



Department of
Social Welfare
and Development

Sama-Samang Pagtawid Tungo sa Kaunlaran



2009 Annual Report

The Cover

Addressing a country's social welfare is no easy task, especially in a nation beset by poverty and occasional natural calamities, and to say that the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) works to alleviate poverty is certainly an understatement.

DSWD works beyond what we can all imagine. This institution works fervently and ceaselessly to address the poverty and social protection issues that plague our nation today. The theme gathers inspiration from the department's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. Titled **Sama-samang Pagtawid Tungo sa Kaunlaran**, the cover provides the reader with a deeper hindsight of the institution's compassionate work under the administration of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

Elegant in its simplicity, the design's conventional approach paints a flattering and inspiring picture of DSWD with compliments to President Arroyo's and Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral's fruitful legacy. Behind the main image is a collage of photos that stresses the institution's drive to mitigate hunger and poverty and promote social protection.

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Gloria Macapagal - Arroyo
President, Republic of the Philippines

Vision

A society where the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities are empowered for an improved quality of life.

Mission

To provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities that will contribute to poverty alleviation and empowerment through social welfare and development (SWD) policies, programs, projects and services implemented with or through local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs), peoples' organizations (POs), government organizations (GOs) and other members of civil society.

Goals

- Formulation and advocacy of just and responsive SWD legislative agenda, policies and plans, as well as ensuring their effective implementation
- Identification, development and marketing of social technologies for building up social capital
- Setting up and enforcement of SWD standards to protect the rights of the poor and the disadvantaged to quality services
- Provision of technical assistance and resource augmentation to intermediaries in the implementation of SWD programs and services
- Provision of preventive, protective, rehabilitative and developmental programs and services

Credo

- Promote the rights of every individual
- Work for a society of equals
- Build and maximize people's potentials
 - o protect them
 - o enable them
 - o empower them
 - o learn from them
- Involve stakeholders and other partners
- Provide a better future for this and generations to come

Values

- We care for the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged
- We recognize their inherent worth, dignity and uniqueness
- We believe in their potential and capacities
- We value social responsibility
- We respect cultural diversity and the environment
- We practice teamwork, cooperation and collaboration
- We adhere to the highest ethical standards of work and quest for excellence in all our undertakings



Secretary's Message



2009 was characterized by some of the most difficult challenges faced by the Philippines as a nation, but it was also a year when the best in the Filipino people – our resilience and strength in the face of seemingly insurmountable odds – came to fore. The past year for the Department of Social Welfare and Development mirrors this national experience.

Even as we were starting to witness the positive results of our efforts to cushion the global economic crisis, the twin typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng plowed into the Philippines, causing the kind of human and material devastation that few have seen in a very long time. The destruction wrought was nothing less than colossal – thousands dead, over a million families displaced or homeless and damage to property and agriculture amounting to more than P20 billion.

Yet, we were also witness to the Filipinos' strength of character, both in the victims who demonstrated uncommon will and courage in surviving the onslaught of the disasters and in their countrymen who came out in the millions to share their time, effort and resources in assisting them. Truly, it was a display of everything noble about our people.

For our part, we in the DSWD took on the gargantuan task of spearheading the relief operations and the mission of rebuilding the lives destroyed by the calamities. We were at the forefront of bringing emergency relief to those who were badly affected, especially in the remote areas. We also performed the function of being the conduit for local and international donations, handling hundreds of millions of pesos worth of cash and material donations with efficiency and transparency. Now we are helping the victims get their lives back in line through such programs as Cash-for-Work, which involves thousands of families in the cleaning of esteros and collection of garbage, and relocation projects for tens of thousands of families who lost their homes. I am proud to say that we, together with our partners from other government agencies, NGO's private individuals and groups, have triumphed in giving assistance when and where it was needed most, despite the extraordinary circumstances we all faced.

Even as we tackled the massive humanitarian mission to blunt the effects of the calamities, the Department has also been actively pursuing new programs, as we affirm our commitment

to fulfilling our mandate of uplifting the poor and vulnerable sectors of Philippine society. 2009 marked the realization of a long time dream as we pioneered the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, with the goal of establishing a database of households classified according to poverty level. We hope that this system will pave the way for a more rational allocation of government resources to those who really deserve assistance.

The DSWD further carried the torch of excellence by expanding and strengthening successful programs that have made nationwide impact. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), a conditional cash transfer program for the poorest of the poor for them to meet health and education needs, now has over one million family beneficiaries, up from just over 300,000 a year ago. 2009 saw the completion of a multitude of community-based infrastructure and livelihood projects under the KALAHI-CIDSS program, which has empowered over six million Filipinos in nearly 500 barangays in the war against poverty.

The DSWD's legendary reputation for integrity, transparency and accountability was recognized with the various awards given to the agency and its personnel. We were once again ranked number one among all government agencies in the Pulse Asia awareness and performance surveys, as well as in the integrity development and anti-corruption ratings by the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission. Our Accounting Division was adjudged as the Outstanding Accounting Office by the Commission on audit for adopting a decentralized accounting system. Undersecretary Luwalhati Pablo was named the Outstanding Professional in the Field of Social Work from 2009 by the Professional Regulation Commission, while Assistant Secretary Mateo Montaña was honored by the Career Executive Service Board as one of the 2009 Gawad CES winners. It is both my joy and honor to be in the company such an efficient and dedicated staff, even as we humbly accepted in behalf of all DSWD workers the recognition as Outstanding Public Servant by an international organization, the Women for Women (WOW) Foundation.

The past year was definitely a difficult one, a year that stretched our resources, our determination and our willpower to the limit. I am proud to say that the DSWD has been equal to the challenge, remaining unbowed in the midst of difficulties. No one knows what 2010 holds in store for the Department, but the public we serve can rest assured that we will continue to surmount any challenge coming our way. The road ahead in the pursuit of a just, equitable and progressive society is a long and difficult one, but together we can all beat the odds.

Mabuhay tayong lahat!

Dr. Esperanza I. Cabral
DSWD Secretary

Introduction: Sectoral Developments



Pregnant women-beneficiaries must avail of pre-and post natal care to receive cash grants from 4Ps.

4Ps operates in 45 provinces covering 255 municipalities and 15 key cities.



The Government's efforts of providing social protection to the poor and marginalized emphasized the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) leadership role. This was highlighted by the expansion of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or the conditional cash transfer program of the Arroyo Administration from 337,416 in 2008 beneficiaries to 1 million in 2009. The 4Ps invests resources to build human capital through education, health and nutrition.

To abate the impact of the global financial crisis, the Economic Resiliency Plan of the Government was drawn up. This expanded and accelerated the implementation of programs and services of government agencies to provide emergency employment and assistance to affected families and individuals.

With the catastrophes that hit the country towards the end of the year, the DSWD in partnership with other agencies under the wings of the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), enlarged its efforts in providing various forms of relief and rehabilitation assistance to affected local government units (LGUs).

While we continue our mission to alleviate poverty and reduce vulnerabilities, we also take on the challenge of staying on top, implementing more responsive programs and services together with our partner national government agencies (NGAs), LGUs and non-government organizations (NGOs). We stay committed in upholding the fundamental pillars of good governance and excellence in public service.



DSWD provides relief goods to victims of typhoons.

Highlights of Accomplishments along Major Final Outputs



The Department aims to provide a better future to children.

The performance of the Department is measured by its Major Final Outputs (MFOs) or the goods and services delivered in terms of social welfare and development policies, programs, projects and services.

Against the backdrop of the global economic crisis, the DSWD continued to implement programs and services supportive of the national government's poverty reduction efforts. The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is DSWD's new strategy on poverty reduction through investments in human capital. The 4Ps provides grants to poor households to improve health, nutrition, and education particularly of children 0 to 14 years old upon compliance to conditions set by the program.

The DSWD also embarked on the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). The NHTS-PR aims to generate a database of poor households using a transparent and accountable set of criteria for selecting poor families so that inclusion of the non-poor in social protection programs and services is reduced and exclusion of the poor is minimized.

The DSWD also implemented the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) in its stewardship areas in Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao and Shariff Kabunsuan in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and in Apayao and Abra in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR).

I. Services Relating to the Formulation and Advocacy of Policies, Plans and Programs

The Department worked for the passage of Republic Act No. 9523 or "An Act Requiring the Certification of the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption" which was signed into law by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo on March 12, 2009; the Republic Act No. 9775 or the "Anti-Pornography Act of 2009" on November 18, 2009; the Republic Act 9857 or the "Philippine Act on Crimes Against International Humanitarian Law, Genocide and Other Crimes Against Humanity, Organizing Jurisdiction, Designating Special Courts and for Related Purposes" on December 11, 2009.

A. Policy and Plan Formulation

1. Position Papers

The DSWD prepared 15 position papers on legislations and congressional resolutions:

- a. Senate Bill 3087 and House Bill 6937 on Rare Diseases Act of the Philippines
- b. House Bill Nos. 275, 575, 705, 970, 2290, 3469 and 5662 on Anti-Prostitution Act
- c. House Bill No. 420 and Senate Bill No. 150 on Encouraging the Donation of Food for Charitable Purposes
- d. House Bill No. 682 on the Anti-Corporal Punishment Act
- e. House Bill Nos. 999, 5672 and 7820 on Anti-Marital Infidelity Act
- f. House Bill Nos. 1748, 2591, 3002, 4244 and 4272 on Providing Protection, Security and Benefits to Whistleblowers and Providing Funds Therefor
- g. House Bill No. 3227 on Safe Haven for Infants Act
- h. House Bill No. 5388 and Senate Bill No. 2116 on Special Program for the Employment of Students
- i. House Bill No. 5982 and Senate Bill No. 2583 on Mainstreaming Climate Change into Government Policy Formulation
- j. House Bill No. 6915 and Senate Bill No. 2525 or the Magna Carta of the Poor
- k. House Bill No. 6568 on Philippine Immigration and Naturalization Act of 2009
- l. House Bill No. 6572 on Regulating Non-government Organizations (NGOs), Creating the National Commission on NGOs, Defining its Powers and Functions and Appropriating Funds Therefor
- m. House Bill No. 6766 on Providing for a Universal Healthcare Coverage to Indigent Filipinos

- n. Senate Bill No. 2657 on Strengthening the Functional and Structural Organization of the Commission on Human Rights, Extending Its Investigative Jurisdiction and Conferring Prosecutorial Powers
- o. Senate Bill No. 3440 on Alternative Child Care Code of 2009

2. Policies

The Department likewise spearheaded the drafting of the Implementing Rules and Regulations for Section 4, (g) of Republic Act No. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and that of Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring the Certification of the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption.

Table 1 shows the guidelines the DSWD formulated in 2009:

Table 1. Social Welfare and Development Guidelines Issued
CY 2009

Administrative Order No.	Title	Date Issued
1	Creation of the Legislative Bill Review Committee (LBRC) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development	February 23
2	Guidelines on the Sharing of Data Generated from the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction	March 22
3	Guidelines for the Implementation of the "PGMA: Tanghalian Mo, Sagot Ko Project"	April 20
4	Guidelines on the Implementation of the Healthy Start Feeding Program	May 21
5	Guidelines on the Disbursement of P 35,000,000.00 Funds for the Implementation of the Shelter Assistance Project for Families Displaced by Typhoon Frank in Iloilo City	June 11
6	DSWD Guidelines on the Implementation of the Youth National Service	July 3
7	Amendment to Administrative Order No. 6 (Series of 2009), DSWD Guidelines on the Implementation of the Youth National Service	August 18
8	Standards for Community-Based Services for Street Children	August 26
9	Creation of the DSWD NGO/PO Selection Committee as per DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 15 (Series of 2009)	August 22
10	Standards for Rape Crisis Center	September 8
11	Omnibus Guidelines on the Domestic Adoption Process	September 8
12	Guidelines In Establishing and Maintaining a DSWD Registry of Class "A" Documents Submitted by Manufacturers, Suppliers, Distributors, Contractors and Consultants	October 19
13	Guidelines for the Implementation of PODER 5: Improving Access to Basic Health and Education Services in the Communities	December 8
14	Omnibus Guidelines in the Accreditation of Marriage Counselors	December 8
15	Omnibus Guidelines on the Transfer of Residents in DSWD/LGU/Private Social Welfare Agencies to Other Residential Care Facilities	December 8

The DSWD also issued 20 internal guidelines supportive of the operation and management of SWD programs and services and organizational development.

Republic Act 9523: Hastening the Adoption Process for the Welfare of Needy Children



Photo shows (standing from left) DSWD Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral, Senate Majority Leader Juan Miguel F. Zubiri, Senator Ana Consuelo Madrigal, Congresswoman Leonila V. Chavez, Congresswoman Herminia B. Roman, Deputy House Speaker Amelita C. Villarosa, Congressman Matias V. Defensor Jr., Congressman Jose Carlos V. Lacson and Congresswoman Mary Anne L. Susano.

On 12 March 2009, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo signed into law Republic Act (RA) 9523 entitled, “An Act Requiring the Certification of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption as a Prerequisite for Adoption Proceedings, Amending for this Purpose Certain Provisions of Republic Act No. 8552, otherwise known as Domestic Adoption Act of 1998, Republic Act 8043, otherwise known as Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995, Presidential Decree No. 603 otherwise known as Child and Youth Welfare Code, and for Other Purposes.”

Under RA 9523, the head or executive director of a licensed or accredited child-caring or child-placement agency or institution managed by the national, local or non-government organization, as well as the Provincial, City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer (P/C/MSWDO) who has actual custody of an abandoned, neglected, and surrendered child, can file a petition to the DSWD for the issuance of certification declaring the child legally available for adoption. In cases where the child is under the custody of any other individual, the agency or institution can file a petition to the DSWD with the consent of the child’s custodian. The law mandates that the certification issued by the DSWD declaring a child legally available for adoption is a prerequisite in all adoption proceedings of both domestic and inter-country adoption.



From June to December 2009, the DSWD-Program Management Bureau (PMB) received 154 petitions/applications and issued 70 certifications declaring the children legally available for adoption.

3. Policy Advocacy

Thirty two (32) policy fora, dialogues and orientations were organized in the different regions to address emerging social welfare and development (SWD) issues and advocate for the implementation of national laws and policies.

Table 2. SWD Fora Conducted

Region	Topics of SWD Fora Conducted	Date Conducted
NCR	The Overseas Filipino Workers' Families: Issues and Challenges	6 November 2009
	Results of Research on DSWD Devolved Programs and Services	8 December 2009
CAR	Industrial Social Work/Social Welfare and Updates on Special Programs/Services	27 March 2009
	Supervisory and Managerial Roles of Social Welfare and Development Officers, Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption, Republic Act No. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 and Administrative Order No. 2009-0011 on the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities	25 September 2009
I	Bills and Issuances on Senior Citizens	30 June 2009
II	Youth Program, Adoption Program, Women's Month and Crisis Intervention Referral System	12-13 March 2009
	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption	20 April 2009
	Administrative Order No. 17 or the Guidelines in the Pilot Testing of Community-Based Rehabilitation Program for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence	18 September 2009
	Guidelines on the Issuance of DSWD Certification Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption	6 October 2009
III	Adoption and Foster Care	23 February 2009
	Local Government Units' Compliance to Republic Act No. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006	16-17 June 2009
IV-A	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption	23 April 2009
	Republic Act No. 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women	16 December 2009
V	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption	24 April 2009
	Republic Act No. 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women, Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption and Republic Act No. 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003	17 December 2009
VI	Role of Provincial/City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices in Disaster Management	8 June 2009
	Advocating the Rights of Persons with Disability	12 November 2009
VII	Republic Act No. 9442 or An Act Amending Republic Act No. 7277, Otherwise Known as the Magna Carta For Disabled Persons	27 November 2009
VIII	Republic Act No. 8972 or the Solo Parents Welfare Act of 2000	20 February 2009
IX	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption	23 April 2009
	Challenges in Mainstreaming Women's Rights in Nation Building	27 November 2009
X	Republic Act No. 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003	16 June 2009 and 17 August 2009
	Republic Act No. 9442 or An Act Amending Republic Act No. 7277, Otherwise Known as the Magna Carta For Disabled Persons	16 June 2009 and 24 August 2009
	Republic Act No. 9433 or the Magna Carta for Public Social Workers	22 June 2009 and 20 July 2009
	Republic Act No. 8972 or the Solo Parents Welfare Act of 2000	24 June 2009
	Building up Strong Alliance with Intermediaries in the Implementation of Social Welfare and Development Programs and Projects	22-23 October 2009
XI	Republic Act No. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 and Republic Act No. 9262 or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004	19 June 2009
	Results of Research on Elderly Concerns in Davao Region and Discernment Tools for the Implementation of Republic Act No. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006	24 November 2009
XII	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption	29 April 2009
	Implementation of Republic Act No. 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003	22 December 2009
CARAGA	Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption, Republic Act No. 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women and Local Interpretation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	25 November 2009

4. Plans Development and Monitoring

To strengthen Gender and Development (GAD) in planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring, the DSWD conducted GAD Assessment and Planning Workshop for all GAD focal persons from the Central and Field Offices (FOs). The Medium Term Expenditure Plan (MTEP) for CY 2010-2014 was submitted to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Finance (DoF) and the Development Budget Coordination Committee.

Further, 111 LGUs integrated the SWD sectoral plans in their comprehensive development plans while 151 LGUs have integrated the same in their annual investment plans. Seven (7) DSWD FOs have updated their regional situationers.

5. Research

Four (4) researches (please see Table 3) were completed while data-gathering for nine (9) researches were conducted in 2009. The DSWD also crafted an operational plan for the establishment of its research unit that would spearhead the conduct of studies on social protection. It has also enhanced the terms of reference for its national and regional research and development technical working groups, formulated guidelines for the formulation of a five-year research agenda 2010 to 2014 and conducted consultative regional workshops for generating inputs to the medium-term research agenda of the Department.

