

# ANNUAL TECHNICAL REPORT 2020



Pantawid Pamilyang  
Pilipino Program



KALAHI CIGSS - 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



ISWSFH



Residential and  
Non-Residential Facilities



DSWD e-Service

# CONTENTS

## **i** ● Executive Summary

*Highlights of Accomplishments for Social Welfare and Development Programs*

## **1** ● Promotive Social Welfare Program

## **10** ● Protective Social Welfare Program

## **44** ● Disaster Response and Management Program

## **48** ● Social Welfare and Development Agencies Regulatory Program

## **54** ● Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program

*Highlights of Accomplishments for Support to Operations and General Administrative  
and Support Services*

## **57** ● Support to Operations

## **70** ● General Administrative and Support Services

In 2020, the operation of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) was significantly affected by the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, specifically the delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) programs, projects and services in such trying time when millions of Filipinos are in great need of assistance.

During the early months since the start of the community transmission of COVID-19 (in March 2020), the achievement of organizational performance targets by the DSWD was impeded or delayed, given the fact that even its personnel also had to comply with health protocols involving many restrictions under the declarations of community quarantine.

Among the national government's social amelioration measures addressing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the DSWD implemented the Social Amelioration Program/Emergency Subsidy Program (SAP/ESP). However, the implementation of said program had likewise tested the agency's absorptive capacity in terms of human resource and operating mechanisms.

Notwithstanding said challenges, the DSWD remained steadfast in ensuring the continued implementation of SWD programs, projects and services.

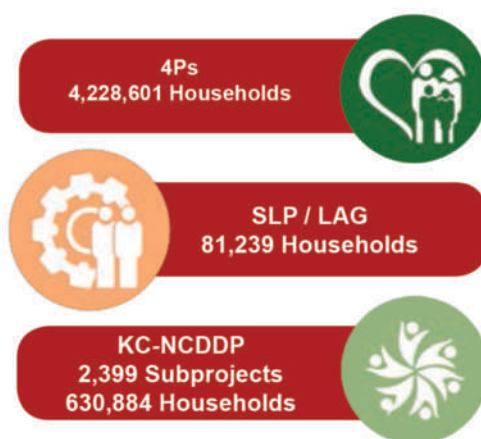
## Promotive Social Welfare Program

The DSWD Promotive Social Welfare Program is composed of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) and Kalahi CIDSS–National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP).

In 2020, the 4Ps served 4,228,601 household beneficiaries through the provision of health and education cash grants (including rice subsidy), utilizing a total amount of PhP91,927,508,551.15.

On community-driven enterprise development approach, the SLP provided appropriate assistance to 8,781 households under regular program implementation, as well as to 1,014 former rebels and 40 SLP Associations under Executive Order No. 70 s. 2018. Among social amelioration measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, the SLP also served 81,239 families through its Livelihood Assistance Grants. A total amount of PhP3,046,813,413.40 was utilized for the program.

For community-driven development, the KC-NCDDP completed 2,399 subprojects benefitting 630,884 households at 2,158 barangays in 136 municipalities, utilizing a total amount of PhP880,019,227.89.





## Protective Social Welfare Program

The DSWD Protective Social Welfare Program includes the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program, Alternative Family Care Program, Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP), Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN) Project, Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples, Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC), Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS), Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals, among others.

In 2020, Residential Care Services were extended to 6,582 clients in residential care facilities, while Non-Residential Care Services covered 880 clients at non-residential care facilities of the DSWD. A total amount of PhP1,578,260,362.29 was utilized for the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program.

Among abandoned and neglected children under the care of the DSWD, 921 of them were placed for domestic adoption, 164 were placed for foster care and 208 were endorsed for inter-country adoption through the Alternative Family Care Program (composed of Adoption and Foster Care Services).

Promoting the nutrition of children enrolled in Child Development Centers and Supervised Neighborhood Play nationwide, the SFP served 1,847,940 beneficiaries during the 9th cycle and 825,020 beneficiaries during the 10th cycle, utilizing a total amount of PhP3,427,503,017.18.

Supportive of the SFP, the BangUN Project served 15,890 children and 5,825 pregnant and lactating women in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, utilizing a total amount of PhP113,094,667.66.

For 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 5,182 street children and 6,340 street families, including 1,733 Sama-Bajau children and 3,835 Sama-Bajau families, utilizing a total amount of PhP27,941,302.78.

To aid poor senior citizens, the SPISC covered 3,299,064 beneficiaries through the grant of monthly stipend for their daily subsistence and medical needs, utilizing a total amount of PhP22,576,958,100.26. Moreover, 985 senior citizens aged 100 years or older received the one-time centenarian gift of PhP100,000.00 each compliant with the Centenarian Act of 2016, utilizing a total amount of PhP106,936,090.86.



6,582 Clients in  
residential care facilities  
880 Clients in  
non-residential care facilities



921 Children  
placed for domestic adoption  
208 Children  
endorsed for intercountry adoption  
164 Children  
placed for foster care



SFP  
1,847,940 Children



BangUN  
15,890 Children  
5,825 Pregnant  
and Lactating Women



5,182 Street Children  
6,340 Street Families



3,299,064 Senior Citizens  
covered by SPISC  
985 Centenarians  
covered by Centenarian Act



Concerning individuals and families in crisis, the AICS served 1,224,270 clients who either received financial assistance for medical, burial, transportation and educational expenses; material assistance in the form of food and non-food items; or, referrals for medical, legal, psychosocial and other services.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the SAP/ESP was implemented as key social amelioration measure of the national government, with the support of local government units. A total of 17,620,361 4Ps and non-4Ps families were served in the SAP/ESP 1st Tranche and 7,584,073 4Ps and non-4Ps families in the SAP/ESP 2nd Tranche. The SAP/ESP also served 4,751,853 waitlisted beneficiaries and 242,453 drivers of the Transport Network Vehicle Service and Public Utility Vehicle. To support other national government agencies, the SAP/ESP provided top-up assistance to 141,654 beneficiaries identified by the Department of Labor and Employment and 264,873 beneficiaries identified by the Department of Agriculture. A total amount of PhP190,404,786,921.84 was utilized for the SAP/ESP under the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (Republic Act No. 11469).

Addressing cases of trafficking in persons, the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons provided assistance to 1,598 affected individuals, utilizing a total amount of PhP18,017,148.11. The International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN) also assisted 27,215 distressed and/or undocumented overseas Filipinos, utilizing a total amount of PhP67,498,348.25.

For households affected by any increase of prices in commodities under Republic Act No. 10963 or Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN), the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program provided cash grant of PhP300.00 per month or PhP3,600.00 for the year to 3,923,605 poor households, in the total amount of PhP14,124,978,000.00.

## Disaster Response and Management Program

The DSWD Disaster Response and Management Program provides emergency services during or immediately after the occurrence of a disaster to save lives, reduce hunger and ensure safety of individuals and families. Said program includes the following: Provision of Food and Non-Food Assistance; Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA); Cash-for-Work/Food-for-Work; and, Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

In 2020, a total of 1,386 local government units (LGUs) were provided with resource augmentation for major disasters which benefited 621,447 internally-displaced households; for minor disasters, 161 LGUs were assisted, benefiting 163,941 internally-displaced households. There were also 837,681 households provided with early recovery services.



**AICS**  
1,224,270 Clients



**17,620,361 Families**  
served in the SAP/ESP 1st Tranche  
**7,584,073 Families**  
served in the SAP/ESP 2nd Tranche



**ISWSFN**  
27,215 Distressed  
Overseas Filipino



**UCT**  
3,923,605 Poor Households



**1,386 LGUs**  
with Augmentation  
**621,447 Internally-**  
**Displaced Households**

On the ESA and Cash-for-Work implementation, 1,299 households – with partially or totally damaged houses caused by disasters – were provided with shelter material or financial assistance.

Under the Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW CCAM), 501,645 households were engaged 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.

For disaster relief operations, a total of 1,128,780 family food packs (FFPs) were produced and delivered, costing PhP533,389,051.40. Moreover, 3,359,936 non-food items (i.e., sleeping kits, kitchen kits and other materials for FFPs production) were delivered, costing PhP525,702,020.93.

### **Social Welfare and Development Agencies Regulatory Program**

The DSWD 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, specifically through the registration and licensing of SWDAs to operate, as well as the accreditation of SWD programs, services and service providers.

In 2020, 203 SWDAs were registered and granted license to operate, confirming their SWD purpose and operation as social welfare agencies (SWAs). Also, 81 licensed SWAs were able to attain accreditation for their SWD programs and services. For civil society organizations, 454 more were accredited as beneficiaries of government programs or projects.

Additionally, 44 social workers managing court cases, 398 pre-marriage counselors and 4,694 child development workers were accredited as social welfare service providers for complying with standards.

Related to its regulatory functions, the DSWD conducted monitoring visits to 270 SWDAs with registration and license to operate, 116 SWAs with accredited SWD programs and services, and 63 service providers, to ensure continued compliance with standards.



**1,299 Households**  
for ESA  
**501,645 Households**  
for CFW CCAM



**203 SWDAs**  
Registered and Licensed  
**81 SWAs**  
Accredited  
**44 Accredited**  
Social Workers Managing Court Cases  
**398 Accredited**  
Pre-Marriage Counselors  
**4,694 Accredited**  
Child Development Workers



## Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation Program

The DSWD Social Welfare and Development Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA) Program involves the provision of TARA to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) of LGUs to effectively implement SWD programs, projects and services in localities.

In 2020, technical assistance was provided by the DSWD to 1,457 LGUs, specifically to their LSWDOs. Relevantly, 47 learning and development interventions were undertaken for LSWDOs to enhance their capacity in implementing SWD programs and services.

Furthermore, resource augmentation was provided by the DSWD to 1,062 LGUs for families affected by disasters, which includes family food packs, hygiene kits, sleeping kits, other food and non-food items and financial assistance.

## Support to Operations and General Administrative and Support Services

The Support to Operations involves activities that provide technical and substantive support to the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, while the General Administrative and Support Services encompass activities dealing with the provision of overall administrative management support to the entire DSWD operations.

In 2020, under Support to Operations, the DSWD developed 41 agency policies for guidance or compliance of its workforce and intermediaries or stakeholders. Also, five (5) annual plans were formulated for the sectors that the DSWD is mandated to protect. For evidence-based policy making, the DSWD completed 10 researches/evaluations related to SWD programs and services.

On social technology development for specific clientele, the DSWD developed two (2) 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 one (1) new model of intervention.

Using the Listahanan, the DSWD responded to 862 requests of national government agencies and other stakeholders for statistics, name-matching and other relevant datasets, for the targeting of potential beneficiaries of social protection programs and services. To update the Listahanan, the DSWD also assessed 14,492,569 households to determine their poverty status.



1,457 LGUs  
with TA  
1,062 LGUs  
with RA



policies, annual plans and researches

country reports and statements

new models of intervention

information caravans  
social marketing materials

knowledge products  
functional websites

Supportive of the SWD TARA Program, 108 knowledge products on SWD services were developed and 65 knowledge sharing sessions on SWD-related topics and courses were conducted for DSWD intermediaries.

To promote the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, the DSWD organized 456 information caravans, issued 1,910 press releases, conducted 354 communication campaigns and developed 4,928 Information, Education and Communication materials.

Under General Administrative and Support Services, the DSWD provided legal assistance and referrals for walk-in clients. Along logistic and other service requirements, facilities were repaired or renovated to ensure better working environment and quality frontline services. Also, the DSWD capacitated and nurtured its personnel through training and welfare programs.

Overall, 2020 was one of the most challenging years due the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even so, the DSWD placed a premium on the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services which contributed to the whole-of-nation approach by the national government in easing the adverse effects of the pandemic.

This Annual Technical Report particularly presents the physical and financial accomplishments of the DSWD in 2020, 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 2020

### HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

In 2020, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) operated for the achievement of its existing organizational and foundational outcomes. Organizational outcomes are intended progressive changes in the clients' lives or behavior and capacity, while foundational outcomes represent improvements in systems and processes for efficient operations.

#### A. PROMOTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM

The Promotive Social Welfare Program of the DSWD invests in human capital development of 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.

Accordingly, 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 social welfare and development programs and services. Particularly, it is composed of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Sustainable Livelihood Program and Kalahi CIDSS<sup>2</sup> – National Community-Driven Development Program.

##### 1. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), launched in 2008 and institutionalized in 2019 by Republic Act No. 11310<sup>3</sup>, 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.

With its program components, the 4Ps supports the Sustainable Development Goals of ending poverty in all its forms; ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting agriculture; ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all; ensuring quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities; and, achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.

<sup>2</sup> *Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services*

<sup>3</sup> *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program Act*

Beneficiaries of the 4Ps are selected through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, a system which identifies who and where the poor are in the country. As general criteria, beneficiaries are households that: have children 0-18 years old (and those aged 6-18 years are enrolled in school) and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment; and, agree to meet the conditions specified by the program.

Program conditions are 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% every month; and, parents/guardians must attend monthly Family Development Sessions.

Cash grants representing the program benefits are as follows: Health Grant of Php750.00 per month for each household; Education Grant of Php300.00 per child in elementary, Php500.00 per child in junior high school and Php700.00 per child in senior high school, with a maximum of three (3) children per household for 10 months in a school year; Rice Subsidy of Php600.00 per month for active and compliant households; and Unconditional Cash Transfer Grant of Php300.00 per month for each household in 2020. Cash grants are computed based on compliance with said conditions and are received by household beneficiaries every two (2) months.

In 2020, a total of 4,228,601 households were served as beneficiaries of the 4Ps or 96.10% of the target of 4,400,000 households.

**Table 1: 4Ps Household Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Households	Households Served
NCR	227,341	214,504
CAR	63,894	59,855
I	204,742	205,102
II	106,212	104,723
III	297,237	291,262
IV-A	325,640	314,695
MIMAROPA	200,534	193,425
V	378,232	367,279
VI	325,411	320,568
VII	294,186	282,335
VIII	286,839	277,758
IX	323,074	295,487
X	272,074	262,750
XI	267,976	254,847
XII	255,357	241,150
Caraga	189,279	187,521
BARMM	381,972	355,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>4,228,601</b>

For 2020, a total amount of Php91,927,508,551.15 was utilized or 91.12% of the total annual allotment of Php100,885,230,003.00 (including Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses, Financial Expenses and Personnel Services) for the 4Ps implementation.



**Table 2: 4Ps Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	94,947,366,001.84	86,120,249,408.12
NCR	345,417,741.83	337,511,257.62
CAR	162,024,120.23	156,186,044.42
I	299,723,165.09	298,297,766.40
II	232,745,444.83	220,877,177.20
III	453,443,211.55	442,187,574.77
IV-A	395,556,730.00	382,380,500.31
MIMAROPA	299,272,257.61	282,940,913.00
V	496,125,384.99	473,794,639.14
VI	441,406,155.57	435,068,041.19
VII	448,134,999.31	441,633,736.98
VIII	374,289,263.72	358,667,614.47
IX	478,484,444.08	474,309,489.49
X	440,987,806.64	438,601,479.51
XI	357,536,477.83	357,536,477.83
XII	401,386,739.98	395,936,372.80
Caraga	311,330,057.90	311,330,057.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,885,230,003.00</b>	<b>91,927,508,551.15</b>

### 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.

**Table 3: Beneficiary Updates**

Type of Update	Updates
New Born	1,026
Change of Address	4,669
Health Facility	8,253
Education Information	797,404
Change of Grantee	7,771
Deceased Beneficiary	3,855
Additional Household Member	33,782
Basic Information	46,733
Indigenous People Affiliation	34,739
Selection/Replacement of Child/Children for Education Grant	53,477
Pregnancy Status	2,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>994,349</b>

- 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.

**Table 4: Compliance Rate of Beneficiaries**

Program Condition	Monitored Beneficiaries	Compliant Beneficiaries	Compliance Rate
<b>Education</b>			
Attendance in Day Care Center/Pre-School for Children 3-5 Years Old	125,162	116,941	93.4%
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 6-14 Years Old	3,396,333	3,263,358	96.1%
Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools for Children 15-18 Years Old	2,133,638	1,996,604	93.6%
<b>Health</b>			
Check-up/Immunization for Pregnant Women and Children 0-5 Years Old	291,857	284,566	97.5%
Deworming for Children 6-14 Years Old in Elementary Level	97,919	97,700	99.8%
<b>Family Development Session</b>			
Attendance to Sessions by Parents	3,709,939	3,535,994	95.3%

- 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.

