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## Subchapter 3.2

# STRENGTHEN SOCIAL PROTECTION

The government aims to enhance social protection (SP) system to ensure comprehensive safeguards for all Filipinos especially for the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized, protecting them from risks and shocks throughout their life cycle. Over the years, the government has been implementing various SP policies and programs in coordination with stakeholders. Several landmark legislations were also passed, such as: (a) Early Childhood Care and Development System Act,<sup>1</sup> (b) *Ligtas Pinoy* Centers Act;<sup>2</sup> (c) Magna Carta of Filipino Seafarers;<sup>3</sup> and (d) Expanded Centenarians Act.<sup>4</sup>

Although these laws have been enacted and comprehensive plans put in place, implementation of social protection programs has progressed unevenly, leaving considerable gaps between intended objectives and actual results.

For the remaining Plan period, priority actions will focus on rationalizing SP programs, expanding coverage to informal and gig economy workers, and enhancing the system's responsiveness to shocks – particularly in times of disasters and economic downturns. These aim to build a more inclusive and future-ready SP system, designed with agility to both adapt and adjust to emerging risks and shocks.

## Accomplishments

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<sup>1</sup> Republic Act No. 12199

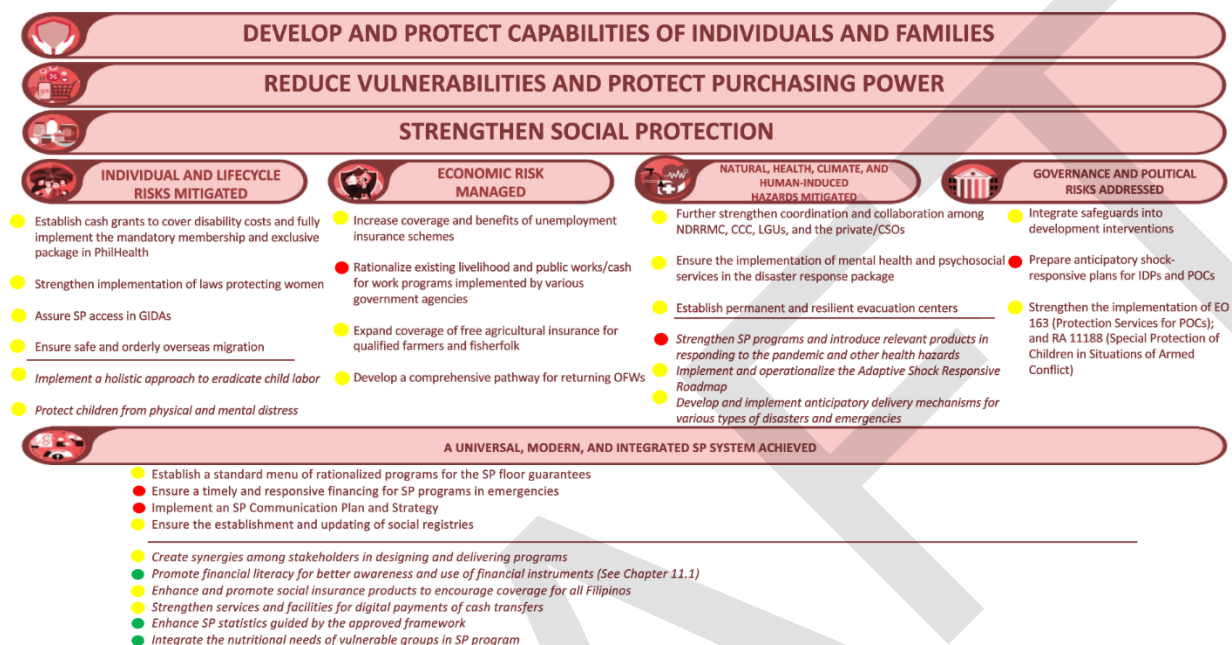
<sup>2</sup> Republic Act No. 12076

<sup>3</sup> Republic Act No. 12021

<sup>4</sup> Republic Act No. 11982

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**Figure 3.2.1 Strategy Framework to Strengthen Social Protection**



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**Social assistance programs were introduced and expanded, leaving limited resources for social safety nets and labor market interventions.** The country has been responsive to immediate needs, particularly during economic shocks and crises by scaling up cash-based assistance to protect the most vulnerable. In the past years, many social assistance programs have been introduced and expanded. These include- the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations (AICS), Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens, Fuel Subsidy Program (FSP), Lifeline Rate Subsidy Program, *Ayuda sa Kapos ang Kita* Program (AKAP)<sup>5</sup>, *Walang Gutom* 2027: Food STAMP Program<sup>6</sup>, among others. While these initiatives provide essential short-term relief, overlaps in the types of benefits offered by existing programs have raised concerns about duplication and inefficiencies, potentially affecting overall effectiveness.

