

Department of Social Welfare and Development

MAJOR PROGRAMS/PROJECTS



Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya) - the Philippines' conditional cash transfer (CCT) program is the flagship social protection program of the government aimed to break intergenerational transmission of poverty through the provision of cash grants based on the households' compliance with conditionalities on health, education, and family development sessions. Launched in 2008, the program is primarily designed to improve human capital of households with pregnant women and children 0-18 years old.

The government has continuously increased the budget for the Program from Php 62 billion in 2016 to Php 89 billion, an increase of Php 27 billion this year. The increase includes the provision of rice allowance to all active and compliant Pantawid Pamilya households. Each active and compliant household is entitled to receive Php 600.00 monthly cash rice subsidy, equivalent to around 18 kilos of rice. The Table 1 below show the program's household coverage and corresponding budget from 2016-2018.

Table 1. Pantawid Pamilya Household Coverage and Budget (2016-2019)

Year	Target Household	Annual Budget (Php)
2016	4,620,630	62,665,628,000
2017	4,402,253	78,186,551,000
2018	4,400,000	89,408,303,000
2019	4,400,000	89,752,324,000

FY 2016-2019 GAA

Pantawid Pamilya, is on its 10th year of implementation. From 160 cities and municipalities in 28 provinces in the 17 regions of the country covered in 2008, as of June 2019, the program already cover 42,045 barangays in all 144 cities and 1,483 municipalities of 80 provinces nationwide. Table 2 shows the program coverage as of June 2018.

Table 2: Pantawid Pamilya Geographic Coverage as of 30 June 2019

Geographic Area	Nationwide Count	Target Areas	Actual Areas	Percentage of Coverage (%)
Region	17	17	17	100.00
Province	81	80	80	100.00
City	145	145	145	100.00
Municipality	1,489	1,482	1,483	100.00
Barangay	42,045	41,999	41,620	98.9

In the 1st Semester, a total of 4,123,829 households were served as beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilya from a target of 4,400,000 households. Particularly, 3,922,303 households were served under the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (RCCT) while there were 201,526 households served under the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT).

The MCCT covers households affected by natural and man-made disasters (that lost their homes and livelihood), homeless street families and Indigenous People in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

Table 3: Pantawid Pamilya RCCT and MCCT Household Beneficiaries as of June 2019

Region	RCCT Household Beneficiaries		MCCT Household Beneficiaries	
	Target	Served	Target	Served
NCR	226,291	210,521	3,533	3,219
CAR	60,700	56,898	2,207	2,126
I	198,602	187,137	2,562	2,493
II	97,886	93,943	5,965	5,760
III	287,184	274,050	4,674	4,613
IV-A	318,392	302,818	1,181	1,143
MIMAROPA	181,837	170,630	15,786	15,324
V	368,592	345,460	5,663	5,376
VI	316,418	298,989	1,612	1,551
VII	259,437	256,005	28,891	14,907
VIII	263,040	251,369	20,269	14,091
IX	249,891	270,304	18,768	26,756
X	234,203	231,686	29,026	18,206
XI	233,507	219,624	28,054	27,923
XII	289,178	195,352	29,292	21,873
Caraga	176,676	164,270	10,728	10,351
BARMM	402,954	393,247	27,001	25,814
Total	4,164,788	3,922,303	235,212	201,526

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of PhP30,951,015,661.69 was utilized or 34.65% of the annual allotment of PhP89,316,045,000.00 for the Pantawid Pamilya implementation.



The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) is a community-based capacity building program adopting the community-driven enterprise development approach, which equips household participants to actively contribute to production and labor markets by looking at available resources and accessible markets. It facilitates interventions that expand the livelihood asset base of households (i.e., human, social, physical, natural, and financial capital) in order to

capacitate them for a gainful employment or successful management of microenterprise. It operates through the Microenterprise Development and, Employment Facilitation track.

Key Modalities



Technical-Vocational Skills Training

SLP provides capacity building to equip its partner participants with the appropriate skills for increased employability or for better management of their microenterprises.



Seed Capital Fund

SLP provides a capacity building grant for the microenterprise development of its partner participants, in particular for setting up a credit and savings facility and/or managing an individual or group enterprise.



Pre-employment Assistance

SLP assists participants in accessing employment opportunities with potential or guaranteed employers by providing financial assistance for the prompt acquirement of the necessary job application requirements.