Table 3. Researches Conducted in 2009.

Researches Completed in 2009	Scope
1. Assessment on the Implementation of DSWD Devolved Programs and Services	Nationwide
2. Rapid Assessment of DSWD Devolved Facilities	Nationwide
3. Rapid Assessment of Senior Citizens Centers	Nationwide
4. Perceptions of Local Social Welfare and Development Officers on the Usefulness of Technical Assistance Provision of DSWD	Region XI

6. The Social Welfare and Development Journal

The DSWD published four quarterly issues of the Social Welfare and Development Journal, the official publication for articles and researches with policy and program implications. The 2009 issues featured the 4Ps, the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS:KKB) Project, the NHTS-PR Project and Human Trafficking. These were circulated to national and regional SWD organizations/institutions, national government agencies, donor agencies, SWD committees in the Senate and House of Representatives and the academe.

B. Program Development

1. Social Technology Concept Papers

Five (5) program concept papers were developed in 2009. These are:

- a. **Therapy Tour for Children Victims of Typhoon Frank in Region VI.** This aims to complement respite/therapeutic activity for children victims of Typhoon Frank through daily tours, recreational activities, as well as sessions for sharing of insights and skills in responding to crisis situations.



Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral joins the children-victims of typhoon 'Frank' in the therapy tour. Also in photo, (second from left) Assistant Secretary Ruel G. Lucentales, Undersecretary Celia Capadocia-Yangco, businessman Alfredo M. Yao, Philippine Soong Ching Ling Foundation President Pilar Ongpin, and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers of Region VII.

- b. **Healing and Reconciliation Program for Rebel Returnees.** This aims to facilitate full reintegration of former rebels to their families and communities by making healing and reconciliation possible, through provision of psychosocial interventions addressing their emotional, intellectual, social and spiritual development.
- c. **Project Helpline on the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 (Republic Act No. 9344).** This aims to provide over-the-phone assistance to children at risk, children in conflict with the law, service providers and stakeholders nationwide on issues or concerns regarding implementation of the law.
- d. **Integrated Social Protection Project for Survivors of Human Trafficking.** This aims to improve access to prevention, protection, reintegration and rehabilitation services especially by women victims/survivors of human trafficking and their families both here and abroad.
- e. **Time-Bounded Case Management.** This aims to fast-track movement of cases in residential care facilities through enhancement of core indicators on social functioning and rehabilitation.

2. Social Technology Pilot-Testing/ Implementation

The DSWD continued to implement the following pilot projects which will be marketed to LGUs that need the project:

a. Youth Productivity Service (YPS)

This program provides an integrated skills and job placement to out-of-school youth and children-at-risk through the LGUs in partnership with private business and other government agencies. The program is being pilot tested in the municipalities of Opol, Tagoloan, Jasaan, Alubijid, Gitagum, Laguindingan, Claveria and Balingasag in Misamis Oriental in cooperation with the provincial government of Misamis Oriental, Consuelo Foundation and Metal Industries Association of the Philippines.

A total of 419 youth have been trained on Basic and Advanced Welding, 352; Food and Beverages Preparation, 42; Housekeeping, 17; and Building Wiring Installation, 8. Fathers of Pag-asa Youth Association (PYA) members who are benefitting from the project were oriented on Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities (ERPAT). Pilot testing of the project will end in June 2010

b. Reintegration Program for Deportees and Returning Undocumented Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

This program consists of comprehensive and integrated services to deportees and returning undocumented OFWs. It is designed to ease the adverse effects of repatriation, deportation and unemployment upon their return to the Philippines. The pilot testing of the program in Region IX started in January 2009 and would conclude in June 2010.



Out-of-school youth are given training and job placement by local government units through the YPS.



A DSWD employee during a consultation dialogue/counseling with deportees in Zamboanga.

A total of 50 deported OFWs were integrated with their families and communities in 2009. They were provided livelihood assistance through the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program; transition allowance; basic business management training; livelihood skills training; school supplies and uniforms; and burial/ medical assistance. A total of P739,455 was utilized in the pilot testing of the program.

c. Job Network Service Project

Job Network Service is a safety net assistance and social protection provided to individuals in economic distress. It aims to empower and enhance the financial capability/skills of unemployed individuals to become self-reliant and productive members of society.

It is being pilot tested in Region VIII since 2008 and will end in 2011. The beneficiaries, who were perennial clients of Crisis Intervention Units (CIU), were provided with the following services: job-matching, occupational guidance and counseling, skills training, cash assistance for transportation and processing of employment requirements during the job seeking period, as well as food subsidy while waiting for job placement.

A total of 78 CIU clients benefited from the project in 2009 with a total grant of P599,864. They were provided skills training on household service, food and beverage service, out-sourcing, security service and computer troubleshooting; assisted in searching for job; and provided SEA-K Program for livelihood/ micro-enterprise activities. Beneficiaries were required to render community services in their barangays before their cash allowances were released.

3. Social Technology Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

a. Rape Crisis Center Project

The Rape Crisis Center Project was designed to test the viability of a facility that provides a comprehensive network of programs and services to rape victims/survivors for their total healing, recovery and reintegration to respective families and communities. Its pilot implementation started in 2005 at Cebu City (Region VII) and Mati, Davao Oriental (Region XI), involving the local government units concerned, Pink Center, V. Sotto Medical Center (in Cebu City) and Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office – Reception Study and Diagnostic Center (in Davao Oriental) as partners. The project ended in 2007 serving a total of 616 persons. Based on results of evaluation in 2009, the project has been recommended for replication in other areas.

b. Community-Based Rehabilitation Program for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

The project was pilot tested from 2005 to 2007 in Regions III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VIII, X, XII, NCR and CAR which have completed the implementation of capability building activities for project implementers. The guidelines and manual of the program were developed and approved in 2009 for replication.

c. Aruga at Kalinga Para sa Bata sa Barangay

The project was implemented in 2004 and completed in 2008. It was designed for seven (7) child placing agencies implementing foster care program in the National Capital Region to concentrate implementation of community-based services for children in one barangay. The project's goal is to establish a model barangay showcasing a pool of trained foster parents providing family care to abandoned and neglected children, including those in difficult circumstances. To date, the project served a total of 29 foster children from the DSWD Reception and Study Center for Children and trained 19 foster families.

4. Social Technology Marketing/Replication

a. Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP)

The FDAPP is a community-based prevention program that educates and prepares families and their members as well as their communities on the adverse effects of drug abuse. It was pilot tested in the National Capital Region, Regions VI (in Iloilo City) and XI (in Davao City) from 2004 until 2009 and now fully implemented by local government units in the pilot sites.

b. Special Drug Education Center (SDEC)

The Center is community-based facility which serves as a venue for promoting preventive and developmental services for out-of-school youth and street children. Its operation was pilot tested in 2006 to 2008 in the NCR and Region V. After the successful pilot test, the project has been recommended for turnover to the Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) for implementation and monitoring.

c. Modified Social Stress Model in Managing Children in Need of Special Protection

The project provides a framework used by the World Health Organization, for understanding the vulnerability of street children to risk behavior and situations associated with substance use. The framework enables workers to analyze risk and protective factors pushing a child to reengage in substance abuse. Its pilot testing started in 2007 and completed in 2009 at the DSWD Haven for Children in the NCR. The training for trainers (TOT), coaching/mentoring and project evaluation were also completed. The use of the Modified Social Stress Model has now been institutionalized at the Haven for Children and other DSWD centers catering to children in need of special protection.



Social workers at the Haven for Children use the Modified Social Stress Model to help former street children.

II. Standards Setting, Licensing and Accreditation Services

The DSWD registers, licenses and accredits individuals and organizations engaged in SWD. This ensures that the services provided to poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged clients adhere to the quality or standards set by the DSWD.

A. Registration, Licensing and Accreditation and Issuance of Authority to Conduct Fund Drives

The DSWD has accomplished the following:

1. Registered 175 social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs) and social work agencies (SWAs), bringing to 2,600 the total registered SWDAs
2. Licensed 196 SWAs, bringing the total licensed SWAs to 953 nationwide
3. Accredited 300 SWAs bringing to 635 the total accredited SWAs

4. Accredited 1,493 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) centers; 1,656 ECCD service providers; 92 social workers handling court related cases; one (1) marriage counselor; and 66 pre-marriage counselors
5. Issued Authority for 25 national fund drives and 77 solicitation permits in the region
6. Endorsed 34 non-government organizations for duty free entry of donated goods.

B. Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNET)

The ABSNET is a strategy developed by the DSWD to institutionalize partnership with NGOs and LGUs in licensing and accreditation of SWDAs. The DSWD organized fifty-five (55) ABSNET clusters nationwide composed of 351 LGUs and 960 NGOs as members. These clusters served as partners of the DSWD in the execution of its regulatory functions.

Focus on Best Practice: The READLANI

The Regional Association of DSWD Licensed and Accredited Non-Government Organizations and Institutions or READLANI was organized in 1997 to strengthen partnership among NGOs and the DSWD in Region III. Since then, it has become a venue for learning, sharing resources and supporting members for the welfare and development of their clientele. READLANI also complements the work of Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNET) clusters in Region III in assisting the DSWD in its regulatory functions including handling of complaints against certain NGOs.

READLANI also conducts capability-building activities, provides technical assistance and creates avenues for capacitating its members. Its annual sports and cultural festivals for the residents and clients have become a much-awaited event not only for the member NGOs but also for the local government units and government organizations in Region III.

Table 4. Regional Distribution of ABSNET Clusters

Region	Locations	No. of Clusters	No. of Members	
			LGUs	NGOs
I	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Pangasinan	2	8	62
II	Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Viscaya and Quirino	2	2	15
III	Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales	5	22	59
IV-A	Batangas, Cavite, Laguna and Rizal	5	5	25
IV-B	Mindoro and Palawan	2	37	36
V	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes and Masbate	6	8	60
VI	Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo and Negros Occidental	2	14	135
VII	Bohol, Cebu and Negros Oriental	3	8	41
VIII	Leyte and Samar	2	6	40
IX	Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay	4	40	124
X	Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and Misamis Occidental	3	18	38
XI	Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur	3	4	75
XII	North Cotabato, South Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat	6	74	91
CAR	Abra, Benguet, Kalinga and Mountain Province	2	7	60
CARAGA	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur	3	80	48
NCR	Central, Metro West, Metro East, Metro South and Metro North	5	18	51
	Total	55	351	960

III. Provision of Support Services and Technical Assistance to Intermediaries

A. Technical Assistance

1. Capability Building for Intermediaries

A total of 14,948 social development workers participated in 563 training activities conducted by the DSWD. Participants to the training include 9,006 staff from LGUs, 505 from NGOs, 1,765 from POs, 1,139 from other government offices, 61 from the academe and 2,472 community volunteers.

Of the 14,948 workers of intermediaries and partners trained by DSWD, 11,276 or 75.43 percent are expected to conduct similar training activities for colleagues and clients in their areas of work.

Among the trainings conducted were on NHTS-PR Project for Area Supervisors, Enumerators and Encoders; 4Ps for Municipal Action Teams; KALAHI-CIDSS on Community Procurement, Infrastructure, Environmental Safeguards and Finance; Pre-Marriage and Marriage Counseling; and Revised Accreditation Tools for Day Care Centers, Other ECCD Centers and Service Providers.

2. Capability Building for Clients

The SEA-K Program also conducts capability building activities for poor families to enable them to establish and manage sustainable community-based credit organizations for entrepreneurial development. Capability building activities provided to SEA-K beneficiaries include values formation, basic business management training, organization development and financial management.

B. Resource Augmentation to Intermediaries

1. Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Efforts (CARE) Project

CARE Project is implemented in Regions II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI and VIII in coordination with LGUs targeting 309,518 families who lost their houses and their main source of livelihood/income due to typhoons "Milenyo," "Paeng," "Reming" and "Seniang" in 2006.

A total of P934,157,582 was allocated for the CARE Project. Of this, P711,900,000 was spent for core shelter assistance, P209,605,695 for livelihood assistance and P12,651,887 for cash-for-work. Table 5 shows the number of beneficiaries and the amount of assistance provided by DSWD under the CARE Project.

Table 5. Accomplishments of CARE Project

Region	Programs and Services						Total Amount (In Peso)
	Core Shelter Assistance		Livelihood Assistance		Cash For Work		
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In PhP)	Families Served	Amount (In PhP)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In PhP)	
II	214	14,980,000	595	1,595,000	148	296,800	16,871,800
III	431	27,370,000	415	1,350,000	164	327,200	29,047,200
IV-A	1,500	105,000,000	6,247	37,656,360	800	1,600,000	144,256,360
IV-B	557	38,990,000	2,008	8,250,000	467	934,000	48,174,000
V	7,108	497,560,000	37,072	152,934,335	4,140	8,279,287	658,773,622
VI	100	7,000,000	341	1,705,000	75	149,600	8,854,600
VIII	300	21,000,000	1,223	6,115,000	533	1,065,000	28,180,000
Total	10,210	711,900,000	47,901	209,605,695	6,327	12,651,887	934,157,582

2. Kalinga Luzon 2 (KL2) Project

The Kalinga Luzon 2 (KL2) Project is a follow through project of the DSWD in partnership with Gawad Kalinga (GK) – an NGO that builds core shelter units for the poor, and the LGUs.

With funding of P149,985,000, KL2 Project aims to build housing units for victims of typhoons “Unding,” “Violeta,” “Winnie” and “Yoyong” that hit some areas in Regions II, III, IV-B and V.

As of December 2009, 792 shelter units were completed amounting to P53,440,000. The rest of the funds have been utilized for the remaining shelter units under the CARE Project.



President Arroyo hands a P5,000.00 check to Salvador Oraye, the 30,000th beneficiary of DSWD's Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP) in Albay.

C. Augmentation Support for Disaster Management

The DSWD extended augmentation support through LGUs for victims of disasters amounting to more than P1.4 billion which came from



President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, joined by Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral and NDCC Chair Secretary Gilbert C. Teodoro, Jr., waves to the convoy of 140 trucks that brought relief supplies to Regions I, III, IV-A and V during the send-off ceremony of the “Sama-Samang Pagtulong Relief Caravan” on October 29.

DSWD's disaster fund and quick response fund (the President's calamity fund) and Core Shelter fund covering relief assistance, early recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

This support covered 3,033,410 families with 15,167,050 individuals affected by various disasters nationwide such as aircraft tragedy, armed conflicts, bombings, landslides, conflagrations, heavy rains, high tides and waves, flooding, sea tragedies, storm surges, strong winds, tornados, and tropical storms, as well as those deported from other countries, specially Malaysia.

Early Recovery and Rehabilitation in Central Mindanao

Displacement of families in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao is a consequence of non-implementation or not signed Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain between the national government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). This issue proved to be a daunting task for the DSWD as chair of the NDCC Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).



Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral turns over check amounting to P35,000.00 to Mayor Loreto Cabaya of Aleosan, North Cotabato.

However, through the political will and leadership of LGUs of conflict-affected areas, the “construct now, refund later” plan was adopted in the construction of shelter units for families with damaged houses, a first in the history of the DSWD’s shelter assistance project implementation. This scheme involves LGUs advancing the cost of shelter construction which the DSWD later refunds. This was actualized in the municipalities of Munai, Lanao del Norte in Region X (with 257 units), Aleosan, North Cotabato in Region XII (with 300 units), as well as in Datu Piang (with 200 units) and Datu Saudi Ampatuan (with 200 units), in Maguindanao in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. The LGUs pooled and advanced their local resources for the construction of shelter units to be reimbursed by the DSWD based on actual physical accomplishments.

This breakthrough in partnership with the LGUs has become a model of engagement for other conflict-affected areas.

DSWD National Volunteer Program

The Bayanihan Bayan Program (BBP), a volunteer program that aims to build a strong partnership between the government and the private sector in implementing programs and projects established through Memorandum Order No. 45 issued by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in December 2001, is sustained at DSWD. The BBP is integrated into its National Volunteer Program which provides opportunities for individuals, groups and organizations to extend voluntary services in the implementation of SWD activities, including disaster relief operations.

Individuals extend voluntary service during disaster operations after typhoon Ondoy.



Volunteers worked round the clock during the onslaught of typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng.

A total of 5,135 individuals participated in the DSWD National Volunteer Program in 2009. Of these, 1,689 volunteers were deployed to DSWD centers and institutions nationwide. The remaining 3,446 volunteers (consisting of 796 individuals and 120 organizations with 2,650 members) were deployed at the DSWD National Resource Operations Center (NROC) to assist in repacking relief goods intended for families and communities affected by typhoons that hit the country this year.

IV. Services for Center-Based and Community-Based Clients

The DSWD has served a total of 111,987 individual clients through center-based services (in residential and non-residential care facilities) and community-based services.

A. Center-Based Services

Center-based services refer to inter-related services provided by an authorized social work agency (including LGUs and NGOs) to clients in a physical structure or facility, whether 24 hours or just part of the day. The facility may be residential or non-residential in nature.

There are 62 residential and non-residential care facilities managed by the DSWD nationwide serving 32,693 clients.



DSWD Social Workers provide therapy to girls in especially difficult circumstances.

1. Residential Care Centers/Institutions

The DSWD served 32,693 clients (Table 6) composed of abandoned and neglected children, street children, children in conflict with the law (CICL), girls and women in especially difficult circumstances, older persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and persons with special needs through its 62 residential care centers. These centers and institutions provide: (a) social, (b) homelife, (c) educational, (d) psychological, (e) health, (f) economic productivity/skills training and socio-cultural, (g) recreational, (h) dental/medical, and (i) spiritual services under the acronym "SHEPHERDS."