**Table 5: Complaints Received and Resolution Rate**

Grievance Category	Ongoing Cases	Resolved Cases	Total	Resolution Rate
Appeals	210	2,392	2,602	91.9%
Cash Card-Related Issues	1,912	33,979	35,891	94.7%
Facility Issues	0	4	4	100.0%
Gender-Related Issues	35	789	824	95.8%
Grievance on Conduit/Financial Service Provider Performance	0	60	60	100.0%
Grievance on Staff Performance	99	90	189	47.6%
Ineligibility	261	2,225	2,486	89.5%
Misbehavior of Beneficiary	873	14,739	15,612	94.4%
Payment-Related Issues	1,989	30,809	32,798	93.9%
Request for Social Services	75	36	111	32.4%
Social Amelioration Program Issues	333	37,742	38,075	99.1%
Support Services Intervention Issues	0	47	47	100.0%
Others	162	2,006	2,168	92.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>124,918</b>	<b>130,867</b>	<b>95.5%</b>

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**

Reasons for Delisting	Households
Inclusion Error (beneficiaries validated as ineligible)	80,673
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,673</b>



**Table 7: Deactivated Households**

Reasons for Deactivation	Households
No more eligible children for monitoring	429,066
Subject to validation as to children for monitoring or presence in last known address	201,033
<b>Total</b>	<b>630,099</b>

## **b. Collaboration with National Government Agencies**

- Partnership with the Commission on Higher Education, Department of Labor and Employment, and Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges for the Student Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation

For academic year 2018/2019, a total of 6,414 students graduated under the Student Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation. Out of them, 17 graduated as Magna Cum Laude and 235 as Cum Laude.

- Partnership with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) for the Indigent Program

The partnership with the PhilHealth aims to provide healthcare to poor households, including 4Ps beneficiaries. As of December 2020, a total of 4,527,963 4Ps household beneficiaries were already endorsed for enrollment.

- Partnership with Civil Society Organizations

Partnerships with civil society organizations aim to strengthen the well-being of qualified 4Ps beneficiaries, specifically by promoting involvement in community development which includes program complementation, service delivery, capacity-building and knowledge management. A total of 724 organizations have partnered with the DSWD for the 4Ps implementation.

## **c. Other Initiatives for the 4Ps Household Beneficiaries**

- Microenterprise Development

As of December 2020, a total of 1,505,602 4Ps beneficiaries were referred to and funded by micro-finance institutions and other formal lending institutions for microenterprise development under the Sustainable Livelihood Program.

- Employment Facilitation

Selected members of 372,987 4Ps households were employed under the employment facilitation track of the Sustainable Livelihood Program.

- Unconditional Cash Transfer Program Grant

For 2020, a total of 4,299,861 4Ps households were covered by the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program, to receive cash subsidy of PhP300.00 per month.

## 2. Sustainable Livelihood Program

As a capacity-building program for poor, vulnerable and marginalized households and communities, the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is aimed at providing viable intervention and support to improve socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries through access to and acquisition of necessary assets (i.e., competencies and resources) for engaging in and maintaining livelihoods.

In particular, the SLP aims 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 modalities include: Seed Capital Fund, a start-up capital for the purchase of tools, 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 and physical assets necessary for 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 and provide for meals, lodging and/or transportation for the first 15 days of guaranteed employment.

In 2020, a total of 8,781 households were served under the regular SLP implementation or 115.86% of the 7,579 target households.

**Table 8: Regular SLP Household Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Households	Households Served
NCR	272	464
CAR	190	196
I	639	964
II	0	0
III	206	75
IV-A	75	1,209
MIMAROPA	40	0
V	391	601
VI	236	353
VII	352	779
VIII	2	28
IX	93	0
X	1,273	1,158
XI	863	493
XII	1,039	1,572
Caraga	417	889
BARMM	1,491	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>8,781</b>



Likewise, a total of 1,014 former rebels and 40 SLP Associations were served through the SLP in compliance with Executive Order (EO) No. 70 s. 2018<sup>4</sup>.

**Table 9: SLP Livelihood Assistance to Intended Beneficiaries of EO 70 s. 2018 as of December 2020**

Region	Former Rebels Served	SLP Associations Served
CAR	156	0
II	111	0
III	12	0
V	136	0
VII	60	0
IX	135	39
XI	200	0
Caraga	204	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>40</b>

The SLP was further extended to 10,558 households that were fire victims or referred to the DSWD for livelihood assistance.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP3,046,813,413.40 was utilized or 70.74% of the annual allotment of PhP4,306,999,000.00 (including Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SLP implementation.

**Table 10: SLP Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	316,739,372.91	200,137,436.74
NCR	391,762,698.60	45,632,635.53
CAR	118,917,203.40	67,199,096.18
I	147,284,302.40	55,996,600.43
II	170,548,381.01	89,902,219.27
III	277,866,141.39	276,983,374.25
IV-A	423,271,640.20	93,012,544.24
MIMAROPA	191,020,357.00	185,275,226.04
V	219,746,706.40	196,203,400.31
VI	304,700,803.99	301,308,675.30
VII	342,973,859.44	322,820,842.57
VIII	166,456,312.24	111,929,466.62
IX	125,535,877.20	69,637,528.99
X	389,883,429.60	386,659,431.53
XI	336,412,952.56	330,942,650.56
XII	206,826,396.00	187,152,001.18
Caraga	177,052,565.66	126,020,283.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,306,999,000.00</b>	<b>3,046,813,413.40</b>

### 3. Livelihood Assistance Grants

Under Republic Act (RA) No. 11469 (*Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act), the Livelihood Assistance Grants (LAG) is a financial assistance for eligible low-income families whose livelihoods were affected during and after the implementation of community quarantine due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is intended to support new or existing microenterprise activities and/or to augment expenses for pre-employment.

<sup>4</sup> 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

Modalities of the LAG are the following: Seed Capital, for new alternative income-generating activities/microenterprise ventures or for existing viable microenterprise; and, Pre-employment Assistance, for job requirements, food and transportation during the first month of employment. The maximum amount of assistance is PhP15,000.00, provided only once per family beneficiary.

The LAG beneficiaries (under RA No. 11469) in 2020 were low-income families with at least one (1) member in the informal sector (i.e., directly hired workers, occasional workers, subcontracted workers, home workers, house helpers, drivers of public utility vehicles and the like, micro-entrepreneurs, family enterprise owners, sub-minimum wage earners, farmers, fisherfolks, stranded workers, indigent Indigenous People, overseas Filipinos in distress and other vulnerable groups).

As of December 2020, a total of 81,239 LAG beneficiaries were served or 160.20% of the 50,712 target allotments.

**Table 11: LAG Household Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Households	Families Served
NCR	949	949
CAR	371	373
I	310	546
II	3,347	6,012
III	3,898	5,535
IV-A	1,557	2,778
MIMAROPA	2,926	4,219
V	0	0
VI	3,756	6,403
VII	9,140	21,234
VIII	849	850
IX	331	526
X	8,704	12,910
XI	6,350	6,484
XII	3,008	6,989
Caraga	1,423	1,667
BARMM	3,793	3,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,712</b>	<b>81,239</b>

Funds for the LAG implementation in 2020 (under RA No. 11469) were sourced from the SLP allotment.

#### **4. Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program**

Employing the community-driven development approach as a strategy, 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 participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting and disaster risk-reduction and management.

The KC-NCDDP targets municipalities that meet any of the following criteria: municipalities with poverty incidence of 40% or higher (except in BARMM); municipalities with poverty incidence higher than the national average of 26.5% (except in BARMM); and, all municipalities affected by Typhoon Yolanda in provinces already covered by the program. It thereby intends to cover 19,647 barangays in 847 municipalities at 58 provinces across 15 regions, for the benefit of 5.3 million households.



Under said program, 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 2020, the KC-NCDDP covered 2,158 barangays in 136 municipalities at 43 provinces across 13 regions. As of December 2020, a total of 2,399 subprojects were completed (or 79.17% of the 2020 target of 3,030), benefitting 630,884 households (or 83.29% of the 2020 target of 757,500).

**Table 12: KC-NCDDP Subprojects Completed and Households Served as of December 2020**

Region	Subprojects Completed	Household Beneficiaries Served
CAR	96	16,263
I	32	1,049
III	4	35,850
IV-A	79	17,937
MIMAROPA	107	11,607
V	504	36,285
VI	87	204,595
VII	731	199,458
VIII	244	1,794
IX	45	11,691
X	206	43,495
XI	62	2,944
XII	0	0
Caraga	202	47,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>630,884</b>

Cumulatively from its initial implementation in 2014, the KC-NCDDP covered 17,686 barangays at 828 municipalities, with 30,792 completed subprojects benefitting 8,317,110 households.

**Table 13: KC-NCDDP Cumulative Coverage, Subprojects and Household Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Municipalities		Barangays		Subprojects		Households
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
CAR	50	44	624	398	736	720	122,400
I	11	11	133	125	224	222	32,989
III	3	3	64	52	75	75	63,553
IV-A	28	27	853	723	1,560	1,472	307,812
MIMAROPA	67	67	1,278	1,195	1,791	1,791	623,116
V	101	99	2,902	2,352	3,421	3,341	567,866
VI	117	116	3,451	3,197	4,731	4,727	1,797,980
VII	108	105	2,339	2,164	4,441	4,440	1,379,375
VIII	136	134	3,705	3,609	6,569	6,569	1,267,125
IX	52	52	1,205	1,066	1,977	1,965	378,384
X	73	71	1,390	1,183	1,944	1,936	610,733
XI	27	27	496	490	1,116	1,066	406,935
XII	17	17	386	359	700	699	346,087
Caraga	57	55	821	773	1,769	1,769	412,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>19,647</b>	<b>17,686</b>	<b>31,054</b>	<b>30,792</b>	<b>8,317,110</b>

Through the Kalahi CIDSS Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KKB) Project under the KC-NCDDP, 52 subprojects were completed benefiting 2,901 households from the beginning of project implementation.

**Table 14: Kalahi CIDSS KKB Cumulative Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
CAR	5	0	0
I	12	11	0
IV-A	1	0	0
MIMAROPA	9	4	744
VI	34	23	0
VII	4	1	81
VIII	9	3	0
IX	13	7	923
X	5	0	0
XI	8	0	0
Caraga	5	3	1,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,901</b>

For 2020, a total amount of Php880,019,227.89 was utilized or 88.00% of the annual allotment of Php1,000,000,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the KC-NCDDP implementation.

**Table 15: KC-NCDDP Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In Php)	Utilization (In Php)
Central Office	92,764,152.68	33,546,752.43
CAR	46,532,632.32	43,954,425.91
I	35,483,346.76	33,505,248.25
III	3,385,275.00	2,830,083.31
IV-A	57,642,919.75	50,685,306.72
MIMAROPA	25,683,035.56	21,517,173.05
V	97,314,365.23	81,208,752.47
VI	52,330,274.06	47,379,629.49
VII	87,780,649.52	83,585,176.69
VIII	112,739,790.11	107,326,467.01
IX	52,327,921.24	49,521,996.20
X	118,123,729.77	117,664,146.65
XI	92,694,522.00	89,534,522.00
XII	6,130,157.00	3,990,658.74
Caraga	119,067,229.00	113,768,888.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>880,019,227.89</b>

## B. PROTECTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM

The Protective Social Welfare Program of the DSWD provides protection to 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 rights of the vulnerable, the marginalized and the disadvantaged or those who are excluded from the mainstream society.



In view of that, the Protective Social Welfare Program comprises the Residential and Non-Residential Care Services, Alternative Family Care Program, Supplementary Feeding Program, 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 Program.

## **1. Social Amelioration Program/Emergency Subsidy Program**

The President issued Proclamation No. 922 s. 2020 declaring a State of Public Health Emergency throughout the country on account of the emergence of COVID-19. Thereafter, the Interagency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) raised the COVID-19 threat to the highest alert level (Code Red Sublevel 2) due to the evidence of sustained community transmission. Furthermore, the President issued Proclamation No. 929 s. 2020 declaring a State of Calamity throughout the country and imposing a community quarantine in the entire Luzon.

Consequently, the imposition of a community quarantine and stringent social distancing measures caused restriction in the mobility of people, suspension of operations or even closure of business establishments, implementation of alternative work arrangements in the government and private offices, as well as stoppage of public transportation. Local government units (LGUs) outside of Luzon also declared local community quarantine. These developments resulted in the severe disruption of economic activities all over the country and affected the means of livelihood and subsistence of low-income households, most especially senior citizens, pregnant and lactating women, solo parents, overseas Filipinos, persons with disability, indigenous peoples, underprivileged and homeless families, and informal economy workers.

Republic Act (RA) No. 11469 or the *Bayanihan* to Heal as One Act was then passed to adopt an intensified government response, covering assistance for LGUs and mobilizing necessary resources to undertake urgent and appropriate measures that curtail the effects of the community quarantine declarations on the economic, physical and psychosocial well-being of affected citizens. Under RA No. 11469, the DSWD is mandated to implement social amelioration measures for basic necessities and ways for the recovery of most affected families and individuals. Social amelioration measures of the DSWD include the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation, Augmentation of Food and Non-Food Items, Sustainable Livelihood Program, Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens and Supplementary Feeding Program.

At the core of its social amelioration measures, the DSWD implemented the SAP/ESP targeting around 18 million family beneficiaries, including Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) households and low income non-4Ps families. The cash subsidy amounts from a minimum of PhP5,000.00 to a maximum of PhP8,000.00 per month, for two (2) months, to provide for basic needs. Computation is based on prevailing regional minimum wage rates and 4Ps cash grants (for 4Ps households).

As of December 2020, 17,620,361 4Ps household beneficiaries and low-income non-4Ps families received the SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche (or 1<sup>st</sup> month) cash subsidy or 98.42% from a target of 17,903,510 beneficiaries.

**Table 16: SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche 4Ps and Non-4Ps Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	4Ps Households		Non-4Ps Families		Total	
	Target	Served	Target	Served	Target	Served
Central Office <sup>5</sup>	1,730	0	98,132	98,132	99,862	98,132
NCR	226,113	224,415	1,558,615	1,553,052	1,784,728	1,777,467
CAR	60,136	60,134	255,676	239,190	315,812	299,324
I	205,764	205,667	793,405	776,514	999,169	982,181
II	105,536	105,009	584,258	571,097	689,794	676,106
III	295,190	294,209	1,515,847	1,500,339	1,811,037	1,794,548
IV-A	311,809	311,742	1,944,919	1,918,929	2,256,728	2,230,671
MIMAROPA	195,101	194,631	416,246	394,939	611,347	589,570
V	368,967	365,900	772,287	771,316	1,141,254	1,137,216
VI	322,313	321,830	1,153,784	1,131,375	1,476,097	1,453,205
VII	288,679	286,421	1,057,203	1,024,228	1,345,882	1,310,649
VIII	281,564	280,089	596,094	550,267	877,658	830,356
IX	313,488	310,894	403,185	400,158	716,673	711,052
X	267,864	266,375	628,243	626,247	896,107	892,622
XI	265,646	264,791	683,578	681,609	949,224	946,400
XII	250,484	247,282	668,287	666,411	918,771	913,693
Caraga	190,133	188,474	305,096	290,805	495,229	479,279
BARMM	337,159	316,912	180,979	180,978	518,138	497,890
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,287,676</b>	<b>4,244,775</b>	<b>13,615,834</b>	<b>13,375,586</b>	<b>17,903,510</b>	<b>17,620,361</b>

For the SAP/ESP 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranche (or 2<sup>nd</sup> month), 7,584,073 4Ps household beneficiaries and low-income non-4Ps families received the cash subsidy or 88.93% from a target of 8,527,676 beneficiaries in regions covered by the declaration of enhanced community quarantine.

**Table 17: SAP/ESP 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranche 4Ps and Non-4Ps Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	4Ps Households		Non-4Ps Families		Total	
	Target	Served	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	227,843	215,934	1,553,052	1,390,558	1,780,895	1,606,492
CAR	14,003	13,711	101,721	96,440	115,724	110,151
I	128,089	123,789	433,393	410,877	561,482	534,666
III	286,139	282,770	1,463,385	1,304,879	1,749,524	1,587,649
IV-A	311,809	309,499	1,919,798	1,592,989	2,231,607	1,902,488
V	77,370	76,622	168,760	141,755	246,130	218,377
VI	104,027	103,608	487,981	437,403	592,008	541,011
VII	152,519	149,431	598,218	533,163	750,737	682,594
IX	51,661	48,782	116,195	42,752	167,856	91,534
XI	33,670	32,365	298,043	276,746	331,713	309,111
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387,130</b>	<b>1,356,511</b>	<b>7,140,546</b>	<b>6,227,562</b>	<b>8,527,676</b>	<b>7,584,073</b>

During the SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche implementation, there were 1,143,708 beneficiaries that received cash subsidy twice; thus, they were considered to have already been served under the two (2) tranches.