Moreover, the overconcentration of resources in social assistance has constrained progress in other strategic areas of the Plan—many of which remain only partially accomplished or not yet implemented. Key gaps remain in economic risk management, anticipatory planning, and governance, with ongoing challenges in areas such as unemployment insurance, anticipatory delivery systems, and shock-responsive programs for internally displaced persons (IDPs), persons of concern (POCs), informal sector workers, gig economy workers, and persons with disability. This imbalance hinders the SP system’s ability to effectively address structural vulnerabilities, anticipate shocks, and foster resilience leading to coordination challenges, inefficiencies, and constraints in supporting inclusive and adaptive development.

Further, the Social Protection Floor (SPF), designed to ensure a minimum level of income security and access to essential services for all, remains partially implemented. This highlights the ongoing challenges in resource allocation and reinforces the importance of a more integrated, life-cycle approach to SP.

**Ongoing enhancements in the targeting mechanism and social registries.**<sup>7</sup> Building on various national and local registries, the SP system is progressively strengthening its data infrastructure to improve targeting, reduce duplication, and enhance service delivery. The joint implementation of the 2024 Census of Population (POPCEN) and Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) exemplifies how integrated data systems reduce duplication, streamline operations, and inform targeted interventions. As part of this effort, the CBMS adopted a shortened questionnaire to facilitate faster data collection and processing, while still capturing key local-level socioeconomic indicators. Meanwhile, the

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<sup>5</sup> AKAP provides financial assistance to individuals whose income is below the minimum wage rate

<sup>6</sup> Monthly food credits of PHP3000 for food poor households

<sup>7</sup> Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), the Philippine Registry for Persons with Disabilities, the Senior Citizen Registry, and other existing LGU-managed registries.

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Proxy Means Test (PMT) model, which is a key tool for identifying target beneficiaries, is currently being recalibrated using the 2024 CBMS data.

Complementing this is the use of the Dynamic Social Registry (*i-Registro*) which was piloted in the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps), allowing to update the First 1,000 Days data that registered 33,699 pregnant women and children. Several dedicated sectoral databases have also been developed, including the National Commission of Senior Citizens Database for vulnerable seniors and the Philippine Registry for Persons with Disabilities System for persons with disabilities. Additionally, LGUs maintain their own registries to support localized service delivery.

Moreover, the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) is being integrated into SP programs to streamline registration and identity verification, reducing duplication and facilitating broader inclusion, particularly in remote areas.

**Despite the introduction of new schemes and achieving coverage targets, overall social insurance reach remains modest.** To provide interim support, SSS disbursed PHP874 million in unemployment benefits to 60,442 members in 2024, helping cushion the impact of involuntary job loss.

The Social Security System (SSS) has expanded SP coverage through initiatives like the *KaSSSanga* Collect Program (formerly *KaltaSSS* Collect), which targets Contract of Service and Job Order workers in government not covered by the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS). While other programs such as 4Ps *AlkanSSSy*a continue to promote voluntary SSS membership among low-income workers.

To improve accessibility, SSS e-Centers have been established across the country to facilitate registration, contributions, and claims processing, reducing barriers for members in both urban and rural areas. Building on this, the SSS e-Center 2.0 further enhances service delivery through upgraded facilities and digital tools, allowing for faster, more efficient, and more convenient transactions. As a result of these efforts, the percentage of the economically active population contributing to the SSS increased from 38.13 percent in 2023 to 40.76 percent in 2024.

However, despite these gains, the expansion of social insurance coverage has been below target. Many informal and other workers remain uncovered by the SSS, leaving them without essential financial safeguards and future retirement security. The absence of comprehensive coverage increases their vulnerability to economic uncertainties and limits their long-term stability.

