

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 (2016-2020)

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
2020*	4,400,000	100,885,230,000

*Net of Php 7.8 Billion offered for implementation of Social Amelioration Program (SAP) per DBM NBC No. 580

Source: 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 2020

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

As of June 2020, a total of 4,227,773 households were served as beneficiaries of the 4Ps or 96.09% of an annual target of 4,400,000 households.

Table 3: Pantawid Pamilya Household Beneficiaries as of June 2020

Region	Household Beneficiaries	
	Target	Served
NCR	227,341	214,051
CAR	63,894	59,999
I	204,742	204,815
II	106,212	103,404
III	297,237	288,946
IV-A	325,640	311,715
MIMAROPA	200,534	193,269
V	378,232	362,830
VI	325,411	319,445
VII	294,186	280,932
VIII	286,839	278,039
IX	323,074	296,858
X	272,074	263,768
XI	267,976	254,481
XII	255,357	231,587
Caraga	189,279	187,632
BARMM	381,972	376,002
Total	4,400,000	4,227,773

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.

For 2020, SLP has targeted 59,734 household beneficiaries. As of June 2020, there were no households served yet. Based on the SLP implementation cycle, pre-implementation stage happens in the 1st quarter and social preparation stage takes place during the 2nd quarter of 2020.

Nonetheless, there were 1,657 households served under the FYs 2018-2019 General Appropriations Acts, as well as 587 households served from other fund sources.



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 2020

Region	Sub-Projects Completed	Household Beneficiaries Served
CAR	0	
I	0	0
III	0	0
IV-A	0	0
MIMAROPA	0	0
V	0	0
VI	6	879
VII	0	0
VIII	1	0
IX	14	1,467
X	3	0
XI	38	5,797
XII	0	0
Caraga	0	0
Total	62	8,143

In the 1st Semester, 62 subprojects were completed (or 4.74% of 1,307 annual target subprojects), benefitting 8,143 households (or 2.49% of the 326,750 annual target households).



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 June 2020

Region	2019 Target Children	Children Served
NCR	16,169	0
CAR	100,491	103,392
I	37,886	42,999
II	80,152	57,995
III	89,712	84,417
IV-A	100,974	112,214
MIMAROPA	189,320	166,549
V	78,479	50,923
VI	158,162	43,584
VII	193,922	193,922
VIII	114,505	117,411
IX	44,492	40,974
X	109,533	109,533
XI	153,514	154,989
XII	159,118	129,346
Caraga	99,121	101,395
BARMIM	75,791	76,280
Total	1,881,979	1,650,655

For the 9th Cycle as of June 2020, 1,650,655 children were served as beneficiaries or 87.71% from the annual target of 1,881,979.

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 June 2020

Region	2019 Target Clients	Clients Served
Central Office	65,702	31,542
NCR	92,271	25,539
CAR	20,095	4,377
I	69,850	42,209
II	85,607	68,027
III	42,045	17,932
IV-A	42,197	20,167
MIMAROPA	7,900	8,730
V	50,205	19,931
VI	51,267	41,411
VII	65,099	28,648
VIII	25,158	10,843
IX	33,441	35,442
X	32,501	17,811
XI	96,983	27,789
XII	52,485	12,017
Caraga	44,638	19,223
Total	877,444	431,638



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.

Table 8: SPISC Beneficiaries Served as of June 2020

Region	2019 Target Senior Citizens	Senior Citizen Beneficiaries Served
NCR	205,785	110,596
CAR	96,539	83,226
I	191,374	61,938
II	218,659	200,692
III	110,860	66,517
IV-A	318,579	170,564
MIMAROPA	191,641	112,967
V	273,455	234,748
VI	365,908	361,940
VII	279,037	263,365
VIII	276,807	0
IX	195,934	186,556
X	205,453	128,272
XI	264,792	226,826
XII	264,358	209,285
Caraga	170,000	113,157
BARMM	160,693	0
Total	3,789,874	2,530,649

In the 1st Semester, 2,530,649 senior citizens were served as beneficiaries of the SPISC or 66.77% of the 3,789,874 annual target beneficiaries.



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 2020

Region	Target Centenarians	Centenarians Served
NCR	117	0
CAR	90	8
I	52	26
II	60	43
III	75	27
IV-A	80	25
MIMAROPA	20	32
V	15	12
VI	40	20
VII	131	69
VIII	88	46
IX	30	33
X	53	27
XI	15	9
XII	20	22
Caraga	54	15
BARMM	12	10
Total	952	424

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

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program is a tax reform mitigation program under Republic Act No. 10963 or the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN), providing cash grant to poor households and individuals who may not benefit from the lower income tax rates but may be adversely affected by rising prices. Accordingly, the UCT Program is a social mitigation measure to be implemented for three (3) years starting 2018, which aims to protect the disadvantaged, poor and vulnerable sector.