However, in the implementation of the SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranches (or 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> months), there were low-income non-4Ps families left out and identified as waitlisted beneficiaries. A total of 4,751,853 waitlisted non-4Ps families were thereby provided with cash subsidy.

<sup>5</sup> For the targeted 1,730 4Ps households (non-cash card holders) and 98,132 drivers of the Transport Network Vehicle Service (TNVS) and Public Utility Vehicle (PUV) in NCR



**Table 18: SAP/ESP Waitlisted Non-4Ps Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	1 <sup>st</sup> Tranche Non-4Ps Waitlisted Families		2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche Non-4Ps Waitlisted Families		Total	
	Target	Served	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	851,521	826,383	773,633	773,633	1,625,154	1,600,016
CAR	10,288	6,974	4,097	3,834	14,385	10,808
I	52,574	28,778	39,954	19,485	92,528	48,263
II	57,120	49,217	0	0	57,120	49,217
III	496,801	481,835	496,516	455,532	993,317	937,367
IV-A	612,934	525,050	612,934	525,153	1,225,868	1,050,203
MIMAROPA	126,050	17,777	0	0	126,050	17,777
V	84,742	70,051	27,737	23,768	112,479	93,819
VI	158,076	146,686	48,603	44,052	206,679	190,738
VII	148,621	143,507	116,742	116,084	265,363	259,591
VIII	70,935	68,236	0	0	70,935	68,236
IX	62,607	40,864	42,752	42,752	105,359	83,616
X	162,672	162,672	0	0	162,672	162,672
XI	98,068	50,647	31,692	26,122	129,760	76,769
XII	20,375	18,938	0	0	20,375	18,938
Caraga	83,823	83,823	0	0	83,823	83,823
BARMM	100,345	0	0	0	100,345	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,197,552</b>	<b>2,721,438</b>	<b>2,194,660</b>	<b>2,030,415</b>	<b>5,392,212</b>	<b>4,751,853</b>

Moreover, drivers of the Transport Network Vehicle Service (TNVS) and Public Utility Vehicle (PUV) were targeted as SAP/ESP beneficiaries. A total of 242,453 TNVS/PUV drivers were provided with cash subsidy.

**Table 19: SAP/ESP TNVS/PUV Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	1 <sup>st</sup> Tranche TNVS/PUV Drivers		2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche TNVS/PUV Drivers		Total	
	Target	Served	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	47,416	103,156	25,897	25,897	73,313	129,053
CAR	13,308	4,495	4,056	4,056	17,364	8,551
I	8,633	3,665	3,665	3,665	12,298	7,330
II	3,691	3,618	0	0	3,691	3,618
III	33,967	13,598	13,579	13,579	47,546	27,177
IV-A	298	298	13,579	13,579	13,877	13,877
MIMAROPA	2,310	1,671	0	0	2,310	1,671
V	4,434	0	0	0	4,434	0
VI	32,188	16,925	11,470	11,470	43,658	28,395
VII	14,075	268	268	268	14,343	536
VIII	6,303	4,813	0	0	6,303	4,813
IX	3,924	0	0	0	3,924	0
X	10,191	1,793	0	0	10,191	1,793
XI	22,658	11,690	0	0	22,658	11,690
XII	10,130	3,949	0	0	10,130	3,949
Caraga	3,942	0	0	0	3,942	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,468</b>	<b>169,939</b>	<b>72,514</b>	<b>72,514</b>	<b>289,982</b>	<b>242,453</b>

The DSWD further extended SAP/ESP top-up support for beneficiaries identified by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the Department of Agriculture (DA).

**Table 20: SAP/ESP Top-up for DOLE and DA Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	DOLE Top-up Beneficiaries		DA Top-up Beneficiaries	
	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	0	0	0	0
CAR	3,849	2,107	0	0
I	4,794	5,248	100,059	102,840
II	8,047	0	13,799	7,306
III	679	21,326	3,919	15,467
IV-A	0	24,620	0	25,755
MIMAROPA	26,270	16,754	24,529	0
V	20,818	16,737	34,972	17,294
VI	7,540	0	85,341	75,061
VII	5,915	0	57,471	12,150
VIII	10,952	4,904	51,236	0
IX	5,163	3,673	21,332	0
X	15,192	14,255	11,409	9,000
XI	5,980	5,607	0	0
XII	16,289	14,863	7,059	0
Caraga	12,826	11,560	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,314</b>	<b>141,654</b>	<b>411,126</b>	<b>264,873</b>

As December 2020, a total amount of PhP190,404,786,921.84 (or 94.22%) was utilized for the implementation of the SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranches, including waitlisted beneficiaries, TNVS/PUV drivers, DOLE top-up beneficiaries and DA top-up beneficiaries.

**Table 21: SAP/ESP 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranche Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	87,720,199,500.90	76,246,996,260.00
NCR	15,861,154,933.20	15,859,173,517.00
CAR	2,015,436,952.60	1,967,870,006.60
I	6,001,744,024.80	5,962,794,228.73
II	3,670,541,283.60	3,670,541,283.60
III	13,171,533,093.20	13,154,764,698.15
IV-A	16,249,400,653.60	16,248,855,963.60
MIMAROPA	2,810,638,680.00	2,807,634,097.00
V	5,988,628,431.20	5,987,207,726.20
VI	10,883,130,196.40	10,802,678,596.40
VII	10,258,819,030.40	10,258,536,880.40
VIII	3,854,076,196.80	3,847,840,846.80
IX	3,691,168,272.80	3,679,841,174.70
X	5,213,608,517.46	5,211,672,667.46
XI	5,798,692,616.80	5,798,692,616.80
XII	4,365,402,248.70	4,362,786,002.00
Caraga	2,440,596,606.40	2,440,596,606.40
BARMM	2,096,303,750.00	2,096,303,750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,091,074,988.86</b>	<b>190,404,786,921.84</b>

## 2. 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 emergencies.

Medical, educational, transportation and burial assistance are the types of financial assistance under the AICS. Also, material assistance (in the form of food and non-food items), psychosocial intervention and referral service are available.

Said AICS assistance 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. From January to December 2020, 1,224,270 clients were assisted through the AICS or 139.53% of the 877,444 target clients.

**Table 22: AICS Clients as of December 2020**

Region	Target Clients	Clients Served
Central Office	65,702	86,421
NCR	92,271	48,951
CAR	20,095	30,510
I	69,850	52,028
II	85,607	104,658
III	42,045	66,578
IV-A	42,197	111,336
MIMAROPA	7,900	69,175
V	50,205	30,261
VI	51,267	101,333
VII	65,099	150,935
VIII	25,158	34,043
IX	33,441	62,066
X	32,501	101,631
XI	96,983	86,373
XII	52,485	42,447
Caraga	44,638	45,524
<b>Total</b>	<b>877,444</b>	<b>1,224,270</b>

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 23: AICS Clients by Category as of December 2020**

Client Category	Clients Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Family Head and Other Needy Adult	336,175	280,785	616,960
Men/Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	29,439	229,774	259,213
Children in Need of Special Protection	2,196	3,132	5,328
Youth in Need of Special Protection	65,073	78,624	143,697
Senior Citizens	72,386	111,441	183,827
Persons with Disability	6,358	7,192	13,550
Persons Living with HIV-AIDS	1,511	184	1,695
<b>Total</b>	<b>513,138</b>	<b>711,132</b>	<b>1,224,270</b>

Generally, the AICS clients only receive one (1) type of assistance. Upon evaluation of their needs, some clients are provided with two (2) or more assistance upon. Thus, 731,526 AICS clients (or the difference between the total number of clients served [1,224,270] and total number of clients served by type of assistance [1,955,796]) received more than one (1) assistance or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assistance.

**Table 24: AICS Clients by Type of Assistance as of December 2020**

Type of Assistance	Clients Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Educational Assistance	49,787	90,991	140,778
Medical Assistance	127,223	260,140	387,363
Transportation Assistance	2,406	3,657	6,063
Burial Assistance	23,831	54,310	78,141
Food Assistance	121,398	110,694	232,092
Non-Food Assistance	1,984	1,454	3,438
Other Cash Assistance	188,368	193,450	381,818
Psychosocial Services	312,672	412,614	725,286
Referral Services	267	550	817
<b>Total</b>	<b>827,936</b>	<b>1,127,860</b>	<b>1,955,796</b>

For 2020, a total amount of PhP10,527,988,276.36 was utilized or 57.72% of the annual allotment of PhP18,240,985,933.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Protective Services, including AICS.

**Table 25: Protective Services Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	6,846,845,426.03	824,215,224.62
NCR	2,081,438,337.34	1,826,857,199.27
CAR	311,608,801.44	237,529,535.56
I	537,921,085.60	480,877,773.06
II	1,231,969,486.34	758,129,189.68
III	804,926,916.10	796,746,930.69
IV-A	1,448,220,200.64	1,077,707,505.64
MIMAROPA	274,043,010.26	228,686,305.09
V	796,500,100.00	627,288,925.82
VI	663,028,862.96	661,669,689.61
VII	604,693,639.03	581,920,318.12
VIII	424,866,416.32	377,679,155.21
IX	313,240,825.16	295,953,176.96
X	568,377,109.64	568,194,348.68
XI	605,059,350.48	509,594,350.48
XII	411,545,243.98	394,301,442.55
Caraga	316,701,121.68	280,637,205.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,240,985,933.00</b>	<b>10,527,988,276.36</b>

### 3. Assistance to Communities in Need

The Assistance to Communities in Need (ACN) is implemented in 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.

In 2020, the DSWD continued monitoring the 2015-2018 ACN target projects. As of December 2020, 342 ACN projects were completed.

**Table 26: 2015-2018 ACN Projects Completed as of December 2020**

Region	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
NCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAR	1	1	23	16	0	0	9	3
I	30	30	45	16	34	7	3	1
II	0	0	0	0	6	6	11	10



Region	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
III	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
IV-A	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
MIMAROPA	22	18	89	72	16	0	14	0
V	53	53	1	0	6	0	0	0
VI	0	0	26	1	15	0	40	0
VII	0	0	31	22	14	0	0	0
VIII	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
IX	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
X	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
XI	0	0	4	4	8	4	13	0
XII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caraga	0	0	73	67	0	0	16	11
BARMM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>25</b>

There is no allotment for ACN under the FYs 2019 and 2020 General Appropriations Act.

#### 4. Lingap at Gabay Para sa May Sakit

With a funding of PhP1 Billion from the President's Social Fund, the DSWD implemented the Lingap at Gabay Para sa May Sakit (LinGaP sa MaSa) starting in 2016. The LinGaP sa MaSa, as a medical assistance program, caters to the needs of indigent patients such as medicines, prosthetics, assistive devices and laboratory procedures.

Beneficiaries of the program include: 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 thereby distinct from the DSWD Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation. Cumulatively since 2017, a total of 91,054 clients were served, utilizing PhP878,751,523.12 of the PhP1 Billion funding.

**Table 27: LinGaP sa MaSa Clients as of December 2020**

Region	Accredited Government Hospitals	Clients Served	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	25,440	308,690,453.57
III	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Hospital Bulacan Medical Hospital	15,032	109,835,468.40

Region	Accredited Government Hospitals	Clients Served	Utilization (In PhP)
	James L. Gordon Memorial Hospital Bataan General Hospital Tarlac Provincial Hospital President Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Hospital		
VI	Western Visayas Medical Center	18,198	180,312,358.72
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	11,679	136,193,788.00
XI	Southern Philippines Medical Center Davao Regional Medical Center	20,705	174,995,800.00
Total		91,054	910,027,868.69

## 5. Supplementary Feeding Program

Along with regular meals, the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) provides food to children currently enrolled in Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP). 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.

Institutionalized through Republic Act No. 11037<sup>6</sup>, the SFP aims to: provide augmentation to feeding programs for children in CDCs and SNP managed by local government units, using indigenous or locally-produced food equivalent to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the Philippine Dietary Reference Intake; improve knowledge, attitude and practices of children, parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education; and, improve and sustain the nutritional status of children beneficiaries.

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

In the 9<sup>th</sup> Cycle of the SFP (covering 2019-2020), 1,847,940 children were served as of December 2020 or 98.19% of the 1,881,979 target children.

**Table 28: SFP 9<sup>th</sup> Cycle Children Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Children	Children Served
NCR	100,491	103,982
CAR	42,999	41,317
I	80,152	83,047
II	89,712	85,244
III	112,253	112,214
IV-A	190,961	184,152
MIMAROPA	78,479	75,650
V	158,162	145,448
VI	193,922	193,922
VII	114,505	117,411
VIII	44,492	44,492
IX	109,568	116,170
X	153,514	154,989
XI	157,219	135,246

<sup>6</sup> Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act



Region	Target Children	Children Served
XII	99,121	101,395
Caraga	75,791	76,280
BARMM	80,638	76,981
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,881,979</b>	<b>1,847,940</b>

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Cycle of the SFP (covering 2020-2021), 825,020 children were served as of December 2020 or 43.84% of the 1,881,979 target children.

**Table 29: SFP 10<sup>th</sup> Cycle Children Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Children	Children Served
Central Office	16,169	0
NCR	100,491	0
CAR	37,886	26,179
I	80,152	18,071
II	89,712	0
III	100,974	0
IV-A	189,320	0
MIMAROPA	78,479	58,496
V	158,162	0
VI	193,922	193,922
VII	114,505	114,651
VIII	44,492	0
IX	109,533	0
X	153,514	153,514
XI	159,118	89,635
XII	99,121	98,719
Caraga	75,791	71,833
BARMM	80,638	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,881,979</b>	<b>825,020</b>

For 2020, a total amount of PhP3,427,503,017.18 was utilized or 95.45% of the annual allotment of PhP3,590,722,289.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the SFP implementation.

**Table 30: SFP Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	150,374,800.00	150,359,579.21
NCR	235,028,400.00	205,452,671.32
CAR	72,353,000.00	67,271,167.19
I	148,602,000.00	125,618,431.63
II	166,326,000.00	165,956,146.66
III	219,969,200.00	208,160,057.39
IV-A	351,718,000.00	339,778,562.47
MIMAROPA	147,090,000.00	124,832,121.27
V	290,970,900.00	276,842,207.92
VI	364,451,909.00	360,114,447.26
VII	214,915,358.00	212,479,931.06
VIII	84,273,050.00	76,468,854.00
IX	211,505,000.00	200,154,711.99
X	295,569,000.00	284,612,324.05
XI	309,825,000.00	309,825,000.00
XII	185,660,972.00	179,414,966.70
Caraga	142,089,700.00	140,161,837.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,590,722,289.00</b>	<b>3,427,503,017.18</b>

#### a. Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon Project

Under a collaborative approach with parents, communities, local government units, national government agencies and civil society organizations, 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).

**Table 31: 2020 BangUn Coverage**

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

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 families; and, build resilient communities by facilitating access to convergence of nutrition-support programs of the government.

As components, the BangUN includes Nutrition Direct Services (i.e., weight and height measurement, health check-up, deworming and micronutrient supplementation), Nutrition Education and Advocacy (i.e., nutrition literacy classes, responsible parenthood sessions, and nutrition and health-related events) and Building Resilient Communities (i.e., livelihood skills training, livelihood capital, food-for-work, cash-for-work, access to potable drinking water, production of indigenous food for children, psychosocial interventions, etc.).

Desired project beneficiaries are the following: children 0-4 years old in communities; children 4-6 years old in *Madaris* (Muslim schools); children 6-12 years old in *Madaris* or public elementary schools not covered by feeding programs of the Department of Education; pregnant women, including teen mothers; and, lactating mothers.

In 2020, 15,890 children (or 105.93% of the 15,000 target) and 5,825 pregnant and lactating women (or 83.21% of the 7,000 target) were served.

**Table 32: BangUN Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Provinces	Children		Pregnant and Lactating Women	
	Target	Served	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	3,002
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,825</b>

From January to December 2020, a total amount of PhP113,094,667.66 was utilized or 71.38% of the annual allotment of PhP158,444,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the BangUN implementation.



## 6. Residential and Non-Residential Care Program

The Residential and Non-Residential Care Program of the DSWD caters 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 activities. The DSWD operates 64 residential care facilities in 16 regions.

**Table 33: Residential Care Facilities**

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		Region IV-A
	Home for the Aged		Region IX
	Home for the Elderly	60 years old or older individuals who are abandoned, neglected and unattached or homeless	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 involves 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 brief treatment or after undergoing development activities.

**Table 34: Non-Residential Care Facilities**

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 2020, a total of 6,582 clients were catered by the residential care facilities of the DSWD (or 61.89% of the 10,635 target clients).

