target beneficiaries: former rebels and their families who joined communist terrorist groups

before 31 December 2018, who surfaced from 1 July 2016 and who are endorsed by the Enhanced-Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) Committee of local government units; and, individuals and families in conflict-affected and -vulnerable communities.

Correspondingly, the DSWD EO 70 Implementation Plan was formulated to identify and carry out appropriate initiatives. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the agency also partnered with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to establish cooperation, coordination, communication and collaboration for the delivery of SWD programs and services; thereby, complementing efforts to institutionalize the whole-of-nation approach in attaining inclusive and sustainable peace set in EO No. 70 s. 2018.

In 2019, the DSWD provided assistance to 1,747 former rebels through its programs and services under Track 1:

Table 55: Track 1 –Assistance to Former Rebels as of December 2019

Programs/Services	Regions Covered	Former Rebels Assisted
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation	CAR	2
	VIII	262
	X	472
	XI	3
	XII	169
	Caraga	196
	Sub-Total	1,104
Sustainable Livelihood Program	XI	36
	Sub-Total	36
Protective Services for Individuals and Families	IV-A	80
	XI	420
	Sub-Total	500
Home Visitation and Counseling	X	57
	Sub-Total	57
Cash-for-Work / Food-for-Work	MIMAROPA	50
	Sub-Total	50
Total		1,747

Under Track 2, the DSWD assisted communities which are conflict-affected and -vulnerable:

Table 56: Track 2 – Assistance to Individuals and Households in Conflict-Affected and -Vulnerable Areas as of December 2019

Programs	Region(s) Covered	Individuals Assisted	Households Assisted	Barangays Assisted
PAMANA Local Government Unit-Led Mechanisms	CAR	3,476	-	107
	MIMAROPA	268	-	12
	VII	510	-	13
	Caraga	2,848	-	52
	Total	7,102	-	184
Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program Community-Driven Development for Indigenous Peoples / PAMANA: Peace and Development Program	VII	-	556	2
	Caraga	-	1,585	9
	Total	-	2,141	11
Disaster Risk Response and Rehabilitation	CAR	500	-	-
	Total	500	-	-
Supplementary Feeding Program	VI	3,078	-	73
	VII	1,984	-	15
	Total	5,062	-	88
Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens	VI	740	-	11
	VII	9,509	-	0
	Caraga	7,968	-	80
	Total	18,217	-	91

Programs	Region(s) Covered	Individuals Assisted	Households Assisted	Barangays Assisted
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Regular Conditional Cash Transfer	Caraga	-	6,864	80
	Total	-	6,864	80
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Modified Conditional Cash Transfer	VII	2,517	0	15
	Caraga	0	3,158	80
	Total	2,517	3,158	95
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation	I	0	1,500	7
	IV-A	1,759	0	0
	VI	1,900	0	0
	VII	2,901	0	0
	IX	0	100	1
	Total	6,560	1,600	8
Protective Services for Individuals and Families	VI	1,510	-	-
	Total	1,510	-	-
Cash-for-Work / Food-for-Work	MIMAROPA	49	613	2
	XI	100	0	1
	Total	149	613	3

The DSWD Secretary was designated as the Cabinet Officer for Regional Development and Security of the Zamboanga Peninsula Region (CORDS IX). As such, the DSWD provided guidance to the Regional Task Force to End Local Communist Armed Conflict IX (RTF-ELCAC IX) in the crafting of its implementation plan and launching of the Zamboanga Peninsula Areas for Peace and Development Program. Said program aims to converge the programs, projects and activities of national government agencies and local government units in conflict-affected and -vulnerable communities.

Along its initiatives, the RTF-ELCAC IX conducted Serbisyo Caravans at different levels (from the regional level to the priority barangays). It further served as frontrunner in the conduct of dialogues among local government units and communist terrorist group members, which led to their “pagbabalik-loob.”

Moreover, the DSWD plays a key role in providing interventions to the RPM-P/RPA/ABB/TPG⁷, now recognized as the Kapatiran para sa Progresibong Panlipunan or KAPATIRAN. In line with the President’s directive to implement peace agreements, the Clarificatory Implementing Document (CID) was issued on 19 July 2019 to accomplish the three-year Normalization Plan for the KAPATIRAN. The establishment of settlement sites for the social and economic reintegration of the KAPATIRAN members is one of the commitments of the government stated in the CID.

Accordingly, the DSWD developed its “Unified Guidelines on the Clarificatory Implementing Document for the 2000 Peace Agreement with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB/TPG for the Provision of DSWD Programs and Services” issued as Memorandum Circular No. 19 s. 2019. Under the CID, the DSWD implements three (3) interventions for the KAPATIRAN members and their families: (1) Livelihood Settlement Grants, through the Sustainable Livelihood Program; (2) Social Protection Package; and, (3) Psychosocial Intervention for Healing and Recovery, through the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation.

⁷ *Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade/Tabara Paduano-Group*

The DSWD CID assistance covers Aklan, Antique, Iloilo, Negros Island, Bukidnon and Davao City, specifically for 727 profiled KAPATIRAN members.

Table 57: CID Assistance for the KAPATIRAN Members as of December 2019

Programs/Services	Regions Covered	Members Assisted	Utilization (In PhP)
Livelihood Settlement Grants	IV-A	24	1,200,000.00
	VI	611	30,550,000.00
	VII	60	3,000,000.00
	X	29	1,450,000.00
	Total	724	36,200,000.00
Social Protection Package	IV-A	24	600,000.00
	VI	614	15,350,000.00
	VII	60	1,500,000.00
	X	29	725,000.00
	Total	727	18,175,000.00
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations	VI	105	525,000.00
	Total	105	525,000.00

18. Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan

The Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program is composed of micro-level interventions to respond to conflict and strengthen peace building, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas. It is implemented to address the causes of conflict and issues that affect the peace process.

While bringing back the government to conflict-affected areas, the PAMANA Program ensures that communities benefit from the improved delivery of basic services and are served by responsive, transparent and accountable local government units as aimed by the Local Government Code of 1991. Thus, the program aims to improve community resilience to conflict by reducing poverty, strengthening local governance and empowering communities.

The types of PAMANA projects include access roads, water systems, school buildings, day care centers, cash-for-work, livelihood programs, capacity-building and other community identified needs. In 2019, a total amount PhP206,089,270.50 was utilized for the PAMANA Program implementation or 68.20% of its annual allotment of PhP302,193,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) under the Peace and Development Fund.

Table 58: PAMANA Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	79,537,724.90	2,411,521.54
IX	51,254,728.59	42,180,199.76
X	12,318,587.65	9,378,553.87
XI	61,728,809.70	61,728,809.70
XII	61,709,291.59	54,746,328.06
Caraga	35,643,857.57	35,643,857.57
Total	302,193,000.00	206,089,270.50

a. PAMANA Community-Driven Development for Indigenous Peoples

The PAMANA Community-Driven Development for Indigenous Peoples (IP-CDD) is implemented through the DSWD Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program and aimed at: delivering basic services to Indigenous Peoples' communities in support of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan; strengthening

partnership of local government units and indigenous political structures; and, building communities' resilience to conflict.

Table 59: PAMANA IP-CDD Subproject Categories as of December 2019

Major Categories	Funded Subprojects
Basic Access Infrastructure Sub-Projects	44
Road	27
Bridge	11
Footpath/Foot Trail/Access Trail	6
Basic Social Services	186
Tribal Housing/Core Shelter	73
Water System	50
School Building	30
Electrification/Lighting	14
Day Care Center	12
Health Station	7
Community Production, Economic Support and Common Service Facilities	283
Community Center/Multi-Purpose Building	147
Pre and Post-Harvest Facilities	49
Training and Learning Center/Facility	38
Livelihood Equipment/Building/ Center	28
Livelihood Training	9
Boat	7
Public Market	3
Multi-Purpose Vehicle (Land)	2
Environmental Protection and Conservation Sub-Projects	9
Flood Control/River Control	5
Riprap Wall/Slope Protection/Erosion Control	2
Sanitary Toilets	1
Spillway/Overflow Bridge	1
Others	27
Others/For Classification	20
Light House	3
Disaster Response/Rescue Equipment/Tools	2
Recreation/Play Ground/Theater	2
Skills Training and Capability Building Sub-Projects	26
Capability Building/Training/Feasibility Studies	26
Total	575

In 2019, 130 subprojects were completed or 22.61% of the 575 target, which benefited 43,291 households in Regions IX, X, XI, XII and Caraga.

Table 60: 2019 PAMANA IP-CDD Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
IX	130	24	4,705
X	44	14	8,496
XI	157	31	21,778
XII	187	14	2,658
Caraga	57	47	5,654
Total	575	130	43,291

Cumulatively from initial implementation, 132 subprojects were completed benefiting 43,508 households.

Table 61: PAMANA IP-CDD Cumulative Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
IX	130	24	4,705
X	44	14	8,496
XI	157	31	21,778
XII	187	14	2,658
Caraga	59	49	5,871
Total	577	132	43,508

Moreover, 49 subprojects were completed in 2019 under the Construction of Classrooms for Lumads (CCL), benefiting 304 households.

