

Department of Social Welfare and Development Annual Report 2007



President, Republic of the Philippines Secretary, Department of Social Welfare Development, July 1998-October 2000

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Vision

A society where 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 poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities that will contribute to poverty alleviation and empowerment through social welfare development policies, programs, projects and services implemented with or through local government units (LGUs), non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), other government organizations (GOs) and other members of civil society.

Mandate

To provide assistance to local government units, nongovernment organizations, other national government agencies, people's organizations, and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities for an improved quality of life.

Goals:

- Formulation and advocacy of a just and responsive social welfare and development legislative agenda, policies and plans, as well as ensuring their effective implementation;
- Identification, development and marketing of technologies for building up social capital;
- Setting up and enforcement of social welfare and development (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; and
- Provision of preventive, protective, rehabilitative and developmental programs and services.

Credo:

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

Values:

- We care for the poor 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

Message of the Secretary

The year 2007 was a year of relentless activities at the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Our continuing efforts to improve the lives of the disadvantaged, to empower communities and to reduce poverty intensified as we pushed ourselves further to champion their causes.

It was a time for rebuilding the homes and lives of Filipinos as disaster management activities for 2007 focused mostly on providing support to local government units that needed assistance and augmentation for relief and rehabilitation activities for provinces and towns that were struck by the supertyphoons late in 2006. We also provided assistance for Health, Education, Livelihood and Progress (HELP) in Basilan and Sulu. Further interventions will include core shelter building, livelihood assistance, cash for work and supplemental feeding. The passage of R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act blazed a trail for us this year as well. CY 2007 is marked as a time of growth as this law began to impact on the lives of minor transgressors. The Supreme Court heeded our request to expedite the hearing of cases of Children in Conflict with the Law by issuing a memorandum to all lower courts instructing them of such.

Our Department has continued its search for excellence in public service. This year we topped eighty (80) other government agencies in our compliance with the Integrity Development Action Plan. DSWD also achieved the highest approval rating for performance among other government agencies in the Pulse Asia's July and September 2007 surveys.

We have accomplished much this year and have even made a bold move forward as we launched Sing For Me, a fund-raising project which is a series of free

launched Sing For Me, a fund-raising project which is a series of free concerts all over the country in order to raise funds and awareness for disadvantaged children. This undertaking challenged the DSWD to learn new skills and forge many new partnerships, one of which is with GMA Foundation. It culminated in a star-studded event and telethon in order to raise funds for transition homes for disadvantaged children and promote awareness about their plight. This was a great milestone for the DSWD and we were able to raise P25 million for disadvantaged children all over the Philippines.

I am extremely proud of the DSWD and its staff for continuing to serve with utmost dedication and integrity and I am confident that with everyone's continued hard work and support, we will raise the bar of excellence even higher. There are ninety million Filipinos in our country today and close to half would likely need our social protection services and interventions. We are few but if we continue to work hard and do our best, we shall be more than enough and God willing, in our battles against poverty and social inequity, one day, we shall prevail.

Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino!

Dr. Esperanza I. Cabral

Secretary

Every year has a shining moment. We are happy to report two. We are Number One!

THE YEAR 2007 was a banner year for the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Our unheralded but focused efforts to improve the lives of the disadvantaged sectors and be the government's active partner in its fight against corruption earned us two coveted recognitions: The DSWD received the highest public approval rating in April to June and July to September 2007 Pulse Asia Surveys and the Presidential Anti-Graft Commission (PAGC) ranked DSWD first among 80 government agencies in terms of compliance with the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) for 2007.

Highest Approval Rating

The DSWD added another feather to its cap when nearly seventy out of a hundred Filipinos (69%) ranked it Number One (1) in approval for performance among government agencies, including those in the legislative, judicial and executive branches. The DSWD also registered the lowest disapproval rating among the government agencies surveyed. Only seven out of a hundred (7%) respondents disapproved of the performance of the DSWD.

Of the fifteen government entities performance-rated in the April to June and July to September 2007 surveys, the DSWD recorded the highest approval and lowest disapproval rating, followed by the Department of Education (DepEd), 67% and the Department of Health (DOH), 63%.

Pulse Asia's July 2007 Ulat ng Bayan Survey Report disclosed that the DSWD obtained its highest approval rating of 76 percent from rural Mindanao, followed by rural Luzon (75%) and urban Visayas (72%).

The past year saw a sustained and significant improvement in public approval of the DSWD.



In addition, a big proportion of Filipinos (45%) believe that the DSWD is among the top government agencies helping to uplift the living conditions of the poor. The DSWD is most often ranked/mentioned first among the agencies which help uplift living standards, followed by the DOH, DepEd and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE.)

Integrity Development Action Plan

It was indeed a year of progress and achievement.

The Department also ranked first among 80 government agencies in terms of compliance with the Integrity Development Action Plan for 2007.

The PAGC rating showed that the Department is strongest in the area of prevention and education, specifically in institutionalizing multi-stakeholder personnel and organization performance evaluation system, as well as in providing ethics training, spiritual formation and moral recovery program for its officials, employees, and residents in centers and institutions.



President Gloria
Macapagal Arroyo
applauds Secretary
Cabral and Pasay City
Vice Mayor Felix Calixto
as they seal the Ahon
Pamilyang Pilipino
MOA signing with a
handshake.

National Sector Support for Social Welfare and Development Reform Project (NSS-SWDRP)

The two recognitions came as the DSWD embarked on the implementation of its National Sector Support for Social Welfare and Development Reform Project (NSS-SWDRP).

The NSS-SWDRP is an 18-month project envisioned to create a reform agenda and process that will enhance the Department's capacity to deliver basic social services and provide leadership in social protection and development. Ten project packages divided into two components were created to achieve this goal. The four packages under Component One include the Social Welfare and Development Report; Targeting; Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT); and Medium Term Expenditure. Under Component Two are Institutional Development;

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); Management and Information System (MIS); Standard and Quality Assurance; Training; and Social Marketing.

The Project also identified four Reform Areas to help DSWD achieve its goal of improving delivery of basic social services and providing leadership in the social protection sector. These are:

Reform Area 1: Engaging the sector in establishing strategic and results-oriented policies on social protection focuses on setting and implementing strategic policies that will have positive impact on the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society.

Reform Area 2: Providing faster and better social protection programs aims to help DSWD build, upgrade, and improve on family, community, center-based and disaster assistance management service delivery modes.

Reform Area 3: Introducing financial reforms to sustain the reform process pertains to the optimal use of DSWD's resources through fund reallocation, improvements in fund generation, and rationalization of resource augmentation to LGUs and stakeholders.

Reform Area 4: Improving delivery systems and capacities focuses on the Department's internal systems and capacities, particularly its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), as well as Management Information System (MIS) components.

These four (4) reform areas were formulated based on a series of consultation workshops with DSWD regional and bureau/service directors and various stakeholders, which were held from June to September 2007.

Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino (APP) Project

Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino Program or APP is an innovative development approach in promoting investment in human capital among the poor. APP is an adaptation of the Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Latin American and African countries which was proven successful as a poverty reduction measure.

We focus, we execute in areas of highest impact.

APP gives a cash grant to poor households with 0-14 year old children provided they comply with the program's conditionalities. These conditionalities include sending their children regularly 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.

The goal of the program is to break the inter-generational cycle of poverty by fostering change in behavior among parents and encouraging them to invest in their children's (and their own) future (health, nutrition, education). Low schooling and high malnutrition rate are strongly associated with the vicious cycle of poverty in the Philippines.

The pilot implementation of the program targeting a total of 6,000 poor households particularly in three regions – CARAGA, Region X and National Capital Region commenced in 2007.

The APP was formally launched on September 19, 2007 in Malacañang with President Gloria Macapal Arroyo. The President was assisted by Secretary Esperanza Cabral. Present during the launching were Mayor Samson Dumanjug of Bonifacio and Mayor Zenaida Ascuna of Lopez Jaena from Misamis Occidental; Mayor Leonida Manpatilan of Esperanza and Mayor Thelma Lamanilao of Sibagat from Agusan del Sur; and Pasay City Vice Mayor Felix Calixto.

The APP Project shall cover 123,186 households nationwide in 2008. This shall include an estimated 360,000 children.

Partner agencies include the Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Interior and Local Government and the National Anti-Poverty Commission. Partner agencies provide technical assistance in the overall preparation and implementation of the program, and they make sure that education, health and nutrition services are available in target province/municipalities/barangay. Partner agencies also help monitor

operations particularly compliance with the conditionalities on health, nutrition and education.

Disaster Management Program

The disaster management activities in 2007 focused on providing support to local government units in areas that experienced disasters of massive magnitude in 2006.

Relief operations and rehabilitation activities associated with the super typhoons that struck the country in the 4th quarter of 2006 occupied the DSWD for much of 2007.

The activities included implementation of food for work for clearing and cleaning of devastated areas, construction of housing units and repair of partially damaged houses, day care centers and schools. Food and other basic necessities were also provided to children and families inside the evacuation centers and temporary housing units and critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) activities were conducted to affected families and individuals.

DSWD was the recipient of generous donations both from foreign and local sources. More than P230 million worth of donations in kind



Chinese Ambassador Song Tao hands to Secretary Cabral the keys to heavy equipment donated by the People's Republic of China (PROC) for the victims of the Southern Leyte landslide and the Guimaras oil spill.



Community-driven development (CDD) as implemented by KALAHI-CIDSS largely involves grassroots mobilization, an activity that engages the community's active participation to effect social change. KALAHI-CIDSS allows the people to take a proactive role in pursuing their development agenda by organizing them and building their capability to implement community plans.

and in cash poured in. Out of this amount, P202 million came from foreign countries such as the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Japan, Singapore and Indonesia. More than P28 million came from local private organizations/establishments and individuals as well as government organizations.

Working Towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) and the Ten-Point Legacy Agenda

The DSWD also continues to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, MTPDP and Ten-Point Legacy Agenda of President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's Administration through its major programs and projects including the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan: Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KALAHI-CIDSS:KKB), Self-Employment

Assistance–Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Program, Tindahan Natin Project, Malusog na Simula, Yaman ng Bansa and the new program Ahon Pamilyang Pilipino.

These pro-poor programs respond to the goals of alleviating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, ensuring environmental sustainability, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and promoting gender equality.

Guided by these commitments, the Department delivers its mandate through its Major Final Outputs (MFOs) – the goods and services it delivers to external clients. The MFOs include: Services relating to the formulation and advocacy of policies, plans and programs; Standards setting, licensing and accreditation services; Provision of support services and technical assistance to intermediaries and; Provision of services for community and center-based clients.

Accomplishments Along Major Final Outputs

A. SERVICES RELATING TO THE FORMULATION AND ADVOCACY OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMS

The Department formulates position papers, policy papers and recommendations to provide directions to intermediaries and other implementers in the development and delivery of SWD services.

In 2007, the DSWD provided substantive inputs to various social welfare and development reports, policies and legislative agenda.

1. Policies and Plans Development

1.1 Social Welfare and Development Legislative Agenda

In 2007, the DSWD advocated for the passage of Republic Act 9433 or the Magna Carta for Public Social Workers which was enacted on April 11, 2007 and Republic Act 9442 or the Amendments to the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons enacted on April 30, 2007.