**Significant progress in the digitalization of SP systems.** Under the Philippines Beneficiary Fast, Innovative, and Responsive Service Transformation (BFIRST) Social

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Protection Project, 99 percent of cash cards under the 4Ps were converted to basic deposit accounts as of 1st quarter of 2025. This allowed beneficiaries to directly use the account to deposit savings, receive funds, and enjoy other financial inclusion-enhancing features.

The government is also harnessing partnerships with private sectors – including BPI Foundation, Ayala Foundation, GCash, and Maya – to enhance financial inclusion and promote digital payment solutions through initiatives, such as DSWD’s *e-Panalo ang Kinabukasan* Program. These collaborations enable the use of secure, accessible platforms for distributing cash transfers and other forms of assistance in underserved areas. Similarly, the Fuel Subsidy Program (FSP) utilizes e-wallets to disburse subsidies efficiently, while the *Walang Gutom* Food Stamp Program employs Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards with food credits for the purchase of food items. These improved delivery, coordination, and efficiency across various SP programs.

To further support safer migration, digital innovations such as the DMW and OWWA mobile apps, along with upgraded immigration systems, have enhanced service delivery for overseas Filipino workers (OFWs).

**Immediate disaster response capabilities have significantly improved, but gaps remain in anticipatory planning.** Under the Buong Bansa Handa Project, the DSWD has strengthened aid delivery through dual supply chains—leveraging both government logistics and private sector support. As of December 31, 2024, the project delivered 9.86 million family food packs. In collaboration with DOST-FNRI, the DSWD also introduced ready-to-eat food packs on December 2, 2024, with full rollout expected in 2025 to enable rapid deployment within 24–48 hours, especially in areas lacking cooking facilities. Further interventions include the issuance of the Outpatient Benefits Package for Mental Health (PC 2023—0018), expanding access to coverage for health services. Despite these operational gains, challenges persist in anticipatory action. Notably, there is a lack of comprehensive data on population, critical infrastructure, and other elements exposed to hazards, which are essential for effective pre-disaster risk and post-disaster assessment.

## **Implementation of the Transformation Agenda**

**Digital tools are improving service delivery, targeting, and efficiency.** PhilSys is being used to streamline registration and identity checks, especially in remote areas. It also supports financial literacy efforts and emergency aid distribution. Several databases are also being established to support better targeting.

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**The government continues to forge stronger partnerships with LGUs** through the implementation of the Safe, Fair-Environment and Responsive Barangays for Women or SAFER Women Project and the enactment of the *Ligtas Pinoy* Centers Act, reinforcing the LGUs' crucial role in addressing violence against women/gender-based violence (GBV), supporting vulnerable groups, and strengthening disaster preparedness and response.

**Private sector partnerships are leveraged in implementing SP programs.** Aside from harnessing partnerships with the private sector to enhance financial inclusion and to promote digital payment solutions, the DSWD has tapped private companies to support the provision of food for the beneficiaries of the *Walang Gutom Kitchen*.

## Action Plan

Strategies focused on reducing the vulnerability of Filipinos and strengthening the capacity of individuals and families to anticipate, manage, and recover from various risks and shocks will be further enhanced and scaled up.