Table 62: CCL Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2019

Region	2019			Cumulative (2016-2019)		
	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
IX	4	1	50	18	15	1,377
X	29	0	0	42	13	3,957
XI	76	41	199	88	53	3,157
XII	30	7	55	50	27	467
Caraga	0	0	0	92	92	4,566
Total	139	49	304	290	200	13,524

C. DISASTER RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 3, “IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY OF DISASTER VICTIMS/ SURVIVORS ENSURED”

Organizational Outcome 3 underscores the critical role of the DSWD in addressing the immediate needs of individuals, families and communities affected by natural or human-induced disasters. Also, it involves the continuing efforts and initiatives of the DSWD to improve its disaster response operations, with the purpose of proactively responding to challenges in disaster risk reduction and management.

Accordingly, Organizational Outcome 3 is operationalized through the DSWD Response and Management Program which intends to provide emergency services during or immediately after the occurrence of a disaster in order to save lives, reduce hunger and ensure safety of the people. It involves the provision of basic subsistence needs of the affected individuals and families, as well as the repair or reconstruction of houses damaged by disaster in order to help them restore their normal level of functioning.

The DSWD thereby implements the following programs and services for disaster risk reduction and management, underpinning its leadership role in the Response Pillar of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council: Provision of Food and Non-Food Assistance; Provision of Temporary Shelters; Camp Coordination and Management Services; Emergency Shelter Assistance; and, Cash-for-Work/Food-for-Work.

For 2019, a total amount of PhP1,790,048,049.85 was utilized or 94.35% of the annual allotment of PhP1,897,150,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Program (DRRP) implementation by the DSWD. Moreover, a total amount of PhP748,510,826.97 was utilized or 59.88% of the allotment of PhP1,250,000,000.00 under the Quick Response Fund.

Table 63: DRRP and Quick Response Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Fund		Quick Response Fund	
	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	98,386,760.08	39,742,104.17	484,750,979.78	44,561,000.00
NCR	244,235,862.74	239,077,359.69	0.00	0.00
CAR	108,111,547.93	103,735,252.67	5,312,550.00	1,802,549.05
I	113,154,673.56	110,739,778.11	1,320,000.00	1,085,236.33
II	126,410,113.23	123,765,256.90	227,703,438.00	222,253,164.12
III	155,401,811.53	153,196,431.69	59,448,500.00	59,148,267.00
IV-A	114,712,693.10	111,857,109.15	5,268,000.00	372,175.00
MIMAROPA	11,975,811.60	10,966,042.28	49,639,600.00	46,881,048.75
V	11,998,401.20	6,479,386.05	20,171,000.00	12,067,157.04
VI	164,922,219.48	164,760,593.40	45,083,600.00	43,366,279.48
VII	20,567,152.00	20,067,325.74	29,448,000.00	28,671,562.20
VIII	22,640,448.00	18,839,806.69	10,923,711.00	7,710,212.00
IX	7,417,494.00	5,524,405.71	28,875,640.00	22,577,162.50
X	164,854,212.38	162,309,960.95	3,340,200.00	3,233,203.00
XI	173,949,320.32	173,719,320.32	136,707,215.00	136,707,215.00
XII	225,303,766.16	212,544,714.28	84,615,062.00	64,098,971.95
Caraga	133,107,712.69	132,723,202.05	57,392,504.22	53,975,623.55
Total	1,897,150,000.00	1,790,048,049.85	1,250,000,000.00	748,510,826.97

1. Disaster Preparedness Management

Considering its immense role in disaster response, the DSWD established disaster response management and operations systems which cover stockpiling of relief goods, prepositioning of food and non-food items at strategic areas, allocation of standby funds to the DSWD Field Offices, facilitation of procurement of relief goods, conduct of disaster management trainings (like community preparedness), profiling of evacuation centers, deployment of quick response teams and mobilization of volunteers.

To set policies and plans on disaster preparedness, the DSWD crafted the following: Guidelines for the Volunteer Mobilization Program on Disaster Response; Guidelines on the Establishment and Management of Transitional Shelters for Orphaned, Unaccompanied and Separated Children; Guidelines on Camp Coordination, Camp Management and Internally-Displaced Persons Protection; Enhanced Guidelines on Shelter Assistance; Guidelines for the Implementation of Emergency Cash Transfer During Disasters; Guidelines for Quick Response Teams; Disaster Response Manual; Public Service Continuity Plan; and, Contingency Plan for a 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake.

2. Disaster Response Management

In disaster response operations for victims of disasters (including internally displaced persons), response management by the DSWD involves activation and deployment of quick response teams, monitoring of disaster-affected localities, provision of resource augmentation, distribution of relief goods (*i.e.*, family food packs hygiene kits, sleeping kits, family clothing kits and kitchen kits) and coordination with local government units and other national government agencies. From January to December 2019, 553,975 families and 2,375,929 individuals – affected by disasters – were served by the DSWD.

Table 64: Disaster-Affected Families and Individuals Served as of December 2019

Major Disasters	Affected Regions	Affected		Served	
		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
Flashfloods in Davao Oriental	XI	21,356	106,475	21,356	106,475
	Sub-Total	21,356	106,475	21,356	106,475
Earthquake in Zambales	III	5,122	25,860	1,999	9,556
	Sub-Total	5,122	25,860	1,999	9,556
Earthquake in Batanes	II	1,025	2,982	742	2,365
	Sub-Total	1,025	2,982	742	2,365
Earthquake in North Cotabato	XI	25,817	122,178	19,422	92,258
	XII	46,152	230,760	25,479	127,395
	Sub-Total	71,969	352,938	44,901	219,653
Typhoon Tisoy	CAR	2	11	0	0
	III	2,520	21,993	2,547	22,095
	IV-A	24,896	116,214	24,896	116,214
	MIMAROPA	15,934	58,287	15,934	58,287
	V	325,278	1,416,657	232,702	983,744
	VIII	186,977	748,101	19,393	76,797
	Caraga	12	51	0	0
	Sub-Total	555,619	2,361,314	295,472	1,257,137
Northeast Monsoon Surge	CAR	4,582	15,797	736	2,557
	II	159,527	588,744	43,026	176,666
	Sub-Total	164,109	604,541	43,762	179,223
Tail-end of Cold Front	CAR	9,515	36,274	2,339	8,743
	I	601	2,404	3	12
	II	27,630	116,307	5,269	21,319
	Sub-Total	37,746	154,985	7,611	30,074
Earthquake in Davao Del Sur	XI	86,183	392,700	33,481	143,731
	XII	365	1,655	328	1,470
	Sub-Total	86,548	394,355	33,809	145,201
Typhoon Ursula	MIMAROPA	31,636	155,317	3,604	15,937
	VI	331,879	1,438,878	51,557	212,468
	VIII	386,007	1,516,771	49,085	197,541
	Caraga	337	1,351	77	299
	Sub-Total	749,859	3,112,317	104,323	426,245
Grand Total		1,693,353	7,115,767	553,975	2,375,929

In 2019, the DSWD also assisted LGUs of localities that were affected by disasters. A total of 392 LGUs were provided with resource augmentation for disaster response services, which served 913,263 households.

Table 65: LGUs with Augmentation on Disaster Response and Internally-Displaced Households Served as of December 2019

Region	LGUs Provided with Augmentation for Disaster Response	Internally-Displaced Households Served
NCR	15	8,335
CAR	22	6,202
I	24	10,829
II	38	51,955
III	12	3,419
IV-A	23	20,979
MIMAROPA	22	38,829
V	29	182,499
VI	42	130,491
VII	11	16,440
VIII	72	139,554
IX	13	15,235
X	10	5,863
XI	24	224,694
XII	18	46,070
Caraga	12	7,906
BARMM	5	3,963
Total	392	913,263

3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs include emergency shelter assistance, food/cash-for-work for early recovery and cash-for-work for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

a. Emergency Shelter Assistance

The Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) is a cash or material grant provided to families – affected by disaster – whose houses are either totally or partially damaged. Thus, it may be released in cash or in the form of construction materials, dependent on the situation favorable to the beneficiary families and timelines set for implementation.

In 2019, a total of 42,229 households were served under the ESA.

Table 66: Households Served under ESA as of December 2019

Region	Households Served
CAR	9,903
I	5,137
II	26,302
III	887
Total	42,229

b. Cash-for-Work for Early Recovery

Cash-for-Work is a short-term intervention which involves transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment, wherein families – affected by disaster – are provided cash or food assistance in exchange for community works (*i.e.*, preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities in communities or evacuation centers). Its daily rate shall generally be 75% of the prevailing daily wage rate set by the National Wages and Productivity Commission.

In 2019, 40,387 households were engaged under CFW.

Table 67: Households Served under CFW as of December 2019

Region	Households Served
CAR	8,543
I	5,142
II	19,876
III	887
VI	5,939
Total	40,387

c. Assistance to El Niño-Affected Families

With the issuance of an El Niño advisory by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA) in February 2019, the DSWD provided assistance to families in affected areas to mitigate any adverse impact.