Along with its partners, the DSWD led the formulation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Magna Carta for Public Social Workers which took effect on December 1, 2007. The Magna Carta provides various incentive packages for public social workers including among others: on-call pay equivalent to 50 percent of a public social worker's regular wage for a maximum of seven days per month, hazard allowance, and longevity pay.

Meanwhile, the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP), an attached agency of the DSWD, led the conceptualization of the IRR for Republic Act 9442 or the Amendments to the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons.

The Magna Carta for Public Social Workers takes effect with the signing of its Implementing Rules and Regulations on December 1, 2007.

The Department prepared three policy papers and nine position papers on legislations and Congressional resolutions, as follows:

Policy Papers

- 1. Anti Violence Against Older Persons
- 2. Decriminalizing Prostitution
- 3. Comprehensive Long-Term Care for Older Persons

Position Papers

- 1. House Bill 3766 on the Magna Carta for Women
- 2. House Bill 520 on Anti-Prostitution
- 3. House Bill 683 on the Age of Sexual Consent
- 4. Senate Bill 1425 on Barangay Kabuhayan
- 5. Senate Bill 1087 on a Poverty Alleviation Fund
- 6. Senate Bills 01 and 65; House Bills 09, 156, 355, 503, 774 and 1200 on the Exemption from Value Added Tax on the Interest Income of Senior Citizens
- 7. Senate Bills 421, 938 and 1000 on the Establishment of a Special Hospital for Overseas Filipino Workers
- 8. House Bill 682 on Corporal Punishment
- 9. House Bill 267 on the Amendment of Republic Act 7610, specifically on the increase of penalties



The Department also prepared 16 priority legislative agenda and abstracts of proposed bills for the 14th Congress namely:

- 1. A Bill on the Magna Carta for Day Care Workers, Providing Funds Therefor, and for other Purposes
- 2. A Bill Providing Special Protection to Internally Displaced Persons
- 3. A Bill to Strengthen and Propagate
 Foster Care for Abandoned and Neglected
 Children and Other Children with Special
 Needs, Providing Funds Therefor and for
 other Purposes
- A Bill Requiring Certification of DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption Amending RA 8552; RA 8043 and PD 603
- 5. A Bill Seeking to Improve Child Protection Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Amending for the Purpose RA 7610, as Amended by RA 7658, Otherwise Known as the Special Protection and Discrimination Act
- 6. A Bill Providing for the Magna Carta for Women

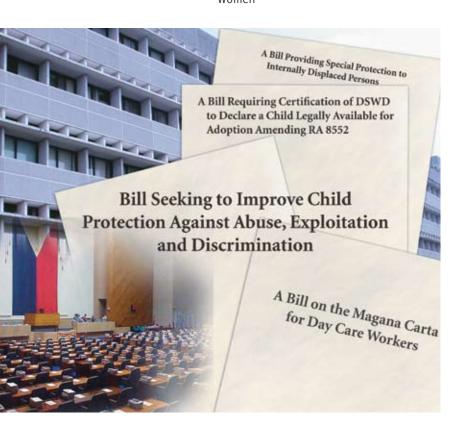
 A Bill Decriminalizing Women and Children Engaged in Prostitution, Defining the Persons Liable Therefor, Providing Measures and Support Service for Its Victims, Amending for the Purpose The Revised Penal Code and for other Purposes
 A Bill To Further Strengthen the Youth Development Program by Creating a Local Youth Development Council in Every City, Municipality and Province and

• New Proposed Bills

1. A Bill on the Adoption of Targeting
Mechanism to Provide Equitable
Distribution of Development
Interventions and Rationalizing Poverty
Alleviation Planning/Allocation of
Resource Among Government Agencies

Appropriating Funds Therefor

- 2. A Bill Institutionalizing Participatory/ Community Development-Driven Principles and Processes in Local Development Planning
- 3. A Bill Supporting Greater Engagement of Sectoral Representatives in Local Development Councils
- A Bill Merging the Domestic and Inter-Country Adoption Laws in the Philippines
- 5. A Bill Creating the Persons with
 Disabilities Affairs Office in Every
 Province, City and Municipality
 Amending Section 40 of the Act
 Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self
 Development and Self Reliance
 of Disabled Persons and their Integration
 into the Mainstream of Society,
 and for other Purposes
- A Bill Mandating the Provision of a Comprehensive Package of Services to Returning Undocumented Overseas Filipinos Workers
- 7. A Bill Mandating the Provision of a Comprehensive System for Registration, Licensing and Accreditation of Social Welfare and Development Agencies and for other Purposes
- 8. A Bill Amending the Solicitation Permit Law or PD 1564



1.2 Policy Guidelines

The Department also issued 13 SWD guidelines as shown in Table 1. These guidelines may be accessed at www.dswd.gov.ph/download.

Table 1. Social Welfare and Development Guidelines Issued in 2007

Administrative Order/Memo Circular s. 2007	Title	Date Issued
A0 No. 1	Guidelines in the Implementation of the DSWD Volunteers on Disaster Risk Management and Response	January 10
A0 No. 3	Implementing Guidelines on DSWD's Micro Finance Program	February 20
A0 No. 4	Amendment to AO No. 10, s.2006, Re: Policy Guidelines for the Conduct of Research Studies/Research in DSWD Offices, Centers and Institutions	February 27
A0 No. 5	Supplemental Guidelines on Public Solicitation	March 22
A0 No. 6	Amendment to the Guidelines on the Management of DSWD-Operated Crisis Intervention Units	April 12
A0 No. 7	Amendment to Guidelines on the Medical Mission Services for Children	April 17
A0 No. 8	Revocation of Administrative Order No. 49, series of 2003 as Amended (AO No. 49 s.2003-Financial Assistance for DSWD Employees in Crisis Situation)	
AO No. 9 Guidelines in the Management and Utilization of Medicines and Medical Supplies Donated to DSWD		June 28
AO No. 10 Guidelines for Social Workers in the Handling and Treatment of Children in Conflict with the Law		July 2
A0 No. 11	AO No. 11 Revised Standards on Residential Care Services	
AO No. 12	AO No. 12 Revised Guidelines in the Accreditation of Marriage Counselors	
AO No. 13	Revised Guidelines in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Externally Funded Projects	August 6
AO No. 14	Revised Omnibus Rules and Regulations on Public Solicitation	December 17
MC No. 8	Policy Guideline on Linking Databases and Sharing of Information with Partner Agencies, Intermediaries and other SWD Stakeholders	August 28

1.3. Policy Fora

National

Four (4) policy fora on various issues were conducted and documented namely: Decriminalizing Women and Children Engaged in Prostitution, Anti-Violence on Older Persons, An Interface Between Policy and Needs of Persons with Disability and, Challenges in Providing Social Protection to Senior Citizens.

Regional

To advocate for the adoption of national laws and policies, the DSWD continued to conduct policy fora and dialogues in the different regions that include:

Table 2. Policy Fora Conducted by DSWD in 2007

FO	Policy Forum/Dialogue	Date	Participants
I	Forum on R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	June 8, July 12, September 7, December 6	LGU social workers and staff, NGO staff and media persons
II	Orientation on R.A. 9208 or Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 and the R.A. 9344 Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	July 8, November 22-23	Municipal Committee for the Protection of Children (MCPC) members
III	Orientation on R.A. 9442 or the Amendments on the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons	August 14-17 September 19-21 November 7-9	LGU social workers and NGO staff
IV-A	Forum on Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), R.A. 9433 or Magna Carta for Public Social Workers, R.A. 9442 or the Amendments on the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons	December 3, May 30	LGU social workers, PNP personnel, local government officials, and staff of other government agencies
IV-B	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	February 5	LGU social workers and local government officials
V	Forum on R.A. 9433 or Magna Carta for Public Social Workers, R.A. 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003	September 6, 18	LGU social workers, PNP personnel, local government officials, and staff of other government agencies
VI	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	January 11, January 29-30, February 15-16	LGU social workers and local government officials
VII	Symposium on R.A. 7277 or An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self Development and Self Reliance of Disabled Persons and Their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and Other Purposes; R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act; Batas Pambansa 344 or Accessibility Law and R.A. 8980 or the Early Childhood Care and Development Law	February 5, 16, 27 March 9, July 18-20, November 7-9, July 20, 25, 27, August 8-9, December 12-14	LGU social workers and local government officials
VIII	Forum on Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL)	December 17	LGU social workers, local government officials, and field office staff
IX	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	September 5-7, 11-13, 16-18, August 28-31	LGU social workers and local government officials
Х	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act, R.A. 9257 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003 and R.A. 9262 or Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act	March 27-29	LGU social workers, local council members, and legislators
XI	Forum/Consultation on R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act Forum on R.A. 8980 or the Early Childhood Care and Development Law	December 12, 17, December 10, 11, October 27, August 3, May 24, April 20	Local social workers, local council members, and legislators
XII	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act and R.A. 9208 or Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003	June 29	LGU social workers, local council members, PNP personnel, Public Attonery's Office (PAO) lawyers, members of the academe, judges, and prosecutors
CAR	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	July 19-20, November 7, 23	Local council members, Public Attorney's Office (PAO) lawyers, members of the academe, LGU social workers, and NGO staff
<u> </u>	Orientation on R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare Act	May 27, September 20,	LGU social workers, local
Caraga	Forum on the Status of the Implementation of Different Special Projects of the Department	October 10, November 22, November 25	government officials, and NGO staff
NCR	Dialogue on R.A. 6972 or the Barangay Level Total Development and Protection Act of 1990 and R.A. 9433 or Magna Carta for Public Social Workers Orientation on the IRR of R.A. 9442 or the Amendments on the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons	May 25, June 7 December 6 July 20	LGU social workers, and NGO staff

Communication is at the heart of all social interaction.

1.4. Plans Development and Monitoring

The DSWD, as lead convenor of the National Committee on the Filipino Family (NCFF) and National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) for Senior Citizens, has updated and monitored the implementation of its Plans of Action for the Filipino Family 2006-2015 and Senior Citizens 2006-2010 in coordination with inter-agency committee members. Moreover, the Department has worked for the approval of the National Decade Plan for the Filipino Family (NDPFF) 2006-2015 and the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizen (PPASC) 2006-2010 at the Social Development Committee (SDC)-Cabinet level. On May 23, 2007, the SDC Cabinet Level issued SDC Resolution No. 3, series of 2007 entitled: "Approval and Adoption of the National Decade Plan for the Filipino Family 2006-2015" and SDC Resolution No. 4, series of 2007 entitled: "Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010."

Seven hundred forty-six (746) LGUs formulated their SWD plans in consultation with the DSWD Field Offices, while 12 regions have updated their SWD situationers. The SWD situationers are presentations and analyses of the existing conditions in a particular region. These are valuable tools in planning and identifying target communities and clientele in the field for appropriate programs/services and interventions.

The Department is also continuously encoding and consolidating the profile of senior citizens using a customized web-based system. To date, the data



The maiden issue of the SWD Journal.

base already contains the profile of 14,379 senior citizens which may be used by policy makers and program developers in decision making process. The database may be accessed by the DSWD stakeholders online (www.ncmb.dswd.gov.ph).