An estimated 10 million beneficiaries will receive the unconditional cash grant amounting to PhP200.00 per month or PhP2,400.00 for the year. For 2019 and 2020, the beneficiaries will receive PhP300.00 per month or PhP3,600.00 per year. The unconditional cash grant is set in the TRAIN Law and will be paid one-time within the year

As of June 2020, the Department of Budget and Management has not yet released funds – under the FY 2020 General Appropriations Act – for the payment of the current year’s UCT cash grant. Hence, there were no households (or target beneficiaries) served.



Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons

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

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

Table 10: RRPTP Trafficked Persons Assisted as of June 2020

Region	2020 Target Clients	Trafficked Persons Assisted		
		Male	Female	Total
NCR	420	19	146	165
CAR	40	1	13	14
I	65	3	5	8
II	55	0	0	0
III	150	1	6	7
IV-A	105	16	21	37
MIMAROPA	50	0	52	52
V	55	0	5	5
VI	65	10	31	41
VII	180	18	40	58
VIII	60	2	12	14
IX	420	35	232	267
X	80	14	14	28
XI	90	1	6	7
XII	50	1	2	3
Caraga	65	9	17	26
BARMM	50	0	0	0
Total	2,000	130	602	732

As of June 2020, 732 trafficked persons were assisted through the RRPTP or 36.60% of the 2,000 annual target. A total amount of Php6,792,424.87 was utilized or 29.62% out of the 2020 allotment of Php22,933,105.00 for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses.



International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals

For overseas Filipinos, the DSWD implements the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN) covering: victims of trafficking, illegal recruitment, abuse or maltreatment by employer, and human-induced or natural disasters; prisoners or detainees; overstaying individuals or those with expired, without or fake visas; children in need of special protection such as the abandoned, the neglected, the exploited or the abused, including those who need alternative parental care placement; individuals experiencing marital or domestic relationship problems; individuals applying for Legal Capacity to Contract Marriage Certificate; individuals needing social services such as processing of travel clearance for minor children; and, other distressed or vulnerable individuals such as those with health-related problems, senior citizens and persons with disability.

Overseas Filipinos affected by the COVID-19 pandemic received assistance through the Social Welfare Attachés, in coordination with the Philippine Embassies and the Philippine Consulates General.

Table 11: ISWSFN Distressed and/or Undocumented Filipinos Served as of June 2020

Country	Target Clients	Centenarians Served		
		Male	Female	Total
Malaysia	2,000	382	526	908
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,500	17	65	82
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,500	978	908	1,886
Qatar	1,500	89	571	660
Hong Kong	1,000	234	981	1,215
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	1,500	695	1,414	2,109
Kuwait	1,500	263	683	946
Other Countries	0	210	848	1,058
Family Members	0	380	375	755
Total	10,500	3,248	6,371	9,619

As of June 2020, a total amount of Php28,857,394.30 was utilized for ISWSFN or 36.60% of the Php78,838,000.00 2020 allotment for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses.

Moreover, there were 2,378 repatriated overseas Filipinos served at the DSWD Processing Center for Displaced Persons in Region IX, or 29.57% of the 8,042 annual target



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 12: LGUs with Augmentation on Disaster Response Services and Internally-Displaced Households Served as of 30 June 2020

Region	LGUs Provided with Augmentation for Disaster Response	Internally-Displaced Households Served
NCR	17	2,687
CAR	79	3
I	74	31
II	71	206
III	93	0
IV-A	147	121,303
MIMAROPA	49	110
V	89	0
VI	94	197
VII	89	2,655
VIII	20	101,628
IX	53	77
X	66	0
XI	35	210
XII	45	4,785
Caraga	24	690
BARMM	2	427
Total	1,047	235,009

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.

Table 13: Households with Early Recovery Services as of June 2020

Region	Household Beneficiaries Served
NCR	0
CAR	0
I	0
II	271
III	573
IV-A	0
MIMAROPA	895
V	0
VI	0
VII	0
VIII	0
IX	0
X	0
XI	0
XII	1,214
Caraga	0
BARMM	0
Total	2,953

Emergency Shelter Assistance with 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 14: Households Served under CFW as of June 2020

Region	Disaster/ Other Emergency Situation	Households Served
II	Typhoon Queil	65
III	Earthquake in Central Luzon	573
MIMAROPA	Typhoon Ursula	895
XII	Earthquake in North Cotabato	
Total		2,714

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 15: Household Beneficiaries of CFW-CCAM as of 30 June 2020

Region	Target Household Beneficiaries	Households Served
NCR	25,544	0
CAR	15,284	0
I	38,431	9,833
III	34,533	0
IV-A	16,614	0
VI	74,282	0
X	71,114	0
XI	42,742	0
XII	66,381	0
Caraga	59,579	0
BARMM	30,622	0
Total	475,126	9,833

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