Table 68: *El Niño-Affected Families Assisted as of December 2019*

Region	Assistance			Total
	Families with Family Food Packs	Families with Rice Assistance	Families Engaged in Cash-for-Work	
CAR	1,255	0	0	1,255
MIMAROPA	0	10,143	8,932	19,075
V	12,849	0	0	12,849
VI	19,249	0	0	19,249
VII	13,235	0	0	13,235
VIII	17,888	0	0	17,888
IX	12,894	0	0	12,894
X	2,081	0	0	2,081
XI	11,782	0	0	11,782
XII	167	0	6,000	6,167
Caraga	3,902	0	0	3,902
Total	95,302	10,143	14,932	120,377

d. Transitory Family Support Package for the Marawi Siege-Affected Families

The Transitory Family Support Package was provided by the DSWD as part of the holistic psychosocial aid for internally-displaced persons due to the Marawi siege. In addition, Livelihood Settlement Grants, *Pabaon* Relief Packs and Sleeping Kits were also offered to the affected families.

Table 69: *Marawi Siege-Affected Families Served as of December 2019*

Assistance	Target Families	Families Served
Transitory Family Support Package	17,905	17,821
Livelihood Settlement Grants	46,171	43,841
<i>Pabaon</i> Relief Packs	15,000	15,000
Sleeping Kits	13,529	13,529

e. Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation, the government's Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) covers 18 major river basins and priority principal river basins in the country.

Table 70: *RRP Coverage*

Major River Basins		Priority Principal River Basins
1. Abulog River Basin	11. Cagayan de Oro River Basin	1. Marikina River Basin
2. Abra River Basin	12. Tagoloan River Basin	2. Central Cebu River Basin
3. Cagayan River Basin	13. Agusan River Basin	3. Dolores River Basin
4. Agno River Basin	14. Ranao River Basin	4. Palo River Basin
5. Pampanga River Basin	15. Tagum-Libuganon River Basin	5. Iloilo-Batiano River Basin
6. Pasig-Laguna River Basin	16. Davao River Basin	6. Wahig-Inabang River Basin
7. Bicol River Basin	17. Buayan-Malungon River Basin	7. Sibuguey River Basin
8. Panay River Basin	18. Mindanao River Basin	8. Tumaga River Basin
9. Jalaur River Basin		
10. Ilog-Hilabangan River Basin		

As RRP component, the DSWD implements the Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM) to: encourage participation in community projects; provide temporary employment as income augmentation to families; minimize impacts of climate change and disasters through adaptation, prevention, preparedness and rehabilitation;

and, enhance capacities of communities by strengthening coordination on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The CFW-CCAM projects include the following: mitigation measures such as rehabilitation of mangrove plantation, tree planting or reforestation, communal gardening and fleet farming; rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructures such as slope protection, desilting of waterways, rehabilitation of dikes, repair of barangay roads and repair of drainage system; and, other projects/activities of government agencies concerned needing cash-for-work support.

In 2019, the CFW-CCAM of the DSWD served 474,356 household beneficiaries, or 86.45% of the 548,721 target households.

Table 71: Household Beneficiaries of CFW-CCAM as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Household Beneficiaries	Household Beneficiaries Served
NCR	60,149	56,149
CAR	33,333	13,477
I	39,913	39,913
II	35,581	35,298
III	42,701	32,521
IV-A	38,431	20,571
VI	54,894	47,653
X	51,200	51,198
XI	51,671	50,458
XII	62,163	54,755
Caraga	48,563	24,796
ARMM	30,122	47,567
Total	548,721	474,356

4. Resources and Logistics Management

Along the lines of disaster response management, the DSWD processes donated and procured relief goods (*i.e.*, food and non-food items) for disaster relief operations; processing includes receipt, production (packing and repacking), warehousing, allocation and delivery to areas affected by natural and human-induced disasters.

Consequently, the DSWD manages disaster resource operations centers (*i.e.*, National Resource Operations Center, Visayas Disaster Resource Center and regional resource operations centers) at strategic locations in the country which serve as production hubs and warehouses for relief goods. It also mobilizes volunteers in the production of family food packs (FFPs) and other food and non-food items for allocation and distribution.

In 2019, the DSWD produced and delivered 362,759 FFPs as augmentation support to local government units for disaster relief operations.

Table 72: FFPs Produced and Delivered for Augmentation Purposes as of December 2019

Region	FFPs Produced and Delivered	Cost (In PhP)
NCR	16,500	6,222,810.00
CAR	7,800	2,941,692.00
I	14,000	5,279,960.00
II	61,000	23,005,540.00
III	12,000	4,525,680.00
IV-A	13,000	4,902,820.00

Region	FFPs Produced and Delivered	Cost (In PhP)
MIMAROPA	0	0
V	75,900	28,624,926.00
VI	45,000	16,885,600.00
VII	31,800	11,773,660.00
VIII	30,459	11,257,631.00
IX	15,900	5,996,526.00
X	20,000	7,542,800.00
XI	7,900	2,979,406.00
XII	10,500	3,959,970.00
Caraga	1,000	377,140.00
Total	362,759	136,276,161.00

Table 73: FFPs Produced and Delivered for Augmentation Purposes by Disaster Occurrence as of December 2019

Disaster Occurrence	FFPs Produced and Delivered	Cost (In PhP)
Typhoon Usman	30,500	11,502,770.00
Earthquake in Batanes	6,000	2,262,840.00
Typhoon Ineng and Jenny	14,000	5,279,960.00
Effects of Southwest Monsoon	6,700	2,412,000.00
El Niño Phenomenon	47,659	17,974,115.00
Dengue Outbreak and Iloilo-Guimaras Sea Tragedy	15,000	5,657,100.00
Earthquake in Mindanao	27,500	10,371,350.00
Typhoon Quiel	20,000	7,542,800.00
Typhoon Ramon	6,800	2,564,552.00
Typhoon Tisoy	85,500	32,245,470.00
Typhoon Ursula	16,900	6,142,276.00
Augmentation to the DSWD Field Offices for Stockpiling	86,200	32,320,928.00
Total	362,759	136,276,161.00

Moreover, a total of 2,059,938 other food and non-food items (*i.e.*, sleeping kits, kitchen kits and other materials for FFPs production) were prepositioned at the DSWD Field Offices costing PhP116,595,031.00, as ready augmentation for disaster response operations. On volunteer mobilization, the DSWD launched its Integrated Volunteer Management System to efficiently register, monitor and supervise the deployment of volunteers in said operations.

For 2019, a total amount of PhP39,428,583.03 was utilized or 84.53% of the annual allotment of PhP46,645,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the operating cost.

Table 74: Resources and Logistics Management Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	24,324,157.31	18,307,384.39
NCR	30,000.00	0.00
CAR	30,000.00	30,000.00
I	30,000.00	30,000.00
II	662,256.00	366,359.78
III	18,896.00	18,896.00
IV-A	30,000.00	6,107.51
MIMAROPA	30,000.00	3,913.00
V	30,000.00	24,900.00
VI	230,000.00	153,532.73
VII	18,892,490.69	18,510,006.61
VIII	436,000.00	336,000.00
IX	40,000.00	40,000.00
X	30,000.00	30,000.00
XI	30,000.00	30,000.00
XII	80,000.00	0.00
Caraga	1,721,200.00	1,541,483.01
Total	46,645,000.00	39,428,583.03

D. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES REGULATORY PROGRAM UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 4, “CONTINUING COMPLIANCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES TO STANDARDS IN THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES ENSURED”

Organizational Outcome 4 demonstrates the mandate of the DSWD as steerer or enabler of intermediaries and other sector partners, through the setting of standards for and assessment of the quality of SWD programs and services being offered to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and families.

Embodying its regulatory functions under Organizational Outcome 4, the DSWD ensures that social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs) and service providers offer effective SWD programs and services to guarantee the quality of care and support for identified clients. SWDAs are public or private organizations engaged in the implementation of direct or indirect SWD programs and services, with finances (totally or in part) from government subsidy and/or endowment.

Accordingly, Organizational Outcome 4 is operationalized through the DSWD SWDAs Regulatory Program which aims to manage SWDAs and their implementation of SWD programs and services by establishing quality assurance measures. It involves registration and licensing of SWDAs to operate, as well as the accreditation of SWD programs, services and service providers.

In 2019, a total amount of Php58,125,286.88 was utilized or 94.93% of the annual allotment of Php61,230,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Standards Setting, Licensing, Accreditation and Monitoring.

Table 75: Standards Setting, Licensing, Accreditation and Monitoring Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	42,993,228.76	41,742,579.34
NCR	1,069,608.92	681,672.79
CAR	982,308.92	880,895.80
I	1,113,708.92	1,071,120.13
II	1,180,708.92	1,070,982.36
III	1,459,408.92	1,320,351.16
IV-A	1,133,008.92	982,381.24
MIMAROPA	980,308.92	897,948.86
V	1,111,308.92	1,031,673.34
VI	1,171,308.92	1,167,457.36
VII	1,232,508.92	1,217,208.32
VIII	1,054,308.92	702,194.64
IX	1,186,708.92	1,168,165.03
X	1,194,608.92	1,054,635.35
XI	1,118,908.92	1,118,908.92
XII	1,146,737.44	915,803.32
Caraga	1,101,308.92	1,101,308.92
Total	61,230,000.00	58,125,286.88

1. Standards Development

The DSWD develops and enhances SWD standards to ensure quality assurance measures in the implementation of SWD programs and services by SWDAs. Standards development involves the formulation of minimum conditions for the attainment of the rights and welfare of clients of SWDAs

(i.e., poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups, families and communities). Thereby, SWD standards are key business areas essential in operating SWDAs and in implementing SWD programs and services.