1.5. The Social Welfare and Development Journal

This year the DSWD started publishing the "Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Journal". The SWD Journal is the official journal of the Department which features various social welfare development articles and researches with policy and program implications.

Published quarterly, the SWD Journal also contains brief reviews, updates on program implementation backed up by data and experiences, and SWD guidelines and issuances.

Target readers are DSWD national and local offices, SWD organizations/institutions, SWD committees in the Senate and House of Representatives, national government agencies, non-government organizations, donor agencies, researchers, and members of the academe.

This is the first time the Department has published a journal that will serve as a repository of the knowledge acquired by the DSWD.

2. Program Development

The year 2007 saw the DSWD's leadership and active involvement in crafting and implementing social sector programs.

2.1. Concept Papers

The DSWD contributed to the development of social safety nets for those who are at risk and disadvantaged. Eight program concept papers were developed for this period, as follows:

 Pedagogical Farming as a Tool in the Rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) and Youth at Risk An enhanced residential facility for CICL and other youth at risk that includes the following features: a) farm life environment; b) rehabilitation in an ecologically friendly environment; c) farming skills development and appreciation; d) leadership training and positive lifestyle promotion activities; and e) agro-forestry vocational training.

• Job Network Services

This is a service that provides job opportunities to unemployed clients of the Department. Services will include job matching, occupational guidance and counseling, and granting of cash assistance to be used by the clients while job hunting to support himself and his family.

 Reintegration Support Services for Returning Undocumented Overseas Filipino Workers and their Families
 The program provides for social welfare services that will address economic difficulties and cushion the adverse effects of the psychological, emotional and physical trauma brought about by incarceration, verbal and physical abuse, maltreatment and all other forms of indignities of returning OFWs.

Survival Kit Project for DSWD's Clientele Living in Disaster Prone Areas

This aims to prepare family/community during disaster by having a content-ready survival kit at home. The kit shall include water, food, first aid materials including commonly used non-prescription drugs and toiletries. This program also includes a campaign to raise the awareness of families and communities on the basic concepts of emergency preparedness and public safety.

• Reintegration Program for Deportees
This provides a comprehensive package
of services to assist and enable Filipino
deportees to overcome psycho-social
problems and financial difficulty
resulting from illegal recruitment and
human trafficking. It includes provision
of services like temporary shelter and
economic and livelihood support as
a means to facilitate the deportees'
reintegration with their families and
communities.

Recovery and Reintegration Services for Victims of Trafficking

This is a package of services designed to hasten and ensure the recovery and reintegration of victims of human trafficking. It focuses on the healing, recovery and reintegration of victims-survivors of trafficking through psychosocial interventions and protective services. This also includes capacity development of service providers, establishment of structures, and advocacy.

• Youth Productivity Service

This is an integrated skills and job placement program. It aims to improve education and employment opportunities for out-of-school youth through technical/vocational training in partnership with local government units, corporations, industries and other concerned agencies.

Organization of DSWD Male Employees as Men Opposed to Violence Against Women Everywhere (MOVE)

This shall mobilize male employees in the national and field offices of DSWD to help fight for women's rights and eliminate violence against women.

2.2. On-going Pilot Projects

The DSWD continued to implement three pilot projects. These are:

Care and Support Services for Persons Living with HIV and AIDS (PHAs), their Families and Children

This community-based project piloted in Region III and NCR aims to institutionalize a referral system for accessible care and support services for the prevention, management and alleviation of problems associated with HIV and AIDS infection at all levels: individual, family and community. The project is being pilot-tested to support the 4th AIDS Medium Term Plan of the Philippines and draws funding support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

In 2007, some 32 persons diagnosed to be HIV positive and their families and children from San Lazaro Hospital, Bahay Lingap, Positive Action Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PAFPI) and other agencies catering to persons with HIV/ AIDS benefited from this project.

Community-based Rehabilitation Program for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

This is a community-based strategy for the treatment and rehabilitation of perpetrators of domestic violence using psychosocial treatment modalities. The rehabilitated clients are trained and mobilized to address problems of domestic violence in their community. The project started implementation in 2006 and will end by June 2008.

Social workers of the Haven for Street Children in Alabang are trained on using the Case Management Tool. Pilot tested in nine regions (Regions III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VIII, X, XI, CAR and NCR), the project has to date an assisted 91 male perpetrators to undergo psychosocial treatment. Twenty-eight (28) of them have fully recovered and displayed improved behavior. The said clients have been reporting to the LGU social workers for the scheduled sessions.

Moreover, 14 barangays have organized a Men's Support Group to serve as community advocates against gender based violence. This group proved effective in preventing domestic violence.

Case Management Tool for Street Children Recovering from Substance Abuse

The Case Management Tool is developed for social workers and other members of the intervention team in assessing street children who engaged in substance abuse and children who have deviant behaviors using the Modified Social Stress Model (MSSM) as a framework. Through this assessment tool, social workers can identify the risk and protective factors present in a child and specific intervention can be planned for the residents.

The program, which is funded by the Department and pilot tested at Haven for Street Children in Alabang since 2004, will run until December 2008.



In 2007, fifty-six clients were assessed using the MSSM. Also, the pilot testing of the tool in the Haven has improved the management of cases in the center. Case studies have become more comprehensive and informative. Further assessment of client's problems, particularly the identification of risk and protective factors, has become more systematic and accurate.

2.3. Completed Pilot Projects

In 2007, five pilot projects were completed by the DSWD. After the pilot testing, the projects are now being packaged and marketed to interested LGUs and NGOs for adoption or replication.

Aruga at Kalinga Para sa Mga Bata sa Barangay

The project was designed to enhance and strengthen community involvement in providing foster family care. This was pilot-tested with seven child placing agencies implementing foster care program in Metro Manila. It involves the convergence of implementation of foster care program of several child placing agencies in a single community to develop foster families. These foster families take care of children who are available for adoption from different centers and institutions. The local social worker monitors and assists the foster family. In 2007, 17 foster families were licensed and 18 abandoned children were provided with temporary home. Of the 18 children, seven were placed out for adoption and the rest are awaiting permanent placement. The LGU of Mandaluyong signified its interest to sustain and fund the project in their locality to serve special children needing foster homes.

Foster Homes for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities

This project provides temporary substitute family care for older persons and persons with disabilities who are abandoned, neglected and unattached from the community, and

We look at their faces, we see their souls not their age. We feel their pain of rejection.

those on custodial care in residential care facilities. It aims to restore the social functioning of these individuals and enable them to participate in community affairs.

Pilot tested in Region II and Region XII, four older persons in Region II and one PWD in Region XII were assisted by the project. The PWD from Region XII will be finishing her high school education in 2008.

Sheltered Workshops for Older Persons (OPs) and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

This was pilot-tested in Asingan, Pangasinan and Malinao, Albay. It provides work, training and productive employment to PWDs and OPs in a community-based facility. The project enables OPs and PWDs to attain maximum social and economic development within the level of their mental and physical capacity.

In Asingan, 20 PWDs and four OPs are engaged in t-shirt, vest production cum silk screen printing and tailoring. Their markets are the schools, day care centers, offices and people's organizations.

In Malinao,24 PWDs and one OP are engaged into computer training. Those who have basic knowledge in computer accept encoding jobs, the rest serve as operators of photocopying machines. The LGUs provide the clients with the workshop area and subsidize their electricity bill and operating expenses.

Our space, their space

Rape Crisis Center (Regions VII and XI)

This was pilot-tested in Cebu City and Davao City where 493 clients were provided with psychosocial interventions, health services including medico-legal examination, and access to free legal assistance. This project involves the establishment of a center that offers a comprehensive network of services and support activities to victims of rape and other forms of sexual abuse.

• Group Homes for Older Street Children

This is a residential facility within a community that provides alternative home arrangement for rehabilitated older male street children ages 16-21 years who are ready for independent living. The group home provides social, economic and spiritual services. This was pilot-tested in Region IV-A benefiting 16 older street children.

2.4. Manuals and Guidelines Development and Enhancement

In 2007, the Department developed and enriched 11 manuals and guidelines to address emerging SWD issues and improve the delivery of existing programs for various vulnerable groups.

Manuals

- a) Character Building for Children and Youth in Residential Care Facilities
- b) Sharing Computer Access Locally and Abroad (SCALA) Project
- c) DSWD Intergenerational Program
- d) Comprehensive Psychosocial Services for Solo Parents
- e) Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP)
- f) INA Healing Center

Guidelines

- a) Organizing of Persons with
 Disabilities into Self-help Groups
- b) Home-Care Program for Older Persons

- c) Character Building Program for Employees
- d) Character Building for Children and Youth in Residential Facilities
- e) Character Building for Officials and Employees of the Department

2.5. SWD Programs Institutionalization

In the regions, 266 LGUs adopted SWD programs/strategies/services. Of these LGUs, 129 adopted the strategies of KALAHI-CIDSS program while the others are implementing the Early Childhood Development Program, the SEA-K Program and the Food for School Program.

B. STANDARDS SETTING, LICENSING AND ACCREDITATION SERVICES

The Department registers, licenses and accredits individuals and organizations providing social services. It ensures that the quality of services given to the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged clients is in accordance with DSWD standards.

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

In 2007, the following were accomplished:

- Registered 397 social welfare and development agencies and social work agencies
- Licensed 79 social work agencies
- Accredited 90 social work agencies; 693 day care centers; two senior citizens centers; 87 marriage counselors; 693 day care workers; and 36 social workers handling court-related cases
- Authorized 43 fund drives
- Issued 174 solicitation permits
- Endorsed 53 NGOs for duty free entry of their donated goods

LINKING ARMS WITH ABSNET PALAWAN

by Cielo Marie P. Marmol, DSWD-FO IV-B

Five years ago, seven NGOs and 22 Local Government Units were organized to become ABSNET Palawan. Strengthened by the capability building activities conducted for newly organized members in August of the same year, ABSNET Palawan easily made its presence felt in the province.

The success of any organization hinges heavily on the passion and pioneering spirit of its leader. From the very start the organization had both in the person of its President, Ms. Narcisa S. Mikelson of Aloha House, Inc. Through her organizational skills, ABSNET gradually carved a name for itself among the NGOs in Palawan including DSWD. It became a by-word among LGUs and NGOs in the province.

ABSNET Palawan went beyond the standard role of an accredited NGO of DSWD. Its advocacy for NGOs working hand in hand with DSWD in the provinces carried a valuable ingredient - PERSISTENCE. Continuing advocacy and persistent visits to NGOs resulted to twenty-one (21) of them registered and licensed within a short span of three years.

ABSNET continues to innovate to attract more NGOs. It popularized the "7 Steps to Registration and Licensing," a catchy title it employed in its information dissemination campaign. This tagline has ensured that non-member NGOs recall the need to be registered/licensed/accredited by the DSWD.

Another innovation put in place to attract more NGOs is a WELCOME PACK given to new members. The pack contains all the documents and forms needed by an NGO in acquiring registration, accreditation, and license from the DSWD.

The organization has installed creative measures for sustainability. Each new member gives P500 as membership fee and P200 as annual fee deposited in the Palawan Cooperative Bank under the ABSNET Account. The money saved is used to pay the salary of a social worker and in other operating expenses.

To save funds, the organization has institutionalized among its members the "gracious hosting" scheme during meetings and other gatherings. These meetings have become the source of valuable sharing of best practices.