## Updated Strategy Framework

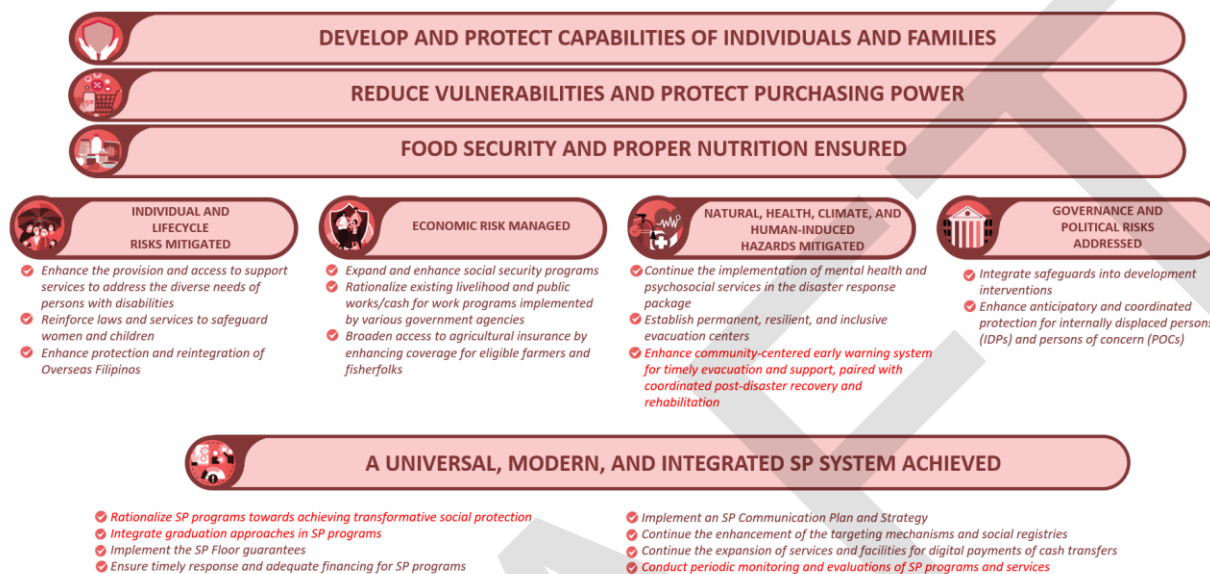
The updated strategy for the SP Subsector marks a transition toward a more cohesive and future-ready system—one that extends beyond short-term relief to foster long-term resilience, inclusivity, and sustainable social protection system. Strengthening foundations such as targeting systems, digital platforms, and innovative insurance schemes will improve reach and efficiency, especially for underserved groups. At the same time, rebalancing investments to support a wider range of interventions, including labor market support and adaptive measures, will allow the system to better respond to both chronic vulnerabilities and emerging risks. Strengthening linkages across programs and aligning social protection with broader risk and recovery frameworks will transform its role from merely a temporary buffer to a strategic, long-term pathway for resilience and sustained development.

### Figure 3.2.1 Strategy Framework to Strengthen



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**Figure 3.2.2 Updated Strategy Framework to Strengthen Social Protection**



## Strategies

### Outcome 1: Universal, Modern, and Integrated SP System Achieved

#### *\*Rationalize SP programs towards achieving transformative SP*

Transformative SP aims to empower individuals and households to overcome poverty by addressing underlying vulnerabilities and enabling sustainable livelihoods rather than merely providing temporary relief. By strengthening systems that build resilience, it helps prevent people—especially the most vulnerable and marginalized—from falling into poverty when exposed to shocks and risks.

To ensure continued relevance and responsiveness, an evaluation study will be conducted to assess the impact of current social assistance programs.

The existing labor market SP programs should also be aligned and streamlined under the *Trabaho para sa Bayan* (TPB) Plan, prioritizing employment facilitation and skills development. By rationalizing cash transfers, training, and employment services, beneficiaries receive coordinated support that eases their shift from aid to sustainable work. This reduces duplication, improves efficiency, and prevents long-term dependency on *ayuda*.

#### *\*Integrate graduation approaches in SP programs*

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Social protection policies will incorporate graduation pathways within existing convergence mechanisms. This includes developing clear criteria for identifying households ready for graduation programming and creating systematic linkages between social assistance and employment/livelihood development programs.

#### *Implement the SP floor guarantees*

The implementation plan for the SP Floor is being finalized for adoption to ensure a minimum level of essential services and income security for all. This plan will adopt a progressive realization approach, recognizing the need to align implementation with available fiscal space and institutional capacities.

#### *Ensure timely response and adequate financing for SP programs*

DEPDev with DOLE, DSWD, and UNICEF will conduct costing and fiscal space analysis of SP Floor guarantees for children and the working-age population, including emergency provisions, to guide evidence-based resource allocation. Private sector engagement and partnerships with stakeholders will also help mobilize additional funding and strengthen delivery of interventions during crises.

#### *Implement an SP Communication Plan and Strategy to shift public perception and strengthen engagement*

Beyond implementation, this strategy aims to shift public perception by promoting understanding of SP as a pathway to empowerment and resilience, helping to lessen reliance on direct *ayuda*. To do this, an SP communication plan and strategy will be developed and implemented.