In 2019, the DSWD developed the following: Amended Guidelines on National Fund Raising Campaign; Center-Based Early Childhood Care and Development Standards; Operations Manual on the Registration and Licensing of SWDAs and Accreditation of SWD Programs and Services; Guidelines on the Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations as Implementing Partners of DSWD Projects and/or Programs; Guidelines in the Processing and Management of Donations; Amended Guidelines on the Accreditation of Pre-Marriage Counselors; Pre-Marriage Orientation and Counseling Manual Part II; Amended Standards for Community-Based Services; Guidelines on the Decentralization of Accreditation; Standards Development Framework; Guidelines on Monitoring of SWDAs and Service Providers; and, Revised Guidelines and Tools on the Accreditation of Senior Citizen Centers.

2. Standards Compliance

Consistent with its regulatory function, the DSWD enforces quality assurance measures for SWDAs and service providers in the delivery of SWD programs and services.

In 2019, the DSWD registered and granted license to operate to 256 SWDAs or 139.89% of the 183 target SWDAs. Registration refers to the process of assessing and registering applicant SWDAs once the purpose of their organization is determined to be within the purview of SWD, while licensing refers to the process of assessing qualifications and authorizing registered SWDAs to operate as social welfare agencies (SWAs) or as auxiliary SWDAs.

Table 76: SWDAs Registered and Licensed as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Social Welfare and Development Agencies	Social Welfare and Development Agencies Registered and Licensed
Central Office	50	50
NCR	20	27
CAR	0	5
I	7	12
II	3	3
III	24	19
IV-A	0	35
MIMAROPA	0	3
V	8	8
VI	4	9
VII	27	40
VIII	3	6
IX	0	4
X	15	12
XI	10	12
XII	8	9
Caraga	4	2
Total	183	256

Likewise, 272 auxiliary SWDAs were registered or 173.25% of the 157 target SWDAs.

Table 77: Auxiliary SWDAs Registered as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies	Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies Registered
Central Office	45	59
NCR	40	56
CAR	0	4
I	11	8
II	3	4
III	20	28
IV-A	0	25
MIMAROPA	0	1
V	4	9
VI	8	13
VII	13	24
VIII	1	7
IX	0	9
X	4	4
XI	4	10
XII	2	8
Caraga	2	3
Total	157	272

On the grant of accreditation by the DSWD, 246 SWAs were accredited or 123% of the 200 target SWAs. These SWAs include private SWDAs or non-government organizations (NGOs), DSWD centers, local government unit (LGU)-run centers and senior citizen centers. Accreditation refers to the process of assessing and accrediting the SWD programs and services of SWAs once determined to be compliant with the DSWD standards; only the DSWD Central Office accredits SWAs.

Table 78: Types of SWAs Accredited as of December 2019

Region	Types of SWAs Accredited				Total
	Private SWDAs/NGOs	DSWD Centers	LGU-Run Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	
NCR	48	1	5	0	54
CAR	3	0	1	1	5
I	6	1	4	5	16
II	1	0	2	3	6
III	10	4	2	4	20
IV-A	21	0	1	2	24
MIMAROPA	7	0	0	1	8
V	9	1	1	1	12
VI	10	0	2	1	13
VII	26	3	1	5	35
VIII	6	1	1	1	9
IX	1	3	0	0	4
X	5	3	0	2	10
XI	4	1	0	0	5
XII	9	0	1	3	13
Caraga	1	0	2	9	12
Total	167	18	23	38	246

Moreover, there were 5,606 day care centers/child development centers (DCCs/CDCs) accredited or 115.83% of the 4,840 target DCCs/CDCs. In 2019, a total of 125 SWAs were pre-assessed for accreditation.

Table 79: SWAs Pre-Assessed for Accreditation as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target Social Welfare Agencies	Social Welfare Agencies Accredited
NCR	0	2
CAR	1	4
I	21	9
II	3	7
III	15	11
IV-A	0	8
MIMAROPA	0	9
V	1	7
VI	9	7
VII	9	17
VIII	4	5
IX	0	0
X	14	14
XI	12	16
XII	1	7
Caraga	3	2
Total	93	125

For social welfare service providers, 92 social workers managing court cases, 814 pre-marriage counselors and 6,049 child development workers/day care workers were accredited. Only the DSWD Central Office processes the accreditation of social workers managing court cases while the DSWD Field Offices handles that of pre-marriage counselors and child development workers. Here, accreditation refers to the recognition accorded by the DSWD to service providers (*i.e.*, social workers managing court cases, pre-marriage counselors and child development workers) who complied with corresponding DSWD standards.

Table 80: Social Welfare Service Providers Accredited as of December 2019

Region	Social Workers Managing Court Cases		Pre-Marriage Counselors		Child Development Workers/ Day Care Workers	
	2019 Target	Accredited	2019 Target	Accredited	2019 Target	Accredited
Central Office	0	92	-	-	-	-
NCR	-	-	8	11	400	445
CAR	-	-	4	110	350	350
I	-	-	30	26	300	929
II	-	-	10	37	400	400
III	-	-	30	136	500	111
IV-A	-	-	0	65	250	475
MIMAROPA	-	-	0	44	200	69
V	-	-	15	38	200	247
VI	-	-	15	139	450	586
VII	-	-	24	38	450	519
VIII	-	-	10	27	120	180
IX	-	-	0	17	400	414
X	-	-	25	28	200	355
XI	-	-	8	33	200	472
XII	-	-	15	31	170	187
Caraga	-	-	10	34	250	310
Total	0	92	204	814	4,840	6,049

3. Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations

In 2019, the DSWD accredited 5,756 civil society organizations (CSOs) as beneficiaries of government programs or projects (or 401.39% of the 1,434 target CSOs). Here, accreditation refers to the process by which the DSWD officially recognizes CSOs as eligible beneficiary or implementing entities of programs or projects utilizing government or public funds, in compliance with

Section 71 of the General Provisions under the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act or Republic Act No. 11260.

Table 81: CSOs Accredited as of December 2019

Region	Civil Society Organizations As Implementing Partners		Civil Society Organizations As Beneficiaries	
	2019 Target	Accredited	2019 Target	Accredited
Central Office	0	0	-	-
NCR	-	-	0	136
CAR	-	-	0	91
I	-	-	0	194
II	-	-	0	184
III	-	-	300	586
IV-A	-	-	0	251
MIMAROPA	-	-	0	249
V	-	-	226	857
VI	-	-	0	377
VII	-	-	152	360
VIII	-	-	0	200
IX	-	-	0	440
X	-	-	150	466
XI	-	-	230	376
XII	-	-	226	771
Caraga	-	-	150	218
Total	0	0	1,434	5,756

4. Standards Monitoring

For the purpose of enforcing its regulatory functions, the DSWD conducts monitoring visits to the following organizations to ensure compliance with SWD standards: SWDAs with registration and license to operate; and, SWDAs with accredited SWD programs and services.

Table 82: SWDAs Monitored as of December 2019

Region	SWDAs Monitored		Total
	SWDAs With Registration and License to Operate	SWDAs With Accredited SWD Programs/Services	
NCR	10	16	26
CAR	0	0	0
I	0	0	0
II	0	0	0
III	3	2	5
IV-A	1	4	5
MIMAROPA	4	0	4
V	1	12	13
VI	1	2	3
VII	7	13	20
VIII	2	0	2
IX	2	3	5
X	4	11	15
XI	1	5	6
XII	8	8	16
Caraga	5	6	11
	49	82	131

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

5. Regulation of Fundraising Campaigns

In compliance 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/public solicitations.

For 2019, the DSWD granted authority to 33 SWDAs/NGOs to conduct national fundraising campaign (that is, covering more than one [1] region) and 83 SWDAs/NGOs to conduct regional fundraising campaign.

Table 83: SWDAs/NGOs with Authority for Fund Raising Campaigns as of December 2019

Region	SWDAs/NGOs with Authority for National Fundraising Campaign	SWDAs/NGOs with Authority for Regional Fundraising Campaign	Total
NCR	27	15	42
CAR	0	21	21
I	1	7	8
II	0	8	8
III	2	5	7
IV-A	2	3	5
MIMAROPA	0	0	0
V	0	3	3
VI	0	1	1
VII	0	0	0
VIII	0	6	6
IX	0	1	1
X	1	1	2
XI	0	7	7
XII	0	2	2
Caraga	0	3	3
Total	33	83	116

E. SWD TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCE AUGMENTATION PROGRAM UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL OUTCOME 5, “DELIVERY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, THROUGH LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICES, IMPROVED”

Organizational Outcome 5 focuses on realizing the mandate of the DSWD to improve the delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) programs and services by the local government units (LGUs), in view of the passage of Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991.

Accordingly, Organizational Outcome 5 is operationalized through the SWD Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA) Program which involves the provision of TARA to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) of LGUs in order to effectively implement SWD programs, projects and services in localities. It specifically involves the transfer of functional and organizational knowledge, as well as the provision of appropriate resources to support operations.

In general, the SWD TARA Program aims at advancing the functionality or service delivery level of LSWDOs as frontline service providers, for them to achieve fully-functional status. The program covers not only LSWDOs, but also the offices of LGUs for senior citizens (*i.e.*, Office for Senior Citizens Affairs), persons with disability (*i.e.*, Persons with Disability Affairs Office) and other

vulnerable and marginalized sectors, whether or not directly under the supervision of LSWDOs.