Promotion and advocacy can be rightfully claimed by the organization as its strong points, among others. Broadcast media guestings have become regular fare for its officers and some members. A brochure has also been published apart from news releases regularly fed to the local media.

It has also established a partnership with the Peace Corps and was made a member of the Provincial ECCD Coordinating Council.

By the milestones it has painstakingly achieved, ABSNET Palawan is out to prove that it is not your ordinary NGO. It is a class act among its peers.

2. Development of Accreditation Tool

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supported the development of Standards for Home-Based Early Childhood Care and Development program. Among the activities conducted were three writeshops on the formulation, pre-testing and validation of indicators and assessment of tool in the accreditation of Home-based ECCD program. These were participated in by social welfare officers in all DSWD Field Offices and City/Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers.

3. Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNET)

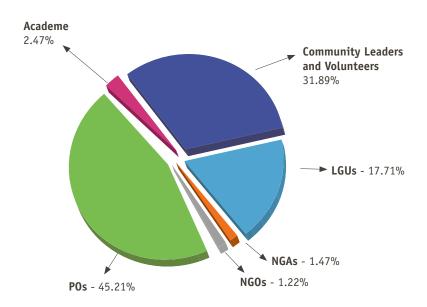
Forty-six (46) ABSNET clusters were organized in 2007 to assist the DSWD in carrying out its regulatory functions. These clusters consist of 242 LGUs and 884 NGOs members.

C. PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO INTERMEDIARIES

1. Technical Assistance and Capability Building

More than 99,000 social welfare and development workers, national government partners, members of the academe and people's organizations participated in 1,085 capability building activities conducted by the DSWD. The Department's capability building and technical assistance focused on the six organizational competencies of the Department which include: social welfare and development policy development, standards development, advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable sectors, networking and partnership, direct service delivery and organizational development.

Figure 1. DISTRIBUTION OF STAKEHOLDERS PROVIDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPABILITY BUILDING



People's Organizations (POs)
Community Leaders and Volunteers
Local Government Units (LGUs)
Members of the Academe
National Government Agencies (NGAs)
Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

The Department also developed 20 and enhanced 10 training modules. Of these, the Central Office developed six and enhanced three, while the Field Offices developed 14 and enhanced seven modules. Table 3 shows the list of these modules.

Table 3. Modules Developed and Enhanced by DSWD in 2007

Developed	Enhanced
Central Office	
Community-Based Training (SWIDB)	Local Council for the Protection of Children (Expounding on Community Organizing) (SWIDB)
Orientation on Basic Anti-Graft and Corruption Laws and Related Issuances (SWIDB)	Peer Counseling (PMB)
Orientation Module on R.A. 9344 or the Juvenile Justice Welfare's Act of 2006 (SWIDB)	Team Building Level 1 (SWIDB)
Peer Counseling for LGU Service Providers (SWIDB)	
Orientation Module for DSWD Volunteers (SWIDB)	
Community-Based Training Manual for Women and Children's Rights Advocates (SWIDB)	
Field Offices	
Case Management (FO VI)	Gender Sensitivity Orientation (FO VII, VII)
Skills Enhancement for LGU Social Workers (FO VI)	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) for House Parents (FO VI)
Advance Case Management (FO VII)	Gender Sensitivity Training for Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY) Staff (FO VII, VI)
Volunteers' Guidebook on Community Procurement (FO VII)	Training on Peer Counseling (NCR)
Participatory Local Governance (FO XI)	Community Based Program for Persons Living with HIV-AIDS (NCR)
Community Advocacy (FO XI)	Multiple Intelligence (CAR)
Skills Enhancement for Centers' Houseparents on CISD and Counseling (FO VI)	Concept and Functions of Family (CAR)
Supervised Neighborhood Play (FO XII)	
Use and Administration of the ECCD Tool (FO XII)	
Community Entrepreneurship (FO XII)	
Basic Business Management (FO XII)	
Orientation for New Employees (NCR)	
Basic Counseling for Solo Parent Leaders (NCR)	
Strategic Planning Workshop of NCR KALIPI Women's Federations (NCR)	

SWIDB- Social Welfare Institutional Development Bureau; FO- Field Office; ECCD- Early Childhood Care and Development; NCR-National Capital Region; CAR- Cordillera Administrative Region; KALIPI-Kalipunan ng Liping Pilipina; PMB- Program Management Bureau

TEACH THEM HOW TO FISH

by Rowena Ferrer, DSWD-FO IX

The title may be a tattered cliché to many but to Antonio "Nong Tonio" Daboda of Sibutad, Zamboanga Del Norte, learning how to sell fish instead of just begging for one spelled a big difference in his life.

To neighbors, friends and relatives who are witnesses to the Dabodas' life in the past, they find it almost unbelievable for Tonio to be earning something like five thousand pesos a week. These weekly earnings come from Nong Tonio's successful backyard micro-enterprise venture which he started in 2004.

In the past, Nong Tonio and his family of six lived in a cramped nipa hut surviving from day to day through fish vending. He also worked as carabao meat slicer, mixer and delivery man of chicharon (fried carabao skin). His family used to earn a measly 100 pesos a day from selling fish and Nong Tonio's work in a chicharon-making factory.

Until Nong Tonio decided it was time for change. He would change his destiny.

In 1998, he joined the Sibutad SEA-K Association (SKA) and became a member in good standing. This SKA availed of the DSWD Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran Program Level 1 where Nong Tonio was provided a capital seed fund of P4,000. This capital, enabled him to buy and sell more fish. His income gradually increased. Within the prescribed term, Nong Tonio was able to fully pay the capital seed fund and at the same time remarkably save P3,000.00 for the Sibutad SKA as part of the mandatory equity capital build up under the SEA-K Program.

With the impressive track record of Sibutad SKA, the DSWD in June 2004 approved and released fund assistance, this time to Sibutad-Minlasag SEA-Kabayan, a merger of two SKAs – the Sibutad SKA and Minlasag SKA – under the SEA-K Level II Program. As an individual member, Nong Tonio availed of P10,000.00 micro-enterprise loan and the Basic Shelter Loan amounting to P25,000.00

Together with wife Walerica, he continued their fish vending business. Eventually, he decided to venture into an enterprise he knows like the back of his hand-chicharon manufacturing. With the help of their five children, they put up a small cooking and preparation area in their backyard. The P10,000.00 micro-enterprise loan was wisely spent for cooking equipment, tools and raw materials.

Nong Tonio supervises the production and delivery of chicharon while Walerica helps in the purchase of supplies and raw materials. Their fish vending business was temporarily shelved due to unfavorable weather. The family's efforts focused in the manufacture and aggressive marketing of chicharon.

Because business was flourishing, the family was able to give jobs, hiring at least ten neighbors to deliver the supply to retail stores, supermarkets, schools and karaoke bars in Zamboanga Del Norte and to nearby provinces. They hired fifteen workers to help in the increasing volume of production.

With the business acumen of a budding entrepreneur, Nong Tonio further availed of the DSWD Basic Shelter Loan amounting to P25,000.00 to begin the construction of a modest house. The house is now 60 percent finished.

His five children now have a motorcycle each that are also used in the delivery of chicharon. Two of his sons have their own houses now, and a third son recently purchased a residential lot in a neighboring community.

Despite the family's success, Nong Tonio still remains humble, honest and hardworking. He still dreams of a venture much bigger than what he is engaged in at the moment. But he is not in a hurry. He is taking one step at a time.

We fight poverty with passion, by helping people help themselves. We eschewed dole outs because we believe our people long to participate in their own development.

2. Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran (SEA-K)

A capability building program of the DSWD in coordination with the local government units, SEA-K is designed to enhance the socio-economic skills of poor families to establish and self-manage a sustainable communitybased micro-credit organization for entrepreneurial development. It involves the organization of 25-30 members into community-based credit organizations, called Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran Associations (SKAs). In 2007, some 1,271 SEA-K Level 1 Associations (SKAs) were organized benefiting 25,304 households nationwide. Capital seed fund amounting to P52,403,944 was released to these SKAs.



Construction of core shelter continues for families who lost their houses because of the super typhoons that hit Albay. Family members work in the construction of their houses while the DSWD provides the construction materials.

SEA-K Level II involves the organization of two or more successful SEA-K Level I associations into SEA-K Level II associations or SEA-Kabayan that are provided with greater capital assistance to enable them to manage a micro-enterprise or repair or construct their homes. For the same period, 10 SEA Kabayans composed of 432 families were provided a higher level of entrepreneurial skills training and additional capital amounting to P8,931,000.

3. Augmentation Support for Disaster Management

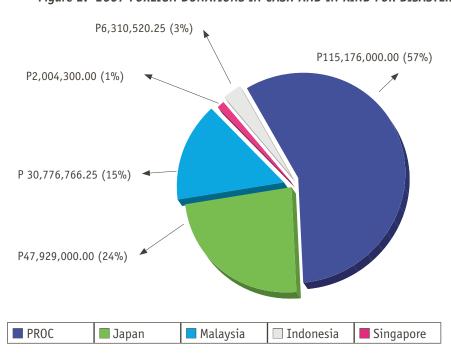
In 2007, the DSWD provided P340,728,880 worth of augmentation support to local government units for their relief and rehabilitation efforts. This benefited 800,186 families or 3.7 million persons during relief operations and 3,640 families or 18,200 persons during the rehabilitation phase. These families were victims of the 283 natural and man-made disasters including fires, flashfloods, armed conflict and deportation. Ten (10) major disasters hit the country in 2007 (Table 4), which include tropical cyclones "Dodong" and "Mina" in August and November, respectively, and three other typhoons, the fire incident in Mandaluyong City, the armed conflict in Sulu, Basilan, Shariff Kabunsuan and Maguindanao in April and June, the bomb explosion at Glorietta Mall in Makati City and the flooding caused by heavy rains in the Bicol Region in October. The DSWD extended P20.19 million worth of relief augmentation support/assistance to cater the needs of these victims.

Table 4. Ten(10) Major Disasters in 2007

DATE	TYPE OF	AFFECTED AREAS	NUMBER SERVE	DSWD'S COST	
DATE	DISASTER		FAMILIES	PERSONS	OF ASSISTANCE
April 7, 2007	Fire	Welfareville Compound, Mandaluyong City	2,751	8,552	687,177.50
April 11, 2007	Armed Conflict	Indanan, Panamao, Talipao & Tongkil, Sulu	13,500	72,028	1,018,644.75
June 29, 2007	Armed Conflict	Maguindanao, Basilan, Shariff Kabunsuan & Sulu	11,922	66,440	3,762,815.50
August 8, 2007	Tropical Storm "Dodong"	NCR, CAR, I, II, III & IV-A	27,339	132,864	1,534,211.76
August 13, 2007	Typhoon "Egay"	NCR, III, IV-A & V	61,283	294,913	192,000.00
October 19, 2007	Bomb Explosion	Glorietta Mall, Ayala Avenue, Makati City		119	411,761.00
October 27, 2007	Heavy Rains	Albay, Camarines Sur & Catanduanes	4,085	18,240	841,075.40
November 3, 2007	Typhoon "Kabayan"	I, II & CAR	29,734	126,563	2,087,256.00
November 19, 2007	Typhoon "Lando"	VI, VII, X & CARAGA	10,633	46,189	588,969.00
November 21, 2007	Typhoon "Mina"	CAR, I, II, IV-A, V & VIII	156,218	731,303	9,066,107.97
Total		317,465	1,497,211	20,190,019.00	

These disasters would have been insurmountable without the donations received by DSWD from foreign and local sources (Figure 2). Of the foreign donations, the People's Republic of China (PROC) provided the biggest aid with P115,176,000 (57%) followed by Japan with P47,929,000 (24%), Malaysia with P30,776,766 (15%), Indonesia with P6,310520 (3%), and Singapore with P2,004,300 (1%). These donations were utilized for relief and rehabilitation following the super typhoons of 2007 in Regions IV-A (Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon), IV-B (Oriental Mindoro and Marinduque), V (Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Sorsogon, Masbate and Catanduanes).