#### *Continue the enhancement of the targeting mechanisms and social registries*

Accurate and timely data is essential for effective SP targeting. The recalibrated PMT model, using updated data from the CBMS, will serve as the single, standardized tool for identifying beneficiaries, enhancing fairness and efficiency. The institutionalization of the *i-Registro* as a unified social registry complements the CBMS and enables regular updates and better data management. Meanwhile, integrating the PhilSys streamlines registration and identity verification, and avoids duplication of benefits.

#### *Continue the expansion of services and facilities for digital payments of cash transfers*

The government will expand the use of digital payment systems beyond flagship programs like 4Ps to cover a wider range of SP initiatives. This includes streamlining disbursement of various programs ensuring faster, more transparent, and accessible



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delivery, while leveraging financial partnerships and digital infrastructure to boost efficiency, reduce leakages, and promote financial inclusion.

*\*Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluations of SP programs and services*

To ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the SP programs and projects, periodic evaluations and assessments will be carried out. These reviews will monitor progress, identify implementation gaps and opportunities for improvement, and help ensure that the programs achieve their intended outcomes while upholding accountability and optimizing resource use. As part of this effort, an SP Floor Dashboard will be developed to consolidate key performance indicators, track progress across programs, and provide real-time data to inform decision-making and policy adjustments.

## **Outcome 2: Individual and Lifecycle Risks Mitigated**

### *Enhance the provision and access to support services to address the diverse needs of persons with disabilities*

A standardized process will be implemented for disability assessment and certification, alongside expanded therapy access, subsidies for assistive devices and technology, inclusive workplace policies, and vocational training with job placement services. Additionally, a thorough review of existing disability-related legislations, such as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, as amended by Republic Act No. 9442, will help identify gaps and propose necessary amendments.<sup>8</sup>

### *Reinforce laws and services to safeguard women and children*

The government will reinforce its commitment to protecting women and children through enhanced legal frameworks and integrated support systems. The SAFER Women Project will continue to enhance LGU capacities in handling GBV cases. To protect children, including adolescent mothers, the DSWD and Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) will finalize implementation guidelines under Executive Order 79, s. 2024, and explore toll-free access to the Helpline. The harmonization of *Pagkalinga* and ProtecTEEN will provide integrated services to adolescent parents and their families. Following the enactment of the Republic Act No. 11596 prohibiting child marriage, the National Action Plan to End Child, Early, and Forced Marriages and Unions will be finalized through a multisectoral, rights-based approach.

To eradicate child labor, targeted interventions like the Child Labor Prevention and Elimination Program and SHIELD (Strategic Helpdesks for Information, Education,

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<sup>8</sup> Republic Act No. 7277: Magna Carta for Disabled Persons

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Livelihood, and Development) Project will continue addressing root causes through a multifaceted approach.

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) will roll out a comprehensive training module on the Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict (CSAC) Act and AFP Handling Protocol across all its academic programs through its Online Human Rights Academy Platform. Further, the Inter-Agency Committee on CSAC will also conduct pilot-testing on the CSAC e-course to support the implementation of RA No. 11188.

#### *Enhance protection and reintegration of Overseas Filipinos (OFs)*

The government remains committed to protecting OFs, whether temporary workers or permanent migrants, by ensuring proper documentation and enhancing reintegration support. A comprehensive, harmonized package of services will be developed by streamlining existing programs across agencies. This includes employment facilitation, access to capital, entrepreneurship training, skills recognition through TESDA, and mental health and family reintegration support. LGUs will serve as coordination hubs, while improved data systems and inter-agency collaboration will ensure targeted services. At the same time, the government will reinforce the implementation of bilateral and regional agreements to improve labor conditions and SP coverage in host countries.

### **Outcome 3: Economic risks managed**

#### *Expand and enhance social security programs*

To expand social insurance coverage, the government will assess current programs, including SSS and GSIS unemployment benefits, to identify opportunities for increased coverage and benefits. Alongside this, the government will advance the integration of unemployment insurance schemes with active labor market programs to maximize efficiency and support faster re-employment. Financial literacy campaigns will also be strengthened to raise awareness on unemployment insurance programs.

Enhancements will also focus on enrollment, premium payments, and claims under SSS, particularly targeting informal workers, gig economy participants, older persons, and other underserved groups. Strengthening advocacy campaigns tailored to the informal sector—highlighting features such as flexible contribution schemes, benefit portability, and sickness coverage—will help improve participation. Partnerships with cooperatives and microfinance institutions will also be pursued to integrate pension contributions into regular savings schemes.