Cash for Building Livelihood Assets

SLP provides short-term employment to partner participants for the development, rebuilding, and/or protection of physical and natural assets which may be used by the participants and their community for profitable and sustainable livelihood projects.

In the 1st Semester, 169 households were served under the SLP through its modalities.

Table 4. Number of Pantawid and Non-Pantawid Served Households, As of 30 June 2019

Region	2019 Target Household Beneficiaries	Household Beneficiaries Served
NCR	1,740	2
CAR	1,301	5
I	2,015	15
II	1,779	0
III	2,899	1
IV-A	2,708	1
MIMAROPA	2,051	3
V	4,524	0
VI	3,755	87
VII	5,021	0
VIII	4,830	0
IX	3,169	0
X	4,144	45
XI	3,142	3
XII	3,453	2
Caraga	2,983	5
BARMM	3,617	0
Total	53,131	169

Moreover, there were 66,680 households served under the FYs 2017 and 2018 General Appropriations Acts, as well as 945 households from other fund sources. A total amount of Php460,356,839.68 was utilized for the 1st Semester, for 28.38% of the annual allotment of Php1,622,308,000.00 for the SLP implementation.



Kalahi CIDSS – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC – NCDDP)

Kalahi CIDSS - National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) is a poverty alleviation program of the Government of the Philippines being implemented by DSWD which aims to empower communities in targeted poor and disaster-affected municipalities to achieve improved access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, implementation, and disaster risk reduction and management.

This is done through KC-NCDDP activities that help advance the goal of promoting wide-scale reduction of poverty and vulnerabilities in the target municipalities. Along the Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC), the Program provides assistance by enhancing community and LGU capacity and through providing seed funding for community implementation of priority social infrastructure sub-projects that help reduce poverty and improving sustainability. Anchored on the community-driven development (CDD) approach, it also addresses LGU responsiveness to community needs by mobilizing communities and adapting participatory strategies that reduce existing gaps in social inclusion, transparency, accountability and people's participation in priority-setting, design, planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of community development projects and activities.

Project Components

- Capacity-Building and Implementation Support (CBIS) to assist barangays and LGUs facilitate the participation of communities in project activities, strengthening transparency and social inclusiveness.
- Community Grants to fund social preparation and planning activities of communities and implementation of small-scale community projects (LGUs and community beneficiaries contribute cash, labor and materials).
- Program Management and Monitoring and Evaluation to cover costs at the regional and national levels, for supporting, supervising and monitoring CDD operation. Also covered

in this component is the cost of evaluating and verifying local outcomes from CDD implementation.

Table 5: KC-NCDDP Sub-Projects Completed and Households Served as of June 2019

Region	Sub-Projects Completed	Household Beneficiaries Served
CAR	114	42,372
I	43	9,293
III	13	2,551
IV-A	106	10,219
MIMAROPA	73	73,756
V	66	25,433
VI	100	25,963
VII	111	21,653
VIII	137	15,888
IX	165	23,071
X	303	125,637
XI	28	12,537
XII	125	72,127
Caraga	14	1,976
Total	1,398	462,476

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of Php1,519,714,760.94 was utilized or 54.86% of the annual allotment of Php2,770,271,000.00 for the KC-NCDDP implementation.



Supplementary Feeding Program

The Supplementary Feeding Program is the provision of food in addition to the regular meals, to children aged 2 to 5 attending day care sessions and supervised neighborhood play at-risk of malnutrition and Kinder to

Grade VI

severely wasted pupils. The food supplementation is in the form of hot meals to be served during snack/meal time to children five (5) days a week for 120 days. The feeding program is being managed by parents based on a prepared meal cycle using available indigenous food supplies.

For the 9th Cycle of the SFP, 1,824,098 children were served as of June 2019.

Table 6: SFP 9th Cycle Children Beneficiaries, as of 30 June 2019

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Served
NCR	109,224	110,043
CAR	42,530	43,074
I	77,719	74,543
II	76,902	82,132
III	101,539	103,956
IV-A	180,689	184,482
MIMAROPA	49,717	54,781
V	146,034	146,026
VI	192,927	205,405
VII	108,001	89,044
VIII	76,327	69,721
IX	101,385	113,399
X	148,835	155,914

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Served
XI	104,747	114,348
XII	96,532	102,427
Caraga	78,072	79,894
BARM	94,909	94,909
Total	1,786,089	1,824,098

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of PhP581,429,250.78 was utilized or 17.40% of the annual allotment of PhP3,341,245,000.00 for the SFP implementation.

Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS)



EDUCATIONAL



MEDICAL



TRANSPORTATION



FOOD AND NON-FOOD



BURIAL

The Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS) serves as a social safety net or a stop-gap mechanism to support the recovery of individuals and families

from unexpected crisis such as illness or death of a family member, natural and man-made disasters and other difficult situations.

Under the AICS, services are provided as follows: rescue and protection; financial assistance for medical, burial, transportation and educational expenses; material assistance in the form of food and non-food items; and referrals for medical, legal, psychosocial, temporary shelter and other services.

Such protective services are delivered to individuals and families in crisis situations through the DSWD Crisis Intervention Units (at the DSWD Central Office, Field Offices and Satellite Offices in provinces), which serve as action centers to immediately respond to their needs.

In the 1st Semester, 339,790 clients were assisted through the AICS (see Table 7).

Table 7: AICS Clients Served as of 30 June 2019

Region	2019 Target Clients	Clients Served
Central Office	43,302	27,977
NCR	139,668	47,219
CAR	6,459	4,651
I	36,743	36,617
II	24,234	37,854
III	27,841	10,203
IV-A	22,236	15,869
MIMAROPA	5,544	4,893
V	16,664	12,145
VI	27,057	12,445
VII	28,137	23,304
VIII	10,135	9,744
IX	10,444	13,817
X	10,048	9,005
XI	26,338	38,996
XII	10,861	14,968
Caraga	10,292	20,083
Total	456,003	339,790



Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens

The Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens is the provision of P500 monthly cash grants to indigent senior citizens, as stated under Section 5, letter (h), #1 of Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010. The Department considers the following indigent senior citizens as its priority for inclusion in the program: (1) frail, sickly, or with disability; (2) without pension from GSIS, SSS, AFPMBAI and other insurance companies; and (3) no permanent source of income or regular support from relatives.

As of June 2019, 210,959 SPISC beneficiaries received their stipend after the conduct of validation by the DSWD in the 1st Quarter. Payout of the stipend for all other qualified beneficiaries is ongoing.

Table 8: SPISC Beneficiaries Served as of 30 June 2019

Region	2019 Target Senior Citizens	Senior Citizen Beneficiaries Served
NCR	219,735	0
CAR	99,267	85,048
I	191,374	18,933
II	218,659	5,867
III	110,860	2,464
IV-A	318,579	5,853
MIMAROPA	191,641	6,158
V	273,455	3,054
VI	365,908	10,685
VII	279,037	1,697
VIII	276,807	0
IX	195,934	0
X	205,453	25,581
XI	275,224	0
XII	264,358	2,355
Caraga	140,000	43,264
BARM	170,500	0
Total	3,796,791	210,959

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of PhP5,899,555,420.89 was utilized or 26.66% of the annual allotment of PhP22,127,312,000.00 for the SPISC implementation.



Implementation of RA 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016

In September 2016, The President signed the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016, a legislation that grants additional benefits and privileges

to Filipino centenarians. The Act is a tribute to Filipino centenarians who have spent their lifetime in contributing nation building.

In the 1st Semester, 223 centenarians were able to receive their cash gift of PhP100,000.00 each.

Table 9: Centenarians with Cash Gift as of June 2019

Region	2019 Target Centenarians	Centenarians Served
NCR	141	25
CAR	44	22
I	25	8
II	61	25
III	54	15
IV-A	42	10
MIMAROPA	37	3
V	31	17
VI	129	19
VII	85	37
VIII	15	3
IX	28	7
X	25	15
XI	20	8
XII	50	5
Caraga	10	4
BARMM	218	0
Total	1,015	223

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of PhP39,264,981.19 was utilized or 44.96% of the annual allotment of PhP87,340,000.00 for the Centenarian Act implementation.



Unconditional Cash Transfer Program (UCT)

The Unconditional Cash Transfer Program (UCT) is the biggest tax reform mitigation program under the TRAIN (Tax Reform Acceleration and Inclusion) Law. It seeks to provide cash grants to poor households and individuals who may not benefit from the lower income tax rates but may be adversely affected by rising prices.

Table 10: UCT Program Target Beneficiaries

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

As of June 2019, a total of 3,682,283 households claimed their UCT cash grant, out of the 10,000,000 targeted beneficiaries. The delayed passage of the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act had affected the payment schedule for said grant in the 1st Semester of 2019.

In the 1st Semester, a total amount of Php23,451,752.69 was utilized or 2.21% of the annual allotment of Php1,062,954,000.00 for the UCT Program operating cost. Funds for the UCT cash grants are being managed by the Land Bank of the Philippines.