Figure 2. 2007 FOREIGN DONATIONS IN CASH AND IN KIND FOR DISASTERS



On local donations (Figure 3), P11,613,107 worth of relief supplies came from the government and private establishments and individuals. The bulk of relief supplies in kind were from the confiscated goods of the Bureau of Customs which is equivalent to P7,412,900 (63.83%), other government offices also shared used clothing, assorted food and kitchen utensils amounting to P758,278 (6.53%), private establishments

with P3,302,504 (28.44%) and private individuals with P139,425 (1.20%). Other private establishments donated cash of P17,188,269.66 which were mainly utilized for the disaster victims of the St. Bernard, Southern Leyte landslide (P3,066,688), victims of typhoons Milenyo (P350,000) and Reming (P3,771,581) and (P10,000,000) for the rehabilitation activities in Albay province.

Figure 3. 2007 LOCAL DONATIONS FOR DISASTERS

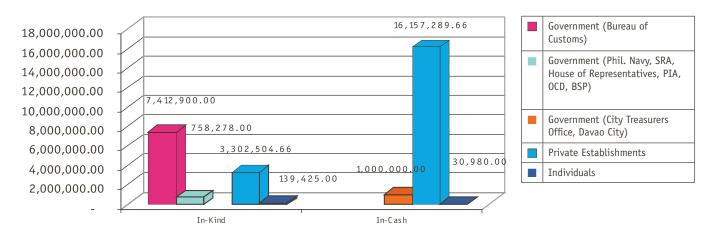


Figure 4. 2007 DSWD FUND RELEASES FOR DISASTERS BY ISLAND CLUSTER

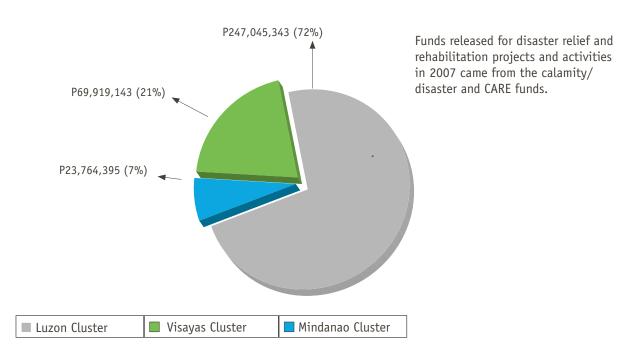


Figure 5 below shows that the bulk of the funds releases went to shelter assistance (P251,250,000 or 73.7%) followed by relief assistance (P69,738,820 or 20.5%). Administrative costs, P10,670,160 (3%); Cash/Food for Work, P6,080,000 (1.7%); livelihood assistance P2,500,000 (1%) and capability building activities, P489,900 (.1%). The funds

were released to augment the resources of the local government units (LGUS) affected by natural and man made disasters such as super typhoons that struck the Bicol Region and armed conflict in Basilan and Sulu Provinces in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

P69,738,820.00 (20%)
P6,080,000.00 (2%)
P10,670,160.00 (3%)
P251,250,000 (74%)

Admin. Cost
Shelter Assistance
Food/ Cash for Work
Relief and Cash Assistance
Livelihood Assistance
Capability Building

Figure 5. DSWD FUNDS RELEASED FOR DISASTER BY CLASS OF EXPENDITURES

4. Shelter Assistance Program

4.1 Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Efforts (CARE)

The CARE Project is concentrated in areas devastated by super typhoons "Milenyo, Paeng, Reming and Seniang" in 2006. These are in regions II, III, IV-A, IV-B, V, VI and VIII where 309,518 families lost their houses and 150,000 families lost their main source of livelihood/income.

The CARE has a total funding of P750 million intended for shelter assistance (P375,000,000), cash for work

(P125,000,000) and livelihood assistance (P250,000,000) covering all the affected regions. The shelter assistance funds cover the construction of 5,357 shelter units, 4,100 or 75% of which shall be constructed in Region V, the most devastated area with 233,607 totally damaged houses.

To date, a total of 192 housing units are already occupied by beneficiaries while 643 units are undergoing construction.

4.2 Kalinga Luzon 2 (KL2)

The KL2 is a follow through project with the Gawad Kalinga (GK) for the construction of core shelters for the victims of typhoons Unding, Violeta, Winnie and Yoyong of 2004.

KL2 has a budget of Two Hundred Fifty Million pesos (P250,000,00) with a target of 3,580 shelter units distributed in Regions II, III, IV-B and V.

A fund release of P50,000,000 was made to Gawad Kalinga early this year to facilitate the construction of 722 shelter units. As of 20 December 2007, there are 226 completed units while 422 are being constructed.

4.3 Partnership with Habitat for Humanity Philippines (HFHP)

The Department has entered into a partnership with the HFHP through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed last December 17, 2007. The partnership provides for the construction of 495 shelter units worth P42,075,000 by HFHP, using

A thriving community rises from the ravage of super typhoons that hit the Bicol region in the latter part of 2006.

their steel frame structural design in Albay, Sorsogon and Camarines Sur Provinces for the victims of the super typhoons of 2006.

5. Health, Education, Livelihood and Progress (HELP) Project in Basilan and Sulu Provinces

The HELP Project was brought about by the recent hostilities in Basilan and Sulu provinces between the military and the rebel groups. It seeks to address the immediate needs of affected communities through the convergent delivery of social and economic services by government and non-government agencies.

In 2007, a simultaneous roll-out of agency projects and services through a humanitarian caravan in the community was conducted. Guided by Administrative Order No. 192 issued by President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, DSWD was tasked to provide the necessary assistance to address the health, education and livelihood needs of the people affected by the conflict. A total of P3,298,937 has been released for relief assistance, while P7,000,000 was released for the construction of core shelters in the affected areas.

D. SERVICES FOR COMMUNITY-BASED AND CENTER-BASED CLIENTS

The Department plays a major role in providing social protection and in promoting the rights and welfare of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of society. For the period under review, the Department served a total of 274,284 clients in residential and non-residential centers and in the communities.

1. Center-Based Services

The DSWD provides 24-hour residential care to individuals whose needs cannot be met by their own families and relatives or cannot be addressed by community-based programs.

For 2007, about 26,728 individuals were provided 1,388,872 person days of service in 61 residential and six non-residential centers and institutions run by the DSWD (Table 5).

Table 5. Number of Clients Served and Days of Service Provided in DSWD Centers and Institutions

SECTOR	RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY	TOTAL NO. OF FACILITIES	BED CAPACITY	NO. OF CLIENTS SERVED	AVERAGE OF LENGTH OF STAY	TOTAL PERSON DAYS OF SERVICE
	Reception & Study Center for Children	11	538	907	466.36	178,301
Children	Haven for Children/ Lingap Center/ Nayon ng Kabataan	5	400	770	414.08	100,145
	Home for Boys	1	30	20	229.00	2,977
	Home for Girls/ Marillac Hills	14	723	1,369	338.26	239,426
Sub-Total		31	1,691	3,066		520,849
	Youth Hostel	1	35	106	1,182.25	4,729
Youth	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)/ National Training School for Boys (NTSB)	10	555	929	562.23	209,240
Sub-Total		11	590	1,035		213,969
Women	Regional Haven for Women	12	461	1,135	227.12	145,464
	Sanctuary Center	1	74	192	455.31	46,973
Sub-Total		13	535	1,327		192,437
Older Person	Golden Acres/ Home for the Elderly	3	335	491	608.31	104,213
Sub-Total		3	335	491		104,213
Person with Disability	Elsie Gaches Village	1	470	642	2,128.00	227,141
Sub-Total		1	470	642		227,141
Persons with Special Needs	Jose Fabella Center	1	150	8,163	9.68	73,391
	Processing Center for Deportees	1	136	12,004	4.73	56,872
Sub-Total		2	286	20,167		130,263
Grand Total		61	3,907	26,728		1,388,872

Note:

⁻ ALOS - Average Length of Stay: Total person days of service divided by total admissions <u>or</u> total discharge days divided by total number of discharges (the latter applied in the case of Elsie Gaches Village, Sanctuary Center and Golden Acres/Home for Elderly)

⁻ Total Person Days of Service is the sum of each daily client census for CY 2007

2. Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU)

The Department through its Crisis
Intervention Units continuously provides
integrated services to individuals and
families in crisis situations. These include
financial assistance, the provision of
immediate psychosocial intervention
and referral services to link the clients
with the appropriate service units in the
Department, other government agencies,
NGOs and other organizations.
For 2007, about 63,685 clients
including family heads and other needy
adults, women in especially difficult

For 2007, about 63,685 clients including family heads and other needy adults, women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC), persons with disabilities (PWDs), senior citizens, and disaster victims were provided assistance. The DSWD maintains 16 CIUs in the field offices and one in the central office. The Department and the Philippine General Hospital (PGH) recently entered into an

agreement where the DSWD provided the PGH with P6,000,000 that will enable the hospital to provide consultation, treatment, laboratory, medical procedures, and hospital confinement to their patients and indigent clients referred by the DSWD.

3. Community-Based Services

In 2007, some 59,062 individuals including children, youth, women in especially difficult circumstances, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) and deportees were extended community-based services (Table 6).

Community-based services were also extended to 492,245 families. Table 7 shows that these comprise of foster and adoptive families, solo parents, victims of disaster, internally displaced and other disadvantaged families.

"Thank You" DSWD

by Ma. Lilian A. Malig-on, Program Management Bureau

"I am very thankful to DSWD-Batasan for the assistance I received from their office" said Mr. Manuel Fruto in one of the Radio Veritas programs on November 22, 2007 at 3:00 pm.

Mr. Manuel Fruto of 2460 Malaya St., Balut, Tondo, Manila was one of the thousands of beneficiaries of CIU Central Office. His daughter is suffering from a kidney ailment whose cost of treatment is beyond his financial capacity. Considering that Mr. Fruto is a solo parent and a volunteer of Radio Veritas, he can hardly provide for the needs of his ailing daughter. His monthly pension from SSS is the family's only source of income.



It was in May 2005 when Mr. Fruto started to seek assistance from the Department. Through the CIU-CO, the client was provided counseling and financial assistance totaling P6,000.00 for three (3) consecutive years which was intended for his and his daughter's continuous medication. Since the Department only provides limited financial assistance, coordination with the Medical Social Services of the National Kidney and Transplant Institute was done to expedite the release of patient's urgently needed medicines through the issuance of a guarantee letter.