For 2019, a total amount of Php950,172,824.00 was utilized or 97.90% of the annual allotment of Php970,526,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SWD TARA Program implementation.

Table 84: TARA Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
NCR	101,884,000.00	97,908,809.19
CAR	49,364,000.00	47,943,580.75
I	53,094,000.00	51,912,865.77
II	50,767,000.00	47,225,614.51
III	76,206,000.00	74,065,122.14
IV-A	61,782,000.00	60,132,455.68
MIMAROPA	51,865,000.00	50,096,875.16
V	57,365,000.00	56,985,566.11
VI	59,969,000.00	59,638,961.29
VII	60,365,000.00	60,288,738.64
VIII	44,824,000.00	42,128,579.62
IX	64,612,000.00	64,329,178.48
X	61,664,000.00	61,372,634.82
XI	60,474,000.00	60,474,000.00
XII	63,064,000.00	62,442,841.84
Caraga	53,227,000.00	53,227,000.00
Total	970,526,000.00	950,172,824.00

As basis for assisting LGUs to improve their operational capacity and personnel competence, the DSWD conducted – for LSWDOs – its designed Service Delivery Assessment (covering 71 provinces, 100 cities and 674 municipalities) and Competency Assessment (covering 55 provinces, 78 cities and 633 municipalities) in 2019. Results of said assessments will serve as input to the formulation of three-year (2020-2022) TARA plans by the DSWD Field Offices for the target LSWDOs in the regions.

1. Technical Assistance

As a component of the SWD TARA Program, technical assistance consists of non-monetary interventions designed to enhance the capacity of LSWDOs to effectively implement SWD programs, projects and services. It is provided in the form of training, workshop, seminar, coaching and mentoring, consultation or sharing and demonstration sessions for LSWDOs.

In 2019, 1,426 LGUs (unduplicated) were provided with technical assistance in 16 regions or 128.58% of a target of 1,109 LGUs for the same period.

Table 85: LGUs/LSWDOs provided with Technical Assistance as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target	Accomplishment
NCR	17	17
CAR	0	82
I	90	93
II	78	98
III	137	137
IV-A	59	65
MIMAROPA	67	78
V	120	120
VI	0	138

Region	2019 Target	Accomplishment
VII	105	136
VIII	119	114
IX	75	74
X	98	98
XI	43	54
XII	46	51
Caraga	55	71
Total	1,109	1,426

Further to the provision of technical assistance to LGUs/LSWDOs, a total of 299 learning and development interventions (LDIs) were provided or 180.12% of the 166 annual target.

Table 86: LDIs Provided to LGUs/LSWDOs as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target	Accomplishment
Central Office	13	15
NCR	4	7
CAR	2	9
I	13	53
II	15	14
III	28	49
IV-A	3	3
MIMAROPA	15	18
V	3	7
VI	2	12
VII	11	11
VIII	25	23
IX	3	46
X	15	14
XI	3	4
XII	4	5
Caraga	7	9
Total	166	299

The LDIs provided by the DSWD Central Office to LGUs/LSWDOs include the following: Leadership and Management; Strategic Communication; Management of SWD Programs; Problem Solving and Decision Making; and, Psychosocial Support in Emergency Setting. LDIs were also organised by the DSWD Field Offices in the regions. To ensure suitability of its LDIs, the DSWD applies for accreditation with the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC). In 2019, 52 LDIs were accredited by the PRC as continuing professional development programs.

2. Resource Augmentation

Under the SWD TARA Program, resource augmentation is the provision of support to LGUs/LSWDOs for the immediate response and early recovery of victims of disaster and the implementation of other LSWDO-led programs and projects as mandated by existing laws. It is provided in the form of supplies, materials or funding, as well as interim deployment of DSWD personnel to assist LSWDOs during disaster operations.

In 2019, 331 LGUs (unduplicated) were provided with resource augmentation upon request, as need arises or based on any target.

Table 87: LGUs/LSWDOs provided with Resource Augmentation as of December 2019

Region	2019 Target	Accomplishment
NCR	0	17
CAR	0	27
I	90	67
II	0	0
III	0	0
IV-A	0	0
MIMAROPA	78	72
V	0	0
VI	0	98
VII	0	36
VIII	0	0
IX	0	7
X	0	0
XI	46	7
XII	0	0
Caraga	0	0
Total	214	331

The specific resource augmentation provided to LGUs/LSWDOs includes the following: provision of family food packs, hygiene kits and sleeping kits for victims of armed conflict; provision of medical and burial assistance for families who lost their loved ones during the armed conflict; and, provision of financial assistance to families affected by fire incidents.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The Support to Operations and General Administrative and Support Services are critical to achieving the following foundational outcomes of the DSWD: *“Enabling Policy Environment Fostered,” “Timely and Evidence-Based Decision Making Driven by a Responsive Data Management, Research and Development, and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Promoted” and “Dynamic Organization with a Culture of Innovation, Integrity and Excellence Exhibited.”*

A. SUPPORT TO OPERATIONS

The Support to Operations consists of activities providing technical and substantive support to the programs, projects and services or the operations of the DSWD.

1. Policy Development, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

As the national policy institution for social welfare and development (SWD) pursuant to Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998⁸ and amendatory EO No. 221 s. 2003, the DSWD is at the forefront of the development of policies and plans for the SWD sector. Supportive of that role, the DSWD also conducts researches and evaluates SWD policies and plans for evidence-based policy-making and planning.

Congruently at the regional and international levels, the DSWD performs a leadership role on SWD matters through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the United Nations (UN). Specifically, the DSWD serves as one of the focal points for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), Senior Officials' Committee for the ASCC, Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development and ASEAN Social Work Consortium, among others.

For 2019, a total amount of PhP54,020,765.60 was utilized or 91.12% of the annual allotment of PhP59,285,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for policy development, planning, research, monitoring and evaluation.

Table 88: Formulation of Policies and Plans Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	54,286,112.69	49,231,013.41
NCR	101,341.92	49,516.00
CAR	69,973.92	67,733.92
I	168,491.92	163,711.92
II	179,980.97	179,980.97
III	1,157,341.92	1,076,336.42
IV-A	48,172.92	18,172.92
MIMAROPA	57,148.92	46,534.00
V	534,595.84	526,384.84
VI	215,669.92	215,579.92
VII	205,415.42	205,415.42
VIII	225,315.12	223,413.34
IX	218,541.92	202,775.92
X	645,967.84	645,967.84
XI	199,017.92	199,017.92
XII	784,428.92	781,728.92
Caraga	187,481.92	187,481.92
Total	59,285,000.00	54,020,765.60

a. Policy Development

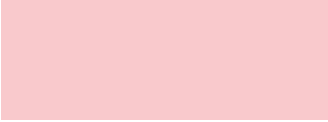
In 2019, the DSWD crafted its Policy Agenda 2020-2025 (as guide in the development of policies for the vulnerable and marginalized sectors) and Policy on Ease of Doing Business and Efficiency of Service Delivery (in compliance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 6713⁹, Republic Act No. 9485¹⁰ and Republic Act No. 11032¹¹). Within the year, a total of 45

⁸ "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

⁹ An Act Establishing a Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees

¹⁰ Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007

¹¹ Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act of 2018



agency policies (in the form of administrative order or memorandum circular) were approved and disseminated for guidance/compliance of internal and external stakeholders.

Moreover, policy briefs were prepared on the universal social pension and proposed lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility. As agency providing secretariat support to the National Monitoring and Coordinating Board for the Expanded Senior Citizens Act, the DSWD prepared the initial draft of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the National Commission of Senior Citizens Act (Republic Act No. 11350).

In line with the mainstreaming of social protection, the DSWD obtained approval of the National Economic and Development Authority Board – Social Development Committee for the enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework. Relevantly, the Social Protection Statistical Framework and Social Protection Plan 2020-2022 were developed, including information, education and communication materials.

On policy implementation, the DSWD monitored its compliance with existing SWD laws and that by local government units. Also, the implementation of DSWD-issued policies/guidelines was monitored to determine compliance and effectiveness.

b. Plan Formulation


In 2019, six (6) annual plans were formulated for the sectors that the DSWD serves. The DSWD also formulated its FY 2020 and FY 2021 Thrusts and Priorities and led the enhancement of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2019-2022.

The implementation of the following plans was closely monitored: Plan of Action for the Persons with Disability Sector; Plan of Action for the Children Sector; Gender and Development Plan and Budget; 2019 Thrusts and Priorities; Three-Year Rolling Infrastructure Plan; and, Risk Treatment Plan 2018-2022. To promote the DSWD Strategic Plan 2018-2022, information, education and communication materials were developed.

For the 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) of the President, the DSWD prepared and submitted monthly reports from March to June 2019 on agency accomplishments as input. Special reports were also prepared upon request of the Office of the President, other national government agencies or oversight agencies and stakeholders. The DSWD further published its 2018 Annual Technical Report.

c. Research and Evaluation

As guide for research and evaluation activities, the DSWD formulated its Research and Evaluation Agenda 2019-2022 and Citizen's Charter on the Conduct of Research Studies (for researchers *i.e.*, students, other individuals and organizations). Supportive of the implementation of SWD programs, research/evaluation proposals were initiated on: Cost of Raising



a Child with Disability; Supplementary Feeding Program; and, Re-examining Data and Actions for Children and Families at Risk on the Streets. In 2019, 22 researches/evaluations were completed by the DSWD.