Disaster Response and Rehabilitation Program

Disaster Response

Disaster Response Management involves activation of quick response teams, monitoring of disaster-affected localities, prepositioning of food and non-food items at strategic areas, provision of resource augmentation, distribution of relief goods, coordination meetings and replenishment of standby funds.

In the 1st Semester, the DSWD assisted LGUs of localities that were affected by disasters. A total of 120 LGUs were provided with resource augmentation for disaster response, which benefitted 286,788 households.

Table 11: LGUs with Augmentation on Disaster Response Services and Internally-Displaced Households Served as of 30 June 2019

Region	LGUs Provided with Augmentation for Disaster Response	Internally-Displaced Households Served
NCR	16	6,413
CAR	1	56
I	2	17
II	0	0
III	8	2,518
IV-A	3	1,181
MIMAROPA	12	28,605
V	26	62,052
VI	1	13
VII	8	2,323
VIII	6	13,996
IX	3	323
X	9	2,190
XI	16	148,266
XII	4	16,335
Caraga	4	1,769
BARMM	1	731
Total	120	286,788

Early Recovery and Rehabilitation

Early recovery and rehabilitation efforts include continuing relief assistance, cash-for-work, food-for-work, emergency shelter assistance, transitional shelters and restoration of damaged houses.

a. Emergency Shelter Assistance



The Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA) comprises the provision of “self-build” shelter support through limited housing materials or financial assistance to augment the resources of families – affected by natural or man-made disasters – that opted not to be transferred to a resettlement site, enabling them to purchase materials required in constructing totally-damaged or repairing partially-damaged houses. In the 1st Semester, a total of 44,618 households were served as beneficiaries of the ESA.

Table 28: Households Served under ESA as of June 2019

Region	Disaster	Households Served
CAR	Typhoon Ompong	2,858
I	Typhoon Ompong	5,812
II	Typhoon Ompong	35,591
III	Typhoon Ompong	357
Total		44,618

b. Cash-for-Work



The Cash-for-Work (CFW) involves transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment, specifically by providing families cash assistance in exchange for community works (i.e., preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities in communities or evacuation centers). Its daily rate shall generally be 75% of the prevailing daily wage rate set by the National Wages and Productivity Commission. In the 1st Semester, 39,893 households were engaged under CFW.

Table 29: Households Served under CFW as of June 2019

Region	Disaster/ Other Emergency Situation	Households Served
I	Typhoon Ompong	5,812
II	Typhoon Ompong	28,023
III	Typhoon Ompong	119
VI	Boracay Temporary Closure	5,939
Total		39,893

Risk Resiliency Program

The Risk Resiliency Program (RRP) focuses on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including both climate and non-climate risks. It covers 18 major river basins (i.e., Abulog River Basin, Abra River Basin, Cagayan River Basin, Agno River Basin, Pampanga River Basin, Pasig-Laguna River Basin, Bicol River Basin, Panay River Basin, Jalaur River Basin, Ilog-Hilabangan River Basin, Cagayan de Oro River Basin, Tagoloan River Basin, Agusan River Basin, Ranao River Basin, Tagum-Libuganon River Basin, Davao River Basin, Buayan-Malungon River Basin and Mindanao River Basin)

and priority principal river basins (i.e., Marikina River Basin, Central Cebu River Basin, Dolores River Basin, Palo River Basin, Iloilo-Batiano River Basin, Wahig-Inabang River Basin, Sibuguey River Basin and Tumaga River Basin) in the country.

The target beneficiaries include those at least 18 years old on the date of participation, who are: listed in the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, especially the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries; and, residents living within and along the 18 major river basins and principal river basins. In the 1st Semester, the CFW-CCAM of the DSWD served 46,845 household beneficiaries.

Table 30: Household Beneficiaries of CFW-CCAM as of 30 June 2019

Region	2019 Target Household Beneficiaries	Household Beneficiaries Served
NCR	60,149	18,149
CAR	33,333	500
I	39,913	6,650
II	35,581	1,863
III	42,701	0
IV-A	38,431	3,855
MIMAROPA	0	0
V	0	0
VI	54,894	11,992
VII	0	0
VIII	0	0
IX	0	0
X	51,200	2,183
XI	51,671	780
XII	62,163	0
Caraga	48,563	873
BARMM	30,122	0
Total	548,721	46,845