To date, Mr. Fruto continues to extend his voluntary service to the public service program of the Radio Veritas as his way of thanking the Department for the services accorded to him.

Table 6. Individuals Provided Directly with Community-Based Services by DSWD

	Number Served			
Clientele Category /Services Provided	Total Served	Male	Female	
Children	36,067	17,465	18,602	
Children placed for adoption	1,382	608	774	
Children placed in foster care	563	283	280	
Children placed through legal guardianship	112	61	51	
Minors provided with travel clearances	25,263	12,118	13,145	
Children who are abandoned, neglected, voluntarily surrendered, physically abused, victims of sexual abuse/ exploitation, victims of child labor, victims of child trafficking, victims of illegal recruitment, children with disabilities, children in conflict with the law, street children	8,143	4,142	4,001	
Other children served	604	253	351	
Youth (Youth provided with counseling, educational support, legal service, referrals)	1,362	950	412	
Women	3,047			
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)	2,586			
Sexually Abused	164			
Physically abused/maltreated/battered	1,299			
Victims of Illegal recruitment	91		3,047	
Victims of involuntary prostitution	13		2,586	
Victims of Armed Conflict	14		164	
Victims of Trafficking	59		1,299	
Others (abandoned, unwed, emotionally abused)	946		91	
Overseas Filipino Workers	114		13	
Others (Referrals, strandees)	347		14	
			59	
Men in Especially Difficult Circumstances	202	202		
Senior Citizens	72	25	47	
Persons with Disabilities	39	20	19	
Deportees	20,887	15,405	5,482	
TOTAL CLIENTS SERVED	59,062	33,032	26,030	

Table 7. Families Provided Directly with Community-Based Services by DSWD

Category of Families	Number Served
Foster Families	1,207
Adoptive Families	760
Victims of Disaster	451,563
Internally Displaced Families (IDF)	38,515
Solo Parents	43
Other Disadvantaged Families	157
TOTAL	492,245



In KALAHI-CIDSS, ordinary citizens approve which development projects will be funded by Project grants. They approve based on a set of needsbased criteria that they themselves developed. Villagers also manage, monitor and supervise the implementation of sub-projects.

Protecting and caring for our modern heroes

4. International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals

This project institutionalized a system of providing social welfare services to overseas Filipino workers through the deployment of social workers. It also established a network of welfare agencies and service providers for OFWs giving technical assistance along social welfare to GOs and NGOs concerned with the welfare of OFWs.

This year, more than 11,000 Filipino deportees were assisted by the Social Welfare Attaché in Malaysia. Most cases were undocumented Filipino nationals who were accused of crime/violation of immigration law; victims of illegal recruitment and trafficked victims. Through the Attaché, Filipinos who were victims of trafficking were rescued in bars and brothels and subsequently repatriated. Among the interventions provided were social integration, counseling, critical incident stress debriefing, focused group discussion, jail and deportation center visits and facilitation of issuance of travel documents.

5. Foreign Assisted Projects

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

This is the national government's flagship poverty alleviation project that integrated KALAHI, President Arroyo's program on poverty alleviation, and CIDSS, a DSWD program that started in 1992, with a loan extended by World Bank, appropriation from the national government and LGU counterparts.

In 2007, some 947 community subprojects, amounting to P919,682,763 were funded in 968 barangays consisting of roads (27%), water systems (25%), schools (10%), health stations (7%) and day care centers(7%).

For the period under review, 66 municipalities covered by the Project have been handed over to their respective LGUs and communities after having gone through three (3) intensive cycles of KALAHI-CIDSS' community-driven development (CDD) processes.

In its four years of implementation, KALAHI-CIDSS has fully covered its geographic targets consisting of 12 regions, 42 provinces, 183 municipalities, and 4,216 barangays.

5.2. Poder y Prosperidad dela Communidad

Supported by a grant from the Agencia Española de Cooperacion Internacional (AECI), this project's framework is patterned after the KALAHI-CIDSS but on a smaller scale. It is implemented in areas not covered by KALAHI-CIDSS – Aurora in Region III, Albay in Region V and Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur in Caraga. This year saw the completion of the remaining 57 of the 65 Poder community projects worth P65.5 million. This brought the total number of completed

We will encourage not impede their will to be self-reliant.

community projects to 144, with a total cost of P137.7 million and benefiting some 156 barangays and 37,427 households. Evaluation of the Poder Project in 2007 revealed that 28,985 or 63% of the total 46,009 households were able to participate in the discussions and community decision-making through Poder.

5.3. Japan Social Development Fund-Social Inclusion Project (JSDF-SIP)

This project includes the poorest and most marginalized sectors such as indigenous peoples and conflict-affected communities in KALAHI-CIDSS and other locally initiated development endeavors. JSDF-SIP provided sub-grants focused on social mobilization and infrastructure, institutional development, community enterprise, and human resources development.

In 2007, the projects of 106 barangays worth P37,335,524 were approved. Of this amount, P31,318,315 has been released to the beneficiaries.

5.4. Emergency Operation Philippines-Assistance to Conflict Affected Mindanao (EMOP-ACAM) Project

A tie-up project of the DSWD and United Nations-World Food Programme, EMOP-ACAM supports the peace process in Mindanao by addressing the food security needs of vulnerable populations living in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao. It is implemented in five (5) provinces namely, Lanao Del Norte in Region X, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat in Region XII, and Lanao Del Sur and Maguindanao in ARMM.

Under the project, elementary school children who completed 80 percent of school attendance were given 12.5 kilograms of rice monthly. These pupils and the day care pupils in the target areas also benefited from on-site feeding of cooked corn soya blend, oil and sugar.

Meanwhile, pregnant and lactating women received a monthly allocation of 7.5 kilograms of oil and 600 grams of sugar, while children below two years old were given six kilograms of oil and 450 grams of sugar per month.

Beneficiaries of food-for-work and food-for-training activities were provided rice and beans. During emergencies, internally displaced people (IDP) were provided 10 kilograms of rice and 1 kilogram of beans. In 2007, the food for education component of the project provided 1,034,892 pupils with take home rations. Additionally, 19,226 elementary pupils and day care center children benefited from on-site feeding.

5.5. Access to Justice for the Poor

The project titled "Improving Governance to Reduce Poverty: Access to Justice for the Poor" highlights the importance of access to justice and good governance as tools for poverty reduction.

In 2007 the "Baseline Study on Improving Governance to Reduce Poverty: Access to Justice for the Poor Project" was completed.



The EMOP-ACAM Project provides nutritious food for school children in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao.

Moreover, the capacity building component of the project provided training to 127 judges and court personnel, 46 local government personnel, 1,444 women and child advocates, 69 social workers, 287 police officers and 140 Public Attorneys Office (PAO) lawyers and prosecutors.

5.6. Support for Victims/Witnesses of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines

This project, funded by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes' (UNODC) with \$243,960 grant, creates a support rehabilitation infrastructure for victims of trafficking.

In 2007, three hundred twenty-one (321) victims/witnesses of trafficking from Regions III, VII and IX were provided temporary shelter, medical services psychological/psychiatric assistance, food, transportation and financial assistance, and referrals for employment. The project fund support for 2007 is \$84,918.

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

This joint project of the DSWD and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) creates an enabling environment that promotes and protects the rights of women and girls. The project also advances gender equity and equality in 10 provinces, 30 municipalities and one city.

In 2007, twenty-nine local Inter-Agency Committees Against Trafficking (IACAT)-Anti-Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) focal persons from the DSWD, LGUs, Commission on Human Rights, NGOs and public health offices of Regions III, V, VII, XII, NCR and IV-A attended the training of trainors for enhancing gender sensitivity. Some 35 social welfare officers from the Central and Field Offices of Regions III, V, VII, XII, NCR and IV-A

attended the gender sensitivity training for DSWD assessors/accreditors/monitors of residential care facilities for women. In addition, 27 social workers from the pilot regions, provinces and the DSWD attended the training of trainors for coaching/mentoring on gender responsive case management. The project fund support for 2007 is P3,341,356.

5.8. Expansion of Project Hope for Bajao Families

The Project Hope for Bajao families located at Barangay Sangali, Zamboanga City, aims to respond to the expressed need of Bajaos for a culturally sensitive community. Funded by the New Zealand International Aid and Development Agency, it was conceived to minimize homelessness and mendicancy. In 2007, Liberating Indigenous People from Indignity (LIPI) Training for Project Hope implementers and Bajao families was completed along with the profiling/ identification/assessment of Bajao families. Moreover, 11 Bajao families who were in the National Capital Region were resettled in Barangay Sangali. Forty (40) core shelter units and one foot bridge/catwalk were also constructed in 2007.

6. Special Projects

6.1 Tindahan Natin

The Tindahan Natin Project, which started in 2006, is a national government initiative for food security, job generation and livelihood. It is part of the Hunger Mitigation Program of the Arroyo Administration.

In 2007, eight thousand two hundred seventeen outlets have been established nationwide. About 2,054,250 families are benefiting and have access to low priced but good quality rice and noodles offered by the Tindahan Natin Outlets.

6.2 Supplemental Feeding

The Supplemental Feeding Project or Malusog na Simula, Yaman ng Bansa is one of the components of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program that addresses the malnutrition problem among children in 335 cities and municipalities in 54 provinces and National Capital Region. With funding of P269,500,000, the project provided hot meals and milk to 266,578 children in 7,007 day care centers nationwide. Table 8 shows the outreach and result of the project.



Supplemental feeding has improved the nutritional status of 266,568 children in 7,007 day care centers nationwide.

Table 8. Nutritional Status of Children Before and After Supplemental Feedina

Nutritional Status	Before Feeding After Feeding		%Change	
BNVL*	5,238	2,360	54.9	
BNL**	61,325	37,490	38.9	
Normal	193,970	213,300	9.4	
AN***	6,045	13,418	121.9	
TOTAL***	266,578	266,568		

^{*} BNVL (Below Normal Very Low) - severe under nutrition

Above table shows improvement in the nutritional status of the beneficiaries, hence, the objective of the project was achieved.

6.3 E-Services Project

The DSWD eServices (On-Line Transaction Systems for Front Line Services) launched on January 25, 2007, makes it possible for the public to apply for services and monitor the status of their application through the Internet. They will only come to the DSWD office to receive completed service.

The on-line applications included travel clearance for minors; registration, licensing and accreditation of SWDAs; accreditation of day care centers and day care workers; public solicitation permits; duty-free entry; domestic and inter-country adoption; and the internal support systems -Crisis Intervention System and Disaster Monitoring System.

^{**} BNL (Below Normal Low) - moderate under nutrition

^{***} AN (Above Normal) - weight of child is higher than the standard weight-for-age
**** The difference in the totals of the before and after feedig is brought about by the transfer of residence of 10 children

with a song in our heads

THE ACCOLADES BESTOWED on DSWD in 2007 manifest the extent to which the Department was able to execute its thrust and directions for the year. The challenges in service delivery and logistical support were overcome because of effective fiscal planning and execution, human resource and administrative management, information and communication technology applications, internal controls, and social marketing.