Espousing the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160), the DSWD enhanced the Local Social Welfare and Development Office Service Delivery Assessment Tool (to determine the technical assistance and resource augmentation needed by Local Social Welfare and Development Offices nationwide; thus, improving their functionality as frontline social welfare service providers).

In line with operations monitoring, the 2018 DSWD Overall Assessment Report was prepared, presenting accomplishments and gaps/bottle necks regarding the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, and the recommendations for major deviations in performance. Furthermore, the Social Pension Beneficiary Update Form was developed to measure the outcome of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens.

Regarding the implementation of the DSWD Research Protocol (Memorandum Circular No. 10 s. 2019), 269 students and other researchers were provided technical assistance on their research proposals involving the agency. For completed key researches, the DSWD published its 2019 Social Welfare and Development Journal.

d. Involvement in International Bodies

For the UN, the DSWD prepared concept note, department statement and ministerial statement as input to the 63rd Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. For the ASEAN, the DSWD prepared a country report for the Philippine Consultation to be held in preparation for the Midterm Review of the Regional Plan of Action for the Elimination of Violence against Children.

Moreover, the DSWD spearheaded the conduct of the Philippine ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Planning Workshop for the Midterm Review of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 and Development of the Philippine ASCC Communication Plan.

The DSWD provided technical secretariat support to the following: Senior Officials' Committee for the ASCC/ASCC; Philippine Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development; and, ASEAN Social Work Consortium/Philippine Social Work Consortium. To ensure continued compliance with regional and international commitments, the DSWD also prepared technical documents, country reports and country statements.

e. Performance Governance

The DSWD re-implemented the Performance Governance System (PGS) and carried out Strategic Positioning and Strategy Formulation comprising its Strategy Refresh. As a result, the DSWD produced its refined Strategy Map, Core and Support Roadmaps, and Updated Targets and Measures.

2. Legislative Liaison System

With the aim of espousing SWD as a priority sector, the DSWD formulates and promotes its legislative agenda featuring proposed legislations that respond to the needs of the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged in the country. The agency thereby urges support of legislators at the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines; prepares position papers on bills; strengthens mechanisms to promote the enactment of priority SWD legislations; coordinates on congressional briefings and budget deliberations for SWD programs, projects and services; and, monitors actions taken on requests of legislators.

In 2019, the DSWD submitted 118 position papers to certain committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines on proposed legislations for the poor, children in conflict with the law, homeless children and youth, women, persons with disability, senior citizens, distressed overseas Filipinos, informal settler families, child development workers and social welfare and development agencies. The passage of priority SWD bills/proposed legislations for children, senior citizens, community-driven development and SWD agencies was thereby advocated, through participation in strategic activities of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines.

Aside from the submission of position papers, the DSWD attended 90 hearings and meetings called by said houses of congress to deliberate on SWD bills or proposed legislations, measures and emerging issues. On the part of the DSWD, consultation meetings of its Legislative Bill Review Committee and briefings with legislators were conducted to firm up position on proposed legislations and to sustain advocacy efforts.

Moreover, implementing rules and regulations were also formulated by the DSWD for new SWD laws *i.e.*, Republic Act (RA) No. 11222 (Simulated Birth Rectification Act), RA No. 11299 (Social Welfare Attaché Act), RA No. 11310 (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Act), RA No. 11037 (Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act) and RA No. 11350 (National Commission of Senior Citizens Act).

3. Social Technology Development

Republic Act No. 7160¹², Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998¹³ and EO No. 221 s. 2003¹⁴ redirected the functions of the DSWD to serve as the led agency and authority in the development and promotion of national SWD policies, plans and programs, including social technology development.

Social technology refers to the social welfare and development (SWD) approaches, strategies and models of intervention that respond to emerging needs of specific clientele (among the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups of people or families).

¹² Local Government Code of 1991

¹³ "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

¹⁴ "Amending Executive Order No. 15 Series of 1998, Entitled "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

Thus, social technology development covers the formulation of new or enhancement of existing SWD models of intervention. Its process includes analysis, design, pilot-testing, evaluation, promotion and replication or institutionalization of SWD programs, services and other interventions. Outputs of the process are social technologies aimed at: improving human behavior and social functioning; and, empowering families and communities.

In 2019, the DSWD developed three (3) new concepts of models of intervention, formulated three (3) new designs for models of intervention, pilot-tested five (5) new models of intervention and evaluated two (2) new models of intervention. For existing SWD programs and services, the agency developed one (1) concept of enhanced model of intervention, formulated one (1) design for enhanced model of intervention, pilot-tested one (1) enhanced model of intervention and evaluated one (1) enhanced model of intervention. Moreover, there were 13 intermediaries adopting social technologies and 127 intermediaries replicating social technologies completed by the DSWD.

Table 89: Social Technology Development and Enhancement as of December 2019

Social Technology Development Cycle	2019 Target	Accomplishment
Development of New Social Technologies		
<i>New Concepts of Models of Intervention Developed</i>	2	3
<i>New Designs for Models of Intervention Formulated</i>	3	3
<i>New Models of Intervention Pilot-tested</i>	3	5
<i>Models of Intervention Evaluated</i>	2	2
Enhancement of Existing Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services		
<i>Concepts on Enhancement of Existing Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services Developed</i>	1	1
<i>Designs for Enhanced Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services Formulated</i>	1	1
<i>Enhanced Models Pilot-tested</i>	1	1
<i>Enhanced Models Evaluated</i>	1	1
Intermediaries Adopting Completed Social Technologies	12	13
Intermediaries Replicating Completed Social Technologies	74	127

For 2019, a total amount of PhP59,723,345.20 was utilized or 87.21% of the annual allotment of PhP68,485,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for social technology development and enhancement.

Table 90: Social Technology Development and Enhancement Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	43,640,382.72	38,318,857.73
NCR	1,086,460.00	743,798.51
CAR	530,540.00	427,059.47
I	1,200,368.00	1,016,014.75
II	780,243.20	576,858.89
III	1,355,780.00	1,230,361.54
IV-A	2,104,002.44	1,959,983.92
MIMAROPA	2,472,944.00	1,492,234.91
V	2,265,267.67	1,734,654.36
VI	2,047,578.00	2,038,138.00
VII	1,646,483.00	1,638,499.50
VIII	2,441,856.97	2,219,867.58
IX	1,216,060.00	1,131,075.66
X	2,299,417.00	2,292,955.23
XI	1,240,180.00	1,240,180.00
XII	740,180.00	467,464.50
Caraga	1,417,257.00	1,195,340.65
Total	68,485,000.00	59,723,345.20

a. Social Technologies Developed

Model of Intervention	Description
Yakap Bayan Program	The program is envisioned to help clients maintain autonomous functioning and lifestyle change from rehabilitation/treatment, with the catalytic role of families, communities and local government unit service providers.
Prevention of Early and Unintended Pregnancy and Intervention Program for Teenage Parents and their Families	It is a model of intervention that aims to prevent early pregnancy and promote the psychosocial well-being of teenage parents, as well as to improve their capacity in performing expected roles as young adults and responsibilities as parenting youth.
Electronic Case Management System	It involves the integration of case management strategies and automation of system and process geared towards the improvement of the quality and efficiency of case management in residential care facilities.

b. Social Technology Designs Formulated

Model of Intervention	Description
Enhanced National Family Violence Prevention Program	The program aims to develop beliefs, attitudes and behavior of families and communities that prevent family violence.
Yakap Bayan Program	The program is envisioned to help clients maintain autonomous functioning and lifestyle change from rehabilitation/treatment, with the catalytic role of families, communities and local government unit service providers.
Healing Intervention for Optimum Management (PagHILOM) for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and Enforced Disappearance and their Families	It 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.

c. Social Technologies Pilot Tested

Model of Intervention	Description
Strategic Helpdesk for Information, Education, Livelihood and Other Developmental Interventions: SHIELD against Child Labor	The project aims to respond to the issue of child labor and contribute to the government's commitment of withdrawing one (1) million children from child labor by 2025.
Reporting System and Prevention Program for Elderly Abuse Cases (ReSPPEC)	It is a community-based project that strengthens partnership between senior citizens and stakeholders to prevent and respond to elderly abuse cases.
Sustaining Intervention on Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG)	The project is an automated social case management process for Local Social Welfare and Development Offices to help individuals and families or households improve their quality of life.
Healing Intervention for Optimum Management (PagHILOM) for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and Enforced Disappearance and their Families	It 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.
Community Food Bank	It is a strategy that establishes facilities within communities to store locally-produced food items, ensuring that food can be easily accessed and distributed to affected families during emergency situations.

d. Social Technologies Evaluated

Model of Intervention	Description/Status
Strategic Helpdesk for Information, Education, Livelihood and Other Developmental Interventions: SHIELD against Child Labor	The project aims to respond to the issue of child labor and contribute to the government's commitment of withdrawing one (1) million children from child labor by 2025.
Character Building Service for Children and Youth in Residential Care Facilities	It develops character, builds confidence and teaches life skills for children and youth in residential care facilities to prepare them in becoming productive and responsible citizens.

4. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

With its brand name of *Listahanan*, the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide. It comprises a database of poor households which national government agencies and other stakeholders may utilize in identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs.