Table 6. Number of Clients Served and Days of Service Provided in DSWD Residential Centers and Institutions

Sector	Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	Person Days of Care	Bed Capacity	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay (ALOS) (in days)
Children	Reception and Study Center for Children	11	175,650	503	2,470	394
	Haven for Children/Lingap Center/Nayon ng Kabataan/ Amor Village	5	136,754	420	1,742	445
	Home for Girls/ Marillac Hills/Balay Dangpanan sa Kabataan	14	264,093	716	4,117	410
Sub-Total		30	576,497	1,639	8,329	
Youth	Regional Youth Hostel	1	3,800	35	199	0
	Home for Boys/Regional Rehabilitation Center for the Youth/National Training School for Boys	11	169,984	570	2,287	305
Sub-Total		12	173,784	605	2,486	
Women	Regional Haven for Women	13	138,010	481	2,680	126
	Sanctuary Center	1	49,799	100	604	1,244
Sub-Total		14	187,809	581	3,284	
Older Persons	Golden Acres/ Home for the Elderly/Aged	3	115,082	300	1,441	677
Sub-Total		3	115,082	300	1,441	
Persons with Disabilities	Elsie Gaches Village	1	228,843	470	2,476	6,185
Sub-Total		1	228,843	470	2,476	
Persons with Special Needs	Jose Fabella Center	1	77,203	220	4,964	15
	Processing Center for Displaced Persons	1	37,480	136	9,713	4
Sub-Total		2	114,683	356	14,677	
Grand Total		62	1,396,698	3,951	32,693	

Establishment of Regional Rehabilitation Centers for the Youth: An Alternative Response to the Immediate Needs of CICL



Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral listens to Governor Arnan Panaligan of Oriental Mindoro as he commits to support the DSWD's newly established Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth in Oriental Mindoro.



In order to prepare them for independent living, children in conflict with the law (CICL) who are residents of the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY) in Davao City, are involved in income-generating projects such as anthurium production and vegetable farming.

The Philippines is a signatory to international covenants advocating for the rights of children in conflict with the law (CICL). But there are many issues that beset the CICL, among which are the absence of a separate facility that exclusively caters to their specific needs and the inability of families or guardians to provide care for them. Hence, the government, acting on international and national commitments, continues to establish and manage Regional Rehabilitation Centers for the Youth (RRCY) through the DSWD. The RRCY is a 24-hour residential care facility providing alternative family care and rehabilitation services to CICL on a temporary basis. Although the establishment of one (1) facility in each region is provided for by law, the DSWD presently operates only ten (10) RRCYs located in Regions I, III, IV-B, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and CARAGA, in addition to the National Training School for Boys (NTSB) in Region IV-A, the National Training School for Girls (NTSG) also known as Marillac Hills in the National Capital Region and the Home for Boys in Region V for CICL.

The enactment of Republic Act 9344 or the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act in 2006 provided for the allocation of funds for the establishment of RRCYs in regions where there is no facility for CICL. The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) earmarked capital outlay in 2007 to establish RRCYs in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region II, Region IV-B and Region XII. Even with the availability of funds to construct the facility, the DSWD Field Offices have sought support from local government units resulting to the donation of lots for four (4) RRCYs in the regions with no CICL facility. The construction of new RRCYs commenced in 2008 at Sablan, Benguet (CAR), Enrile, Cagayan (Region II), Bansud, Oriental Mindoro (Region IV-B) and Tupi, South Cotabato (Region XII).

2. Non-Residential Care Centers

A total of 2,428 clients availed of various services in seven (7) non-residential care centers of DSWD. These include the National/Area Vocational Rehabilitation Centers (N/AVRCs), Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshops (RSWs) and Center for the Handicapped for PWDs, and the INA Healing Center for bereaved mothers.

Table 7. Number of Clients Served and Days of Service Provided in DSWD Non-Residential Centers and Institutions

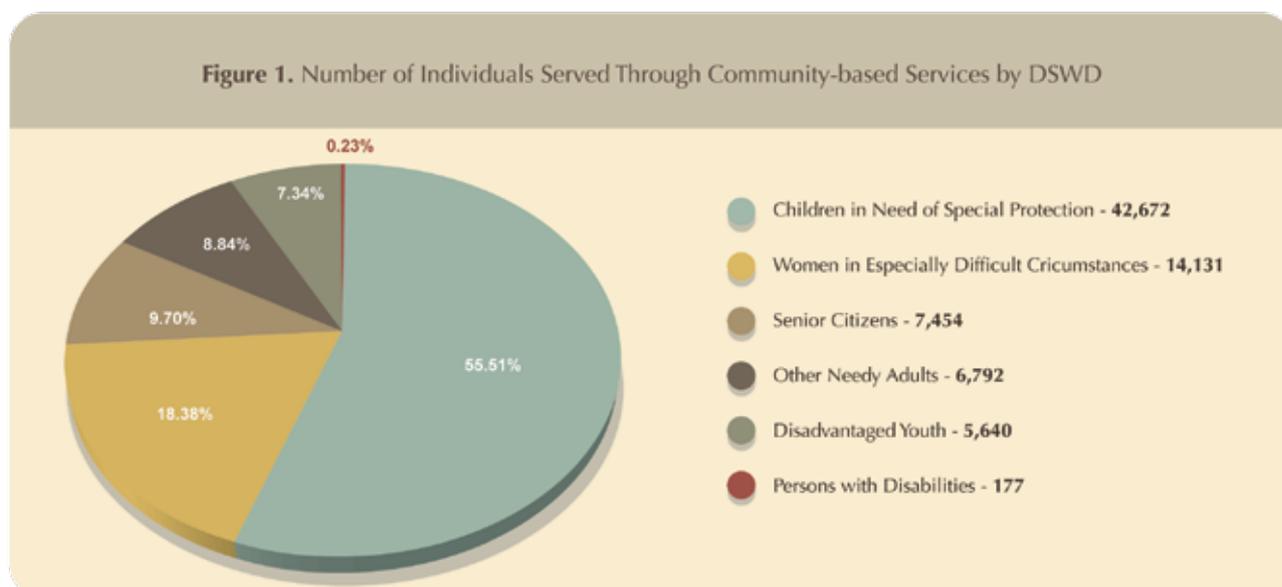
Sector	Non-Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	Person Days of Care	Bed Capacity	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay (ALOS) (in days)
Persons with Disabilities	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	1	8,919	140	241	388
	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centers	1	11,646	100	321	147
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC) I	1	19,257	50	255	209
	AVRC II	1	71,701	100	967	339
	AVRC III	1	10,704	90	233	178
	Center for the Handicapped	1	8,192	20	263	45
Women	INA Healing Center	1	863	35	148	6
Grand Total		7	131,282	535	2,428	

B. Community-Based Services

A total of 76,866 individuals benefited from the DSWD's community-based services such as preventive, rehabilitative and developmental programs. The highest number of clients served were children in need of special protection with 42,672; followed by women in especially difficult circumstances with 14,131; senior citizens with 7,454; other needy adults with 6,792; disadvantaged youth with 5,640 and PWDs with 177.

The DSWD served children clients through the issuance of travel clearance for minors, counseling, alternative parental care, educational, legal and medical assistance and referral services. The women clients were provided counseling, psychological and psychiatric evaluation, legal, financial, educational, medical assistance and referrals. Senior citizens received legal, financial, medical, food, burial and other types of assistance while other needy adults were served through group/therapy sessions, practical skills training, transportation assistance, referrals, counseling, food, temporary shelter and medical assistance.

Figure 1. Number of Individuals Served Through Community-based Services by DSWD



1. Crisis Intervention Units

The DSWD operates 17 Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs) nationwide. It is the Department's arm in providing indigent clients in crisis situations with financial and other forms of assistance, including transportation and referrals for immediate medical interventions to other private and government agencies. The DSWD CIUs have assisted 80,558 clients including family heads and other needy adults, children and youth in need of special protection, women in especially difficult circumstances, persons with disabilities, older persons and victims of disasters. A total of P179,305,430 was disbursed nationwide.

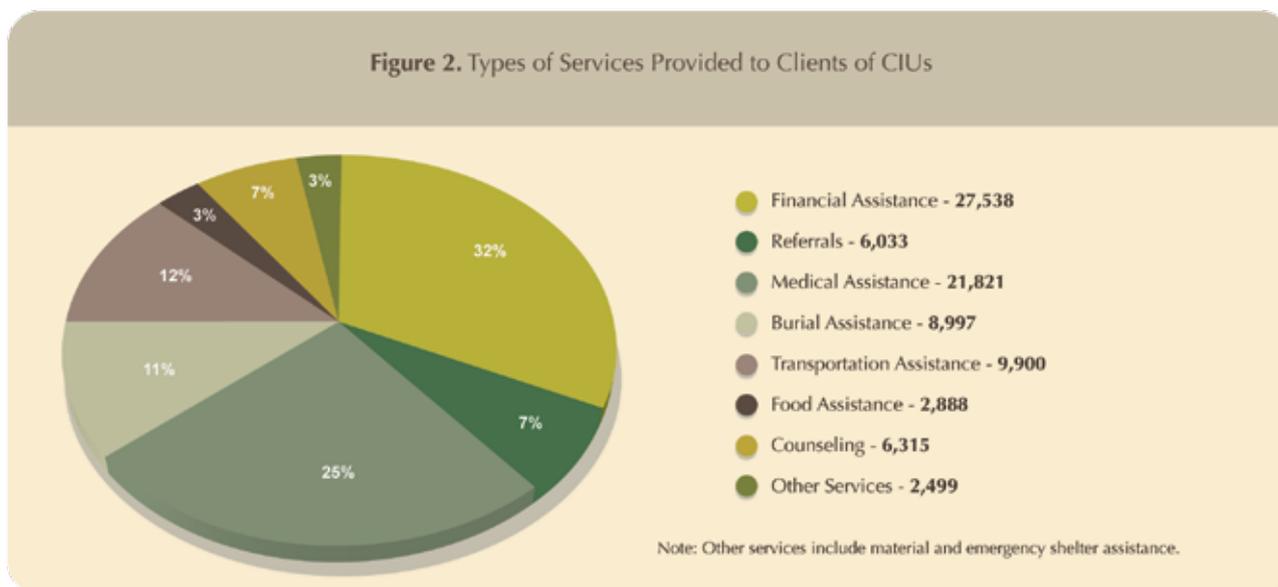
To ensure medical assistance to CIU clients, the DSWD partnered with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) to provide insurance initially to 1,000 beneficiaries of health insurance. The DSWD also transferred funds amounting to P600,000.00 to PhilHealth as premium counterpart for the initial 1,000 beneficiaries; 728 of them were already verified by the PhilHealth as qualified recipients to be enlisted in the PhilHealth insurance. The

DSWD CIUs in the regions continuously coordinate with the Regional PhilHealth Offices for the implementation of the partnership.

Another tie-up project is in progress with the Philippine Heart Center and National Kidney and Transplant Institute, through which the DSWD shall provide Endowment Fund to selected regional tertiary hospitals in Regions I, II, III, VII, VIII, X, XII and CAR. The DSWD allocated P250,000.00 each to its Field Offices to be transferred to the following hospitals as recipients of the DSWD Endowment Fund:

Region	Name of Hospital
CAR	Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center
I	Ilocos Training Medical and Regional Center
II	Cagayan Valley Medical Center
III	Jose B. Lingad Memorial Medical Center
VII	Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center
VIII	Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center
X	Northern Mindanao Medical Center
XII	South Cotabato Provincial Hospital

Figure 2. Types of Services Provided to Clients of CIUs



Note: Other services include financial assistance, referrals, counseling, emergency shelter assistance, food subsidy/assistance, and educational assistance.

V. Foreign Assisted and Locally Funded Special Projects

A. Foreign Assisted Projects

1. Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHY-CIDSS: KKB)

The KALAHY-CIDSS: KKB Project is one of the flagship poverty alleviation projects of the government. It adopts a community-driven development (CDD) approach which aims to reduce poverty and vulnerabilities by addressing negative conditions related to: (a) lack of capacity and resources at the local level; and, (b) limited responsiveness of local governments to community-determined development priorities. Launched six years ago, the project covers the poorest rural municipalities in the poorest 42 provinces. In 2006, the project attained full-scale implementation covering 12 regions, 42 provinces, 184 municipalities and 4,229 barangays.

The KALAHI-CIDSS supports community projects through fund releases direct to community project accounts, which are maintained by community volunteers. From 2003 to December 2009, the KALAHI-CIDSS grants have funded 5,236 community projects amounting to P 5.685 billion. These sub-projects benefited approximately 1,147,723

households in 5,543 barangays (inclusive of multiple counting of some barangays that were prioritized more than once). Of the total 4,229 KALAHI-CIDSS-participating barangays to date, 3,680 barangays or 87 percent have been given higher priority to obtain grants at least once in the three (3) KALAHI-CIDSS implementation cycles.

Balangiga Sounds Its New Bells

by Mayor Viscuso S. De Lira, Municipality of Balangiga

Our town is popular for two reasons - first is for the "Balangiga Massacre" in September 1901 where our ancestors fought against the Americans and won; second is for the popular Balangiga Bells taken by American forces as war booty, which we are still fighting to get back.

In the past years, our municipality has again risen into popularity for one more reason - the implementation of the KALAHI-CIDSS using the Community Driven Development (CDD) Strategy. In simple words, CDD means, "it came from the people and it is for the people."



Mayor De Lira of Balangiga with his constituents working on a KALAHI-CIDSS-sub project.

At the onset of the KALAHI-CIDSS implementation, it was not easy on the political leaders. We were used to making plans and decisions without consulting our constituents on whether we would construct a basketball court or even a barangay road for them. In more or less than three years and six months of the KALAHI-CIDSS implementation, our local governance gradually improved. Our communities began to take part in giving solutions and prioritizing which pressing barangay problems should be addressed through the Participatory Situation Analysis (PSA). As a result, municipal investment plans became easier to formulate since we have the community plans as basis.

During the three cycles of KALAHI-CIDSS, we finished 26 projects; a high percentage of which are drainage systems, followed by roads, daycare centers, schools and water and sanitation projects. When our visitors found out that non-skilled and ordinary persons take charge of our projects, they were amazed. We would often get compliments such as, "the projects look better than those built by skilled workers" and I would brag that the projects even cost cheaper than those constructed by other government agencies. My case in point is a classroom built by another agency worth a million that has no flooring and toilet compared to a two-classroom KALAHI-CIDSS school with the same cost but complete with flooring, paint, comfort rooms, desks and blackboards.

Six years ago, every Balangigan-on can tell you the proud story of our bells. Today, we tell you this and much more: our bells have yet to be returned but we tell a story of the new bells that empowered our people to claim their right to better governance as a result of KALAHI-CIDSS implementation. These bells ring in every corner of the town of Balangiga, deep and clear to tell our stories – mga bagong kwento, at kwento ng pagbabago.

Balangiga received two national DSWD awards in 2009 - the Salamat Po! National Award for Model Local Government Unit in the Institutionalization of KALAHI-CIDSS and the Gawad KALAHI-CIDSS Award for Effective Local Governance in the Visayas.

The community projects funded have five (5) major project types. These five (5) project types and the percentages of the total KALAHY-CIDSS grant spent on each type are as follows:

- a. Basic social services projects: community water systems, school buildings, day care centers, barangay health stations, electrification, and tribal housing/shelter (which account for 44.15 percent of all KALAHY-CIDSS grants obligated);
- b. Basic access infrastructure: access roads, small bridges/footbridges and access trails (36.61 percent of all KALAHY-CIDSS grants);
- c. Community production, economic support and common services facilities: community economic enterprise training, equipment and materials support projects, pre- and post-harvest and multi-purpose facilities, small scale irrigation and community transport (slightly over 9 percent of all KALAHY-CIDSS grants);
- d. Environmental protection and conservation: drainage, river/flood control, sea wall, soil protection (rip rap), artificial coral reef sanctuary and sanitation facilities (more than 9 percent of all KALAHY-CIDSS grants); and

- e. Skills training and capability building projects and others like light house/eco-tourism projects (almost one-half percent of all KALAHY-CIDSS grants).

For 2009 alone, a total of 985 community projects were funded amounting to P902 Million, benefiting 215,036 households in 1,009 barangays.

2. Poder y Prosperidad dela Comunidad (PODER)

Funded through a grant from the Agencia Española de Cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), the PODER Project replicates the CDD principles and processes of the KALAHY-CIDSS. It started in 2005 with four (4) phases of implementation covering 215 barangays in fifteen (15) municipalities belonging to five (5) provinces in Regions III, V and CARAGA.

A total of 275 projects worth P288 Million have been completed benefiting more than 76,000 households. These projects include 66 water systems, 42 day care centers; 40 school buildings/learning centers; 61 drainage and flood control systems; 21 health stations; 13 roads; 16 bridges; four irrigation

Experiencing Poder

by Rolando Arañas, BSPMC Chairperson, Poder Project - San Vicente, Sibagat, Agusan del Sur

It was in March 2005 when I learned about Poder Y Prosperidad dela Comunidad Project. Through the Agencia Española de Cooperacion Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) grant, people from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) brought the Project to the Municipality of Sibagat, along with two (2) other municipalities in Surigao del Sur, based on a poverty threshold survey. For me, however, they came mainly because it was apparent that we need basic service facilities.

So, when the DSWD people went to Barangay San Vicente to look for volunteers, I was quick to raise a hand signifying my keen interest of joining in. Our experience in the implementation of the Poder Project was like going to college. We have learned to design and compute cost estimates for our own water project. We were also taught basic procurement, canvassing for supplies and proper disbursement of funds.

As ordinary villagers, we have really struggled to keep up with the demands of constructing a multi-million infrastructure. It was never easy, but it was worth the sacrifice. When our water system was completed in 2006, I did not give up my post and continued serving since I realized that the real challenge was not solely about implementing a project but on how to sustain it.