**Table 35: Clients of Residential Care Facilities as of December 2020**

Region	Target Clients	Clients Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Reception and Study Center for Children	836	318	238	556
Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth	1,191	1,377	0	1,377
National Training School for Boys	406	317	0	317
MIMAROPA Youth Center	31	44	0	44
Haven for Children	208	122	0	122
Lingap Center	80	35	0	35
Home for Girls	955	15	713	728
Nayon ng Kabataan	406	96	65	161
Haven for Women and Girls	372	12	241	253
Haven for Women	1,121	94	707	801
Marillac Hills	311	1	302	303
Elsie Gaches Village	638	342	275	617
AMOR Village	116	79	43	122
Sanctuary Center	254	0	234	234
Jose Fabella Center	2,878	278	78	356
Home for the Elderly/Home for the Aged/Golden Reception and Action Center for the Elderly and Other Special Cases	832	246	310	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>6,582</b>

During the same year, a total of 880 clients were served in centers/non-residential care facilities of the DSWD (or 80.15% of the 1,098 target clients).



**Table 36: Clients of Centers/Non-Residential Care Facilities as of December 2020**

Region	Target Clients	Clients Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	105	43	42	85
National Vocational Rehabilitation Center	282	112	100	212
Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center	469	220	160	380
Center for the Handicapped	93	41	22	63
INA Healing Center	149	9	131	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>880</b>

For 2020, a total amount of PhP1,578,260,362.29 was utilized or 87.90% of the annual allotment of PhP1,795,530,055.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the Residential and Non-Residential Care Program.

**Table 37: Residential and Non-Residential Care Program Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	8,617,792.00	8,539,999.28
NCR	588,353,364.00	415,415,011.25
CAR	41,815,238.00	40,531,220.66
I	90,825,305.00	90,825,305.00
II	46,819,181.00	40,741,112.29
III	113,192,936.00	108,155,533.07
IV-A	144,421,462.00	133,411,836.08
MIMAROPA	13,312,588.00	11,577,675.54
V	45,184,000.00	41,588,575.46
VI	42,414,445.00	41,640,412.54
VII	76,349,509.00	76,156,756.96
VIII	69,857,000.00	65,350,461.77
IX	214,589,546.10	212,094,405.53
X	67,316,510.00	64,979,798.47
XI	108,752,346.00	105,702,346.00
XII	41,710,488.00	39,551,567.49
Caraga	81,998,344.90	81,998,344.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,795,530,055.00</b>	<b>1,578,260,362.29</b>

## 7. Alternative Family Care Program

The Alternative Family Care Program operates under 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. Alternative family care is the last resort when efforts to prevent separation from the biological family prove insufficient or are not serving the best interest of the child.

Adoption and Foster Care are two (2) services being provided by the DSWD through its Alternative Family Care Program. Compliant with said laws, the DSWD facilitates processing of documents about abandoned and neglected children for issuance of CDCLAA, foster care matching and issuance of inter-country adoption clearance.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP10,527,988,276.36 was utilized or 57.72% of the annual allotment of PhP18,240,985,933.00 (consisting of Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Protective Services, including Alternative Family Care Program.

**Table 38: Protective Services Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	6,846,845,426.03	824,215,224.62
NCR	2,081,438,337.34	1,826,857,199.27
CAR	311,608,801.44	237,529,535.56
I	537,921,085.60	480,877,773.06
II	1,231,969,486.34	758,129,189.68
III	804,926,916.10	796,746,930.69
IV-A	1,448,220,200.64	1,077,707,505.64
MIMAROPA	274,043,010.26	228,686,305.09
V	796,500,100.00	627,288,925.82
VI	663,028,862.96	661,669,689.61
VII	604,693,639.03	581,920,318.12
VIII	424,866,416.32	377,679,155.21
IX	313,240,825.16	295,953,176.96
X	568,377,109.64	568,194,348.68
XI	605,059,350.48	509,594,350.48
XII	411,545,243.98	394,301,442.55
Caraga	316,701,121.68	280,637,205.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,240,985,933.00</b>	<b>10,527,988,276.36</b>

### 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.

Republic Act No. 8552<sup>7</sup> 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<sup>8</sup> requires a DSWD certification declaring a child legally available for adoption (CDCLAA) as a pre-requisite for local and inter-country adoption proceedings.

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 4<sup>th</sup> degree of consanguinity.

In 2020, 921 children were placed for domestic adoption with CDCLAA or Pre-Adoption Placement Authority (PAPA) and Affidavit of Consent to Adoption (ACA), which is 117.03% of the 787 target.

**Table 39: Children Placed for Domestic Adoption with CDCLAA/PAPA and ACA as of December 2020**

Region	Target Children	Children Placed for Domestic Adoption with CDCLAA/PAPA and ACA		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	236	69	111	180
CAR	18	11	24	35
I	35	29	44	73

<sup>7</sup> Domestic Adoption Act of 1998

<sup>8</sup> Act Requiring Certification to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption or CDCLAA



Region	Target Children	Children Placed for Domestic Adoption with CDCLAA/PAPA and ACA		
		Male	Female	Total
II	22	13	20	33
III	60	25	29	54
IV-A	113	31	51	82
MIMAROPA	18	20	19	39
V	20	11	10	21
VI	50	42	59	101
VII	71	38	60	98
VIII	25	8	20	28
IX	18	7	20	27
X	25	13	22	35
XI	52	32	46	78
XII	13	7	5	12
Caraga	11	10	15	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>921</b>

**Table 40: Children with CDCLAA by Case Category, Placement Type, Sex, Age and Developmental Condition as of December 2020**

Region	Children with CDCLAA	Case Category		Sub-Category for Abandoned Children	Placement Type			Sex		Age							Developmental Condition	
		Surrendered	Abandoned		Foundling	Regular	Independent	Foster-Adopt	Female	Male	0 to below 1 year old	1 year old to below 3 years old	3 to below 5 years old	5 to below 10 years old	10 to below 14 years old	14 to below 18 years old	18 years old and older	Normal/Healthy
NCR	121	52	70	35	103	18	1	64	58	3	26	27	41	20	4	1	109	13
CAR	18	8	10	5	6	12	0	12	6	1	1	4	6	2	4	0	16	2
I	30	13	17	12	3	25	2	16	14	0	3	12	10	3	1	1	29	1
II	15	9	6	1	3	10	2	8	7	0	7	6	1	0	1	0	15	0
III	35	19	16	10	21	14	0	15	20	4	7	3	14	5	2	0	31	4
IV-A	44	16	28	14	39	5	0	24	20	2	15	8	11	6	2	0	41	3
MIMAROPA	22	16	6	1	13	9	0	9	13	0	5	7	7	3	0	0	21	1
V	13	10	3	1	6	7	0	4	9	0	3	2	4	0	4	0	12	1
VI	51	45	6	6	13	38	0	26	25	1	19	12	9	9	1	0	50	1
VII	43	30	13	5	20	23	0	21	22	3	10	9	13	5	3	0	40	3
VIII	13	11	1	1	3	9	0	9	3	1	3	6	2	0	0	0	11	1
IX	11	8	3	2	1	9	1	7	4	1	0	4	4	2	0	0	11	0
X	18	11	7	5	3	14	1	12	6	1	8	0	6	1	2	0	18	0
XI	32	16	16	5	9	23	0	15	17	4	9	11	5	1	2	0	32	0
XII	9	3	6	4	3	5	1	3	6	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	9	0
Caraga	13	11	2	0	0	13	0	7	6	2	3	2	5	1	0	0	13	0
Total	488	278	210	107	246	234	8	252	236	23	121	115	141	60	26	2	458	30

Also, 208 children were endorsed for inter-country adoption, or 99.05% of the 210 target children.

**Table 41: Children Endorsed for Inter-country Adoption as of December 2020**

Region	Target Children	Children Endorsed for Inter-country Adoption		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	71	47	50	97
CAR	5	1	5	6
I	1	2	3	5
II	4	4	1	5
III	14	6	4	10
IV-A	38	5	9	14
MIMAROPA	7	6	6	12
V	8	5	3	8
VI	7	10	9	19
VII	30	9	10	19
VIII	7	1	1	2
IX	1	1	2	3
X	3	1	2	3
XI	12	1	0	1
XII	2	1	1	2
Caraga	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>208</b>

## b. Foster Care Services

Foster care involves the provision of planned temporary and substitute parental care to a child by a foster parent. Its objective is to enable every child eligible for foster care to experience a caring and nurturing family life.

Implementation of foster care complies with Republic Act No. 10165<sup>9</sup>, mandating 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.

The foster care services are provided to children 0 to below 18 years old who are under any of the following circumstances: abandoned, surrendered, neglected, dependent or orphaned; victim of sexual, physical or any other form of abuse or exploitation; with special needs; whose family members are temporarily or permanently unable or unwilling to provide adequate care; waiting adoptive placement and prepared for a family; needing long-term care and close family ties but cannot be placed for domestic adoption; whose adoption has been disrupted; and, under socially difficult circumstances (i.e., street children, children in armed conflict and victims of child labor or trafficking).

From January to December 2020, 164 children were placed for foster care, or 35.12% of the 467 target children.

**Table 42: Children Placed for Foster Care as of December 2020**

Region	Target Children	Children Placed for Foster Care		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	42	2	9	11
CAR	70	4	1	5
I	19	3	5	8
II	42	6	10	16
III	12	2	6	8
IV-A	16	10	14	24
MIMAROPA	8	2	6	8
V	25	0	2	2
VI	4	5	5	10
VII	30	10	7	17
VIII	17	3	3	6
IX	50	1	3	4
X	40	5	6	11
XI	49	11	14	25
XII	21	3	1	4
Caraga	22	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>164</b>

Among children placed in foster care, 56 of them (having special needs) were provided with subsidy. Moreover, there were 127 foster parents developed by the DSWD.



## 8. Travel Clearance for Minors

Minors below 18 years old who are traveling abroad alone or without their parents must secure a travel clearance from the DSWD; such measure aims to prevent abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children. Issuance of travel clearance for minors by the DSWD adheres to Republic Act No. 7610<sup>10</sup>, Republic Act No. 9208<sup>11</sup> and Republic Act No. 8239<sup>12</sup>.

The following must secure a travel clearance: minors traveling alone to another country for the first time; minors traveling alone to another country repeatedly; 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 repeatedly with a person other than the parents or legal guardian.

In 2020, travel clearance was issued for 8,632 minors traveling abroad.

**Table 43: Minors Issued with Travel Clearance as of December 2020**

Client Category	Minors with Travel Clearance		
	Male	Female	Total
NCR	1,136	1,321	2,457
CAR	57	64	121
I	287	338	625
II	101	127	228
III	643	712	1,355
IV-A	844	958	1,802
MIMAROPA	72	74	146
V	72	87	159
VI	168	218	386
VII	188	220	408
VIII	47	70	117
IX	61	123	184
X	119	144	263
XI	162	62	224
XII	59	34	93
Caraga	34	30	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>8,632</b>

## 9. 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 for the reduction of vulnerabilities of children, families and indigenous peoples at risk on the streets, enabling them to live productively in a safe environment. The program caters to street dwellers and children at-risk on the streets (i.e., children on the street, children of the street, children of street families and abandoned or neglected children).

<sup>10</sup> *Special Protection of Children against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act*

<sup>11</sup> *Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act*

<sup>12</sup> *Philippine Passport Act of 1996*

It aims to: ensure that children are safe and in-school by preventing them from staying in major thoroughfares and offering them developmental activities; provide opportunities for parents to earn, improve their parenting capabilities and strengthen their involvement in community-building; 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.

Children are catered at activity centers (created for tribal meetings, learning sessions, livelihood endeavors and cultural activities), while parents are offered livelihood assistance, cash-for-work and developmental sessions. The program is implemented in NCR, Regions III, IV-A, V, VI, VII, IX and XI.

In 2020, 5,182 children and 6,340 families were served; out of them, there were 1,733 Sama-Bajau children and 3,835 Sama-Bajau families.

**Table 44: Street Children, Street Families and Sama-Bajau Served as of December 2020**

Beneficiaries	Target	Beneficiaries Served		
		Male	Female	Total
<b>Children at Risk</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>3,449</b>
NCR	750	642	639	1,281
III	350	403	277	680
IV-A	325	242	177	419
V	150	71	79	150
VI	240	137	130	267
VII	300	139	186	325
XI	320	195	132	327
<b>Sama-Bajau Children</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1,733</b>
NCR	290	172	173	345
IV-A	225	172	222	394
VII	350	129	266	395
IX	500	294	305	599
<b>Total (Children)</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>5,182</b>
<b>Families at Risk</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>2,505</b>		
NCR	130	714		
III	110	147		
IV-A	150	249		
V	50	56		
VI	10	10		
VII	50	57		
XI	215	1,272		
<b>Sama-Bajau Families</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>3,835</b>		
NCR	153	364		
IV-A	150	880		
VI	0	22		
VII	320	300		
IX	362	2,201		
XI	0	68		
<b>Total (Families)</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>6,340</b>		

As of December 2020, a total amount of PhP27,941,302.78 was utilized or 94.43% of the annual allotment of PhP29,588,954.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for program implementation.



**Table 45: Program Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	1,620,738.35	835,996.23
NCR	9,900,735.65	9,593,703.23
III	1,553,863.50	1,542,191.69
IV-A	3,582,059.64	3,191,732.05
V	1,441,515.00	1,324,134.25
VI	1,427,630.20	1,427,630.20
VII	3,915,517.96	3,914,160.53
IX	3,951,768.50	3,916,629.40
XI	2,195,125.20	2,195,125.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,588,954.00</b>	<b>27,941,302.78</b>

## 10. Youth Welfare and Development Program

Having the overarching 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 are: abused, neglected or exploited; delinquent; in the street; victims of prostitution; differently-abled; in conflict with the law; and, in cultural communities. Through the Youth Welfare and Development Program, the youth are envisioned to become self-reliant, economically productive and socially responsible towards the development of their family and community.

### a. Government Internship Program

The Government Internship Program (GIP) is a component of the Kabataan: 2000 under Executive Order No. 139 s. 1993<sup>13</sup>, 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 2020, implementation of the GIP was cancelled for health and safety purposes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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

In 2020, implementation of the IOP was also cancelled for health and safety purposes due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 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 30 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 2020, there were 7,372 PYAP chapters with a total of 183,753 active members.

**Table 46: Number of PYAP Associations as of December 2020**

Region	Number of PYAP Chapters	Status of PYAP Chapters		Number of PYAP Active Members
		Active	Inactive	
NCR	240	240	0	7,104
CAR	153	153	0	3,894
I	471	250	221	5,873
II	147	128	19	2,012
III	51	24	27	103
IV-A	250	250	0	5,604
IV-B	224	224	0	5,331
V	532	308	224	19,986
VI	248	227	21	45,365
VII	266	266	0	8,301
VIII	866	568	298	17,457
IX	1,462	1,380	82	3,751
X	843	474	369	9,026
XI	1,188	1,081	107	34,492
XII	36	0	36	8,444
Caraga	395	279	116	7,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>183,753</b>

The DSWD partnered with the Department of Agriculture – Agricultural Training Institute to conduct skills training for selected PYAP officers possibly in 2021. Also, collaboration was formed with Education Development Center – a global nonprofit organization, to identify initiatives for the Unlad Kabataan Program and PYAP.

## 11. Programs and Services for Persons with Disability

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.

Accordingly, community-based programs and center-based services are being implemented such as: Tulong-Aral Walang Sagabal; Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention of Disability; preventive, restorative and rehabilitative services; capability-building activities; and, residential care services.

In 2020, the DSWD provided assistive devices, medical assistance, financial assistance and/or relief assistance to 4,906 persons with disability.

**Table 47: Persons with Disability with Assistance as of December 2020**

Region	Persons with Disability Provided with Assistance
NCR	4,315
CAR	0
I	126
II	0
III	36
IV-A	0
MIMAROPA	178
V	71
VI	0
VII	0
VIII	0
IX	30
X	0
XI	150
XII	0
Caraga	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,906</b>

Along the promotion of the rights and welfare of persons with disability, the DSWD implemented the following activities in 2020: Angels Walk for Autism; National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week Celebration; Disability Sensitivity Training; and, Technical Assistance on Community-Based Programs (i.e., Early Detection, Prevention and Intervention of Disability, “Tuloy Aral Walang Sagabal” Program and Auxiliary Social Services).

In the interest of persons with disability, including older persons, a total amount of PhP7,607,895.94 was utilized for 2020, or 73.29% of the annual allotment of PhP10,380,970.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses).