These accomplishments may also be attributed to the Department's policy of partnership and collaboration, thus, fully recognizing the indispensable role of its

Sing for Me Grand Finale. Internationally acclaimed chorale including the UP Singing Ambassadors, UP Madrigal Singers, University of East Chorale, Ateneo Chambers Singers and celebrities from GMA 7 join voices for the grand finale of Sing for Me.

support services in attaining its mandate. Further, given the limited funds to support programs and projects for its clientele, the DSWD continuously develops and maintains a network of local and international donors.

In 2007, one major resource generation project dubbed as the Sing for Me Project was spearheaded by the DSWD. This resource generation project was designed to raise the awareness of the Filipino people on the plight of children in conflict with the law (CICL) and mobilized resources for the construction of "Bahay Pag-asa," a transition home for them.

Sing for Me Project involves the simultaneous community singing of Christmas carols that featured various choral groups for the benefit of disadvantaged children particularly those in conflict with the law. Forty-nine (49) choirs participated in the bi-monthly concerts held in partnership with host local government units (LGUs) such as Taquiq, Pasiq, Mandaluyong, Caloocan and Manila. The main event was held on December 9 at Marikina Sports Complex in partnership with GMA Network and in cooperation with the Metro Manila Mayors Spouses Foundation. It featured internationally acclaimed chorale groups like UP Singing Ambassadors, University of the East Chorale, UP Madrigal Singers, Ateneo Chambers Singers, and celebrities from GMA 7.

A Sing for Me Telethon, a live fund raising telethon, was also launched by the DSWD, GMA 7 Network, Inc. and Kapuso Foundation, Inc. on the TV program "SOP" on December 16, 2007. As of December 17, about P25.4 million worth of pledges were received. More than 50 GMA Kapuso artists and 49 DSWD staff manned the telethon. The pledges will facilitate the construction of Bahay Pag-Asa: Youth Development Center worth P2.5 M each.

Institutional Development

The Department has established the Social Welfare and Development Learning Network (SWDL-Net) that establishes partnership and networking with other organizations involved along social welfare and development. This partnership has been providing DSWD with a

Breaking the links of scarce resources through sound financial management and discipline.

pool of experts that has been helping in capacitating the Department's manpower, stakeholders and intermediaries.

In 2007, fifty-two (52) organizations joined the SWDL-Net in National Capital Region (17), Cordillera Administrative Region (9), Regions V (14), and XI (12).

Moreover, the DSWD launched the DSWD Registry of Volunteers on Disaster Risk Management and Response in January, 2007 where 33 individuals and representatives of groups/organizations registered as volunteers. The "Share Mo Time Mo" tie up project of the Department with McDonalds, in cooperation with IBM and the online registration during the Independence Day Celebration in Rizal Park in June, resulted to more than 100% increase in the

registrants to the online Volunteer Program. Data bank on DSWD volunteers registered 625 individuals and 68 organizations for the year 2007.

Financial Management

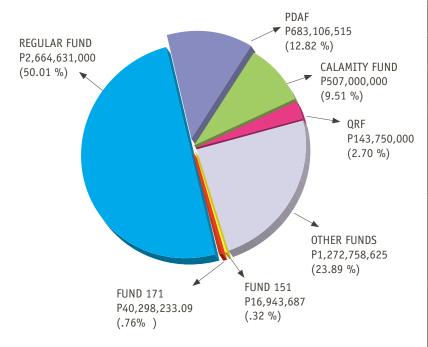
For CY 2007, the Department received and managed total allotment amounting to P5,328,488,060.09 coming from all sources (Figure 6). This represents an increase of 40.87 % over total allotment received in 2006, which is P3,782,622,575.68 only. These funds have been utilized to support priority programs, projects and activities of the Department for the year under review. The increase (decrease) of individual funds received for 2007 is indicated in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Total Allotment Received and Managed for CY 2007 (with comparative figures of CY 2006)

PARTICULARS	CV 2006	CV 2007	INCREASE/ (DECREASE)		
PARTICULARS	CY 2006	CY 2007	AMOUNT	%	
Total Funds Received and Managed	3,782,622,575.68	5,328,488,060.09	1,545,865,484.41	40.87%	
Breakdown:					
Regular Program	1,874,822,000.00	2,664,631,000.00	789,809,000.00	42.13%	
Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)	621,249,641.00	683,106,515.00	61,856,874.00	9.96%	
Local Donations	12,511,346.00	16,943,687.00	4,432,341.00	35.43%	
Foreign Donations	9,933,189.68	40,298,233.09	30,365,043.41	305.69%	
Quick Response Fund (QRF)	147,500,000.00	143,750,000.00	(3,750,000.00)	(2.54%)	
Calamity Fund	24,000,000.00	507,000,000.00	483,000,000.00	2,012.50%	
Other Releases	1,092,606,399.00	1,272,758,625.00	180,152,226.00	16.49%	

On Modified Disbursing Scheme (MDS) General Fund 101, the Department utilized 100% of the total cash received through Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) in the amount of P2,998,562,453. The disbursements were made in accordance with the work program in the Work and Financial Plan and the existing accounting, auditing and budgeting rules and regulations.

Figure 6. DSWD CY 2007 TOTAL FUNDS MANAGED P 5,328,488,060.09



- Regular Fund Funds received for DSWD Regular Programs, Locally Funded and Foreign Assisted Projects
- **Fund 151** Local donations received subject to special budget
- Fund 171 Foreign donations received subject to special budget
- Calamity Fund Allotment Released to DSWD for Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Effort (CARE) and for Red Cross
- QRF Allotment received for quick relief and rehabilitation services to communities/areas affected by natural and man-made calamities/disasters. The amount represents the 25% of Aid, Relief and Rehabilitations Services to Communities of Calamity Fund.
- Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) Funds received by DSWD from PDAF of Legislators
 for implementation of their social welfare and
 development programs and services under the
 Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services
 (CIDSS) Program
- by DSWD which are not provided in the DSWD budget under 2007 General Appropriation Act (R.A. 9401) such as funds for 10% Salary Increase, Pension and Gratuity Fund, Terminal Leave and Retirement Gratuity (TLRG), Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP), Custom Duties and Taxes, Milk and Breakfast Feeding Program, Food for School Program, Children In Conflict with Law, Hunger Mitigation Program and Performance Bonus

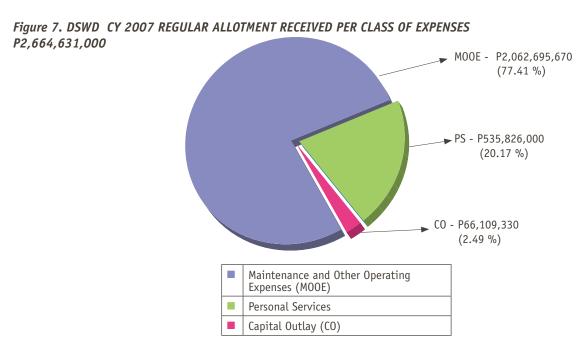


Figure 7 shows the distribution of the total regular allotment received in 2007 per allotment class.

Figure 8. DSWD CY 2007 TOTAL FUND MANAGED PER CLASS OF EXPENSE P5,328,488,060

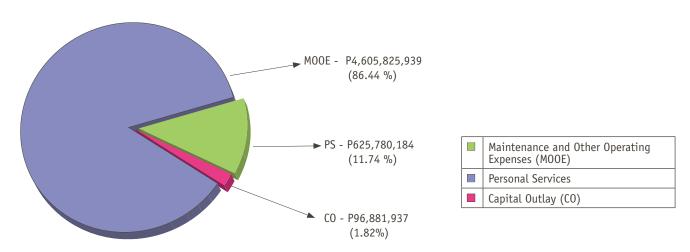
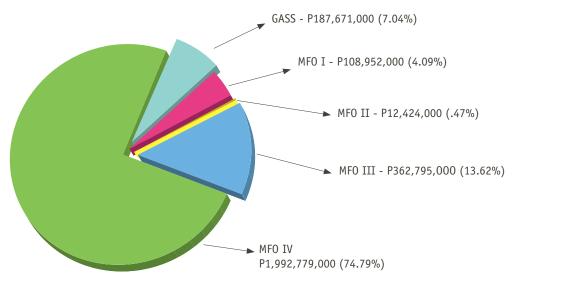


Figure 8 shows the distribution of the total regular allotment received in CY 2007 per object of expenditure.

Figure 9. DSWD CY 2007 REGULAR ALLOTMENT RECEIVED PER MAJOR FINAL OUTPUT P 2,664,631,000



GASS-General Administration and Support Services
MFO I - Services Relating to Formulation and Advocacy of Policies, Plans and Programs
MFO II- Standards-Setting, Licensing and Accreditation Services
MFO III- Support Services and Technical Assistance to Intermediaries
MFO IV- Services to Community and Center-Based Clients

Ours is an excellence-driven organization.



GSIS President Winston Garcia presents to Melecio Fernandez, one of DSWD's Best Employees, the 2007 GSIS Achievers in Public Service Awards.

Human Resource Management and Development

The manpower complement of the Department as of December 31, 2007 is 4,532 strong. Of this, 57% or 2,577 are regular employees. More than 450 or 18% are based at the Central Office while 2,124 or 82% are distributed in 16 field offices.

Capacity Building

In line with the thrust to build competencies of internal staff, at least 436 employees nationwide attended capability building activities. These include provision of scholarship for bachelor's degree and post graduate education, short term training, international meetings and study tours. Topics include governance, disaster management, poverty alleviation, human resource and economic development, internal control, fiscal management, sectoral concerns and social safety nets.

Employee Welfare

The Department earned another spur when the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and Civil Service Commission recognized two of the Department's Best Employees of 2006. Mr. Melecio Fernandez was one of the 2007 GSIS Achievers in Public Service Awardees while Ms. Priscilla Razon was a semi-finalist to the 2007 Presidential Lingkod Bayan Award. Also Ms. Janet Armas, SWO IV from FO CAR was semi-finalist in the 2007 Dangal ng Bayan Award of the Civil Service Commission.

Meanwhile, DSWD Field Office VIII, under Director Leticia Corillo, was bestowed the 2007 GAWAD KALASAG Awards in recognition of its effective implementation of disaster management program for the landslide victims in Southern Leyte and typhoon victims in Samar.

Administrative Management

Administrative management is focused on ensuring that appropriate management systems and procedures are in place for economical, efficient and effective administrative services. The main focus for the year was on improvement and strengthening in three areas: records management, asset management and the procurement system.

- On records management, the Department received the approval of the Records Management and Archives Office (RMAO) for its Updated Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) which maps, defines and types the lifespan of documents.
- On asset management, the Department established the Property Management Information System (PMIS) to update the nationwide inventory of DSWD properties.
- On the procurement system, the Electronic Procurement Transaction Monitoring System (ePTMS), a multistakeholder web-based monitoring system of procurement transactions was developed to increase transparency in procurement and as an enhancement in the government e-procurement process.

Internal Audit

Internal audits aim to review operational procedures and accuracy of reports to assess whether the systems and controls are working effectively and efficiently. The focus of the 2007 national audit was on Procurement, Property and Supply Management Systems. Consolidation and analysis of the audit reports are currently underway. Audits on the payroll system and the promotion and selection system were also conducted this year. The internal audits resulted into enhancement of various systems and procedures in the Department.