With the help of other development-oriented individuals, the San Vicente-Ilihan Water System Association (SIWASA) has already been registered at the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We now issue Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR)-registered official receipts to our consumers whose payments are directly deposited to the Association's own account with the People's Bank of Caraga. Not only that, we have recently purchased a farm lot with potential watershed near our barangay. We believe that there would be an emergent need for additional water source amid the increasing demand of our growing population.

The Poder Project made life easier for the people of San Vicente with its community driven-development principles and fostering the spirit of volunteerism.

systems; five post harvest facilities; and, seven livelihood activities/productivity centers.

For this year alone, 59 projects worth P80 Million were completed benefiting 21,530 households in 61 barangays.

3. **Emergency Operations Philippines–Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao (EMOP-ACAM)**

This DSWD-United Nations-World Food Programme Food Project Agreement supports the peace process in Mindanao by addressing the food security needs of vulnerable population living in conflict-affected areas. The EMOP-ACAM is implemented in five (5) provinces in Mindanao namely: Lanao Del Norte in Region X; North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat in Region XII; and, Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao in ARMM.

In 2009, the Food for Education component of the project has reached 432,414 elementary school pupils and 72,069 day care center children. The Food for Work, meanwhile provided 30,906 beneficiaries with food packs in exchange for their involvement in the construction of shelter units and community facilities. The Emergency Relief Distribution for the Internally Displaced Person component provided immediate food assistance to 600,000 beneficiaries. The projects have utilized P623,616,960 in 2009.

4. **Strengthening Government Mechanism for Mainstreaming Gender in Reproductive Health, Population and Anti-VAW Programs**

This joint project of the DSWD and the United Nations Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA) creates an enabling environment that promotes and protects the rights of women and girls. The project also advances gender equity in 10 provinces, 30 municipalities and one city. In 2009, the project's implementation utilized a total of P2,370,324.

Among the project accomplishments in 2009 include: provision of support funds to the Regional Inter-Agency Committees Against Trafficking (RIACAT); orientation on laws covering violence against women and children (VAWC); and monitoring of implementation of R.A. 9262, R.A. 9208 and other laws protecting women and children.

5. **Project HOPE for Bajao Families: An Expansion**

The Project HOPE located in Barangay Sangali, Zamboanga City responds to the expressed need of Bajao families for a culturally sensitive community which, all together, minimizes the homeless and

mendicants. Funded by the New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency (NZAID), the project is now on its final year of implementation.

Through the project, 80 Bajao families benefited from core shelter units constructed. Also, the welfare structures in the area include a multi-purpose hall, pathways and communal toilets. Activities are ongoing to determine the effectiveness and impact of assistance provided to the beneficiaries (i.e. project monitoring, basic business management training and video documentary, including the preparation of evaluation tools).

6. **Systems, Tools and Capacity Development for Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking in the Philippines**

This joint project of the DSWD and the International Labor Organization (ILO) amounting to P2,476,850.00 aims to improve delivery of recovery and reintegration services for returned victims of trafficking towards contributing to the reduction of re-trafficking of women and children for labor and sexual exploitation.

As key component of the project, the National Recovery and Reintegration Database (NRRD) was pilot-tested in January 2009 where 765 trafficked cases have been uploaded. Moreover, training on the National Referral System for the Recovery and Reintegration of Trafficked Persons and Philippine Anti Trafficking in Persons Database (PATD) were conducted in the NCR, Regions II and IX while training on Psychosocial Recovery, Social and Economic Reintegration of Trafficked Persons was conducted in Region II.



The Bजाos themselves helped in building the core shelter units of Project Hope.

7. Mitigating the Economic and Psychosocial Impacts of HIV and AIDS

This project which commenced in 2009, is the third component of the Government of the Philippines-United Nations Development Programme's (GOP-UNDP) project on Promoting Leadership and Mitigating the Negative Impacts of HIV and AIDS on Human Development. It aims to establish a reporting and referral system for an enhanced access to psychosocial, economic and support services for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and affected families in the NCR, Regions III, IV-A, VII and IX.

As preparatory activity, a Training of Trainers on Care and Support Services for PLHIV was conducted on 3-7 November 2009 participated in by 29 HIV and AIDS Focal Persons and Training Specialists from 16 regions. The UNDP granted P2,350,000 for its implementation.

8. Comprehensive Pilot Prevention Plan Against Gender Violence in CARAGA (CoPIPAGV 13)

The CoPIPAGV 13 Project is the Philippine and Spanish Governments' effort to address issues on gender violence through adoption of a program which integrates all key intervention points in fighting violence against women (VAW). The three-phase project, funded by the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, is implemented since 2008 in 51 barangays in the Provinces of Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur.

Community awareness sessions on gender violence involving 650 community members from 12 target barangays were conducted, as well as basic gender sensitivity trainings for 375 VAW service providers from all municipalities in three target provinces. Moreover, the project has identified three VAW centers in CARAGA which were provided with human and material resources to enhance delivery of services and improve quality of lives of clients catered.

The preventive, developmental and rehabilitative strategies were undertaken during the project's Phase 1 in August 2009 and shall be continued for Phases 2 and 3.

9. Early Recovery Project for Typhoon-Affected Bicol Region

The Bicol Recovery Project, funded by the UNDP, is a two-year initiative designed to assist families and communities in the Bicol Region affected by series of typhoons in 2006.

It also aims to complement ongoing recovery efforts in the region as well as implement disaster preparedness and mitigation program in collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), DOLE and the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC).

The project has four (4) components covering identified sites in the provinces of Albay, Camarines Sur and Sorsogon: housing/infrastructure support; livelihood support; capability-building support for local governments and coordination systems of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) created for such initiative; and, capability-building support on information management, communications, monitoring and evaluation.

In 2009, 70 core shelters units amounting to P10,150,000 were constructed in San Andres Resettlement Site in Sto. Domingo, Albay while installation of water and electricity connections in 10 sites is on-going. The project has also funded a skills training for 250 target trainees from seven (7) municipalities while livelihood projects proposed by eight (8) SEA-K Groups and two (2) NGOs were funded amounting to P2,900,000.

Moreover, the project also provided training on disaster risk reduction and disaster management and procurement of software that generates a more detailed barangay-level hazard map and production of scale hazard maps. To date, communication hardware was already purchased by the UNDP to enhance coordination and tracking systems on early recovery and disaster risk reduction. Moreover, the emergency contingency fund worth P2 Million was utilized to preposition food and non-food requirements for targeted areas, as well as provide relief assistance to victims of typhoon Santi in Camarines Norte.



Core shelters in Bicol Province for victims of calamities.

10. UNICEF-Funded Projects

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued providing financial support and technical assistance to the DSWD in the implementation of its programs and services for children and youth. Below are the activities conducted by the DSWD and funded by the UNICEF in 2009:

Activity	Funds Granted (In Pesos)
Day Care Workers Consultation Conference	554,900.00
National Capability Building on Program and Policy Development for Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Practitioners	531,200.00
Roll-out Capability Building on Standards for Home-Based ECCD	600,000.00
Development of and Orientation on the ECCD Information System	465,000.00
Construction of 30 Day Care Centers (in Region IV-B and V)	9,170,000.00
Development of Training Module for the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) on the Implementation of RA 9344	50,000.00
Training of Trainers on the Use of the BCPC Training Module on the Implementation of RA 9344	2,246,400.00

B. Locally-Funded Projects

1. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) Project

The National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) Project aims to establish a unified, functional, objective and transparent targeting system that would identify the poorest households, and where they are, as basis for identifying beneficiaries of social protection programs.

The project, which started in 2009, will cover the enumeration of households from 15 cities and 252 municipalities from top 20 poorest provinces based on data from the National Statistical Coordination Board.



An enumerator conducting interview in Malabon

On its initial year of implementation, the project has already enumerated/surveyed 8,394,120 households. These households are to be subjected to the Proxy Means Test (PMT) – a statistical formula used in determining the ranking, classification and prioritization of poor households.

By the end of 2009, some 3,171,292 million of the enumerated households had been subjected to the PMT which resulted to the identification of 1,665,503 poor households or 52.5% of the households tested.

Number of Households Assessed/ Enumerated	Number of Households Subjected to Proxy Means Test	Number of Poor Households Identified after PMT
8,394,120	3,171,292	1,665,503

(The NHTS-PR is currently subjecting the remaining enumerated households under PMT.)

The information generated by the NHTS-PR on poor households can be used by various stakeholders involved in social protection programs. Presently, the Department of Health (DOH) and PhilHealth expressed interest in utilizing the NHTS-PR data. Also, the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) has issued Memorandum Circular No. 1, series of 2009, directing national government agencies to focus their anti-poverty programs and projects on the identified 1 million poor households.

2. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) is a new strategy that involves the provision of cash grants to extremely poor households provided they comply with the program's conditionalities. Conditions on health, nutrition and education allow household members, especially children 0-14 years old, meet certain human development goals as articulated in the Millennium Development Goals.

The conditionalities include sending their children to school and bringing them to health centers on a regular basis, and providing pre and post natal care and delivery by a skilled birth attendant to pregnant women.

Now on its second year of implementation, 4Ps benefited 692,798 beneficiaries which already received cash grants amounting to P7,271,641,800. The program implementation currently covers 664 municipalities and 60 cities in 80 provinces.

“Kaya ng Pinoy Tumawid Tungo sa Kaunlaran!”

Life before the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) was extremely hard, according to Roberta Sola, 43, mother of four from Brgy. Salcedo, Bansud, Oriental Mindoro. Her carpenter husband receives P400/day only when there is work to do. Other basic necessities are sacrificed; children's school needs are mostly unmet. With the P1,100 4Ps grant as additional resource, Aling Roberta is now able to provide the children's “baon” and school materials, aside from availing of vitamin supplements for them. “When asked what vitamins they are taking, my children would say vitamin 4Ps,” she cheerfully shared.



Roberta belongs to one of the 29,642 households in Oriental Mindoro benefitting from 4Ps. Oriental Mindoro is among the first 27 provinces covered by the initial 4Ps implementation in 2008. The municipalities of Naujan, Bansud, Bongabong, Bulalacao, Mansalay and Pola are six (6) of its fifteen municipalities covered.

Noticeable increase in the number of pregnant women visiting health centers, high enrolment rate in day care and elementary schooling and increase in municipal revenue are among the early developments observed. As Governor Arnan Panaligan said, “4Ps is like hitting two birds with one stone because it is helping people financially and at the same time we are assured that we are making a good investment on their future.”

Mayor Ernilo C. Villas of Bulalacao has recently sponsored two (2) mass weddings for 40 Mangyan beneficiaries in Brgy. Nasucob and 60 beneficiaries in Brgy. San Francisco. The wedding also prompted the parents to register their children, particularly the Mangyans, who only knew its importance when they became 4Ps beneficiaries. The municipal civil registry also benefited as such development resulted to increased collection.

Ms. Abstenencia de Guzman, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer of Naujan said, “We used to have only two sessions in our day care centers, but this school year, there are 80 students enrolled so we added two more sessions with 16 children each session. Even enrolment in elementary grades increased, we now have 50 students per class.” Moreover, Dr. Elsa Alberto, Department of Health Provincial Health Team Leader, avowed the initial gains of 4Ps. She noted that immunization rate in all covered municipalities of Oriental Mindoro generally increased and pulled up regional performance on Fully Immunized Child (FIC) rate from 79 percent in 2007 to 102 percent in 2008.

Indeed, 4Ps has proven its worth to the people of Oriental Mindoro. Through the 4Ps coupled with the commitment of the people involved, “Kaya ng Pinoy Tumawid Tungo sa Kaunlaran!”

The accomplishments of 4Ps in 2009 are as follows:

- 39,650 pregnant women have availed of pre and post-natal care
- 789,446 children aged 0-5 immunized and availed preventive health check-up
- 1,165,493 children aged 6-14 enrolled in elementary and high school and 411,993 children aged 3-5 enrolled in day care maintained at least 85% attendance rate.

3. Self-Employment Assistance – Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program

The Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) is a livelihood and capability building program implemented through LGUs, aimed at enhancing the socio-economic skills of poor families towards establishing and managing sustainable community-based credit organization for entrepreneurial development.

A total of 1,657 SEA-K Level I (SEA-Kaunlaran) projects have benefited 34,502 families nationwide with access to credit and development opportunities. Funds amounting to P170,669,900 have been released as seed capital for the said livelihood projects. Moreover, 19 SEA-K Level II (SEA-Kabayan) projects covering 1,205 families received additional funding of P18,783,000 as seed capital for micro-enterprise, repair of houses and higher level of entrepreneurial skills.

4. Tindahan Natin Project

The Tindahan Natin Project, which started in 2006, is a national government initiative for food security, job generation and livelihood. It is implemented in partnership with the National Food Authority (NFA) and the National Nutrition Council (NNC) and is part of the Hunger Mitigation Program of the Arroyo Administration.

In 2009, a total of 591 Tindahan Natin outlets have been established nationwide. About 7,489,668 families are benefiting and have access to low priced but quality rice and noodles offered by the Tindahan Natin outlets.



Tindahan Natin beneficiaries queue up to buy affordable rice.

5. Food for School Project

This Project provides food subsidy to poor families with children in day care centers. It is one of the components of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program of the Arroyo Administration that addresses the problem of malnutrition affecting children, especially of poor families.

With a total funding of P765,750,000, 502,163 children in 13,788 day care centers in 495 cities and municipalities were provided one (1) kilo of rice for an average of 96 days rice ration.



Pre-schoolers of Limpapa Day Care Center, Zamboanga del Sur during supplemental feeding session.

6. Healthy Start Feeding Project

The Healthy Start Feeding Project (HSFP) provides supplemental food to children in day care centers aged 3-5 years old. It is also one of the components of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program of the Arroyo Administration aimed at: providing supplementary feeding using indigenous food and other available food equivalent to 1/3 of the daily recommended energy and nutrient intakes; improving knowledge, attitude and practices of parents and caregivers through intensified nutrition and health education; monitoring nutritional status and growth of all beneficiaries; and, assessing and managing any health and nutrition-related problems.

Specifically, the HSFP covers 240 municipalities from the 10 poorest and 10 food poorest provinces in CAR, Region V, Region VIII, Region IX, Region X, CARAGA Region and ARMM. From the 500 million total project allocation, the DSWD has already utilized P221,574,116.20 for hot meal feeding, which served a total of 176,254 children at 5,043 day care centers in 240 target cities/municipalities of the regions covered.

7. Core Shelter Assistance Project

This Project is a disaster response and mitigation strategy which aims to reduce the number of families rendered homeless due to the number of typhoons that hit the country every year. The Project does this by providing for structurally strong shelters made of indigenous materials. In the implementation of the Project, the DSWD provides funds for construction materials while the local government units (LGUs) concerned mobilize manpower requirements and the needed relocation sites declared safe of any hazards by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Under the Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Effort (CARE) Project, the DSWD allocated a total amount of P711,990,000.00 for 10,210 shelter units in Regions II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI and VIII from April 2007 to September 2009. Of the number of units, 4,933 were completed while construction of 2,657 units is ongoing. Under the Kalinga Luzon (Phase 2) Project, 792 units were completed amounting to P53,590,000.00. As to other shelter assistance, the DSWD provided funds amounting to P189,790,000.00 for 2,940 units; out of which, 968 units were completed and 419 are currently under construction.

8. Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP)

In line with the national government's emergency employment and livelihood programs, the DSWD implemented the Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program (CLEEP) in Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao and Shariff Kabunsuan in the ARMM, and in Apayao and Abra in CAR.

A total of 82,280 individuals benefited from the CLEEP for livelihood (through the SEA-K Program) and emergency employment

(through Cash for Work or CFW) amounting to P243,299,218.00. Specifically, there were 35,240 SEA-K beneficiaries and 47,040 CFW beneficiaries from the DSWD stewardship areas.

Overall, the DSWD CLEEP has provided livelihood and emergency employment assistance to 99,777 beneficiaries in all regions amounting to P986,735,874.00. The total number of individuals includes personnel hired for the 4Ps and NHTS-PR Project operations, as well as those hired for the DSWD Youth National Service (YNS).

Under the DSWD YNS, a total of 610 disadvantaged youth were hired nationwide. Majority were deployed in areas severely damaged by typhoon Ondoy. A total budget of P26,400,000 was allocated for the nationwide implementation of YNS.

9. International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN)

The DSWD has institutionalized a system of providing social welfare services to overseas Filipinos – the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN) Project, promoting for their best interest and welfare compliant with Republic Act No. 8042 or the "Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995" and providing protection to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and sectors as mandated.

In 2009, the project, alongside Malaysian authorities, assisted 83 victims of human trafficking rescued from brothels in Malaysia. Services provided include counseling, critical incident stress debriefing, focused group discussions, temporary shelter and relevant assistance concerning police investigation, court hearings and travel documentation for immediate repatriation of the victims. In line with this, a network of overseas-based social welfare agencies and groups/individuals was established in Kuala Lumpur, Sabah, Labuan, Johor Bharu and Sarawak for a holistic delivery of services. Moreover, the International Social Service Japan (ISSJ) with whom DSWD has an agreement, attended to 171 cases of Filipino nationals, mostly children. These cases include adoption, repatriation, reporting of birth, marital problems, financial support and child custody.

The DSWD arranged for the deployment of Social Welfare Attachés to Philippine Embassies in Malaysia, Riyadh, and Saudi Arabia in 2009.



Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral awards cheques to cash for work beneficiaries during the launching of CLEEP in San Juan, Abra.

VI. Other Social Protection Initiatives

A. **Katas ng VAT: Pantawid Kuryente Project**

In line with the President's directive to alleviate the plight of poor families affected by the spiraling cost of electricity and other basic commodities, the DSWD implemented the Katas ng VAT: Pantawid Kuryente Project. It is a one-time cash subsidy of P500.00 to lifeline consumers with an electric consumption of 100 kilowatt hours or below for the billing period which started in May 2008 and commenced in 30 June 2009.