The *Listahanan* aims to: formulate a unified criteria for the identification of poor households through scientific means; facilitate sharing of high quality database to public and private social protection stakeholders; and, reduce leakage or inclusion of non-poor and under coverage or exclusion of poor from social protection programs and services. Accordingly, utilization of the *Listahanan* by national government agencies and other stakeholders has been institutionalized through Executive Order No. 867 s. 2010¹⁵.

Household assessment for the *Listahanan* saturates rural areas and covers pockets of poverty in urban areas. It has four (4) phases: preparation (when areas and data collection strategies are identified); data collection (through home visits) and analysis (using Proxy Means Test); validation and finalization (wherein an initial list of poor households are validated and the official list is shared); and report generation (when national and regional profiles of the poor are generated based on data extracted from the *Listahanan* database).

In 2019, the DSWD assessed a total of 1,493,549 households to determine their poverty status. Also, the agency continued implementing the *Listahanan* data sharing by responding to requests for statistics, name-matching and other relevant datasets (e.g., list of poor households).

Table 91: Requests for Listahanan Data as of December 2019

Type of Request	Requests Processed and Granted
Statistics	160
Name-Matching	927
Other Relevant Data (i.e., List of Poor Households)	99
Total	1,186

Further to its data sharing policy, the DSWD entered into 55 partnership agreements with local government units, other national government agencies, non-government organizations/civil society organizations and the academe.

¹⁵ "Providing for the Adoption of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction as the Mechanism for Identifying Poor Households Who Shall Be Recipients of Social Protection Programs Nationwide"

For 2019, a total amount of PhP1,794,657,259.03 was utilized or 61.18% of the annual allotment of PhP2,933,180,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses, Capital Outlays and Personnel Services) for the *Listahanan* operations.

Table 92: National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	725,871,246.09	271,295,399.41
NCR	163,710,032.20	82,822,026.15
CAR	42,148,882.00	31,326,314.83
I	126,066,570.00	104,732,088.66
II	80,133,865.00	56,558,907.45
III	186,090,634.00	78,884,021.67
IV-A	206,559,044.00	110,740,686.29
MIMAROPA	89,983,043.13	82,819,900.25
V	184,011,907.58	140,724,838.00
VI	196,308,705.00	152,921,122.58
VII	139,570,387.00	120,159,491.68
VIII	117,362,735.00	32,898,125.17
IX	167,989,638.00	79,928,483.49
X	117,728,590.00	89,499,109.82
XI	117,446,627.00	107,076,627.00
XII	200,470,227.00	180,960,308.58
Caraga	71,727,867.00	71,309,808.00
Total	2,933,180,000.00	1,794,657,259.03

5. Institutional Development

Compliant with Republic Act No. 7160¹⁶, renewed through Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998¹⁷ and reiterated in EO No. 221 s. 2003¹⁸, the DSWD is mandated to provide assistance to local government units and other intermediaries in effectively implementing social welfare and development (SWD) programs, projects and services.

As part of its technical assistance, the DSWD designs learning and development interventions, maintains learning networks, creates a pool of resource persons or core group of specialists and manages a knowledge exchange facility, which are accessed by local government units (LGUs) and other intermediaries.

In 2019, 122 knowledge products on SWD services were developed (or 160.53% of the 76 target) which include concept papers, good practice documentations, manuals and training modules. Moreover, 99 knowledge sharing sessions conducted for the representatives of intermediaries on SWD-related topics and courses (or 198% of the 50 target).

¹⁶ Local Government Code

¹⁷ "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

¹⁸ "Amending Executive Order No. 15 Series of 1998, Entitled "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

Table 93: Knowledge Products and Knowledge Sharing Sessions on SWD Services as of December 2019

Region	Knowledge Products Developed		Knowledge Sharing Sessions Conducted	
	Target	Accomplishment	Target	Accomplishment
Central Office	31	38	5	5
NCR	15	7	15	6
CAR	2	10	2	5
I	2	4	2	13
II	2	8	2	11
III	2	6	2	1
IV-A	2	2	2	2
MIMAROPA	2	2	2	0
V	2	4	2	3
VI	2	3	2	32
VII	2	14	2	0
VIII	2	6	2	9
IX	2	2	2	0
X	2	5	2	1
XI	2	4	2	0
XII	2	3	2	9
Caraga	2	4	2	2
Total	76	122	50	99

For 2019, a total amount of PhP39,630,353.79 was utilized or 97.53% of the annual allotment of PhP40,636,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the Capability Training Program, including the conduct of learning and development interventions for LGUs/Local Social Welfare and Development Offices, development of knowledge products and conduct of knowledge sharing sessions.

Table 94: Capability Training Program Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	35,836,919.08	35,436,795.31
NCR	213,060.00	170,725.04
CAR	745,361.00	626,862.26
I	135,048.00	116,008.00
II	212,431.50	212,431.50
III	79,105.00	38,925.00
IV-A	111,760.00	105,240.00
MIMAROPA	137,310.00	91,842.14
V	192,220.92	135,468.18
VI	202,145.00	191,317.50
VII	909,938.00	909,938.00
VIII	182,460.00	93,630.00
IX	222,076.00	79,680.00
X	183,340.00	174,160.00
XI	297,744.00	297,744.00
XII	215,423.50	189,928.86
Caraga	759,658.00	759,658.00
Total	40,636,000.00	39,630,353.79

6. Information and Communications Technology Management

In aid of social welfare and development (SWD) strategies and organizational competencies for better Information and Communications Technology (ICT) governance, the DSWD continued effecting necessary improvements in its management information systems, information technology infrastructures, communication services and ICT solutions.

Thereby, the DSWD acquires information, tools and services to improve administration and operations (which greatly involve the delivery of SWD programs, projects and services). It also aligns its ICT initiatives with

internationally recognized best practice frameworks to secure service-oriented and cost-effective ICT systems and infrastructures. Accordingly, the DSWD fosters the efficient and effective use of ICT.

On the development, enhancement and maintenance of information systems, databases and websites for DSWD programs, services and support to operations in 2019, 11 information systems were developed/enhanced, 20 information systems were maintained, 216 databases were managed and maintained, 23 interactive online and stand-alone maps were maintained, 112 active websites were maintained, two (2) disaster recovery sites and backup solutions maintained, 150 sub-regional sites were connected to the enterprise network and cyber security was reinforced (by sustaining and upgrading the perimeter, license, intrusion and application monitoring).

For 2019, a total amount of PhP188,279,716.14 was utilized or 25.08% of the annual allotment of PhP750,829,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Information and Communications Technology Management.

Table 95: Information and Communications Technology Management Fund Utilization as of December 2019

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	596,616,185.70	57,237,563.73
NCR	14,495,694.67	11,511,981.64
CAR	18,213,191.34	17,596,141.19
I	15,331,191.34	14,295,089.62
II	14,372,791.34	13,528,183.04
III	15,823,596.67	13,676,739.67
IV-A	5,252,658.67	3,716,050.03
MIMAROPA	7,048,194.67	6,294,639.15
V	6,747,323.18	3,492,630.36
VI	7,993,957.34	7,603,013.98
VII	4,844,264.67	4,104,025.96
VIII	7,003,718.34	4,558,634.69
IX	5,979,482.38	3,456,095.78
X	7,297,291.34	6,192,672.14
XI	7,699,222.34	7,017,672.34
XII	7,792,944.67	5,681,291.48
Caraga	8,317,291.34	8,317,291.34
Total	750,829,000.00	188,279,716.14

7. Resource Generation and Management

Aimed at augmenting strategic priorities and other initiatives for the improvement or expansion of its operations, the DSWD created a technical assistance facility as mechanism to access grants for technical assistance (TA) from development partners like the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. Thus, the DSWD established strategic alliance with said partners to secure resources (*i.e.*, funding grants) for TA project proposals.

Largely, TA projects are aligned with the DSWD Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and annual thrusts and priorities. In 2019, 72 TA projects of the DSWD were approved for funding by development partners amounting to PhP388.1 Million; out of which, seven (7) TA projects were completed.

Table 96: 2019 TA Projects with Development Partners

Development Partners	Status of 2019 TA Projects			Total TA Projects	Amount
	In the Pipeline	Ongoing	Completed		
DFAT	5	17	4	26	101.1
ADB	4	6	3	13	21.8
UNICEF	24	6	0	30	255.2
World Bank	0	3	0	3	10.0
Total	33	32	7	72	388.1

The TA projects completed include the following: Learning Exchange Forum and Related Activities; Human Resource Audit and Competency Profiling for Pantawid Pamilya Conditional Cash Transfer; Family Development Session-Management Information System; Support to 4Ps Act Implementing Rules and Regulations Project; Leadership for Convergence Program II; Assessment of the Series of Pantawid Pamilya Parent-Leaders' Training: Levels 1 – 3; and, Development of City/Municipal Action Plan Web-Based Monitoring System.

8. Social Marketing

As focal national government agency in the social welfare and development (SWD) sector, the DSWD sustains the promotion of its leadership role, mandate and operations. It also strengthens partnerships and builds constituencies – through advocacy and networking activities – for the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services.