**Table 48: Assistance to Persons with Disability and Older Persons Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	437,000.00	2,682.00
NCR	1,240,550.00	605,000.00
CAR	453,900.00	453,900.00
I	701,200.00	701,200.00
II	575,300.00	134,037.59
III	280,900.00	234,260.00
IV-A	310,000.00	100,000.00
MIMAROPA	924,100.00	747,200.50
V	575,300.00	522,069.33
VI	399,300.00	399,300.00
VII	579,300.00	553,919.00
VIII	499,300.00	237,219.30
IX	479,300.00	148,375.20

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
X	529,300.00	529,300.00
XI	621,370.00	621,370.00
XII	1,174,650.00	1,043,423.02
Caraga	600,200.00	574,640.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,380,970.00</b>	<b>7,607,895.94</b>

## 12. Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons

In coordination with the Department of Justice and other government agencies, the DSWD offers the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP), with 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 for and evaluating the progress of trafficked persons;
- Direct Service Assistance, which includes provision of basic hygiene kit and food assistance, 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 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 2020, 1,598 trafficked persons were assisted through the RRPTP or 79.90% of the 2,000 target clients.

**Table 49: RRPTP Trafficked Persons Assisted as of December 2020**

Region	Target Clients	Trafficked Persons Assisted		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	420	43	289	332
CAR	40	1	25	26
I	65	24	52	76
II	55	200	60	260
III	150	4	43	47
IV-A	105	23	44	67
MIMAROPA	50	0	55	55
V	55	0	5	5
VI	65	12	73	85
VII	180	32	95	127
VIII	60	10	13	23
IX	420	41	290	331
X	80	11	48	59
XI	90	1	13	14
XII	50	1	22	23



Region	Target Clients	Trafficked Persons Assisted		
		Male	Female	Total
Caraga	65	18	41	59
BARMM	50	0	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,598</b>

For 2020, a total amount of Php18,017,148.11 was utilized or 78.56% of the annual allotment of Php22,933,105.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the RRPTP implementation.

**Table 50: RRPTP Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	3,543,970.88	1,518,089.00
NCR	1,398,760.00	1,380,762.00
CAR	981,567.72	689,902.24
I	1,426,024.00	1,071,625.26
II	816,000.00	669,016.05
III	1,253,752.00	992,378.61
IV-A	1,014,431.03	626,202.56
MIMAROPA	682,191.00	563,063.24
V	1,026,798.73	942,166.07
VI	954,000.00	954,000.00
VII	1,589,641.64	1,569,110.83
VIII	1,411,024.00	726,701.21
IX	1,704,824.00	1,438,676.79
X	1,390,024.00	1,374,084.00
XI	1,368,072.00	1,368,072.00
XII	886,000.00	647,274.25
Caraga	1,486,024.00	1,486,024.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,933,105.00</b>	<b>18,017,148.11</b>

### 13. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

The Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC) is a monthly stipend amounting to Php500.00 to augment the daily subsistence and medical needs of indigent senior citizens. Under Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010, the SPISC is an additional government assistance aimed at: improving the 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.

As beneficiaries, the SPISC covers senior citizens (aged 60 years or older) who are frail, sickly or have disability; who do not have permanent source of income; who do not have regular support from family or relatives; and, who are 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 2020, 3,299,064 SPISC beneficiaries received their stipend or 87.05% of the 3,789,874 target indigent senior citizens.

**Table 51: SPISC Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Senior Citizens	Senior Citizen Beneficiaries Served
NCR	205,785	158,681
CAR	96,539	94,490
I	191,374	183,060
II	218,659	206,385
III	110,860	99,188
IV-A	318,579	314,344
MIMAROPA	191,641	156,382
V	273,455	261,533
VI	365,908	365,908
VII	279,037	277,712
VIII	276,807	89,291
IX	195,934	192,639
X	205,453	200,364
XI	264,792	264,792
XII	264,358	245,451
Caraga	170,000	168,163
BARMM	160,693	20,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,789,874</b>	<b>3,299,064</b>

From January to December 2020, a total amount of PhP22,576,958,100.26 was utilized or 97.51% of the annual allotment of PhP23,152,818,946.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SPISC implementation.

**Table 52: SPISC Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	1,004,788,744.00	998,609,338.29
NCR	1,270,410,000.00	811,690,842.18
CAR	606,366,700.00	604,131,962.10
I	1,172,771,000.00	1,165,591,737.79
II	1,328,000,318.00	1,325,744,686.55
III	680,485,948.00	674,439,150.00
IV-A	1,928,475,786.00	1,917,487,766.78
MIMAROPA	1,168,264,000.00	1,143,224,856.97
V	1,654,378,000.00	1,651,419,856.10
VI	2,255,069,600.00	2,232,981,840.23
VII	1,701,423,000.00	1,699,455,537.77
VIII	1,678,315,200.00	1,678,043,454.09
IX	1,187,005,000.00	1,184,157,868.10
X	1,245,885,750.00	1,244,977,654.58
XI	1,627,914,000.00	1,623,769,000.00
XII	1,600,898,000.00	1,585,833,679.57
Caraga	1,042,367,900.00	1,035,398,869.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,152,818,946.00</b>	<b>22,576,958,100.26</b>

## 14. Implementation of the Centenarians Act of 2016

Pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016, additional benefits and privileges are granted to Filipino centenarians. RA No. 10868 is thereby 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 PhP100,000.00 at the national government level; and, plaque of recognition and cash incentives at the local government level.

In 2020, 985 centenarians were able to receive their cash gift of PhP100,000.00 each from the DSWD, or 100% of the 985 target centenarians.



**Table 53: Centenarians with Cash Gift as of December 2020**

Region	Target Centenarians	Centenarians Served
NCR	99	99
CAR	86	86
I	61	61
II	75	75
III	84	84
IV-A	70	70
MIMAROPA	18	18
V	42	42
VI	131	131
VII	88	88
VIII	53	53
IX	53	53
X	25	25
XI	30	30
XII	54	54
Caraga	16	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>985</b>

From January to December 2020, a total amount of PhP106,936,090.86 was utilized or 98.41% of the annual allotment of PhP108,666,227.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the Centenarian Act implementation.

**Table 54: Centenarians Act Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	744,424.52	723,616.07
NCR	9,806,000.00	9,647,424.41
CAR	6,614,000.00	6,539,295.73
I	8,906,000.00	8,889,174.93
II	8,210,024.48	8,141,161.12
III	8,774,000.00	8,738,468.83
IV-A	7,806,000.00	7,456,191.87
MIMAROPA	2,305,576.00	2,182,530.68
V	4,806,000.00	4,456,911.37
VI	13,886,000.00	13,710,824.31
VII	9,606,000.00	9,606,000.00
VIII	5,525,400.00	5,455,146.79
IX	6,106,000.00	6,038,065.41
X	3,306,000.00	3,248,641.00
XI	3,752,802.00	3,752,802.00
XII	6,206,000.00	6,043,836.34
Caraga	2,306,000.00	2,306,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,666,227.00</b>	<b>106,936,090.86</b>

## 15. International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals

Through 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 ensure their best interest and general welfare. Social Welfare Attachés and Social Work Interns are deployed in countries with high number of distressed overseas Filipinos such as Malaysia, Hong Kong, Riyadh and Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar.

The ISWSFN offers the following: Psychosocial Services (i.e., counseling, psychological first aid, 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; Recovery and Reintegration for Trafficked Persons; Repatriation and Reintegration Services; and, Referral Services.

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 2020, 27,215 distressed and/or undocumented Filipinos were provided assistance under the ISWSFN, or 128.05% of the 21,253 target clients.

**Table 55: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served as of December 2020**

Country	Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served		
	Male	Female	Total
Malaysia	2,003	2,299	4,302
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	449	651	1,100
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	4,246	3,919	8,165
Qatar	220	709	929
Hong Kong	443	2,062	2,505
Dubai and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	1,380	2,655	4,035
Kuwait	303	880	1,183
Other Countries	1,499	1,740	3,239
Family Members in the Philippines	907	850	1,757
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>27,215</b>

**Table 56: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served by Clientele Category as of December 2020**

Clientele Category	Male	Female	Total
Trafficked Persons	47	1,004	1,051
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	2	80	82
Victims of Abuse/Maltreatment	11	641	652
Victims of Unfair Labor Practice/Mistreatment	1,042	1,432	2,474
Victims of Natural Disaster	279	229	508
Victims of Human Induced Disaster	6,332	6,627	12,959
Clients with Domestic/Family Problems	224	487	711
Clients with Medical/Health Problems	92	341	433
Accused/Suspected/With Criminal Charges/Sentenced	162	472	634
Clients with Documentation-Related Problems	465	945	1,410
Children in Need of Special Protection	13	35	48
Other Overseas Filipinos Needing DSWD Services	2,781	3,472	6,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>27,215</b>



**Table 57: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served by Age Category as of December 2020**

Age Category	Male	Female	Total
Children (0 to below 18 years old)	928	935	1,863
Youth (18 to below 25 years old)	677	997	1,674
Adults (25 to below 60 years old)	9,384	13,306	22,690
Senior Citizens (60 years old and above)	461	527	988
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>27,215</b>

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the DSWD served 14,769 returning overseas Filipinos at airport terminals. In countries with Social Welfare Attachés, a total of 18,991 overseas Filipinos were provided assistance by the DSWD.

At the DSWD Processing Center for Displaced Persons, a total of 4,560 individuals were served with 3,826 males and 734 females (or 56.70% of the 8,042 target).

From January to December 2020, a total amount of PhP67,498,348.25 was utilized or 85.62% of the annual allotment of PhP78,838,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the ISWSFN implementation.

## 16. Yakap Bayan Program

The Yakap Bayan Program is a holistic intervention that assists recovering persons who use drugs (RPWUDs) in their recovery journey and facilitates their social reintegration. It weaves together readily available resources of local government units, national government agencies, the academe, civil society organizations and faith-based groups, to provide an enabling recovery environment to RPWUDs and their families.

As objectives, the program envisions to: help RPWUDs maintain a lifestyle change from rehabilitation or treatment with the help of families, communities and service providers of local government units; and, transform RPWUDs from surrenderers into advocates, volunteers and community leaders. It thereby entails the provision of support services such as counseling, health and fitness therapy, spiritual activities, skills training and capability-building. Families and communities are also engaged in relationship restoration sessions, community reconciliation sessions and reintegration planning with the RPWUDs.

In 2020, the DSWD developed the following: implementation guidelines on the Yakap Bayan Program; five (5) information, education and communication materials for advocacy purposes; and, a multi-dimensional reintegration tool.

Furthermore, the DSWD extended technical assistance – through orientation – on the Yakap Bayan implementation to four (4) more local government units. A total of 1,177 individuals were oriented on the program (including relevant advocacy activities). There were also 36 individuals capacitated as trainers on program implementation.

On the goal of implementing the Yakap Bayan at the local level, two (2) more local government units executed memorandum of understanding and issued resolution to replicate the program.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the DSWD was able to serve 124 Yakap Bayan clients by providing them with financial assistance and engaging them in cash-for-work scheme.

To ensure efficient program monitoring, the DSWD developed an information system for the Yakap Bayan. A total of 80 individuals were already trained to handle said system.

## 17. Unconditional Cash Transfer Program

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) is a subsidy provided by the government under Republic Act No. 10963 or Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) 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 implemented the UCT Program for three (3) years from 2018 to 2020. It covered 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 58: UCT Program Target Beneficiaries for 2020**

Class of Beneficiaries	Target Beneficiaries
4Ps Households	4,400,000
SPISC Beneficiaries	3,421,376
Listahanan-Registered Poor Households	2,178,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>

In 2020, UCT beneficiaries received Php300.00 per month or Php3,600.00 for the year; a total of 3,923,605 households received their cash grant, or 39.24% out of the 10,000,000 targeted beneficiaries. Funds for UCT cash grants are being managed by the Land Bank of the Philippines (not by the DSWD).

**Table 59: UCT Program Households Served as of December 2020**

Region	UCT Beneficiaries Served	Amount (In Php)
NCR	209,241	753,267,600.00
CAR	59,844	215,438,400.00
I	205,671	740,415,600.00
II	103,441	372,387,600.00
III	287,455	1,034,838,000.00
IV-A	314,434	1,131,962,400.00
MIMAROPA	193,198	695,512,800.00
V	350,542	1,261,951,200.00
VI	315,528	1,135,900,800.00
VII	284,167	1,023,001,200.00
VIII	255,651	920,343,600.00
IX	297,631	1,071,471,600.00
X	263,316	947,937,600.00
XI	255,492	919,771,200.00



Region	UCT Beneficiaries Served	Amount (In PhP)
XII	229,335	825,606,000.00
Caraga	187,766	675,957,600.00
BARMM	110,893	399,214,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,923,605</b>	<b>14,124,978,000.00</b>

For the UCT Program operating cost (i.e., Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) from January to December 2020, a total amount of PhP174,629,845.03 was utilized by the DSWD or 25.37% of the annual allotment of PhP688,359,000.00.

**Table 60: UCT Program Operating Cost Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	472,114,808.74	20,155,196.67
NCR	6,490,452.84	3,802,956.19
CAR	7,316,335.41	5,467,313.81
I	9,706,789.16	6,825,855.67
II	12,412,372.41	6,705,641.37
III	13,456,236.78	8,851,695.71
IV-A	11,335,602.41	3,343,975.25
MIMAROPA	13,008,291.41	3,644,112.70
V	15,375,428.74	11,205,951.44
VI	16,372,792.41	14,835,764.08
VII	19,393,584.41	18,085,485.19
VIII	18,131,080.37	11,787,363.81
IX	13,166,143.72	9,057,136.71
X	20,192,055.41	17,219,515.88
XI	14,695,313.41	12,115,313.41
XII	12,800,810.96	9,135,665.73
Caraga	12,390,901.41	12,390,901.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>688,359,000.00</b>	<b>174,629,845.03</b>

## 18. Implementation of Executive Order No. 70 s. 2018

Through 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,” the President directed all government agencies to collaborate and end communist insurgency in the country.

Consequently, the DSWD contributes to the intents of EO No. 70 s. 2018 by implementing social welfare and development programs and services under two (2) tracks. The 1<sup>st</sup> track focuses on providing assistance to former rebels and their families as they reintegrate into the community, while the 2<sup>nd</sup> track aims to build community resilience by offering interventions for communities in conflict-affected and -vulnerable areas and address the root causes of insurgency by ensuring the delivery of basic services.

The DSWD programs and services provided for the target beneficiaries under EO No. 70 s. 2018 include, but not limited to, the following: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program; Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation; Sustainable Livelihood Program; Protective Services for Individuals and Families; Cash for Work/Food for Work; Supplementary Feeding Program; Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens; Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program; Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services; Assistance to Communities in Need; and, Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons.

In 2020, the DSWD provided assistance to 5,557 former rebels under the 1<sup>st</sup> track:

**Table 61: 1<sup>st</sup> Track – Assistance to Former Rebels as of December 2020**

Programs/Services	Regions Covered	Former Rebels Assisted
Sustainable Livelihood Program- Livelihood Settlement Grants	CAR	156
	II	111
	III	12
	V	136
	VII	60
	IX	135
	XI	200
	Caraga	204
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,014</b>
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations	CAR	44
	I	28
	II	53
	IV-A	4
	V	5
	VI	669
	VIII	81
	X	78
	XI	18
	XII	41
	Caraga	321
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,342</b>
Community-Based Interventions	IV-A	154
	MIMAROPA	98
	VIII	443
	IX	78
	X	125
	XI	208
	XII	466
	Caraga	226
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,798</b>
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	V	7
	X	72
	Caraga	1
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>80</b>
Centers and Residential Care Facilities	VIII	5
	Caraga	13
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>18</b>
Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons	XI	3
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>
Other Programs/Services (Disaster Response and Social Amelioration Program/ Emergency Subsidy Program)	II	36
	IV-B	30
	IX	15
	X	575
	XI	125
	XII	179
	Caraga	342
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,302</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,557</b>

Moreover, the DSWD Field Offices concerned actively partnered with other government agencies for the monitoring of the Enhanced Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) and awarding of benefits to former rebels.

Under the 2<sup>nd</sup> Track, the DSWD assisted individuals and households in communities which are conflict-affected and -vulnerable:



**Table 62: Track 2 – Assistance to Conflict-Affected and -Vulnerable Areas as of December 2020**

Programs	Region(s) Covered	Individuals Assisted	Households Assisted
Sustainable Livelihood Program (Regular Program)	CAR	0	590
	II	6,012	0
	XII	0	639
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>1,229</b>
Sustainable Livelihood Program (Conflict-Affected and -Vulnerable Areas)	CAR	0	282
	II	20	0
	VI	0	299
	VII	0	555
	X	0	12,906
	XI	0	1,088
	XII	0	807
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,937</b>
Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Program-Sustainable Livelihood Program	CAR	0	345
	Caraga	0	784
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,129</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,032</b>	<b>18,295</b>

The DSWD actively participated in activities of the Sectoral Unification, Capacity Building, Empowerment and Mobilization Cluster under EO No. 70 s. 2018 to address concerns of the disadvantaged sectors, preventing the same to be distorted and used to recruit them for any armed struggle.