A total of 6,305,475 lifeline users benefited from the project through service providers like the MERALCO, National Electrification Administration (NEA) and the Private Electric Power Operators Association (PEPOA). Specifically at MERALCO franchise areas in Metro Manila and parts of Regions III and IV-A, 994,777 beneficiaries claimed the cash subsidy. Moreover, there were 4,805,177 beneficiaries at areas covered by the NEA and 505,521 beneficiaries at areas covered by the PEPOA.

The DSWD released P3,424,015,000 for the implementation of the project; 100 percent of which had already been utilized through on-site payment or direct cash distribution at MERALCO franchise areas (by the Land Bank of Philippines) and issuance of credit memo at NEA (by electric cooperatives) and PEPOA covered areas (by private investors-owned utilities).

B. **Katas ng VAT: Tulong Para Kay Lolo at Lola Project**

The project is a one-time cash subsidy of P500 for one million qualified senior citizens as an initiative of the national government to alleviate economic difficulties affecting senior citizens, funded through revenues generated from the expanded value added tax (EVAT) collection. It is implemented nationwide by the DSWD in coordination with local government units and Offices of the Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA).

Under the project, qualified beneficiaries are 70 years old and above, dependent or belonging to a family whose income is within or below the poverty threshold per area and not covered by the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), Social Security System (SSS) or any private or government agency retirement benefits.

A total of 843,833 senior citizens have already received the cash subsidy, utilizing P421,916,500.00.

VII. Strategic Support Services

The DSWD strategic support services greatly contribute to the effective and efficient delivery of its programs and services. These involve information

and communication technology, social marketing, administrative support, human resource management and development, financial management, legal service and internal audit.

A. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

1. **ICT Policy and Plan Development**

The Management Information Systems Service (MISS) crafted the Information System Strategic Plan (ISSP) for CY 2009-2012 anchored on the theme "Better, Faster and Smarter, Together with Information and Communications Technology" or "BFaST with ICT." The DSWD ISSP focuses on the development of information systems under the following ICT project themes:

- a. DSWD BFaST with ICT for REFORM AREA 1: Establishing Strategic and Results-Oriented Policies in Social Protection Utilizing Information and Communications Technology.
- b. DSWD BFaST with ICT for REFORM AREA 2: Harnessing Information and Communications Technology for Better and Faster Social Protection Programs and Services.
- c. DSWD BFaST with ICT for REFORM AREA 3: Strengthening Resource Management and Strategic Support Services through Information and Communications Technology.
- d. DSWD BFaST with ICT for REFORM AREA 4: Improving Delivery Systems and Capacities through Information and Communications Technology.

2. **ICT Application and Systems Development/Management**

Along the lines of developing and managing ICT applications and systems, the DSWD-MISS accomplished the following:

- a. Maintenance of the DSWD Main Portal and 16 Field Offices' Websites;
- b. Development of the New DSWD Portal supportive of social marketing efforts;



MISS regularly checks the new DSWD Datacenter to ensure the functionality of e-services offered by the Department through the DSWD website.

- c. Development of the Social Welfare and Development Learning Network Online Resource Center;
- d. Development/enhancement of the following Information Systems that provide strategic support to the Reform Agenda:
 - Early Childhood Care and Development [ECCD] Information System
 - Electronic Procurement Transaction Monitoring System [EPTMS]
 - Planning and Monitoring Information System [PMIS]
 - Volunteer Registry Plus – Volunteer List Filter

3. ICT Infrastructure Management and System Security Management

The DSWD established critical ICT infrastructure needed for better, faster, smarter information systems, as follows:

- a. Space saving, energy efficient servers utilizing free open source software and virtualization technologies to host enterprise information systems;
- b. Industry standard, environment friendly Data Center built with business continuity and disaster recovery measures to accommodate all ISSP prescribed information systems;
- c. Wired and Wireless Local Area Networks (LAN) enabling reliable access to all DSWD workstations; and
- d. IP-VPN based Wide Area Network (WAN) securely linking all DSWD office networks nationwide.

4. ICT Competency Development

To enhance ICT capacity of staff in the management of its ICT applications, systems and infrastructure, the DSWD conducted the following:

- a. ICT Basic Computer Literacy Survey to acquire basis for appraising ICT competency and formulating responsive interventions;
- b. Conduct of ICT Service Management Road Show in the DSWD Field Offices to provide technical assistance and support services; and
- c. Conduct of ICT Service Management Workshop to evaluate accomplishments and formulate plans towards improving ICT support to SWD programs and services.

B. Social Marketing and Advocacy

The DSWD's communication arm, Social Marketing Service (SMS), continued implementing projects and activities to increase public awareness, understanding and appreciation of social welfare and development (SWD) policies, programs and services.

Publicity

The DSWD generated publicity for SWD programs and services through the issuance of 212 press releases to national media and the facilitation of 63 television and 66 radio guestings/interviews.

In partnership with OrientPhil Production, Inc., the DSWD produced 40 episodes of "InfoMedico Atbp.," aired over NBN 4 on the news segment "Batingaw." It is hosted by Sec. Esperanza I. Cabral, who discusses health concerns and DSWD programs, services and projects and how the people may gain access to the same.

Also, four (4) advertorials were published on the following: DSWD accomplishments over 58 years of service, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), DSWD pro-poor programs, and disaster relief operations.

Press conferences were organized for recently-approved laws on adoption and organ trafficking. Photo exhibits were also mounted by the Service during inter-agency activities showcasing the DSWD programs and services.

As venues for promoting DSWD programs and services, special events were organized/supported. The DSWD-led special events include the Anniversary Celebration (January), Adoption Consciousness Day (February), International Day of Families (May), Family Week (September), and Elderly Filipino Week (October). The DSWD-supported special events include Women's Month (March), Independence Day (June), National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week (July), National Disaster Consciousness Month (July) and National Week for Overcoming Extreme Poverty (October).

IEC Materials Development and Production

Information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as posters, flyers and Frequently Asked Questions were produced to strengthen publicity and advocacy efforts. Projects that utilized the IEC include The Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities, Domestic Adoption and the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction. Publications such as the DSWD Wall News and the INFOLINK – the DSWD's official newsletter, were also distributed to different stakeholders.

Communication Development and Research

The Department through SMS created national and regional communication networks to institutionalize and further strengthen social marketing endeavors of the Department, discuss current communication concerns, conceptualize new activities in response to the challenges of social communication and implement the communication plan. These networks are called the Technical Working Groups on Social Marketing (TWG-SM). Regional TWGs on Social Marketing were also established.

The Tradition of Excellence Continues

As a result of its vibrant advocacy efforts of reaching out to its clientele and stakeholders, coupled with intensified promotions and publicity activities in 2009, DSWD remained a top performer among national government agencies.

In the Pulse Asia's 2009 4th Quarter Ulat ng Bayan Survey, DSWD garnered 65 percent performance approval rating – the highest among agencies surveyed. Likewise, it enjoyed 100 percent national awareness rating. Since the last quarter of 2006, the Department has been consistently ranked as the top performing agency among the national government.

Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral cited that, “the result of the nationwide survey reflects the trust earned by the DSWD from the public through its effective implementation of pro-poor programs.” As the agency's head, Secretary Cabral also scored high with 45 percent performance approval rating and 75 percent national awareness rating (both an increase of 6 percent from her previous ratings).

“The Ulat ng Bayan survey only proves the public's confidence accorded to the DSWD for ably delivering social services and for its commitment to implement quality programs and projects for the welfare and protection of the poor, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged,” Secretary Cabral added.

Secretary Cabral thanked President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo for her leadership and support to DSWD, enabling the implementation of pro-poor programs, projects and services for the Filipino people.



C. Administrative Support Service

The DSWD administrative service efficiently and effectively facilitated the management of procurement, assets, supply, records, hauling and warehousing of relief goods and donations, maintenance of facilities, operation of transportation, communication, utility services and supervision of janitorial and security services.

Implementation of Energy Conservation and Austerity Measures

In 2009, DSWD generated savings amounting to P10,840,780 due to its strict implementation of energy conservation and austerity measures; more than 150 percent of the savings earned in CY 2008. The following table shows the breakdown of savings generated:

Office Supplies and Construction Materials	P5,630,644.41
Airfare	2,442,609.04
Fuel Consumption	276,077.02
Electricity Consumption	582,540.00
Communication Consumption	262,487.27
Use of Venue and Accommodation for Trainings	1,335,300.00
Water	311,122.35

Capability Building

The DSWD updated the knowledge and skills of its personnel with current policies and procedures on administrative management to guarantee the quality of its administrative services. The following trainings/seminars held locally and abroad were attended by chosen DSWD personnel:

1. Purchasing Processes and Contract Management
2. Product Demonstrations
3. Trainings on the Revised IRR of Republic Act 9184
4. Total Quality Management
5. Materials Management and Inventory Control
6. Basic Occupational Safety and Health
7. Warehouse Improvement and Cost Reduction Techniques
8. Internal Control System Seminar

Recognition

With its keen advocacy and compliance to Republic Act No. 9003 or the “Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000,” the DSWD received a Gold Certificate for qualifying as “Garbology Master,” conferred by the Quezon City Government on 23 April 2009. This was in line with the nationwide contest entitled “Zero Basura

Olympics” organized by the National Solid Waste Management Commission, DENR, DILG and Earth Day Network Philippines.

Construction

Two (2) additional warehouses and road networks were constructed, as well as electrical and water amenities were installed at the DSWD National Resource Operations Center (NROC) in Pasay City through the auspices of the Manila Economic and Cultural Office (MECO) headed by Ambassador Tomas I. Alcantara and Director Ma. Isabel O. Golamco.

Moreover, the construction of buildings and dormitories for the “DSWD Haven for the Elderly” in Sampaloc, Tanay, Rizal (beside the DSWD National School and Training for Boys) is now 100 percent complete based on construction plan.

A. Human Resource Management and Development

The DSWD has a total manpower complement of 4,337 nationwide. Of the total number, 2,423

are regular employees. 779 or 18 percent of the personnel are based at the Central office and the rest are distributed to 16 Field Offices.

1. Career Development and Scholarship

The DSWD invests in developing and seeking local and foreign training programs and scholarships (including international conferences/seminars) for its personnel to sustain professional and personal growth.

Under the Local Scholarship Program, 38 slots are being maintained for scholars who are completing their bachelor degrees (with 18 slots) or their masters/doctorate degrees (with 20 slots).

On career development, a total of 496 rank and file staff participated in the Career Pathing Program in 2009, a program designed to help the employees chart their professional development goals. A total of 110 Directors, Division Chiefs and Unit Heads served as career coaches while 19 other staff served as focal persons.

Management Course for Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Executives

The DSWD, with its desire to be at the forefront of social protection, conceptualized a management course aimed at preparing executives and supervisors to effectively perform steering function alongside partners and other stakeholders. This is done through the upgrading of leadership capital while undergoing the process of honing their managerial competencies.

Entitled “Management Course for Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Executives: Strengthening

Leadership Passion to Better Serve the Nation,” the course has six (6) modules namely: Social Context of Social Protection; Bridging Leadership; Strategic and Change Management; Policy and Programs Development; Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation; and, Financial Public Management.

The management course training was conducted in three batches: the first batch on 19-31 January, the second batch on 23 March-3 April and the third batch on 21 September-2 October, 2009. A total of 98 participants attended the course composed of Regional and Assistant Regional Directors, Bureau and Assistant Bureau Directors, Service Directors, an Executive Director of DSWD attached agency, Managers of Special Projects and Division Chiefs from the DSWD Central and Field Offices. It was organized by the DSWD Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau (SWIDB) with the Human Resource Management and Development Service (HRMDS) and training consultant, Professor Benilda B. Tayag of the University of the Philippines.



Participants of the “Management Course for Social Welfare and Development Executives” during one of the workshops of the training course.

For CY 2009, 384 employees/officials availed of specialized trainings/courses on public policy, governance, information technology/management, social welfare, disaster and risk management, crisis communication, impact assessment of anti-poverty programs, financial management, training management and development and resource planning.

2. Employee Welfare and Benefits

With its commitment to promote employee welfare, the DSWD carried out the following:

- a. Facilitated issuance of GSIS Group Personal Accident Insurance for 329 officials and employees;
- b. Provided medical services to 2,320 and dental services to 3,055 employees, dependents and walk-in clients; and

- c. Honored seven (7) best performing employees under the Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE).

3. Performance Management System

- a. Conduct of CY 2008 2nd Semester and CY 2009 1st Semester Performance Appraisal of 11 Central Office Directors and 16 Regional Directors; and
- b. Processing of the performance ratings of personnel, wherein 357 or 78 percent of employees and officials were granted Performance Incentive Bonus for CY 2008 for having a very satisfactory performance rating.

Undersecretary Pablo, 2009 Outstanding Social Worker

The “Outstanding Professional of the Year Award” is the highest award conferred by the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) to a professional as recommended by his/her peers primarily for amply demonstrating professional competence of the highest degree and for conducting himself/herself with integrity in the exercise of his/her profession. For 2009, the Most Outstanding Professional in the Field of Social Work was awarded by the PRC to Social Welfare and Development Undersecretary Luwalhati F. Pablo on 19 June 2009.

Being one of the topnotchers in the 1967 Social Work Board Examination, Undersecretary Pablo easily made her way into government service as a social worker at the Department of Social Welfare of the City of Manila where she was assigned at the Juvenile Domestic Relations Court (JDRC). Alongside then Judge Corazon Juliano-Agrava, they pioneered the Social Work and Counseling Division at the JDRC, which became a model for social services in a family court setting. She eventually moved up the career ladder to become the Chief Court Social Worker of the Division.

In 1992, Undersecretary Pablo joined the non-government organization sector where she worked as Program Director of the Community and Family Services International (CSFI) and had the opportunity to work with refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. She later became the Associate Director of CSFI overseeing the organization’s activities throughout the country. She also served as consultant on Juvenile Justice of the Vietnam Committee for the Care and Protection of Children and Radda Barnen (Swedish Save the Children) in Hanoi, Vietnam. There, she and another consultant developed and implemented a basic training program for personnel handling youth offenders.

Returning to government service in 1997, she served as Undersecretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Moreover, she headed the DSWD General Administration and Support Services Group, acted as Alternate Chair of the Inter-Country Adoption Board and as National Project Director of the DSWD anti-poverty programs – the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHÍ-CIDSS) and Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).



Undersecretary Celia Capadocia-Yangco: Public Servant Par Excellence

A “jewel in public service” is how former Budget and Management Secretary Emilia T. Boncodin described Social Welfare and Development Undersecretary Celia Capadocia-Yangco.

Undersecretary Yangco added another feather to her cap when she was included in a book entitled “In Pursuit of Good Governance – Featuring the Outstanding Alumni” published in 2009 by the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG), University of the Philippines (UP) Alumni Association as a tribute to their Outstanding Alumni. She completed her Master of Public Administration from NCPAG, UP Diliman as a DSWD and Civil Service Commission (CSC) scholar in 1977.



Usec. Yangco is “considered as among the country’s few experts on disaster management. Utilizing her formal training in this field, she efficiently directed and managed the relief and rehabilitation efforts during the Mt. Pinatubo eruption in Central Luzon, Taal Volcano eruption, Marinduque mine leak, Payatas trashslide, Guinsaugon landslide, Guimaras oil spill, and emergencies spawned by a number of super typhoons.” She is the recipient of a Presidential Commendation from Pres. Corazon C. Aquino for “Performing excellently beyond her duties in relation to the relief operations during the Luzon earthquake in 1990.”

As the current Undersecretary for Operations and Capacity Building Group (OCBG), her job entails overseeing the operations of all the DSWD regional offices, the Program Management Bureau (PMB) and the Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau (SWIDB) in the Central Office.

Undersecretary Yangco received her LOYALTY AWARD for rendering 45 years of faithful service as a public servant during the 58th DSWD Anniversary on January 29, 2009.

Undersecretary Yangco was awarded by the UP National College of Public Administration and Governance the Alumni Achievement Award for Government Service; by the University of the East as Outstanding Alumni Achiever and by the Polytechnic University of the Philippines as Outstanding Alumni in Government Service.

According to Undersecretary Yangco, “Loyalty in government is not just about spending years and years in service. It also requires that public servants, also give our best, that we be truly dedicated and committed, and that we continually hone our abilities and skills to enable us to perform our jobs well.”

Assistant Secretary Montaño, 2009 GAWAD CES Awardee

The Career Executive Service Board conferred on DSWD Assistant Secretary Mateo G. Montaño the GAWAD Career Executive Service (CES) Award in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments as a government executive.

The GAWAD CES is a presidential award that recognizes CES Officers for exemplary performance and significant contributions, particularly in the areas of innovation, information and communication technology, social services, administrative reforms and public policy.

Assistant Secretary Montaño was recognized for ensuring that the huge resources allocated for DSWD’s projects are managed and used with high level of transparency and accountability. He also spearheaded the modernization of DSWD’s accounting system and strengthened the planning and budgeting linkage.



Mateo G. Montaño Assistant Secretary for General Administration and Support Services Group and Department Legislative Liaison Officer

Under his leadership, the DSWD adopted the Electronic New Government Accounting System (e-NGAS), and was recognized by the Commission on Audit (COA) for helping the DSWD become the first successful pilot national agency to adopt e-NGAS.

Likewise, he introduced several innovations such as enhancement of the internal control system that resulted to the DSWD-Accounting Office bagging the Most Outstanding Accounting Office Award by the Association of Government Accountants of the Philippines (AGAP) in 2007 and 2008.

Adjudged 2008 Best DSWD Performers

For the 2008 finest performers, the Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE) categories included the Best Manager, Best Assistant Manager, Best Division Chief-Technical Supervisor, Best Technical Staff-Professional Category, Best Technical Staff-Sub-Professional Category, Best Support Staff-Professional Category and Best Support Staff-Sub-Professional Category. Based on rationalization, assessment and certain developments, these categories are continuously amended by the DSWD PRAISE Committee taking charge of the selection process.