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To address the challenges posed by an aging population, the pension system will be reviewed for sustainability and relevance, with measures like a flexible retirement age and benefit adjustments to support older workers.

#### *Rationalize existing livelihood and public works/cash for work programs implemented by various government agencies*

Multiple livelihood and public works or cash-for-work programs are currently being implemented across various government agencies, often with overlapping objectives and fragmented delivery. This multiplicity can lead to inefficiencies, resource duplication, and confusion among intended beneficiaries. With the passage of the TPB Act, the TPB Inter-Agency Council is mandated to review and streamline existing policies, plans, programs, projects, and inter-agency councils to avoid duplication, promoting efficient use of resources, and harmonizing government initiatives.<sup>9</sup> This mandate supports and aligns with the effective implementation of the TPB Plan, particularly in overseeing program convergence budgeting for livelihood and employment programs.

#### *Broaden access to agricultural insurance by enhancing coverage for eligible farmers and fisherfolk*

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Insurance Commission (IC) and the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), signed in March 2025, will enhance regulatory frameworks and improve insurance services for the agricultural sector. The IC and PCIC will jointly develop farmer-focused insurance products, conduct training and awareness campaigns, and explore digital solutions and risk-based supervision models (see Chapter 5).

### **Outcome 4: Natural, health, climate, and other human-induced hazards mitigated**

#### *Continue the implementation of mental health and psychosocial services in the disaster response package*

The government will continue improving public health systems to provide essential health services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), during emergencies and disasters, guided by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Health Plan 2024-2030. Key initiatives include training new MHPSS facilitators, revising the MHPSS Training Manual, and providing targeted support to

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<sup>9</sup> Republic Act No. 11962

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repatriated families, distressed OFWs, and health emergency teams. Ongoing policy work also aims to strengthen mental health services for responders.

#### *Establish permanent, resilient, and inclusive evacuation centers*

To strengthen disaster preparedness, the government will implement the *Ligtas Pinoy Centers Act* (see Chapter 12). Evacuation centers will be inclusive and accessible—designed to be disability-friendly, child- and gender-sensitive, and culturally appropriate. The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, in coordination with LGUs, will ensure proper site selection, conduct regular inspections, and uphold structural safety and functionality to provide safe and dignified shelter for all during disasters.

#### *\*Enhance community-centered early warning system for timely evacuation and support, paired with coordinated post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation*

The government will enhance anticipatory action and improve recovery and rehabilitation by incorporating early warning systems, predictive data, pre-positioned resources, and social behavioral communication change into the national and local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management plans. Post-shock recovery will be accelerated through livelihood assistance, psychosocial support, and linkages to employment and training programs. Additionally, early warning and response systems will be strengthened through the Joint External Evaluation, the Health Emergencies in Large Populations course, and Emergency Medical Service System initiatives, ensuring timely evacuation, coordinated recovery, and long-term resilience for affected communities.

To reduce disaster risks and enhance resilience, the government will continue to implement ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction solutions to address various hazards and improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. This will be done by protecting and restoring critical ecosystems such as mangroves, forests, and wetlands that serve as natural buffer against floods, landslides, droughts, and other climate-related disasters. (see Chapter 15)

These proactive steps aim to minimize human losses and displacement while ensuring rapid and effective recovery and rehabilitation for affected communities.

### **Outcome 5: Governance and political risks addressed**

#### *Integrate safeguards into development interventions*

To strengthen the protection of all affected communities, the government will enhance the integration of social and environmental safeguards into development interventions from

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the outset. This includes conducting early risk assessments to identify potential impacts and ensure timely mitigation, and holding inclusive, participatory consultations to ensure interventions are culturally appropriate and responsive to local needs. The government will also ensure effective implementation of resettlement action plans where applicable, establish accessible grievance redress mechanisms, and invest in strong monitoring systems and institutional capacity to track, implement, and enforce safeguards throughout the project lifecycle. This integrated approach will help minimize harm, promote equity, and ensure sustainable project outcomes.