Moreover, the DSWD took significant steps to cater to the peculiarities of former rebels by crafting a case management guide, ensuring a systematic process for providing interventions. Said guide intends to cover decommissioned combatants, former violent extremists, and other returnees.

On interventions for the RPM-P/RPA/ABB/TPG<sup>14</sup>, now recognized as the “Kapatiran para sa Progresibong Panlipunan (KAPATIRAN),” the DSWD implements programs as part of its commitment to the normalization plan for said group. For 2020, assistance was again provided to the profiled KAPATIRAN Members.

**Table 63: Assistance for the KAPATIRAN Members as of December 2020**

Programs/Services	Regions Covered	Members Assisted
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations	VI	669
	VII	58
	X	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>
Food Packs	VI	15
	X	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>
Social Amelioration Program/ Emergency Subsidy Program	IV-A	12
	VI	29
	VII	30
	X	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>

<sup>14</sup> Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawa ng Pilipinas/Revolutionary Proletarian Army/Alex Boncayao Brigade/Tabara Paduano-Group

## 19. 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.

In 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 2020, a total amount PhP850,852,211.12 was utilized for the PAMANA Program implementation or 88.55% of its annual allotment of PhP960,917,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) under the Peace and Development Fund.

**Table 64: PAMANA Program Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	663,010,690.10	591,396,598.74
CAR	2,416,750.96	1,940,002.46
I	1,523,687.92	1,105,317.52
IV-A	1,073,863.10	901,551.93
MIMAROPA	1,226,000.24	1,070,874.24
V	5,080,718.28	2,753,182.87
IX	62,928,523.68	49,205,994.51
X	27,035,259.96	24,275,393.15
XI	64,284,767.60	61,889,767.60
XII	50,292,708.52	35,569,498.46
Caraga	82,044,029.64	80,744,029.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>960,917,000.00</b>	<b>850,852,211.12</b>

### 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 65: PAMANA IP-CDD Major Subproject Categories**

<b>Basic Access Infrastructure Sub-Projects</b>
Road Bridge Footpath/Foot Trail/Access Trail
<b>Basic Social Services</b>
Tribal Housing/Core Shelter Water System School Building Electrification/Lighting Day Care Center Health Station
<b>Community Production, Economic Support and Common Service Facilities</b>
Community Center/Multi-Purpose Building Pre and Post-Harvest Facilities Training and Learning Center/Facility Livelihood Equipment/Building/ Center Livelihood Training Boat Public Market Multi-Purpose Vehicle (Land)
<b>Environmental Protection and Conservation Sub-Projects</b>
Flood Control/River Control Riprap Wall/Slope Protection/Erosion Control Sanitary Toilets Spillway/Overflow Bridge
<b>Others</b>
Others/For Classification Light House Disaster Response/Rescue Equipment/Tools Recreation/Play Ground/Theater
<b>Skills Training and Capability Building Sub-Projects</b>
Capability Building/Training/Feasibility Studies

Cumulatively from the initial project implementation, 544 subprojects were completed benefiting 139,453 households.

**Table 66: PAMANA IP-CDD Cumulative Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
CAR	21	0	0
I	6	0	0
IV-A	4	0	0
MIMAROPA	3	0	0
V	42	0	0
IX	314	131	23,740
X	69	43	21,141
XI	245	144	45,371
XII	431	157	37,605
Caraga	128	69	11,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>139,453</b>

Moreover, 245 subprojects were completed under the Construction of Classrooms for Lumads (CCL), benefiting 13,698 households.

**Table 67: CCL Cumulative Subprojects and Beneficiaries as of December 2020**

Region	Target Subprojects	Completed Subprojects	Household Beneficiaries
IX	16	16	1,551
X	36	24	3,957
XI	105	78	3,157
XII	49	33	467
Caraga	94	94	4,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>13,698</b>

## C. DISASTER RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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

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

Thereby, the DSWD 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 2020, a total amount of PhP1,740,164,789.85 was utilized or 95.19% of the annual allotment of PhP1,828,172,015.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for the Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Program (DRRP) implementation by the DSWD. Moreover, a total amount of PhP1,176,347,657.74 was utilized or 94.11% of the allotment of PhP1,250,000,000.00 under the Quick Response Fund.

**Table 68: DRRP and Quick Response Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Fund		Quick Response Fund	
	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	61,370,813.70	38,510,334.96	355,446,978.50	355,060,812.98
NCR	114,233,914.26	106,167,364.43	28,169,800.00	27,887,541.21
CAR	68,071,759.91	57,208,726.01	59,700,850.00	59,497,376.40
I	141,253,845.60	139,593,229.02	41,782,200.00	41,170,404.52
II	104,160,022.89	103,502,490.32	43,909,200.00	35,890,090.23
III	128,777,547.62	127,516,384.66	32,143,200.00	30,933,144.58
IV-A	62,092,495.62	56,822,163.49	98,904,900.00	80,027,391.13
MIMAROPA	9,896,804.81	9,211,089.47	31,708,570.30	30,617,660.90
V	9,040,750.00	7,653,038.79	68,052,000.00	36,062,912.35
VI	217,198,952.40	216,886,563.06	30,870,935.00	30,870,934.93
VII	19,596,000.00	19,380,792.94	216,645,649.00	216,516,256.15
VIII	22,670,801.82	20,016,570.16	50,034,000.00	42,012,778.74
IX	8,000,000.00	4,088,582.88	33,341,360.00	32,873,834.82
X	257,632,759.60	257,306,199.06	24,459,000.00	24,357,817.10
XI	149,392,484.26	145,197,484.26	59,956,400.00	59,956,400.00
XII	256,019,624.96	233,219,703.87	38,898,900.00	36,657,319.25
Caraga	198,763,437.55	197,884,072.47	35,976,057.20	35,954,982.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,828,172,015.00</b>	<b>1,740,164,789.85</b>	<b>1,250,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,176,347,657.74</b>



## 1. Disaster Preparedness Management

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, 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.

On policies and plans for disaster preparedness, the DSWD developed/enhanced the following: Guidelines on Multi-Stakeholder Volunteer Mobilization for Disaster Response; Amendment to the Guidelines on Camp Coordination and Camp Management; Beneficiary Impact Assessment Tool and Beneficiary Impact Assessment Report for the Risk Resiliency Program – Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; Guidelines for the Implementation of the Cash and Food-for-Work Training; and, Terms of Reference for the Mobile Kitchen.

## 2. Disaster Response Management

Along the DSWD operations for victims of disasters, response management involves activation and deployment of quick response teams, monitoring of disaster-affected localities, 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.

In 2020, the DSWD assisted local government units of cities and municipalities that were affected by major and minor disasters. By operational definition, major disasters mean affecting more than one (1) region while minor disasters mean affecting only one (1) region.

**Table 69: LGUs with Augmentation on Disaster Response and Internally-Displaced Households Served as of December 2020**

Region	LGUs Provided with Augmentation on Disaster Response Services		Internally-Displaced Households Served	
	Major Disaster	Minor Disaster	Major Disaster	Minor Disaster
NCR	17	17	10,568	3,282
CAR	83	14	619	721
I	117	9	1,004	31
II	98	10	74,251	1,708
III	137	4	32,889	79
IV-A	147	6	296,255	8,808
MIMAROPA	78	3	10,200	215
V	120	3	166,048	542
VI	123	10	161	1,695
VII	117	21	12	3,280
VIII	42	17	0	101,628
IX	70	5	0	847
X	77	4	0	957
XI	39	11	0	888
XII	53	10	23,108	28,940
Caraga	52	15	0	9,804
BARMM	16	2	6,332	516
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>621,447</b>	<b>163,941</b>

From January to December 2020, 837,681 households were also provided with early recovery services by the DSWD.

**Table 70: Households Provided with Early Recovery Services as of December 2020**

Region	Households Provided with Early Recovery Services
NCR	13,850
CAR	1,340
I	1,035
II	121,734
III	33,908
IV-A	305,063
MIMAROPA	14,079
V	167,215
VI	1,856
VII	3,329
VIII	101,628
IX	847
X	957
XI	888
XII	53,300
Caraga	9,804
BARMM	6,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>837,681</b>

### 3. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs

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

#### a. Emergency Shelter Assistance and Cash-for-Work

The Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) is a limited financial or material assistance, or both, for families affected by disasters whose houses are either totally or partially damaged.

Cash-for-Work (CFW) is a short-term intervention which involves transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment; families are provided with cash assistance in exchange for community works.

In 2020, a total of 1,299 households were served under the ESA with CFW.

**Table 71: Households Served under ESA with CFW as of December 2020**

Region	Disaster	Households Served
MIMAROPA	Typhoon Ursula	433
MIMAROPA	Typhoon Tisoy	241
V	Typhoon Rolly	625
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,299</b>

#### b. Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

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



**Table 72: 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		

In support of the RRP, 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 2020, the CFW-CCAM of the DSWD served 501,645 household beneficiaries, or 91.93% of the 545,672 target households.

**Table 73: Household Beneficiaries of CFW-CCAM as of December 2020**

Region	Target Households	Households Served
NCR	25,417	24,443
CAR	15,284	14,564
I	49,081	50,232
II	29,513	29,497
III	34,533	21,905
IV-A	16,614	16,395
VI	74,282	74,282
X	87,419	87,419
XI	42,742	42,742
XII	66,381	35,803
Caraga	73,784	73,741
ARMM	30,622	30,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,672</b>	<b>501,645</b>

#### 4. Resources and Logistics Management

In line with 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 man-made disasters.

Thus, 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 to serve as production hubs and warehouses for relief goods. It also mobilizes volunteers in the production of food and non-food items for allocation and distribution.

In 2020, the DSWD produced and delivered 1,128,780 family food packs (FFPs) as augmentation support to local government units for disaster relief operations.

**Table 74: FFPs Produced and Delivered for Augmentation Purposes as of December 2020**

Region	FFPs Produced and Delivered	Cost (in PhP)
Central Office	50,058	27,817,592.00
NCR	337,187	150,207,600.00
CAR	5,500	2,960,500.00
I	2,000	731,000.00
II	94,800	47,783,125.75
III	59,200	33,224,235.25
IV-A	129,443	60,555,320.00
MIMAROPA	6,700	3,006,600.00
V	136,420	69,712,414.00
VI	82,832	36,238,652.40
VII	77,840	33,421,416.96
VIII	51,800	23,860,830.00
IX	0	0.00
X	65,000	30,159,465.04
XI	0	0.00
XII	0	0.00
Caraga	30,000	13,710,300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,128,780</b>	<b>533,389,051.40</b>

Moreover, a total of 3,359,936 non-food items (i.e., sleeping kits, kitchen kits and other materials for FFPs production) were delivered costing PhP525,702,020.93 charged to the Quick Response Fund.

On volunteer mobilization, the DSWD operated its Integrated Volunteer Management System to efficiently register, monitor and supervise the deployment of volunteers in disaster relief operations.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP39,860,917.21 was utilized or 85.66% of the annual allotment of PhP46,535,000.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses) for operating cost.

#### **D. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES REGULATORY PROGRAM**

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



The DSWD thereby 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 their 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.

Consequently, Organizational Outcome 4 is operationalized through the DSWD SWDAs Regulatory Program which aims to manage SWDAs and service providers in the 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 2020, a total amount of Php41,379,454.72 was utilized or 72.61% of the annual allotment of Php56,990,392.00 (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 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	45,943,966.80	33,557,307.08
NCR	981,548.00	175,000.00
CAR	655,948.00	534,128.30
I	739,738.00	594,043.98
II	681,948.00	416,666.10
III	774,048.00	631,614.87
IV-A	455,968.20	416,986.67
MIMAROPA	588,948.00	303,948.00
V	596,948.00	338,701.00
VI	578,745.00	575,186.67
VII	735,948.00	554,948.00
VIII	587,148.00	401,652.23
IX	750,148.00	432,716.39
X	845,148.00	758,451.73
XI	743,148.00	647,648.00
XII	659,648.00	369,057.70
Caraga	671,398.00	671,398.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,990,392.00</b>	<b>41,379,454.72</b>

## 1. Standards Development

Standards development involves the formulation of minimum conditions to attain the rights and welfare of the SWDAs' clients (i.e., poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, groups, families and communities). The DSWD then develops and enhances SWD standards to ensure quality assurance measures in the implementation of SWD programs and services by SWDAs and service providers.

In 2020, the DSWD developed/enhanced the following: Guidelines on Compliance Monitoring of Social Welfare and Development Agencies, Service Providers and Organizations; Regulatory Standards Development Framework;

Supplemental Guidelines on Decentralization of the Accreditation of Social Welfare and Development Agencies Operating in One Region; Interim Process for the Accreditation of Pre-Marriage Counselors; Guidelines on the Accreditation of Social Workers Managing Court-Related Cases; Assessment Tool for the Accreditation of Community-Based Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services; Assessment Tool for Center-Based Non-Residential Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services; Guidelines on the Processing of National and Regional Public Solicitation Permits; Guidelines on Civil Society Organization Beneficiaries; and, Accreditation Tool for Special Drug Education Centers.

## 2. Standards Compliance

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

In 2020, the DSWD registered and granted license to operate to 203 SWDAs or 274.32% of the 74 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 2020**

Region	Target Social Welfare and Development Agencies	Social Welfare and Development Agencies Registered and Licensed
Central Office	0	53
NCR	15	27
CAR	2	2
I	3	3
II	2	2
III	15	19
IV-A	0	18
MIMAROPA	8	3
V	0	7
VI	0	9
VII	16	18
VIII	0	4
IX	0	10
X	10	12
XI	3	7
XII	0	6
Caraga	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>203</b>

Likewise, 244 auxiliary SWDAs were registered or 428.07% of the 57 target SWDAs.

**Table 77: Auxiliary SWDAs Registered as of December 2020**

Region	Target Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies	Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies Registered
Central Office	0	55
NCR	21	36
CAR	4	4
I	5	4



Region	Target Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies	Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies Registered
II	2	6
III	11	17
IV-A	0	19
MIMAROPA	4	3
V	0	10
VI	0	19
VII	4	17
VIII	0	4
IX	0	11
X	3	12
XI	3	13
XII	0	10
Caraga	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>244</b>

On the grant of accreditation by the DSWD, 81 SWAs were accredited or 69.83% of the 116 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 2020**

Region	Types of SWAs Accredited				Total
	Private SWDAs/NGOs	DSWD Centers	LGU-Run Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	
NCR	19	5	0	0	24
CAR	0	1	1	0	2
I	1	0	0	1	2
II	1	3	2	5	11
III	5	0	0	0	5
IV-A	4	2	0	0	6
MIMAROPA	2	0	0	1	3
V	2	1	1	0	4
VI	0	0	0	0	0
VII	1	0	0	0	1
VIII	4	2	1	0	7
IX	0	0	0	0	0
X	3	1	0	1	5
XI	4	0	2	0	6
XII	1	1	0	1	3
Caraga	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>81</b>

For social welfare service providers, 44 social workers managing court cases, 398 pre-marriage counselors and 4,694 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 standards.

**Table 79: Social Welfare Service Providers Accredited as of December 2020**

Region	Social Workers Managing Court Cases		Pre-Marriage Counselors		Child Development Workers/ Day Care Workers	
	Target	Accredited	Target	Accredited	Target	Accredited
Central Office	24	44	-	-	-	-
NCR	-	-	12	17	420	235
CAR	-	-	15	62	368	300
I	-	-	16	11	315	353
II	-	-	8	8	420	442
III	-	-	16	20	525	1,025
IV-A	-	-	60	42	262	425
MIMAROPA	-	-	16	1	210	66
V	-	-	16	14	210	62
VI	-	-	0	61	420	420
VII	-	-	16	24	420	234
VIII	-	-	60	54	126	288
IX	-	-	0	16	420	171
X	-	-	25	19	210	215
XI	-	-	8	22	210	18
XII	-	-	0	14	179	128
Caraga	-	-	16	13	263	312
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>4,694</b>

### 3. Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations

In 2020, the DSWD accredited 454 civil society organizations (CSOs) as beneficiaries of government programs or projects (or 50.22% of the 904 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 80: CSOs Accredited as of December 2020**

Region	Civil Society Organizations As Implementing Partners		Civil Society Organizations As Beneficiaries	
	Target	Accredited	Target	Accredited
Central Office	0	0	-	-
NCR	-	-	0	0
CAR	-	-	0	27
I	-	-	0	0
II	-	-	0	0
III	-	-	300	32
IV-A	-	-	137	66
MIMAROPA	-	-	0	2
V	-	-	0	13
VI	-	-	50	57
VII	-	-	7	8
VIII	-	-	0	12
IX	-	-	0	126
X	-	-	180	0
XI	-	-	230	110
XII	-	-	0	0
Caraga	-	-	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>454</b>



#### 4. Standards Monitoring

For the purpose of enforcing its regulatory functions, the DSWD monitors the following to ensure compliance with SWD standards: SWDAs with registration and license to operate; SWAs with accredited SWD programs and services; and, service providers.