The DSWD awarded the following officials and employees on 29 January 2009 during its 58th Anniversary Celebration:

- Director Zorahayda T. Taha (as Best Manager), for her work in facilitating the smooth transfer of DSWD Field Office XII from Cotabato City to Koronadal City;
- Assistant Director Adelina S. Apostol (as Best Assistant Manager), for her technical competence and significant contribution specially to the successful implementation of PODER Project in Region III;
- Ms. Rosario A. Silla (as Best Division Chief-Technical Supervisor), for being a “24/7” supervisor who “walks the talk”;
- Mr. Eduardo L. Guevarra (as Best Technical Staff-Professional Category), for his passion for youth development;
- Mr. Nerio N. Salaveria (as Best Technical Staff-Sub-Professional Category), for being very efficient in handling children in conflict with the law;
- Ms. Evelyn B. Pinongcos (as Best Support Staff-Professional Category), for the strict enforcement of financial policies restoring order to the accountability records and system of DSWD Field Office XII; and
- Ms. Delia B. Santiago (as Best Support Staff-Sub-Professional Category), for her significant contribution to the quick retrieval of liquidation reports which remarkably reduced the percentage of unliquidated cash advances in DSWD Field Office I.
- In 2009, the Civil Service Commission (CSC) bestowed the CSC Pagasa Awards to Mr. Eduardo L. Guevarra, Social Welfare Officer III and Ms. Rosario A. Silla, Social Welfare Officer V both from DSWD Field Office VI. Mr. Guevarra was recognized for his outstanding work as a Regional Youth Development Officer and focal person of the Youth Development Program in Region VI while Ms. Silla was chosen for her significant contribution in dealing with children in conflict with the law (CICL).



Secretary Esperanza I. Cabral (6th from left), Civil Service Commission Chairman Ricardo Saludo, (5th from left), and Assistant Secretary Ruel G. Lucentales (3rd from right) honored model employees and top performers of the Department during the 58th DSWD Anniversary celebration.

B. Financial Management

Consistent with sound fiscal management operations and enabling strategic control and direction, the DSWD continuously implements a strategic plan to help improve its delivery of public service. This includes timeliness of reliable financial information and consolidated reports.

In CY 2009, the Department received and managed total allotment amounting to P13.2 Billion coming from various sources (Figure 3).

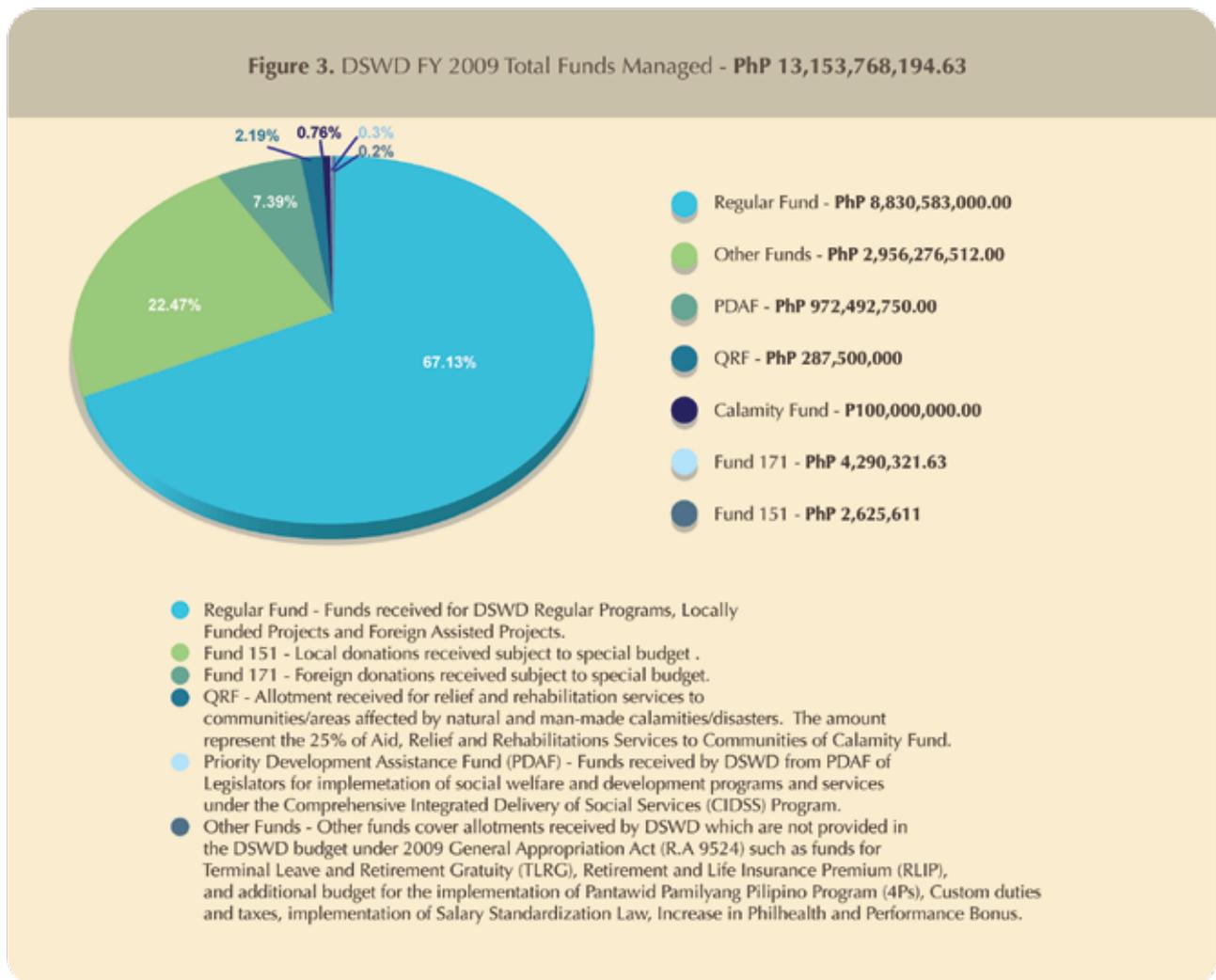
Under the Modified Disbursement Scheme (MDS) for General Fund 101, DSWD utilized 92% of the cash received through Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) in the amount of P11.2 Billion. The Disbursements were made by the DSWD in accordance with its Work and Financial Plan as well as the existing budgeting, accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

This year, during the annual convention of the Association of Government Accountants of the

Philippines (AGAP), the Commission on Audit (COA) awarded the Department for the second time the Most Outstanding Accounting Office for the National Government Agency Adopting Decentralized Accounting System in recognition of the quality, timeliness and accuracy of financial reports.

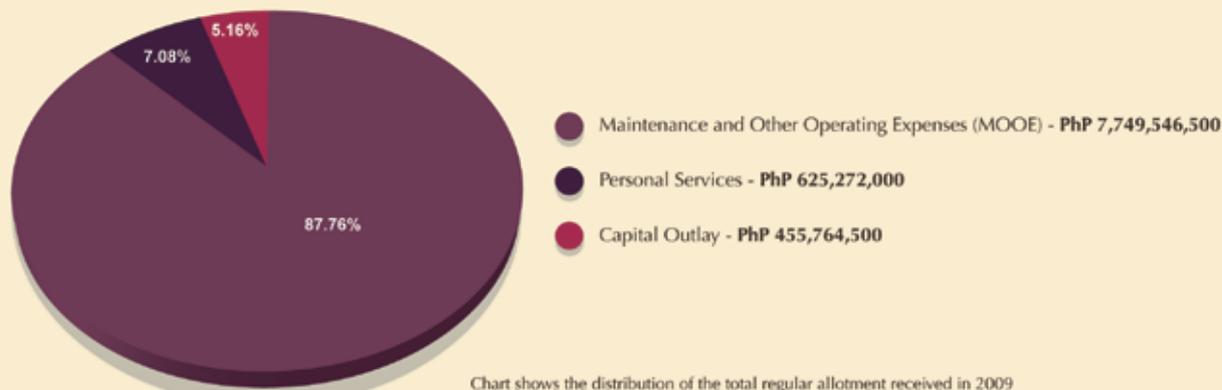
Moreover, it has been rated “low risk” for its sound financial management and internal control system in the previously conducted spot check by the UNICEF and in micro assessment on DSWD in handling UNDP projects. Also, the European Commission (EC) rated Very Satisfactory the financial management and operation of the DSWD in the implementation of Access to Justice for the Poor Project. The EC also observed through their external auditors, Punong Bayan & Araullo, that the DSWD has adequate internal procedures and controls for the prevention and detection of errors, irregularities and fraud in the implementation of the project.

1. FY 2009 Total Funds Received and Managed by Source



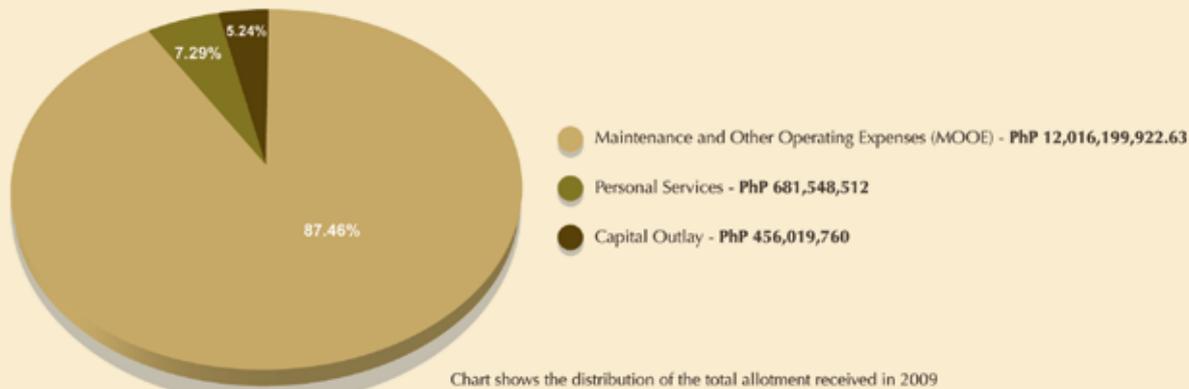
2. FY 2009 Regular Allotment Received

Figure 4. DSWD 2009 Regular Allotment Received by Expense Class - PhP 8,830,583,000



3. FY 2009 Total Allotment Received

Figure 5. DSWD 2009 Total Allotment Received by Expense Class - PhP 13,153,768,194.63



C. Legal Support

The DSWD, through its Legal Service assisted in drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Section 4 (g) of Republic Act No. 9208 otherwise known as the "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 1998," to address trafficking in persons for the purpose of sale and removal of organs, as well as Republic Act No. 9523 "An Act Requiring Certification from the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption" –two of the enacted key legislations on SWD. It likewise drafted a bill on the prohibition of commercialization of human organs which

became Senate Bill No. 3170, as well as provided inputs to various SWD bills focusing on health and crimes against the International Humanitarian Law.

The Service represented the DSWD in negotiations with the Land Bank of the Philippines relative to the infrastructure of payments to beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and the Katas ng VAT Projects. It also facilitated the issuance of land title for the DSWD Rehabilitation Center for the Youth located at Palo, Leyte and took charge of the prosecution of cases on child trafficking and child abuse before the Regional Trial Courts pursuant to the DSWD mandate of providing social protection.

Along the lines of complying with the national government's fight against graft and corruption, administrative cases were pursued against erring DSWD officials and employees resulting to the resolution of ten (10) administrative cases. Technical assistance was also extended to intermediaries on "How to Conduct Fact Finding Investigation," resource persons were designated for human and organ trafficking lectures and legal advice were provided to walk-in clients, including those inquiring by phone and email.

D. Internal Audit

In 2009, the DSWD reviewed the effectiveness of internal control systems and other relevant mechanisms along with the execution and monitoring of compliance to the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) and National Audit Agenda (NAA) of the Department.

Consistent with the DSWD Strategic Internal Audit Plan, its Internal Audit Service (IAS) conducted validation on the Pantawid Kuryente: Katas ng VAT Project implementation in different regions. Private Electronic Power Operators Association (PEPOA), Private Investor-Owned Utilities (PIOUs) and the DSWD Program Management Bureau have started to act on the findings/recommendations as a result of the validation conducted.

An audit on the KALAHI-CIDSS: KKB Project was also completed and submitted to the World Bank which rated the report comprehensive in scope and content.

The DSWD also continued monitoring compliance of units concerned to audit recommendations of 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Once Again, DSWD is First in Integrity Development Action Plan

The Department of Social Welfare and Development once again emerged as number one with a rating of 4.27 with five (5) as the highest rating among 177 government agencies in terms of compliance to the requirements of the Integrity Development Action Plan for 2009.

Since 2007, the DSWD has been consistently topping the list of government agencies strictly adhering to the implementation of IDAP.

The awarding ceremony was held recently at the Diosdado Macapagal Hall, Land Bank of the Philippines Head Office, LBP Plaza Building, Malate, Manila.

In accepting the award, DSWD Acting Secretary Celia Capadocia-Yangco expressed her gratitude to PAGC for recognizing "our efforts in keeping the Department free from corruption."

Likewise, Acting Secretary Yangco acknowledged the vital role that the DSWD – IDC plays in ensuring that integrity development action plan (IDAP) of the 16 field offices and those offices within the DSWD-Central office are fully implemented. The Integrity Development Committee (IDC) central office, headed by Assistant Secretary Florita R. Villar, is composed of focal persons from the different Offices, Bureaus, Services and Units of DSWD-Central Office while those at the field offices are headed by their Regional Directors with the senior staff as members. Secretariat is provided by Internal Audit Service and the Management Audit Analyst/Human Resource Management Officer (MAA/HRMO) respectively.

"We at DSWD feel deeply honored by this new recognition; rest assured that we will continue our advocacy against corruption," Acting Secretary Yangco enthused.

The top five agencies include the Departments of Health, Public Works and Highways, Science and Technology, and Agriculture, as well as the Philippine National Police, Metro Manila Development Authority, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, among others.

Highlights of Accomplishments along the Reform Agenda

Taking the lead in social protection and development, the DSWD pursues its Reform Agenda aimed at: improving outcomes of basic social welfare and development programs and services for poverty reduction; improving governance and capacity-building; and, empowering the poor by increasing their opportunities.

I. Reform Agenda 1: Engaging the Sector in Establishing Strategic and Results-Oriented Policies on Social Protection

In achieving reforms for the social protection sector, the DSWD strengthened collaboration with other national government agencies (NGAs), LGUs, NGOs, people's organizations (POs) and other service providers towards creating a policy environment with defined roles and pulling together of resources for greater synergy.

KEY COMPONENTS	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Policy Framework	Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy adopted/approved during the NEDA-SDC Cabinet Level Meeting on 30 October 2009.
Targeting System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of DSWD Administrative Order No. 2, "Guidelines in Sharing Data Generated from National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction" • Finalization of the Operations Manual for the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) • Pilot-testing of the Supplemental Manual in Identifying Pockets of Poverty in NCR and Region IV-A
Policy Advocacy and Social Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crafting of the 2009 DSWD Communication Plan containing strategies and activities for promoting the Reform Agenda
Enhance Evidence-Based Policy Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of the DSWD Operational Plan for the Establishment of a Research Unit • Formulation and publication of the DSWD Five-Year Research Agenda (2010-2014)

II. Reform Agenda 2: Providing Faster and Better Social Protection Programs

This serves as the backbone of the Reform Agenda in which other reforms are anchored on. The DSWD maintains a set of core programs ensuring that the very poor and vulnerable are provided for by the central government. Using the principal agent approach, DSWD develops, improves and undertakes programs with LGUs, NGOs and other service providers as partners in social protection.

KEY COMPONENTS	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Improved and Appropriate Models	<p>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of roll-out training on Compliance Verification System (CVS), Update System and Grievance Redress System (GRS) in 17 regions (including ARMM) • Completion of the 4Ps Operational Manual and CVS, GRS and Update System Sub-Manuals • Finalization of the 4Ps Modular Guide Sessions for Parents and conduct of roll-out trainings for LGU links, municipal links and parent-leaders in 17 regions (including ARMM) <p>KALAHI-CIDSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Complementary Social Inclusion Project in 35 municipalities with 106 barangays, covering the marginalized and disadvantaged groups of indigenous peoples, conflict-affected communities and women <p>Center-Based Services and Disaster Management Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of the Guidelines on the Use of Program Supervision Model for SWD Programs • Drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Disaster Monitoring System for review and approval by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) before its pilot testing in Region XII and ARMM • Issuance of Disaster Assistance Family Access Cards to beneficiaries in NCR
Improved Governance	Drafting of Guidelines on LGU Classification System for DSWD Social Protection Intervention
Improved Standards and Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crafting of the Handbook on the Registration, Licensing and Accreditation • Printing and Dissemination of a primer on DSWD Administrative Order No. 17 (Series of 2008), "Rules and Regulations on the Registration and Licensing of SWD Agencies and Accreditation of SWD Programs and Services" • Preparation of the Directory of Non-government Organizations (NGOs) and Service Providers available at the DSWD Website • Completion and Posting of the Social Services Map

National Social Protection and Welfare Program Government's Response to Alleviate Poverty at a Greater Reach and Scale

Responding to the need to mitigate the adverse impact of the global economic and business environment, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo issued Administrative Order No. 232 entitled, "Social Welfare Reforms" to rationalize, cluster and strengthen existing programs and services of government agencies dealing with social welfare into a National Social Protection and Welfare Program (NSPWP). Protecting the poor and vulnerable from risks, reducing vulnerabilities and poverty as well as alleviating pressures on households are the fundamental objectives of the NSPWP. The Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has been designated to coordinate the overall implementation of the NSPWP with the DSWD performing as secretariat.