#### *Enhance anticipatory and coordinated protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons of concern (POCs)*

The government will advance provision of anticipatory programs that address the needs of POCs and IDPs in conflict situations through coordinated efforts across government branches. Key efforts will include: (a) harmonization of data on refugees, asylum seekers, stateless person, and those at risk of statelessness; (b) building local capacities of affected areas; and (c) expansion of protective mechanisms for POCs. Notwithstanding, safeguards on the assistance for POCs are in place and will be responsive to changes in policies.

## Targets

Overall, the data show that progress varied within the sector, with most targets remaining unchanged. However, this assessment is limited by the availability of data due to the schedule of release of designated statistics. A notable update is the shift in the indicator for the percentage of senior citizens receiving a pension, which now uses a directional target ("increasing") instead of fixed annual values. This reflects a more flexible approach while maintaining the commitment to expand coverage.

**Table 3.2.2 Updated Results Matrix: Strengthening Social Protection**

Indicator	Baseline Value (Year)	Accomplishment		Updated Targets			Means of Verification	Responsible Agency/ Inter-agency body
		2023	2024	2026	2027	2028		
Outcome 2: Individual and Lifecycle Risk Mitigated								
Percentage of families covered with social insurance (%)	83.8 (2020)	86.8 (Based on APIS 2022)	2024 APIS results to be released in June 2025	100	100	100	Annual Poverty Indicators survey (APIS)	PSA
Percentage of poor households with	64.52 (2019)	75.01	74.31	78	81.5	85	Listahanan/ Latest	DSWD



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members 18 years old and below that are 4Ps beneficiaries (%)							Standardized Targeting System	
Percentage of senior citizens who receive pension (%)	65.56 (2021)	67.36	69.32	Increasing (TBD)	Increasing (TBD)	Increasing (TBD)	SSS, GSIS, DSWD, PNP, and AFP Admin data	DEPDev
Percentage of documented Overseas Filipino to total Overseas Filipinos (%)	88.9 (2021)	89.99	89.05	Increasing	Increasing	Increasing	DFA Report to Congress	DFA
<b>Outcome 3: Economic risks managed</b>								
Percentage of economically active population contributing to SSS (%)	37 (2021)	38.13	40.76	41-42	41-42	42-43	SSS Admin data, Labor Force Survey (LFS)	SSS
<b>Outcome 1: Universal, Modern, and Integrated SP System Achieved</b>								
Total Expenditures on social protection programs as percentage of gross domestic product (%)	2.7 (2021)	3.14 (FY 2023 actual)	3.05 (2024 GAA)	4.49	4.83	5.25*	Classification of the Functions of Government Table in the Budget of Expenditure and Source of Funding	DBM

\*Average spending of middle-income countries on SP excluding health (Source: ILO, World Social Protection Report 2020-22)

Green: Exceeded target;  
Red: Missed target;  
Yellow: Met or expected to meet the target.  
Orange: Revised target;  
Pink: New indicator.

## Legislative Agenda

Table 3.2.3 outlines the priority bills for the 20th Congress to strengthen the country's SP sector by addressing key gaps in coverage, expanding benefits, and enhancing the legal foundation for protecting vulnerable sectors.

**Table 3.2.3 Legislative Agenda to Strengthen Social Protection**

Legislative Agenda	Rationale/Key Features	Responsible Agency
Amendments to the 4Ps Act	To restore the purchasing power of 4Ps household beneficiaries, the 4Ps Act will be amended to provide reforms in the current cash grant amounts in line with the Presidential Directive No. PBBM-2024-896-898.	DSWD
Enhancement of Unemployment Insurance	This will expand the coverage and benefits of unemployment insurance under the SSS and GSIS.	GSIS and SSS
Anti-Elder Abuse Act	Provide senior citizen victims of violence with legal, medical, and psychosocial support services from the DSWD and concerned LGUs, including livelihood assistance and other interventions to ensure their safety and prevent further abuse.	DOJ

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Expanded Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act (E-VAWC Act)	Builds upon the Anti-VAWC Act of 2004, by criminalizing acts causing mental, emotional, or psychological distress through electronic or digital means. <sup>10</sup>	PCW
Omnibus Disability Law	The proposed bill aims to consolidate and amend certain provisions of the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability and other disability-related laws into a single comprehensive legislation for filing in both Houses of Congress.	NCDA

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<sup>10</sup> Republic Act No. 9262