**Table 81: SWDAs Monitored as of December 2020**

Region	SWDAs, SWAs and Service Providers Monitored		
	SWDAs With Registration and License to Operate	SWAs With Accredited SWD Programs/Services	Service Providers
Central Office	9	23	0
NCR	12	0	0
CAR	20	0	0
I	29	9	0
II	7	9	0
III	3	1	0
IV-A	48	10	0
MIMAROPA	4	3	17
V	11	0	0
VI	24	12	0
VII	15	10	3
VIII	15	9	42
IX	12	18	0
X	50	0	0
XI	6	4	0
XII	0	0	0
Caraga	5	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>63</b>

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

As sanctioned by 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 2020, the DSWD granted authority for 187 SWDAs/NGOs to conduct national fundraising campaign (that is, covering more than one [1] region) and 31 SWDAs/NGOs to conduct regional fundraising campaign (that is, within one [1] region only).

**Table 82: SWDAs/NGOs with Authority for Fund Raising Campaigns as of December 2020**

Region	SWDAs/NGOs with Authority for Regional Fundraising Campaign
NCR	4
CAR	5
I	6
II	1
III	2
IV-A	2
MIMAROPA	0
V	0
VI	1
VII	0
VIII	5
IX	0
X	3
XI	2
XII	0
Caraga	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

## E. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCE AUGMENTATION PROGRAM

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), compliant with Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991.

The SWD Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA) Program operationalizes the Organizational Outcome 5 of the DSWD, through the provision of TARA to Local Social Welfare and Development Offices (LSWDOs) of LGUs for the effective implementation of local SWD programs, projects and services.

By and large, the SWD TARA Program aims at advancing the functionality or service delivery level of LSWDOs as frontline service providers. 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 2020, a total amount of PhP932,175,044.06 was utilized or 96.55% of the annual allotment of PhP965,457,675.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for the SWD TARA Program implementation.

**Table 83: TARA Program Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
NCR	93,936,224.00	86,053,673.04
CAR	49,318,000.00	48,975,511.05
I	56,920,000.00	56,920,000.00
II	50,169,230.00	47,606,741.50
III	73,280,246.00	69,577,858.86
IV-A	61,592,711.00	59,443,098.71
MIMAROPA	56,247,000.00	51,442,607.61
V	58,286,000.00	57,726,339.21
VI	61,213,764.00	60,874,425.10
VII	58,370,000.00	58,068,332.91
VIII	47,058,900.00	46,842,575.48
IX	66,162,600.00	64,201,498.95
X	63,237,000.00	63,034,787.74
XI	57,789,000.00	57,789,000.00
XII	62,644,000.00	54,510,751.90
Caraga	49,233,000.00	49,107,842.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>965,457,675.00</b>	<b>932,175,044.06</b>

The Service Delivery Capacity and Competency Assessment by the DSWD continued in 2020 involving 266 LGUs (from a target of 445). Results of the assessment will be utilized for the development/enhancement of TARA plans.

Supportive of strengthening its steering role, the DSWD formulated the Technical Assistance Agenda for the LSWDOs of LGUs. A Partnership Manual (for and with LSWDOs) was also crafted.



## 1. Technical Assistance

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 2020, 1,457 LGUs were provided with technical assistance in 16 regions or 109.80% of a target of 1,327 LGUs for the same period.

**Table 84: LGUs/LSWDOs provided with Technical Assistance as of December 2020**

Region	Target LGUs/LSWDOs	Accomplishment
NCR	17	17
CAR	83	83
I	90	129
II	54	93
III	137	137
IV-A	63	69
MIMAROPA	67	78
V	120	120
VI	133	133
VII	136	135
VIII	136	143
IX	59	74
X	61	65
XI	48	54
XII	46	50
Caraga	77	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,457</b>

Further to the provision of technical assistance to LGUs/LSWDOs, a total of 47 learning and development interventions (LDIs) were provided.

**Table 85: LDIs Provided to LGUs/LSWDOs as of December 2020**

Region	Target LDIs	Accomplishment
Central Office	0	2
NCR	6	4
CAR	2	2
I	13	5
II	0	0
III	9	3
IV-A	1	1
MIMAROPA	15	3
V	4	2
VI	1	5
VII	16	3
VIII	25	9
IX	0	0
X	0	6
XI	0	0
XII	0	0
Caraga	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>47</b>

The LDIs provided by the DSWD Central Office to LGUs/LSWDOs include e-courses on Facilitating Change and Innovations and the Yakap Bayan Program. LDIs were also organized by the DSWD Field Offices in the regions.

## 2. Resource Augmentation

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 2020, 1,062 LGUs were provided with resource augmentation upon request, as need arises or based on any target.

**Table 86: LGUs/LSWDOs provided with Resource Augmentation as of December 2020**

Region	Target LGUs/LSWDOs	Accomplishment
NCR	0	17
CAR	83	83
I	0	0
II	0	93
III	5	5
IV-A	100	32
MIMAROPA	72	64
V	120	120
VI	133	133
VII	4	132
VIII	136	143
IX	0	85
X	0	82
XI	0	0
XII	0	0
Caraga	73	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,062</b>

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

Support to Operations consists of activities providing technical and substantive support to the operations of the DSWD.

#### 1. Policy Development, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

The DSWD spearheads the development of policies and plans for the social welfare and development (SWD) sector, in view of its role as the national policy institution for SWD according to Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998<sup>15</sup> and amendatory EO No. 221 s. 2003. It also conducts researches and evaluates SWD policies and plans for evidence-based policy-making and planning.

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 2020, a total amount of PhP44,177,661.43 was utilized or 85.00% of the annual allotment of PhP51,970,916.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for policy development, planning, research, monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 87: Formulation of Policies and Plans Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	49,324,776.00	43,257,149.77
NCR	125,900.00	0.00
CAR	23,500.00	17,445.00
I	860,150.00	13,101.00
II	184,600.00	43,263.66
III	0.00	0.00
IV-A	12,590.00	12,590.00
MIMAROPA	0.00	0.00
V	179,200.00	26,820.00
VI	52,100.00	52,100.00
VII	23,500.00	23,500.00
VIII	23,500.00	22,792.00
IX	151,000.00	68,000.00
X	236,700.00	52,100.00
XI	52,100.00	52,100.00
XII	184,600.00	0.00
Caraga	536,700.00	536,700.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,970,916.00</b>	<b>44,177,661.43</b>

## **a. Policy Development**

In 2020, a total of 41 agency policies (in the form of administrative order or memorandum circular) were approved and issued for guidance/compliance of internal and external stakeholders. As one of the major bases for policy formulation, the DSWD crafted its Policy Agenda 2020/2022.

Policy notes were also prepared on emergent concerns i.e., Pandemic-Responsive Social Protection and Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children.

On policy implementation monitoring, the DSWD monitored its compliance with existing SWD laws, as well as that by local government units. Also, the implementation of DSWD-issued policies/guidelines (in the form of memorandum circulars and administrative orders) was monitored to determine compliance and effectiveness.

## **b. Plan Formulation**

The DSWD formulated five (5) annual sector plans i.e., Plan of Action for Children and Youth, Plan of Action for Persons with Disability, Plan of Action for Older Persons, Plan of Action for the Filipino Family and Gender and Development Plan and Budget. Also, the 2021 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities, DSWD Three-Year Rolling Infrastructure Plan and DSWD Medium Term Expenditure Plan 2020/2023.

For the advancement of the SWD sector, the DSWD formulated the Social Protection Plan 2020/2022 and developed a corresponding monitoring tool.

Moreover, the 2019 DSWD Annual Technical Report was prepared, which features the physical and financial accomplishments of the DSWD programs, projects and services (from the previous year's implementation).

## **c. Research and Evaluation**

In 2020, a total of 10 researches were completed by the DSWD. The annual Social Welfare and Development Journal – featuring SWD researches/studies – was also published.

Regarding the implementation of the DSWD Research Protocol (Memorandum Circular No. 10 s. 2019), 25 students and other researchers were provided technical assistance on their research proposals involving the agency.

Furthermore, the 2019 DSWD Overall Assessment Report was prepared, presenting performance at each implementing level regarding the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services, and the recommendations for major deviations in performance.



#### **d. Involvement in International Bodies**

For undertakings of the ASEAN, the UN and other international bodies, the DSWD prepares country papers or reports and statements on SWD matters, as well as provides technical secretariat support.

In 2020, the DSWD provided input to the APEC Strategy for Strengthening Quality Growth Assessment Survey; ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Children 2016/2025 Country Progress Summary; East Asia Summit Leaders' Statement on Women, Peace and Security; ASEAN Declaration on the Strengthening of Adaptation to Drought; and, ASEAN-Norway Sectoral Dialogue Partnership Practical Cooperation Areas for 2021/2025, among other documents.

Also, the DSWD prepared reports as input to the Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines, Country Report on Building Resilience of the Urban Poor and Midterm Review of the ASCC Blueprint 2020/2025.

The DSWD further provided technical secretariat support for the ASCC/Senior Officials Committee for ASCC (SOCA), Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) and ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASWC), among other bodies.

#### **e. Office Performance Management**

Office Performance Management involves the setting, monitoring and accomplishment of performance commitments, specifically related to the respective functions of operating units (i.e., offices, bureaus and services) of the DSWD.

In 2020, the Office Performance Contract (OPC) performance indicators – for the year – were reformulated to include initiatives addressing issues or concerns which emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the CY 2021 OPC performance indicators were formulated.

### **2. Performance Governance**

The DSWD places a premium on the management of organizational strategies as a critical factor for its success as the lead national government agency in social welfare and development (SWD). Thus, it adopted the Performance Governance System (PGS) to level up the quality of service delivery for its clients. The PGS adoption also leads to a more effective and efficient implementation of operational plans formulated for the agency programs, projects and services.

In 2020, the DSWD re-implemented the PGS as it remains steadfast in fulfilling its mandate amidst new and more complex challenges that may significantly impede organizational performance. In line therewith, the DSWD set the strategic focus toward achieving its vision of freeing Filipinos from hunger and poverty, and affording them equal access to opportunities in a fair just and peaceful society.

Along strategy development, the DSWD thereby crafted policies on the following: Adoption of the PGS Pathways, Strategy Map 2028 and Governance Scorecards; PGS Early Wins Initiatives; Adoption of the *Sulong* Recovery Plan; and, Adoption of the Recalibrated Strategy.

With the aim of operationalizing its strategic focus, the DSWD conducted cascading workshops and formulated performance indicators as input to office performance management. Also, a strategy review of the DSWD Response and Recovery Plan for the COVID-19 pandemic was undertaken. On risk management, the DSWD Enterprise Risk Management Framework was developed as guide for the crafting of the DSWD Risk Treatment Plan.

### 3. Legislative Liaison System

The DSWD formulates and promotes its legislative agenda featuring proposed legislations that respond to the needs of the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged. It seeks support of legislators at the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines; prepares position papers on bills; and, strengthens mechanisms to promote the enactment of priority SWD legislations.

In 2020, the DSWD submitted 130 position papers to certain committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Philippines on proposed legislations for the welfare and protection of poor families, individuals in crisis, abused elderly, neglected children, women in crisis, persons with disability and other vulnerable sectors. A total of 21 requests for reports of legislators (during hearings or meetings) were also responded to.

Other than the submission of position papers, the DSWD attended 151 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 were conducted to firm up agency position on proposed legislations and to sustain advocacy efforts for the passage of SWD bills.

### 4. Social Technology Development

The DSWD serves as the led agency and authority in the development and promotion of national SWD policies, plans and programs, including social technology, pursuant to Republic Act No. 7160<sup>16</sup>, Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998<sup>17</sup> and EO No. 221 s. 2003<sup>18</sup>.

---

<sup>16</sup> Local Government Code of 1991

<sup>17</sup> Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development

<sup>18</sup> Amending Executive Order No. 15 Series of 1998, Entitled "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and 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 or families). Social technologies aim at: improving human behavior and social functioning; and, empowering families and communities.

In that order, 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.

In 2020, the DSWD developed two (2) 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 one (1) new model of intervention. Moreover, there were 74 intermediaries institutionalizing social technologies completed by the DSWD.

**Table 88: Social Technology Development and Enhancement as of December 2020**

Social Technology Development Cycle	Target	Accomplishment
Development of New Social Technologies		
<i>New Concepts of Models of Intervention Developed</i>	3	2
<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>	1	1
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>	0	0
<i>Designs for Enhanced Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services Formulated</i>	0	0
<i>Enhanced Models Pilot-tested</i>	0	1
<i>Enhanced Models Evaluated</i>	0	0
Intermediaries Institutionalizing Completed Social Technologies	70	74

For 2020, a total amount of PhP46,254,914.33 was utilized or 68.88% of the annual allotment of PhP67,155,710.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for social technology development and enhancement.

**Table 89: Social Technology Development and Enhancement Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	46,809,306.68	32,876,415.28
NCR	447,356.00	0.00
CAR	902,286.00	708,033.20
I	1,541,166.00	886,145.43
II	1,184,126.00	167,800.53
III	2,160,186.00	1,823,874.27
IV-A	1,462,528.52	1,044,412.97
MIMAROPA	974,286.00	90,320.12
V	1,387,626.00	329,413.15
VI	2,054,216.00	1,771,616.21
VII	814,796.00	728,572.21
VIII	1,603,278.80	411,702.11
IX	659,126.00	592,903.45
X	1,558,078.00	1,434,384.47
XI	2,116,246.00	2,116,246.00
XII	858,976.00	650,948.93
Caraga	622,126.00	622,126.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,155,710.00</b>	<b>46,254,914.33</b>

## a. Social Technologies Identified/Developed

DSWD WiSUPPORT: Wireless Mental Health and Psychosocial Services	It is a model of intervention that seeks to establish a systematic response to the mental health and psychosocial needs of individuals and families affected by COVID-19 and other crisis situations, through the development and enhancement of wireless and online platforms. It also envisions to mobilize and capacitate service providers at the national and regional level. It thereby makes the intervention more accessible by its intended clients through technology-based platforms compliant with infection prevention, control measures and other related guidelines.
TEEN SUPPORT (Model of Intervention on Teenage Pregnancy)	A model of intervention that aims to prevent early pregnancy, protect and promote psychosocial wellbeing and improve the capacity of teenage parents in performing their expected roles as young adults and responsibilities as parenting youth.

## b. Social Technology Designs Formulated

DSWD WiSUPPORT: Wireless Mental Health and Psychosocial Services	It is a model of intervention that seeks to establish a systematic response to the mental health and psychosocial needs of individuals and families affected by COVID-19 and other crisis situations, through the development and enhancement of wireless and online platforms. It also envisions to mobilize and capacitate service providers at the national and regional level. It thereby makes the intervention more accessible by its intended clients through technology-based platforms compliant with infection prevention, control measures and other related guidelines.
Electronic Case Management System	It involves the integration of case management strategies and automation of systems and processes, toward the improvement of the quality of case management in residential care facilities.
Yakap Bayan Program	The program is envisioned to help clients maintain autonomous functioning and have a lifestyle change from treatment and rehabilitation, alongside the catalytic role of families, communities and service providers from local government units. It also addresses the stigma associated to clients and the tendency of relapse in the aftercare stage, through the institutionalization of strategies at the barangay level. It further involves capacitating service providers in order to improve the provision of aftercare social service intervention.

## c. Social Technologies Pilot Tested

Strategic Helpdesk for Information, Education, Livelihood and other Developmental Interventions: SHIELD against Child Labor	The project was developed in response to the issue of child labor and to contribute to the government's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal which aims to withdraw one (1) million children from child labor by 2025. It utilizes three-pronged strategies and multi-layered interventions to address the issue.
Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG)	It is an automated social case management process for social workers of local social welfare and development offices to help individuals and families or households improve their quality of life. It is envisaged to contribute to the improvement of the delivery of social welfare and development programs by social workers of local government units.



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 aimed at contributing to the healing, rebuilding of lives, reparation and access to justice for survivors 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	The project is a strategy which establishes facilities within communities to store locally produced food items, ensuring that food can be easily accessed and/or distributed to affected families during emergencies. It primarily aims to reduce the risks and vulnerability of affected families in disaster-stricken communities by mitigating hunger within 72 hours at the onset of emergency while outside help from the regional, national and humanitarian agencies is not yet available.
Enhanced National Family Violence Prevention Program	The program envisions that families and communities develop beliefs, attitude and behavior which prevent family violence. Specifically, it aims to: establish principles of positive discipline, evidence-based parenting, personal safety and shared responsibility for parents and guardians; provide external support to families by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors; facilitate personal safety skills for children; improve the delivery of prevention services by local government units, in the context of family case management; and, accelerate community awareness and establish structures of care for prevention and response.