The National Social Protection and Welfare Program Cluster (composed of government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations involved in social protection) commissioned the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) in February 2009 to undertake a study entitled, "Review and Strengthening of the National Social Protection and Welfare Program." The study was anchored on observations that: (a) social protection programs and projects have a narrow base of beneficiaries; (b) poor and informal sectors have limited access, bargaining power and influence on local officials and service providers; (c) programs are numerous, have limited reach and scale, uncoordinated, inadequately funded and short-lived; and (d) there is absence or weak monitoring system to assess the impact of such programs.



Two day care children in Cagdianao, Dinagat Island enjoy the hot meals provided by the Healthy Start Feeding Program.



An enumerator interviews respondent on the number of household members, which include names, birthdates, and schools attended.



A baby gets its official weight in a health center at San Jose, Caraga, Davao Oriental.



The SEA-K program provides basic business management training and interest-free, non-collateral capital seed fund for income-generating projects of poor families.

The DAP, in coordination with the Cluster, engaged into a rapid assessment of the various social protection programs. This approach involved 21 agencies implementing 147 programs which were: (a) screened according to the country's official definition of social protection; (b) categorized as labor market interventions, social insurance, social welfare and social safety nets; (c) classified into core (directly operationalize the agency's mandate), support (complement or augment core programs), peripheral (have minor contribution to the agency's mandate) and discretionary programs (incumbent with the head of agency or contingent on the thrusts/priorities of the current administration); and (d) analyzed in terms of coverage, cost efficiency and effectiveness.

Based on the findings of the study, there are programs recommended either for scaling up or for harmonization and realignment with key programs. Among the social welfare programs for scaling up based on the DAP study is the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) which is currently implemented by the DSWD. With regard to social safety net programs for scaling up, two (2) DSWD programs have been identified: the Assistance to Victims of Disasters and Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations. On the other hand, the DSWD programs for harmonization with the 4Ps (as a key program) are the: Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS: KKB) and Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K). The DSWD's Food for School Program has been identified for realignment with 4Ps, while the Tindahan Natin Project shall be realigned with other rice subsidy programs of the national government.

In line with strengthening social protection and welfare programs, the Cluster has proposed policy actions including adoption by other national government agencies of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction as a mechanism in identifying poor households nationwide.

III. Reform Agenda 3: Introducing Financial Reforms to Sustain the Reform Process

The advancement of the core reform area depends on the mobilization and generation of resources. Through Reform Agenda 3, the DSWD draws together resources such as knowledge and information, internal and external reform initiatives and funds.

KEY COMPONENT	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Securing more funding for CORE DSWD Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of Sub-Allotment Release Order (SARO) amounting to P 2.9 Billion and P 400 Million by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for the 4Ps implementation • Approval of the Reform Agenda's Medium Term Expenditure Plan (2010-2014) by the Development Budget Coordination Committee – Executive Technical Board • Approval of additional funds for the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) amounting to P406 Million by the DBM realigned from the balance of Katas ng VAT: Pantawid Kuryente

Integrity Development Review: Improving Governance in Organizational Facets at Risk

The Integrity Development Review (IDR) is a corruption prevention program of the Office of the Ombudsman implemented in accordance with the 1987 Constitution and Republic Act No. 6770. The IDR aims to assist the management and leadership of government agencies to determine the level of integrity development within the agency; identify the agency's vulnerability to corruption; assess the adequacy of agency's safeguards to forestall corruption; prepare a more focused Corruption Prevention and Integrity Enhancement Plan; and establish benchmarks by which agency performance and results of anti-corruption programs can be monitored.

Fittingly, the IDR involves three (3) distinct activities: the Integrity Development Assessment (IDA); Corruption Resistance Review (CRR); and, the Corruption Vulnerability Assessment (CVA). With the AusAid support through the World Bank, the DSWD commenced its IDR in February 2009 through a rapid risk assessment aimed at identifying risks in operations, leakages, inefficiencies and possible opportunities for corruption.

Along the IDA, a team of assessors conducted interviews with the DSWD process owners and gathered/reviewed documentations at the Central Office in May 2009. On the CRR, a computer-based survey was conducted from May to June 2009 involving 88% of employees at the DSWD Central and Field Offices. Finally, to accomplish the CVA, assessments were undertaken in May 2009 on the DSWD key programs at focal areas such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) in Region VII and the Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP) in Region V.

Based on the IDR final report prepared by the World Bank, an action planning will be conducted in the 1st Quarter of 2010 to appropriately act on results towards improving governance in organizational facets at risk.

IV. Reform Agenda 4: Improving Delivery Systems

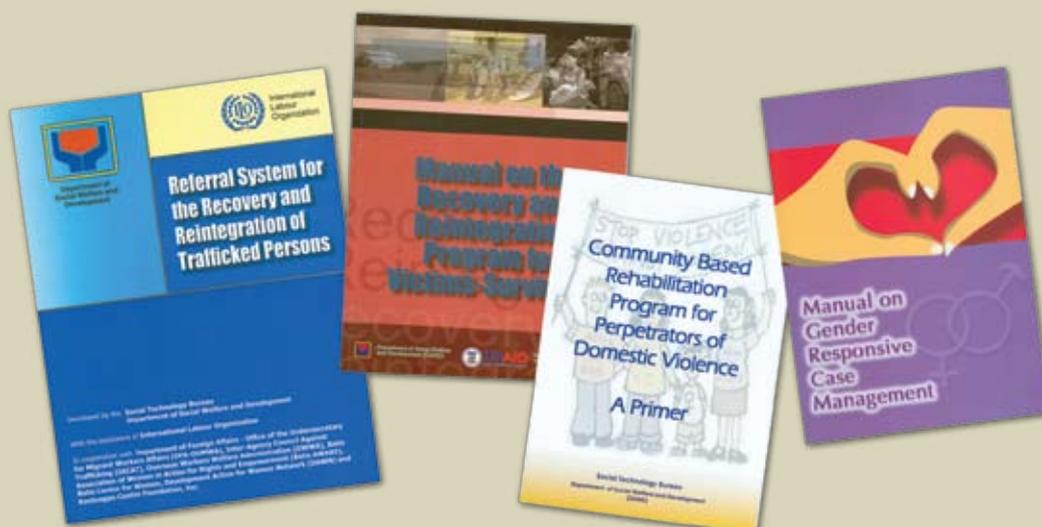
This reform area is critical in the strategic realization of the entire reform process through strengthening of the Department's organizational structure.

KEY COMPONENTS	MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Change Management, Organizational Set-up and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement and implementation of the DSWD Organizational Functional Structure • Adoption of existing Electronic Procurement Monitoring System in evaluating performance of DSWD officials and employees • Enhancement of the DSWD Corporate Plan (2010-2014)
Internal Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of Training on 7 Habits of Middle Management • Conduct of Management Course for SWD Executives
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of DSWD Memorandum Circular No. 14 (Series of 2008), "Terms of Reference for the Conduct of Program Review and Evaluation Workshop" • Drafting of Concept Paper on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Management Information System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the DSWD Local Network Backbone and 265 network nodes into an industry standard structured cabling and wireless infrastructure • Conduct of DSWD Basic ICT Literacy Survey • Drafting of Concept Paper on the Establishment of Knowledge Development Center

Knowledge Management: **Bedrock for the Reform Agenda**

It is necessary to set up the Knowledge Development and Management Division (KDMD) of the DSWD Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau (SWIDB) to ensure the systematic and timely engagement of other partners for the social welfare and development reforms. The Division shall also be responsible for the creation of opportunities for learning and knowledge sharing.

To showcase the knowledge products developed by the DSWD and its intermediaries and partners, the KDMD shall establish and maintain a Knowledge Development Center (KDC) at the DSWD Central Office by 2010. The facility will serve as an institutional repository of knowledge products in Social Protection to be made accessible by DSWD staff, partners and intermediaries. Examples of these knowledge products are: Reports on Pilot tested SWD Technologies, Program Manuals, SWD Technologies for individuals, groups and communities i.e. Case Management Models, Community Driven Development, Core Shelter, Integrated Human Resource Development Program for the Youth (IHRDPY), Ready to Eat Food (RTEF) etc., Lessons Learned from Piloted, Existing and Completed Programs/Projects e.g. KALAHY-CIDSS, 4Ps, NHTS-PR, etc., Directories of Accredited, Licensed and Registered SWD Agencies, Good Practices from New and Piloted Programs/Projects and Technical Papers from DSWD Scholars.



Thrusts and Priorities

The commitment and dedication to service which exemplifies the DSWD workforce will continue to propel the Department in fulfilling its Thrusts and Priorities in 2010.

Memorandum Circular No. 10, Series of 2009 or the CY 2010 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities ensures this by enumerating the programs, projects, services and activities to be undertaken by the Department. The crafting of MC No. 10 is guided by the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 2004-2010, specifically Chapter 12 or “Responding to Basic Needs of the Poor” and the commitment of the Philippine government to several international treaties, conventions and agreements on the rights of children and youth, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, families, and communities.

Further, the DSWD thrusts and priorities for CY 2010 highlight the agency’s reform agenda which fosters the Department’s role of providing leadership in the social protection sector. To achieve the goals set in the reform agenda, different programs, projects and strategies were identified in response to the new challenges faced by the Department towards achieving its vision of improving the quality of life, reducing vulnerabilities and improving the SWD situation of the Filipinos, especially the poor and vulnerable sectors.

The following are the DSWD’s Thrusts and Priorities in 2010 by Major Final Outputs (MFO):

MFO 1: Services Relating to the Formulation and Advocacy of Policies, Plans and Programs

- Formulate a package of priority policies and legislative measures to support social welfare and development sector (SWD) in response to specific sector issues/concerns (Annex A)
- Strengthen the targeting mechanism through completion of the database of poor households as basis for identification of beneficiaries of social protection programs
- Utilization of the database of poor households by national government agencies (NGAs) for their social protection programs
- Formulation of Social Protection, Welfare and Development Report (SPWDR)
- Piloting of Social Protection (SP) handbook in selected provinces, cities and municipalities
- Monitoring of the implementation of Social Protection (SP) programs/projects as a result of the signing of Social Pact with major partners/stakeholders
- Documentation of completed or pilot tested social protection programs as well as best practices of the LGUs/NGOs

- Conduct of risk assessment and impact evaluation to assess the soundness, effectiveness and efficiency of a social protection policy, program or project
- Strengthening the advocacy of social policies and new social technology projects by engaging the media and through the development of updated information, education and communication (IEC) materials and optimizing its dissemination through ICT
- Crafting of integrated framework models for DSWD social protection programs
- Formulation of knowledge development and management policies and strategies on social protection and initially establish systems and mechanisms to create opportunities for learning, sharing for continuous improvement of the Department’s performance and its social protection partners

MFO 2: Standards Setting, Licensing and Accreditation Services

- Full implementation of the system for incentive, grievance and discipline intended for NGOs engaged in SWD
- Establishment and strengthening of ABSNET in all provinces that is functioning as self-policing mechanism
- Documentation of best practices from the implementation of ABSNET as mechanism for standard quality assurance as well as the implementation of the social protection services by licensed/accredited partners/stakeholders
- Develop a harmonized system for registration, licensing and accreditation and design an incentive system for performing LGUs/NGOs
- Roll out the installation of the database access and reporting system to the Field Offices

MFO 3: Support Services and Technical Assistance to Intermediaries

- Empower the LGUs, NGOs and POs through the conduct of capability building and technical assistance along analysis, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection programs utilizing the Social Protection (SP) Handbook
- Undertake a systematic diagnosis of LGUs to assess their capacities and come up with a classification system as basis for program interventions
- Design a performance-based system for implementors of the devolved SWD programs/projects that will include an incentive system

MFO 4: Provision of Services for Community and Center-Based Clients

- Conduct of assessment/evaluation on the implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
- Implementation of action plan on improving efficiency and effectiveness of center-based and community-based programs and services
- Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies, programs and services through capability building for LGUs during pre-disaster and post disaster period
- Implementation of KALAHYON-CIDSS follow-up project and other community-driven development projects
- Continuous scaling up of poverty reduction programs such as 4Ps, Food for School Program and SEA-K Program
- Pilot implementation of Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG) project

To ensure the fulfillment of the Major Final Outputs, the Department also identified the following Strategic Support Services:

- Conduct of capability building to middle management and technical staff along policy and program development, social research, risk assessment, program and project impact evaluation, networking and partnership building
- Implementation of the Social Marketing and Advocacy Plan for the Reform Agenda
- Continuous development of a system for program/project monitoring and evaluation
- Strengthen and ensure upgrading of the Department's information and communication technology (ICT) capability to facilitate and improve reporting system and to increase awareness of the Department's thrusts, programs and services
- Implementation of the Moral Renewal Action Plan (MRAP)
- Continued implementation of change management plan anchored on the Reform Agenda
- Enhance employees' wellness/welfare



Highlights of Accomplishments of Attached Agencies

I. Inter-Country Adoption Board

The Inter-country Adoption Board (ICAB) is the Philippine central authority in matters relating to the inter-country adoption of Filipino children and the policy making body for carrying out provisions of the Inter-Country Adoption Law.

A. Policy Formulation

The ICAB crafted and issued the following guidelines/resolutions:

1. Recognition of the Affidavit of Consent to Adoption in lieu of the Deed of Voluntary Commitment (DVC) for relative adoption;
2. Resolution establishing that request for Liaison Service by a Foreign Adoption Agency will only be considered by October 2009 when the accreditation of the current Liaison Service Agencies expires;
3. Resolution establishing that no new Child Caring Agencies will be accepted for accreditation as Liaison Service Agencies until October 2009;
4. "Orphan Home Express Program" of an ICAB accredited USA-based Foreign Adoption Agencies (FAAs) – the International Christian Adoption of California, to support different Child Caring Agencies;
5. Continuation of the Adoption Ambassador Program where 10-14 children meet and interact with specially recruited "adoption ambassadors";
6. Procedure for families who intend to legalize adoption of children who were trafficked to another country;
7. Modified guidelines on escort-guardian for the Spring/Summer and Winter Hosting Program;
8. Established moratorium in accepting new applicants wanting to adopt 0-2 year old child due to the large number of unmatched approved adoption applications. Established the maximum age gap between the child and the adoptive parent; and
9. Priority research agenda for 2009: Summer/Winter Program, Medical Mission and Disruption Placements.

B. Advocacy and Networking

1. The ICAB also approved the working relationships with the following Adoption Agencies:
 1. General Directorate of Welfare and Social Services, Families and Children of the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity, Portugal;
 2. Sunrise Family Services Society of British Columbia, Canada;
 3. Department of Social Welfare Standards of Malta;
 4. Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Iceland;
 5. International Legal Protection of Children, Czech Republic;
 6. Madison Adoption Associates, USA;
 7. International Social Services, Japan;
 8. Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance, Cyprus;
 9. Great Wall of China Adoptions, Texas USA; and
 10. Sunny Ridge Family Center, Illinois USA.
2. The ICAB participated in the 11th National Adoption Consciousness Day. This year's observance focused on the theme "Legal Adoption: Pagmamahal sa Batang Pinoy" to call public attention and generate awareness about legal adoption for Filipino children. Adoption fora were held at all DSWD Field Offices and the ICAB secretariat social workers manned the Adoption Help Desks that were set-up at strategic places in SM Malls (North EDSA, Fairview, Marikina, Megamall, Sta. Mesa and San Lazaro) to respond to queries on the procedures and requirements for Domestic Adoption and Inter-country Adoption (ICA).
3. The ICAB held dialogues with the Association of Child Caring Agencies of the Philippines (ACCAP); Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) Consular Services, Legal Affairs, Department of Justice Inter-Agency Committee on Child Trafficking, European Union Republic, Diplomatic Corps of the Philippines, Embassy personnel and Foreign Immigration officials; local and international partner adoption agencies.
4. The ICAB Executive Director met with Philippine Embassy Officers in Singapore to discuss issues affecting Filipino children placed for adoption without passing through the ICAB. The meeting facilitated the return of a 3-year old Filipino child trafficked in Singapore and placed for adoption to an Australian couple. The ICAB Executive Director also met with officials of the Singapore Ministry of Community, Youth and Development Services to clarify procedures required for Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs) wanting to legalize the adoption of children trafficked in Singapore. A Memorandum of Agreement was drafted to emphasize the process and procedures that have to be complied with by the PAPs in Singapore.
5. Participated in the drafting of RA 9523 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations. This law will facilitate the case movement of children, as the declaration of abandonment will now be administrative in nature.