While it enjoys a high level of confidence from different publics, the DSWD maintains feedback mechanisms to effectively communicate messages embodying its organizational objectives and priorities that respond to the needs of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities. Messaging in communication platforms reflects the core values of the DSWD i.e., “*maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo*,” “*serbisyong walang puwang sa katiwalian*” and “*patas na pagtrato sa komunidad*.”

In 2019, the DSWD accomplished social marketing initiatives to raise awareness, change perceptions, encourage acceptable behavior and ensure dissemination of information about SWD programs, projects and services, based on its Strategic Communication Plan.

Table 97: Social Marketing Initiatives as of December 2019

Conventional Media	Social Media	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,358 press releases • 155 news/feature stories • 21 pitch letters • 35 fact sheets • 83 briefers • 56 souvenir messages • 2,464 Information, Education and Communication materials (1,292 printed materials, 832 digital/ online materials and 340 promotional videos/ presentations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24.55% Facebook page engagement rate • 332 Twitter posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97 information caravans • 142 communication campaigns • 4 press conferences • 92 media guesting

To further strengthen strategic communication, the DSWD continued airing – over its official Facebook page – an online talk show titled, “*Usapang*

Malasakit.” For said show, segments of the “*Itanong Mo Kay Ms. Susie (ang Social Worker ng Bayan)*” and “*Ano ang Latest?*” were featured. Thus, social media platforms were utilized to reach the general public on a large scale.

Consistent with its feedback mechanisms, the DSWD conducted a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey to determine results of social marketing initiatives; it revealed that 92% of respondents are aware of at least two (2) programs across all regions. The DSWD also responded to complaints of citizens using the Hotline 8888 (with 6,183 complaint tickets acted on).

For 2019, a total amount of PhP16,694,201.08 was utilized or 90.28% of the annual allotment of PhP18,492,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Social Marketing.

9. Internal Audit


For the purpose of safeguarding its assets and resources, the DSWD conducts management and operations audit to specifically assess the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and mechanisms for the implementation of social welfare and development (SWD) programs, projects and services. It thereby establishes reliability and integrity of programmatic, operational and financial information, as well as the means used to identify, measure, classify and report the same.

In 2019, the following audit activities were conducted by the DSWD: Operations Audit of the Pantawid Familyang Pilipino Program; Special Audit of the Continuing Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation for Displaced Families of the Marawi City Crisis; Special Audit of Procurement Transactions with a Service Provider/Supplier; and, Validation of the Core Shelter Program implemented by the International Organization for Migration.

From January to December 2019, 264 audit recommendations were complied with (or 64.55% of the 409 target) and 1,679 integrity management measures were implemented (or 98.24% of the 1,709 target).

Table 98: Audit Recommendations Complied and Integrity Management Measures Implemented as of December 2019

DSWD Office	Audit Recommendations		Integrity Management Measures	
	Identified	Complied	Identified	Implemented
Field Office NCR	36	12	173	173
Field Office CAR	14	12	100	97
Field Office I	30	23	165	159
Field Office II	25	10	65	64
Field Office III	25	23	191	174
Field Office IV-A	19	9	51	51
Field Office MIMAROPA	33	2	198	197
Field Office V	31	20	89	89
Field Office VI	34	21	127	127
Field Office VII	20	19	42	42
Field Office VIII	19	15	14	14
Field Office IX	0	0	75	75
Field Office X	25	11	127	125
Field Office XI	46	35	108	108
Field Office XII	19	19	67	67
Field Office Caraga	33	33	117	117
Total	409	264	1,709	1,679



Moreover, the DSWD continued validating fund utilization reports of 12 non-government organizations (NGOs) that received Priority Development Assistance Funds –in previous years – for their projects. With its policy procedures for follow-up audit, the DSWD was recognized by the Association of Government Internal Auditors to have the “Best Practice/Innovation in Internal Auditing (National Government Agency Category).”

Under its Integrity Management Program (IMP), the DSWD conducted the Leadership Integrity Training and Conflict Transformation Training for IMP focal persons and internal auditors. The implementation of the IMP Communication Plan, assessment of Integrity Compliance Reports and IMP orientations were also sustained. Capping the year, the DSWD held its first “Integrity Conference (ICON)” in line with the celebration of the International Anti-Corruption Day.

B. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The General Administrative and Support Services consist of activities dealing with the provision of overall administrative management support to the entire operations of the DSWD.

1. Legal Services

Legal assistance is provided to the offices, bureaus and services of the DSWD, specifically on matters involving agency mandate. Necessary support is likewise extended for administrative and litigated cases affecting the DSWD personnel, particularly on the exercise of their official functions.

On legal management, four (4) disciplinary cases and two (2) complaints were resolved. Also, 20 hearings and two (2) preliminary investigations/case conferences for various cases were attended by the DSWD in the interest of its vulnerable and disadvantaged clients. The DSWD thereby continued its collaboration with the Office of the Solicitor General in handling cases.

As to the provision of legal assistance, legal counseling and referrals for walk-in clients (including the handling of inquiries via telephone, electronic and snail mails of citizens) were offered by the DSWD. Likewise, 884 written legal opinions were provided to assist its offices, intermediaries and stakeholders or partners on certain SWD-related undertakings.

2. Administrative Support Services

The DSWD carries on the effective management of logistic and other service requirements for properties, records, transportation, communication, utilities and facilities through relevant policies, programs and systems; thereby, supplementing approaches that help accelerate agency operations.

In 2019, 1,459 facilities were repaired or renovated for better working environment and quality frontline services, six (6) real property was covered

with appropriate land title and 71 vehicles were maintained for the mobility of DSWD officials and staff during operations. Moreover, documents were digitized to improve records management.

3. Procurement Management

Efficient procurement planning, purchasing, and contract management and monitoring are sustained by the DSWD to hasten the provision of goods and services; thus, substantiating the effective delivery of social welfare and development programs, projects and services.

In 2019, a total of 1,699 procurement projects were completed/awarded, amounting to PhP737,334,518.54.

Table 99: Procurement Management as of December 2019

Status of Procurement Process	Procurement Projects	Cost (In PhP)
Completed/Awarded	1,699	737,334,518.54
Cancelled	283	243,061,544.62
Failed	827	92,860,391.14
Extended to 2020	605	585,785,725.61
Total	3,414	1,659,042,179.91

Along effective procurement management, the DSWD sustained the following activities: operations review and strategic planning; holding of procurement facilitation meetings; updating of the directory of suppliers/bidders/service providers; monitoring of effectivity and expiration of contracts for recurring services; technical assistance to operating units; and, consultation meetings with designated procurement officers.

4. Human Resource Management

The DSWD continuously capacitates and nurtures the well-being of its personnel to maintain individual productivity and organizational effectiveness. It thereby implements policies and systems that attain effective workforce planning, recruitment, selection and placement, performance management, learning and development, employee relations and personnel administration.

In 2019, a total of 268 vacant positions were filled up.

Table 100: Vacant Positions Filled-up as of December 2019

Status of Employment	Vacant Positions Filled-up
Permanent	110
Contractual	97
Casual	2
Coterminous	59
	268

For capacity-building, 513 personnel were provided with at least one (1) learning and development intervention.

5. Financial Management

In sustaining its operations as the lead social protection agency of the government, the DSWD implements an effective financial plan, applies policies and guidelines on efficient management of financial resources, operates relevant information systems for the timely and accurate generation of financial reports, and evaluates financial capacity for better organizational performance.

For 2019, the DSWD continued funding the strategic initiatives set in its Strategic Plan 2018-2022, along with its regular programs, projects and services. The DSWD managed a regular allotment of PhP136,622,019,326.85 under Current Appropriations or the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act, excluding Appropriations for Later Release and Appropriations Withdrawn for Direct Release to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). From said regular allotment, a total amount of PhP128,778,440,785.07 was utilized or 94.26% as of December 2019.

Table 101: FY 2019 Regular Allotment and Utilization as of December 2019

Allotment Class	Regular Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Personnel Services (PS)	6,810,500,922.85	6,700,351,333.29
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	129,095,328,123.00	121,634,694,514.07
Financial Expenditures (FE)	509,561,000.00	298,005,659.60
Capital Outlays (CO)	206,629,281.00	145,389,278.11
	136,622,019,326.85	128,778,440,785.07

Overall, the DSWD utilized PhP132,033,330,799.78 of its total current allotment of PhP141,139,450,954.85, including Automatic Appropriations (*i.e.*, Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums, Customs Duties and Taxes and Fund 171) and Special Purpose Funds (*i.e.*, Pension and Gratuity Fund, Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund and Others).

Table 102: FY 2019 Total Allotment and Utilization as of December 2019

Appropriations	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Regular Allotment	136,622,019,326.85	128,778,440,785.07
Automatic Appropriations	330,261,247.00	246,588,326.81
Special Purpose Funds	4,187,170,381.00	3,008,301,687.90
	141,139,450,954.85	132,033,330,799.78

2019 DSWD Annual Technical Report Team

Assistant Secretary Joseline P. Niwane

Assistant Bureau Director Hannah A. Giray-Carcido

Division Chief Marivic Uy-Vergara

Chuck Glendee D. Valencia

Evelyn V. Pedro

Nena I. De Veas

Angelo D. Abella



Produced by

The 2019 DSWD Annual Technical Report Team
Policy Development and Planning Bureau
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City

#DSWDMayMalasakit



(632) 8931 8101 to 07



www.dswd.gov.ph



dswdserves