#### d. Social Technologies Evaluated

Strategic Helpdesk for Information, Education, Livelihood and other Developmental Interventions: SHIELD against Child Labor	The project was developed in response to the issue of child labor and to contribute to the government's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goal which aims to withdraw one (1) million children from child labor by 2025. It utilizes three-pronged strategies and multi-layered interventions to address the issue.
---	---

### 5. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction or Listahanan is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are in the country. It features a pioneer database on poor households, accessible by national government agencies and other stakeholders as basis for identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs and services. Its utilization is sanctioned by Executive Order No. 867 s. 2010<sup>19</sup>.

As objectives, the Listahanan: formulates a unified criteria for the identification of poor households through scientific means; facilitates sharing of high quality database to public and private social protection stakeholders; and, ensures cost efficiency of social protection programs and services by reducing leakage (or inclusion of the non-poor) and undercoverage (or exclusion of the poor).

<sup>19</sup> 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

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).

As of December 2020, the DSWD assessed a total of 14,492,569 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 90: Requests for Listahanan Data as of December 2020**

Type of Request	Requests Processed and Granted
Statistics	187
Name-Matching	650
Other Relevant Data (i.e., List of Poor Households)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>862</b>

Consistent with its data sharing policy, the DSWD entered into partnership agreements with 164 intermediaries i.e., local government units, other national government agencies, non-government organizations/civil society organizations and the academe.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP112,576,662.90 was utilized or 79.30% of the annual allotment of PhP141,965,076.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses, Capital Outlays and Personnel Services) for the *Listahanan* operations.

**Table 91: National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	54,623,842.24	30,489,822.12
NCR	4,946,621.15	4,400,159.76
CAR	4,872,500.00	4,604,225.74
I	4,813,000.00	4,813,000.00
II	4,757,300.00	4,079,500.00
III	5,047,000.00	4,977,032.61
IV-A	5,093,900.00	4,444,917.90
MIMAROPA	5,530,473.00	5,075,183.33
V	6,220,617.00	6,105,472.51
VI	5,108,000.00	4,744,570.82
VII	5,458,745.08	5,458,745.08
VIII	4,906,000.00	4,099,988.44
IX	7,653,300.00	7,015,429.11
X	5,068,176.00	5,044,497.80
XI	4,813,000.00	4,813,000.00
XII	7,969,801.53	7,328,317.68
Caraga	5,082,800.00	5,082,800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,965,076.00</b>	<b>112,576,662.90</b>



## 6. Institutional Development

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, according to Republic Act No. 7160<sup>20</sup>, Executive Order (EO) No. 15 s. 1998<sup>21</sup> and EO No. 221 s. 2003<sup>22</sup>.

In view of that, 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 local government units (LGUs) and other intermediaries can access.

In 2020, 108 knowledge products on SWD services were developed (or 138.46% of the 78 target) which include concept papers, good practice documentations, manuals and training modules. Moreover, 65 knowledge sharing sessions on SWD-related topics and courses were conducted for the DSWD intermediaries (or 125% of the 52 target).

**Table 92: Knowledge Products and Knowledge Sharing Sessions on SWD Services as of December 2020**

Region	Knowledge Products Developed		Knowledge Sharing Sessions Conducted	
	Target	Accomplishment	Target	Accomplishment
Central Office	46	26	20	12
NCR	2	25	2	13
CAR	2	7	2	4
I	2	4	2	7
II	2	3	2	20
III	2	5	2	0
IV-A	2	4	2	0
MIMAROPA	2	2	2	0
V	2	5	2	2
VI	2	4	2	5
VII	2	2	2	0
VIII	2	5	2	0
IX	2	0	2	0
X	2	6	2	0
XI	2	4	2	0
XII	2	2	2	0
Caraga	2	4	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>

Major knowledge products were developed, as follows: Service Delivery Capacity and Competency Assessment National Report 2019; Retooling Series Facilitator's Guide; and, DSWD Handbook of Style. Knowledge products on COVID-19 response were also produced with selected LGUs.

As another component of knowledge management, the following knowledge sharing sessions were conducted (among others): Peer Learning Sessions for Training Specialists; Online Knowledge Fair; and, Social Welfare and Development Learning Network Conference.

<sup>20</sup> Local Government Code

<sup>21</sup> Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development

<sup>22</sup> Amending Executive Order No. 15 Series of 1998, Entitled "Redirecting the Functions and Operations of the Department of Social Welfare and Development"

On learning and development, partnerships with the Association of DSWD Social Workers, Inc. and the Association of Local Social Welfare and Development Officers, Inc. were forged; a new design for the DSWD Knowledge Portal was developed; the proposal for the establishment of the Social Welfare and Development Learning Institute was approved by the DSWD Secretary; and, a Knowledge Management System Framework was formulated.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP26,411,974.05 was utilized or 74.39% of the annual allotment of PhP35,503,964.00 (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 93: Capability Training Program Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	33,638,016.14	25,305,945.00
NCR	51,010.00	38,939.68
CAR	112,000.00	112,000.00
I	132,960.00	39,572.62
II	152,000.00	127,000.00
III	112,000.00	72,500.00
IV-A	145,480.00	0.00
MIMAROPA	112,000.00	26,994.00
V	0.00	0.00
VI	141,172.50	112,200.00
VII	152,000.00	152,000.00
VIII	112,000.00	18,000.00
IX	40,000.00	0.00
X	142,820.00	72,822.75
XI	152,000.00	152,000.00
XII	126,505.36	0.00
Caraga	182,000.00	182,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,503,964.00</b>	<b>26,411,974.05</b>

## 7. Information and Communications Technology Management

The DSWD continuously improves its management information systems, information technology infrastructures, communication services and information and communications technology (ICT) solutions, in order to accelerate the achievement of organizational strategies and competencies for better ICT governance.

Information, tools and services are acquired to improve administration and operations. Initiatives are also aligned with internationally recognized best practice frameworks to secure service-oriented and cost-effective systems and infrastructures.

With regard to ICT support for DSWD programs, projects and services in 2020, 14 information systems were developed/enhanced, 20 information systems were maintained, 224 databases were managed, 21 interactive online maps were maintained, three (3) disaster recovery sites and backup solutions were maintained, 245 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.



On capability-building, 20 trainings/orientations were conducted and 259 personnel were trained/oriented to continuously enhance their ICT-related knowledge and skills, with the aim of facilitating implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of DSWD programs, projects and services.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP597,228,227.19 was utilized or 64.19% of the annual allotment of PhP930,435,766.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses, Personnel Services and Capital Outlays) for Information and Communications Technology Management.

**Table 94: Information and Communications Technology Management Fund Utilization as of December 2020**

Region	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Central Office	845,695,624.12	529,744,237.62
NCR	13,150,136.00	9,825,616.00
CAR	13,715,160.00	13,286,911.40
I	4,332,560.00	3,429,369.09
II	5,733,574.00	4,527,749.80
III	3,321,360.00	2,417,333.80
IV-A	2,961,000.00	1,690,917.60
MIMAROPA	4,290,000.00	1,394,133.31
V	3,438,146.88	925,113.91
VI	4,473,372.00	4,303,965.66
VII	3,473,372.00	3,407,918.91
VIII	5,473,372.00	5,217,955.00
IX	4,567,760.00	2,775,521.02
X	3,067,760.00	2,749,689.07
XI	4,567,760.00	4,457,760.00
XII	3,567,760.00	2,466,986.00
Caraga	4,607,049.00	4,607,049.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>930,435,766.00</b>	<b>597,228,227.19</b>

## 8. Resource Generation and Management

With regard to funding support for its annual strategic priorities and other initiatives, the DSWD accesses 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. The DSWD thereby forges partnerships with said organizations to secure resources (i.e., funding grants) for TA project proposals.

Essentially, TA projects are aligned with the DSWD Strategic Plan 2018/2022 and annual thrusts and priorities. In 2020, 31 TA projects of the DSWD were approved for funding by the Australian DFAT in the total amount of PhP67.4 Million; out of which, six (6) TA projects were completed.

**Table 95: TA Projects Completed as of December 2020**

TA Projects Completed	Amount of Funding Support (In PhP)
Assessment of the Alternative Parental Care Program	1,200,010.00
Production of Audio Visual Orientation Material on the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Stakeholders and Partners	500,000.00
Technical Assistance on Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit for the Sustainable Livelihood Program	858,000.00

TA Projects Completed	Amount of Funding Support (In PhP)
Development of the DSWD Policy Agenda 2019/2022	1,000,000.00
Action Research for Social Protection	1,424,325.00
Development of the Social and Behavior Change Communication Plan and Materials for the Yakap Bayan Clients, Implementers and Partners	1,000,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,982,335.00</b>

Moreover, two (2) new major partnerships were forged with intergovernmental organizations for initiatives aimed at addressing emergent socio-economic issues that affect the poor and vulnerable individuals, families and communities.

**Table 96: New Major Partnerships as of December 2020**

Organizations	Initiatives
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	Establishment of the Shock-Responsive Social Protection
United Nations World Food Programme	Study on the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Implementation of the Social Amelioration Program

## 9. Social Marketing

Being at the forefront of the social welfare and development (SWD) sector, the DSWD consistently promotes its leadership role, mandate and operations. It thereby communicates priorities with its partners and for its clients – through advocacy and networking activities – relevant to the implementation of SWD programs, projects and services.

The messaging in all communication platforms also reflected the DSWD core values: “*maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo*,” “*serbisyong walang puwang sa katiwalian*,” and, “*patas na pagtrato sa komunidad*.” Various communication strategies and good communication practices were applied in media relations, information campaigns and grievance mechanisms.

In 2020, the DSWD carried out social marketing initiatives – under a well-formulated communication plan – to raise awareness, change perceptions, encourage acceptable behavior and ensure dissemination of information about SWD programs, projects and services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 97: Social Marketing Initiatives as of December 2020**

Traditional Media	Social Media	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,910 press releases</li> <li>4,928 Information, Education and Communication materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% Facebook page engagement rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>456 information caravans</li> <li>354 communication campaigns</li> </ul>

To maximize public relations opportunities and reach out further to the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalized, the DSWD participated in the whole-of-nation approach activity of the Presidential Communications Operations Office and the Philippine Information Agency titled, “Explain, Explain, Explain: *Pagdalaw*.”

On July 24, 2020, the DSWD was awarded a plaque of recognition as the “Top 1 Most Responsive Agency” by the People’s Television Inc., for extending immediate assistance to the Filipino people who were in dire need.



Along its feedback mechanisms, the DSWD continued the conduct of a knowledge, attitude and practice survey to determine results of social marketing initiatives in 2020; it revealed that 91% of respondents are aware of at least two (2) agency programs and services.

For 2020, a total amount of PhP15,922,930.03 was utilized or 87.68% of the annual allotment of PhP18,161,004.00 (covering Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses and Personnel Services) for Social Marketing.

## 10. Internal Audit

The DSWD conducts regular, special and follow-up management or operations audit, including assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of its internal control mechanisms to add value to the implementation of social welfare and development programs, projects and services. Supportive thereof, the agency adopts emerging trends relevant to the Internal Auditing Standards for the Philippine Public Sector.

In 2020, regular audit was conducted on the DSWD Compliance with the Consolidated Annual Audit Report of the Commission on Audit for 2019 and the DSWD Social Amelioration Program/Emergency Subsidy Program 1<sup>st</sup> Tranche. As special audit, the examination of bank accounts of the DSWD social welfare and development teams in the MIMAROPA Region and the evaluation of the Department of Public Works and Highways' request for the release of remaining funds for a four-storey DSWD building construction were undertaken.

From January to December 2020, 448 audit recommendations were complied with (or 98.68% of the 454 target) and 908 integrity management measures were implemented (or 69.37% of the 1,309 target).

**Table 98: Audit Recommendations Complied and Integrity Management Measures Implemented as of December 2020**

DSWD Office	Audit Recommendations		Integrity Management Measures	
	Identified	Complied	Identified	Implemented
Field Office NCR	31	25	120	90
Field Office CAR	14	14	68	40
Field Office I	30	30	152	128
Field Office II	18	18	49	43
Field Office III	23	23	198	103
Field Office IV-A	19	19	77	53
Field Office MIMAROPA	33	33	102	64
Field Office V	31	31	47	33
Field Office VI	34	34	92	75
SLP Associations in Region VI	16	16	0	0
Field Office VII	20	20	73	52
Field Office VIII	19	19	0	0
Field Office IX	43	43	43	22
Field Office X	25	25	69	43
Field Office XI	46	46	93	74
Field Office XII	19	19	27	16
Field Office Caraga	33	33	99	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>908</b>

Moreover, the DSWD validated fund utilization or liquidation reports of four (4) non-government organizations (NGOs) that received Priority Development Assistance Funds – in previous years – for the implementation of their projects.

## **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 other cases affecting personnel, particularly on the exercise of their official functions.

On legal management, four (4) complaints were resolved, 52 preliminary investigations were conducted, 10 pleadings filed on administrative disciplinary cases and five (5) pleadings filed on other administrative cases. Also, hearings for various cases were attended by the DSWD in the interest of its vulnerable and disadvantaged clients.

As to the provision of legal assistance, legal counseling and referrals for 355 clients (including the handling of inquiries via telephone, electronic and snail mails of citizens) were offered by the DSWD. Likewise, 1,019 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 ensures 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 2020, 2,105 facilities were repaired or renovated for better working environment and quality frontline services, 15 real properties were covered with appropriate land title and 220 vehicles were maintained for the mobility of DSWD officials and staff during operations. Moreover, 2,646,802 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 2020, a total of 12,929 procurement projects were completed/awarded on time (out of 16,683 procurement project requests received and processed). For an effective procurement management, the DSWD developed/implemented 34 innovative or good practices for organizational and process excellence.



Moreover, the DSWD conducted the following activities: 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 and Development

The DSWD 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 2020, a total of 489 vacant (permanent, contractual, casual and coterminous) positions were filled up. For capacity-building, 2,292 personnel were provided with at least one (1) learning and development intervention.

#### 5. Financial Management

To prop up its operations as the lead social protection agency of the government, the DSWD implements effective financial plans, 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 absorptive capacity for better organizational performance.

For 2020, the DSWD managed a regular allotment of PhP161,943,688,000.00 under Current Appropriations or the FY 2020 General Appropriations Act. From said allotment, a total amount of PhP141,029,523,728.71 was utilized or 87.09% as of December 2020.

**Table 99: FY 2020 Regular Allotment and Utilization as of December 2020**

Allotment Class	Regular Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Personnel Services (PS)	7,035,425,925.00	7,012,013,007.77
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	154,366,692,805.00	133,747,647,858.80
Financial Expenditures (FE)	267,770,582.00	111,201,440.15
Capital Outlays (CO)	273,798,688.00	158,661,421.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,943,688,000.00</b>	<b>141,029,523,728.71</b>

Overall, the DSWD utilized PhP306,602,680,724.17 out of its total current allotment of PhP336,854,853,596.00, including Automatic Appropriations (i.e., Retirement and Life Insurance Premiums, Customs Duties and Taxes and Fund 171) and Special Purpose Funds (i.e., Miscellaneous Personnel Benefits Fund, Pension and Gratuity Fund, Contingent Fund, Calamity Fund and Others).

**Table 100: FY 2020 Total Allotment and Utilization as of December 2020**

Appropriations	Allotment (In PhP)	Utilization (In PhP)
Regular Allotment	161,943,688,000.00	141,029,523,728.71
Automatic Appropriations	245,702,930.00	181,443,341.83
Special Purpose Funds	174,665,462,666.00	165,391,713,653.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,854,853,596.00</b>	<b>306,602,680,724.17</b>

**2020 DSWD Annual Technical Report Team**

**Assistant Secretary  
Assistant Bureau Director  
Division Chief**

**Joseline P. Niwane (Team Head)  
Hannah A. Giray-Carcido  
Victoria N. Navida  
Chuck Glendee D. Valencia  
Evelyn V. Pedro  
Nena I. De Veas  
Angelo D. Abella**







Department of Social Welfare and Development

Produced by:

**Policy Development and Planning Bureau**

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City



**#DSWDMayMalasakit**

 [www.dswd.gov.ph](http://www.dswd.gov.ph)  [dswdserves](https://www.facebook.com/dswdserves)  
 [dswdserves](https://www.youtube.com/dswdserves)  [dswdserves](https://www.instagram.com/dswdserves)  [dswdserves](https://twitter.com/dswdserves)