6. Consultative sessions were undertaken with different Central Authorities (CAs) and Foreign Adoption Agencies (FAAs) from the USA, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Germany, and Spain. The sessions clarified issues on the Summer Program, Medical Mission, placement proposals, ICA process and procedures.
 7. Advocacy visits were conducted to different Child Caring Agencies in Baguio, Bataan, Bicol, Bulacan, Cavite, Davao, Laguna, Quezon, Pampanga, Tacloban, and Zamboanga. These visits determined the number of children cared for in each child caring agency providing technical assistance for the case movement of children; and, assessed special needs children cleared for ICA.
 8. Conducted Regional Consultation Dialogues in Regions I, II, III, IV-A, IV-B, CAR and NCR participated in by 585 social workers from DSWD Field Offices, Reception and Study Centers for Children, Non-Government Child Caring Agencies, Regional Trial Courts and Local Government Units. These dialogues were undertaken to disseminate policies, processes and procedures of the ICAB as well as the different immigration and adoption requirements of the receiving countries. Such activities created a venue to help social workers systematize the gathering of important facts, features, information and circumstances that are basic inputs to the Child Study Report (CSR) in accordance with the adoption category.
 9. Conferred with officials of the US Central Authority on ICA (Department of State in Washington, DC) on children's welfare and adoption issues since the USA has recently ratified the Hague Convention. The agency also participated in the 2009 Council on Accreditation to discuss inter-country adoption and best practices in the Philippines.
 10. A consultation meeting was conducted with foreign partners in The Netherlands, Germany and Denmark on inter-country adoption matters particularly relating to the prevention of Filipino child trafficking and observed the situation of children adopted by foreign families. A new foreign adoption agency in Denmark was also accredited.
2. Of the total 921 adoption applications, 809 (88%) were submitted for non-related adoption and 112 (12%) for relative adoption. Seven hundred eighty-four (784) opted to have a child of either sex while 79 preferred a female child and 58 indicated a preference for a boy-child.
 3. Among those assessed in 2009, 841 applications were approved by the Board, in which 415 received their child referral. Two hundred sixteen (216) were matched to children with medical problems and negative background while 94 were given a healthy child as indicated in their child preference. Ninety-two (92) were given a child referral with medical problems only while 13 approved applicants were matched to a child with negative background only.
 4. For CY 2009, there were 482 children cleared for inter-country adoption (ICA) with 364 or 75.52% belonging to the Regular Adoption Category, 269 or 55.81% were male, 206 or 42.74% in the age range of 0-2, 338 or 70.12% were voluntarily relinquished by their birthmothers/parents/guardians. Among the children cleared for ICA, 316 or 66% were cared for by Non-Government Child Caring Agencies (CCAs) and 166 or 34% were from Government Agencies in which 235 or 48.76% were under the care of NCR-based CCAs.
 5. There were 492 children matched and approved in 2009 wherein 232 (47%) were matched to USA-based Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs), 165 (34%) referred to Europe-based PAPs, 59 (12%) to Canada-based PAPs and 36 (7%) were matched to Asia-Pacific-based PAPs. Among the children matched, 381 were voluntarily surrendered by their birthparent/s while 111 children were declared abandoned through the court. Two hundred ninety-three (293) were boy children and 199 were girl children. There were 15 sibling groups matched composed of 39 children.
 6. Summer Hosting Program in the USA is an effective strategy for finding adoptive parents for older children or sibling groups. This program is being implemented in cooperation with three (3) ICAB accredited FAAs and a Non-Government Organization partner. Eleven (11) children-participants were identified for the Spring Program held in Temecula, California from May-June. Another group of children participants (32) traveled to Indiana, Colorado, and Montana (Bozeman and Hamilton) for the Summer Hosting Program on July 10-August 11, 2009.
 7. A total of 377 Affidavit of Consent to Adoption (ACA) were endorsed to the CAs/FAAs during the first semester of 2009. This means that

C. Program Development and Implementation

1. Nine hundred twenty-one (921) adoption applications were assessed in 2009 in which 503 (55%) were endorsed by European-based Central Authorities/Foreign Adoption Agencies, 210 (23%) from USA FAAs, 147 (15%) from Canada and 61 (7%) from Asia Pacific Central Authorities/FAAs.

the placements satisfactory completed the required supervisory trial custody period in the adoption process being finalized.

8. Three hundred thirty-three (333) Adoption Decrees were received covering children whose placement occurred from 2007-2008.
9. Established a program for post legal adoption services in cooperation with the local CCAs, CAs and FAAs. The ICAB assisted the adoptive children and their adoptive family (and even birth family/relatives who desire to know their child's situation) in tracing their birth family/relatives. There were thirty-one (31) adoptive children who came home and visited the institutions/orphanages where they spent the early years of their lives.

D. Regulatory Function

1. ICAB conducted and completed its accreditation/authorization visits to the following Central Authorities and Foreign Adoption Agencies:
 - a. Central Authorities: Europe
 - Federal Central Authority, Germany
 - Commission for Inter-country Adoption Rome, Italy
 - b. Foreign Adoption Agencies – Europe and USA
 - Wereldkinderen, The Netherlands
 - AC International Child Support, Denmark
 - I Cinque Pani, Prato, Italy
 - Asociacion Famiglie Nuovo ONLUS, Turin, Italy
 - Am ici di Don Bosco, Turin, Italy
 - CIFA, Turin, Italy
 - Les Amis Enfants du Monde, Montrouge, France
 - Lifelink/Bensenville Hoem Society, Illinois, USA
 - Our Children's Homestead, Illinois, USA
 - Sunny Ridge Family Center, Illinois, USA
 - Madison Adoption Associates, Delaware, USA
 - Associated Catholic Charities, Maryland, USA
2. Worked with 67 Local Partners (CCAs/CPAs) and ensured that a total of 56 or 83% Child Caring/Placing Agencies (GOs and NGOs) conformed not only to the ICAB guidelines, rules and regulations, policies and procedures but also to the provisions of The Hague Convention.
3. A total of 107 international/foreign partners (CAs/FAAs/GAAs) were monitored by the ICAB during the year and were found compliant with the existing rules and regulations, policies and procedures of the Philippine Inter-country Adoption Program.

4. Six (6) Liaison Service Agencies representing a total of 13 Foreign Adoption Agencies were monitored to ensure the compliance with the standards set for the delivery of liaison service for the Inter-country Adoption Program of the Philippines.

E. Organizational Strengthening

The ICAB, ICPC and the secretariat participated in 26 activities aimed at developing and improving their knowledge, skills and attitude on their workload.

II. Council for the Welfare of Children

The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 603, as amended, is the government's main inter-agency body in addressing the various concerns of children through policy formulation, coordination and monitoring of the implementation or enforcement of all laws and programs relative to the promotion of child welfare.

A. Policy Formulation

The CWC, together with partner agencies and organizations, developed the Legislative Agenda for Children. This was intended for the 14th Congress as basis for preparing proposals to and advocating with the Senate and the House of Representatives on domestic legislation adopting the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which the Philippines is a State party.

Among the items in the Legislative Agenda for children are:

1. Anti-Child Pornography Bill, proposing the definition and prohibition of child pornography as well as the imposition/prescription of its penalties. This was passed into law on November 18, 2009 as Republic Act 9775 or the Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009.



President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo awards to Mayor Jesse Robredo of Naga City the Presidential Award for the Most Child Friendly City - under the Independent Chartered City Category. Also in photo are DSWD Sec. Esperanza Cabral and Executive Sec. Eduardo Ermita.



2. Anti-Corporal Punishment Bill, proposing the definition and prohibition of corporal punishment, the prescription of its penalties as well as the definition and the institutionalization of positive discipline.
3. Foster Care Bill, proposing the strengthening and institutionalization of the foster care program nationwide.

The CWC also provided technical inputs to other legislative bills, policies and programs developed affecting children, as follows:

1. Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 9523 or An Act Requiring the Certification of the DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption;
2. House Bill Nos. 3370 and 3867, amending RA 9344 (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006) by lowering the age of criminal responsibility from 15 years old;
3. IRR of RA No. 8370 or Children's Television Act of 1997;
4. Senate Bill Nos. 218 and 2326, establishing a Children's Health Insurance Program;
5. Resolutions by the 7th National Youth Parliament through the National Youth Commission:
 - a. Resolution No. NYP-7-08-09, requesting all Mindanao City LGUs to establish Youth Trauma Relief Centers;
 - b. Resolution No. NYP-7-08-10, urging the DSWD and Commission on Higher Education to provide Standard Educational Institutions catering to the educational needs of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs);
6. House Bill Nos. 271 and 2128 and Senate Bill No. 230, establishing street children centers nationwide;
7. 2009-2010 Operational Plan of the 4th AIDS Medium Term Plan (Child/Youth Sector);
8. House Bill No. 4326, penalizing parents who leave their children unattended in motor vehicles;

9. House Bill No. 4328, requiring seatbelts for children in motor vehicles;
10. House Bill No. 4330, requiring use of safety devices for children riding in motor vehicles;
11. House Bill No. 5896, prohibiting sale of toys and other articles containing phthalates to 3-year old children and below;
12. Child Protection in Emergencies Training Manual Review;
13. Amendment to the IRR of Executive Order No. 663, Implementing the National Commitment for 'Bakuna Ang Una sa Sanggol at Ina.'

B. Advocacy and Resource Mobilization

The conferment of the Presidential Award for Child Friendly Municipalities and Cities is an annual CWC activity that aims to institutionalize a child-friendly environment and governance in promoting and protecting children's rights. The 2008 National Awarding was held on 12 March 2009 in Malacañang with President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo conferring the awards.

The CWC also actively participated in the observance of national/special celebrations/events for children such as:

1. 3rd Annual Angel's Walk which aims to raise awareness on the situation of persons with autism and help bring forth their potential as productive citizens;
2. Adoption Consciousness Day Celebration which aims to raise awareness of the plight of neglected, orphaned and abandoned children and their need for an alternative family environment;
3. National Awareness Week for the Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation;
4. Protection and Gender-Fair Treatment of the Girl Child Week;
5. International Day of Families;

On Child Rights Advocacy, the CWC conducted the following activities:

1. Bright Child Campaign which included Child Rights Advocacy Through Bright Child Shows;
2. Bright Child Localization which included the conduct of a communication research on the knowledge, attitudes, behavior and practices of parents/families, service providers and community leaders on children in six disparity areas (National Capital Region, Mountain Province, Camarines Norte, Zamboanga del Norte, Lanao del Norte and Sarangani), development of advocacy materials and activities in support to the Provincial Bright Child Campaign Roll and launching of a local Search for Bright Child High School Ambassadors to increase awareness among the public through the involvement of adolescents on child issues.

The CWC conducted workshops/seminars on using a toolkit on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and an orientation manual on the BCPCs to the RCWCs/ RSCWCs, the Regional ECCD technical staff and the provincial early childhood care and development officers (PECCDOs) from NCR, Visayas and Mindanao cluster groups. The two materials were developed by CWC to help and equip implementers at the regional and provincial levels to disseminate the CRC and the Philippine country reports, as well as assist local levels on the importance of the BCPCs.

As part of its continuous capability building to in-house staff and member agencies and organizations of its structures, the CWC regularly conducts technical lecture series on developments on laws and other policies and documents concerning issues on children. Two such developments were the following:

- a. Comprehensive Program for Child Protection, formulated and revised by the Special Committee on the Protection of Children (SCPC) to operationalize the provisions of Republic Act No. 7610 in protecting children from abuse, discrimination, exploitation and other circumstances that endanger their survival and development.
- b. Guide for Media Practitioners on the Reporting and Coverage of Cases Involving Children, also developed and revised by SCPC to help protect the privacy and identity of children from abuse and exploitation emanating from reports and coverage of them by media.

III. National Youth Commission

The development and promotion of the Filipino youth's interests are the business of the National Youth Commission (NYC). The NYC recognizes the vital role of the youth sector in nation-building and likewise gives importance to the role of various national and local stakeholders in contributing to youth development work that is anchored on the sustainable development vision of the government.

A. Policy Formulation

1. Amendments to Republic Act No. 8044, recognizing the need to address several gaps in the implementation of the Youth in Nation Building Act of 1995. The NYC conducted series of workshops to formulate amendments to RA 8044.
2. LYDC Advocacy-Monitoring. The NYC builds on the approval of House Bill No. 269 (Creation of Local Youth Development Councils or LYDCs) at the sub-committee level. Several fora were conducted that resulted to manifestos by stakeholders in

youth development supporting the approval of the bill.

3. Position on Tuition Fee Increases. The NYC initiated consultation-dialogues with several stakeholders regarding the anticipated tuition fee increase in educational institutions being discussed during the month of February. As a policy response, the NYC came out with a resolution supporting calls for school owners to defer increasing tuition fees this year in view of the impending effect of the global economic crisis.
4. Policy Recommendation regarding Disaster-Preparedness. Discussions with several policy-makers from the House of Representatives regarding a bill on institutionalizing education on disaster-preparedness prompted the NYC to support and propose provisions that specifically involve youth and students in this proposed measure.
5. Policy Response to Other Youth-Related Issues. The NYC also participated in discussions on proposed measures regarding scholarships for youth, protection of rape victims, magna carta of students and amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act.
6. Policy Work at the Regional Levels. The regular NYC regional presence to promote youth concerns has provided an opportunity to coordinate policy development activities. This resulted to the formulation of a Regional Social Development Committee Resolution in Region X supporting the implementation of the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Law or RA 9165.
7. Other NYC Resolutions. Aside from the policy recommendations cited above, the NYC also came up with resolutions promoting the local ordinances cited in the 2008 Kampeon ng Kabataan Awards. Through a number of NYC Resolutions, the youth-friendly ordinances were recognized and copies of which were sent to local chief executives all over the country encouraging adoption in their respective localities.

B. Advocacy

The NYC assisted/mobilized 1,190 organizations to promote youth development. Among those agencies which are being regularly assisted by NYC, are the following:

1. Pro Performance Steering (PPS) Committee. The NYC is a member of the PPS which is tasked to monitor infrastructure projects cited in the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA). The NYC has forged agreements with several youth organizations to monitor the completion of projects in several areas; the output of which are feedback reports submitted for reporting during PPS Committee Meetings. Through this engagement, youth participation is ensured in monitoring national infrastructure projects.

2. Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB). The NYC participates in several DDB inter-agency committees to ensure that appropriate policy and program measures are developed to address the demand and supply-side of the drug abuse problem.
3. Multi-Sectoral Anti-Corruption Committee (MSACC). Through this, the NYC has mobilized young people to participate in the 1st Anti-Corruption Day in December 2009.
4. Sanguniang Kabataan National Federation (SKNF). Republic Act No. 8044 mandates the NYC to provide secretariat assistance to the SKNF and has been manifested through policy and program review such as preparations for the SK National Convention, SK-NEB Meetings, and for the Outstanding SK Awards and Recognition Program.
5. Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC). As provided for in Republic Act No. 9344, the composition of the Council includes the NYC and other agencies. The NYC has been participating in the Council's regular meetings and has forwarded project proposals on strengthening youth's role in juvenile delinquency prevention.
6. National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). Administrative Order No. 187 series of 2007 directs the NYC to assist the National Anti-Poverty Commission in the accreditation process for youth and students organizations. Since January, the NYC has been promoting the guidelines to youth organizations during its regional-based activities.

C. Program Development and Implementation

The NYC has conducted preparatory activities towards coordinating the implementation of various programs that promote youth participation:

1. 36th Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program (SSEAYP). The selection process for the members of the Philippine delegation to the 36th SSEAYP has already been conducted with the assistance of several government agencies and the SSEAYP Alumni Association.
2. 7th Search for the Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations (TAYO). The TAYO 7 and ASEAN-TAYO preparatory activities are in full swing for its implementation by the end of the year and October respectively.
3. ASEAN-TAYO

Two (2) programs have also been completed, namely: the Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths (JENESYS) and the Kabataan sa Mindanao National Initiatives (NATIN). The JENESYS (1st batch) was implemented in May in Japan with the participation of around 100 students and five adult supervisors. The Kabataan sa Mindanao

NATIN was implemented last week of June and involved more than 100 youth leaders from Mindanao. The activity, which was in the form of an inter-faith dialogue, resulted in the formulation of action and advocacy plans.

The NYC has also coordinated 21 international programs, to ensure the participation of Filipino youth to the following:

1. ASEAN Tourism Youth Ambassador Project (Thailand)
2. Korea-ASEAN Future-Oriented Cooperation Project (South Korea)
3. International Conference on Youth and Tourism (Malaysia)
4. A Course Cum Workshop for Up-and-Coming Trainers on Imparting Noble Values (Malaysia)
5. 2nd ASEAN+3 Leadership Executive Programme (Singapore)
6. Asian Youth Council Visit (Manila)
7. China-ASEAN Artwork Contest
8. International Youth Camp (South Korea)
9. ASEAN Tourism Students Summit (Indonesia)
10. International Youth Programme – Crime-Free Generation (Malaysia)
11. ASEAN University Students Conference (Indonesia)
12. Korea Heart to Heart International Exchange Program (South Korea)
13. International Youth Dialogue (Malaysia)
14. 44th Youth in Community Action (South Korea)
15. International Youth Forum (South Korea)
16. 2009 Gwanji Asia Human Rights Folk School (South Korea)
17. ASEAN Young Entrepreneurs Expo (Brunei)
18. ASEAN+3 Youth Caucus (Thailand)
19. AMMY 6, 2nd AMMY+3, 3rd AMMY+ China (Thailand)
20. 3rd UNESCO Asian Youth Forum (South Korea)
21. Asian Youth Exchange Program (Okinawa)



National Defense Secretary Gilbert Teodoro cuts ribbon during NYC Anniversary celebration as Usecs. Bala and Yangco look on.

Prospects



With the national elections looming in May 2010, a challenge for the DSWD is to ensure the steady and full implementation of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) given its expanded coverage and geographical reach. Systems of compliance verification and grievance redress are among the pivotal control measures that need to be instituted to ensure that project objectives and desired outcomes are met without delay or negative slippages.

The focus on community-driven development provides greater impetus for local participation and empowerment through the DSWD's programs and projects, notably the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan–Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS: KKB) and its continuance through possible financing of the World Bank and Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The KALAHI-CIDSS clearly unravels a model of community-driven development which is the backbone of ensuring complementation of community participation in poverty alleviation, which can be replicated in the design of upcoming projects.

As the year 2009 was also a time for responding to calamities, the DSWD together with the local government units and non-government organizations will continue to strengthen its efforts of rebuilding the lives of families and individuals in areas heavily devastated by typhoons Ondoy, Pepeng, Ramil and Santi which hit the country during the last quarter of 2009.

Given the change of leadership in the political spectrum, much effort is desired for the advocacy and reorientation of the local chief executives on the DSWD's key programs and services, as well as for lobbying critical policy and legislative bills pending in Congress especially those concerning children/youth, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Local government units and the private sector/non-government organizations have to be continuously engaged at all levels if the DSWD is to figure prominently in social protection. This would, however, entail a more focused and synchronized action of all units of the DSWD. *Building the pillars for participatory governance is a challenge that the DSWD will have to take on and sustain.*

The Executive Committee



Executive Committee Members

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