Legal Support

In 2007, the Department provided the following legal services:

- Provided inputs to the drafting of the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance; Executive Order No. 633 "Providing for the Immediate Release of Detained Children in Conflict with the Law under R.A.9344", and EO No. 671 "Designating Appropriate Government Agencies to be the Accrediting Entities that will certify and Accredit Charitable Organizations as Donee Institutions"
- Provided legal assistance to 74 walk-in and referred clients
- Resolved 10 administrative cases
- Provided legal opinions on 91 internal matters, 148 contracts or memorandum of agreements and 59 various laws.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Development

To make ICT easier and responsive to the needs of its end-users. The Department supported the continuous build-up of easily accessible web-based applications and the use of free, open-source software (FOSS).

The Department implemented additional webbased services in the following key areas:

 National Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) which oversees the implementation of R.A. 9257 or the

- Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003 (www.ncmb.dswd.gov.ph)
- Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) (www.icab.gov.ph)
- MISS Operations Portal (miss.dswd.qov.ph)
- DSWD Volunteer Registry
 (vrplus.dswd.gov.ph) for both
 individual volunteers and corporate
 partners
- Integrity Development Committee (IDC) Website (idc.dswd.gov.ph)
- NSSSWDRP Project Management Portal (nssswdrp.dswd.gov.ph) and
- Sing for Me Project (sing4me.dswd.gov.ph).

We are wired.



Senior citizens can now use the Internet to report problems on the implementation of the Expanded Senior Citizens Act with the launch of the National Inter-Agency Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) website: www.ncmb.dswd.gov.ph.

Social Marketing and Advocacy

The Department continues its various information dissemination and advocacy efforts in support of its programs and projects.

- Promotions, publicity and conduct of special events such as the DSWD Anniversary, Adoption Consciousness Day, Autism Consciousness Week, Women's Month, Simultaneous Breastfeeding in Multiple Sites, Independence Day, National Disability Week, National Family Week, Alay Lakad, Ninth Global Consultation on Child Welfare Services, Sing For Me Project, National Disaster Coordination Month and Global AIDS Week of Action.
- Aside from the continuous generation of publicity through press and photo releases, media interviews, radio/ television guestings and holding of press conferences, the Department produced information, education and communication (IEC) materials. Likewise, the INFOlink, DSWD's official newsletter is regularly produced by the Department.
- Six DSWD Field Offices partnered with local radio stations for free DSWD radio programs (Table 10). These radio programs regularly feature DSWD programs, projects and activities.

Table 10. Regular Radio Programs of DSWD in the Regions

Field Office	Radio Program	Radio Station	Day and Time	Coverage	
II	"An Hour with DSWD"	DWPE Radyo ng Bayan	Mondays 10:00-11:00a.m.	Cagayan Valley	
III	"DSWD Hour" "DSWD Tulong Sulong sa Pagsulong"	DWCL-FM DWEE-FM	Last Thursday of the Month 9:00–9:30 a.m. Fridays 10:30-1200nn	Central Luzon Pampanga, Concepcion and Capas, Tarlac	
V	"Boses Masa" "Ugnayan sa Bicol with Phil. Information Agency"	DYME	Saturday 4:00-5:00 p.m. Wednsedays 9:00-9:30 a.m	Masbate Legazpi	
VII	"Lintunganay" (Bottomline)	DYLA	Tuesdays 10:00-11:00 a.m.	Whole of Visayas, Davao, General Santos and Sarangani	
VIII	"Mano-Mano" "Bulls Eye"	Radyo DIWA DYVL	Saturdays 4:00-5:00 p.m. Monday-Friday 7:00-8:00 p.m.	Eastern Visayas Eastern Visayas	
X	"Ang DSWD Karon"	DXIM Radyo ng Bayan	Fridays 3:30-4:00 p.m.	Northern Mindanao	
XI	"DSWD Radio Magazine" "Serbisyo Para sa Masa"	DXRP Radyo ng Bayan DXRD Sonshine Radio	Tuesdays 11:00 a.m12nn Friday 10:00-11:00 a.m.	Southern Mindanao Southern Mindanao	
	Bantay Bata Radio Program	DXAB ABS-CBN	Wednesdays 9:00-10:00 p.m.	Southern Mindanao	

Our Promises...

A1. Policy and Plans Development

- Develop policies along issues on Social Welfare and Development (SWD) through position papers, policy papers, and policy recommendations relevant to the SWD sector.
- 2. Continuing advocacy on the following key legislations with DSWD as the main proponent:
- 2.1 An Act Granting the Magna Carta for Day Care Workers, Providing Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes
- 2.2 Bill Providing Special Protection to Internally Displaced Persons
- 2.3 An Act to Strengthen and Propagate
 Foster Care for Abandoned and
 Neglected Children and for Other
 Children with Special Needs, Providing
 Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
- 2.4 An Act Requiring Certification of DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption Proceedings Amending Republic Act (RA) No. 8552 (Domestic Adoption Act of 1998), RA 8043 (Inter-Country Adoption Act), Presidential Decree (PD) No. 603 Child and Youth Welfare Code and for Other Purposes
- 3. Review social legislations with unfunded programs and sectoral situation on social welfare and protection e.g. Rule 104 letter (g) of the IRR of RA 9344 which require DSWD to establish and maintain Regional Rehabilitation Centers for Youth. The DSWD shall include in its budget plan the appropriation for the establishment of RRCYs in each region of the country.
- 4. Assess social welfare and protection government spending and formulate Medium-Term Social Sector Expenditure Plan with priorities in areas mapped with the highest cases of vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors.

- 5. Develop mechanisms to enhance DSWD's role and strengthen coordination and partnership with other key players in the SWD sector (e.g. other government agencies, local government units, nongovernmental organizations, people's organizations, business sector, academe, court social worker, medical social worker, other social work practitioners and disadvantaged sectoral groups) in the delivery of social welfare and protection services.
- Adhere to international commitments including the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD) Strategic Framework and Plans of Action for Social Welfare, Family, and Children.
- 7. Coordinate the updating/enhancement/ implementation of national, operational, and sectoral plans such as:

 National Sectoral Plans for the Filipino Family (2005-2015) and for Senior Citizens (2006-2010);

 SWD Medium Term Development Plan and Investment Plan; and

 DSWD Sectoral Plans for Children, Youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and Gender and Development.
- 8. Exercise oversight functions on the attached agencies, namely the Inter-Country Adoption Board, National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons, Council for the Welfare of Children, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and the National Youth Commission.
- 9. Develop appropriate evidence-based social welfare and development programs, strategies, activities, and mechanisms as well as strengthen research, data management, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment for policies, plans, and programs.

A. 2. Social Technology Development

- 1. Implement a Conditional Cash Transfer program for poorest families in areas with high poverty incidence.
- Promote institutionalization and integration of successful pilot projects/ programs in the regular programs of DSWD, LGUs, and NGOs, among others.
- Develop/enhance SWD related programs in response to newly enacted laws, executive orders, international commitments and other pertinent regulations.
- 4. Develop/enhance and implement programs and projects in response to current and emerging issues and needs of the target clientele such as OFWs, victims of disaster, PWDs, older persons (OPs), and deportees.
- Provide technical assistance to DSWD Field Offices and other intermediaries in the development and implementation of new technologies.

B. Enhancement of Standards and Compliance Monitoring

- Review operations and funding of existing social welfare and development (SWD) agencies and facilities operated by DSWD, LGUs and NGOs at the national and regional level.
- 2. Enhance standards and performance indicators for SWD agencies/facilities and service providers i.e. Day Care Workers, Marriage Counselors, Social Workers Handling Court-Related Cases, and Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Practitioners, among others.
- 3. Accelerate registration, licensing, and accreditation of SWD and Social Work (SW) agencies as well as service providers.
- Monitor compliance of SWD and SW agencies to SWD standards for quality service delivery and sanctions to NGOs complained of.

5. Document best practices of accredited SW agencies and service providers as inputs to institutional development and promotion of learning in social welfare and development.

C. Provision of Services for Community and Center Based Clients

- Develop/enhance targeting mechanisms of selected programs, especially community-based programs using community-based monitoring systems.
- 2. Improve implementation of retained community-based programs and projects for children, youth, women, PWDs, OPs, and other individuals and families in difficult circumstances or crisis situations (e.g. Implement SWD program as provided for in the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 and other laws as well as executive orders).
- Enhance the rehabilitation process of cases/wards admitted in different centers and facilities.
- 4. Manage and operate DSWD centers and residential care facilities as centers of excellence.
- Provide appropriate augmentation and technical assistance to SWD intermediaries in the implementation of protective services for children, youth, women, PWDs, OPs, including individuals and families in crisis situations and those needing social protection.
- Scale-up economic/livelihood projects such as Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran (SEA-K), Tindahan Natin and NLSF-DSWD Micro-Finance Program in the 47 unserved municipalities by microfinance institutions per Executive Order No. 558-A series of 2006.
- 7. Institutionalize/localize the community driven development strategy approach to the communities.
- 8. Implement foreign-assisted projects such as:

- Strengthening Government Mechanisms in Mainstreaming Gender in Reproductive Health and Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Programs (Regions III, V, VII, XII, CAR and ARMM) funded by the UNFPA.
- Systems, Tools and Capacity Development for Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking in the Philippines funded by ILO
- KALAHI-CIDSS in all regions except Regions I, II, III, ARMM and NCR, funded by the National World Bank Loan
- Social Inclusion Project in selected indigenous peoples (IP), women and conflict-affected KALAHI-CIDSS areas with Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) support
- Empowerment and Community
 Development Kapangyarihan at
 Kaunlaran sa Barangay in Tineg, Abra funded by the New Zealand Government
- Poder y Prosperidad dela Communidad (Cycle III) projects in eight (8) selected municipalities with Agencia Española Cooperacion Internacional (AECI) support
- 9. Implement International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN).

II. RESEARCH

- 1. Conduct research and development studies on SWD issues such as:
- A Study on the Roles and Contributions of Social Workers in the Restorative Justice Process
- Cybersex: Proposed Intervention through Policy and Program
- Reviewing the State Policy on Mendicancy and Vagrancy
- Develop Social and Environmental Safeguards Plan for marginalized sectors like Indigenous Peoples or IPs, urban poor, women, and farming communities affected by development projects.
- 3. Conduct of research and development of social technologies for children, youth, women, older persons, persons with disabilities, families, and communities.

III. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING THROUGH CAPABILITY BUILDING

 Develop organic staff, stakeholders, and intermediaries' skills through the provision of the following training programs:

For Organic Staff

- Social Marketing
- Designing Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
- Management Information Systems
- Database Management
- Facility Management
- Financial Management
- Technical Writing
- Program/Project Designing, Packaging and Documentation

Organic and External Staff (Intermediaries and Stakeholders)

- Social Welfare and Protection Program
- Impact Evaluation
- Preparation of Medium-Term Expenditure Plan
- Effective Targeting Mechanisms
- Standard Setting
- Management of Facilities and Service Delivery
- Designing Conditional Cash Transfer Programs
- Convergence and Institutional Linkages
- Social Safeguards
- Training Management and Training of Trainors
- Process Improvement
- Community and Center-based Programs and Services
- Planning and Policy Formulation
- Case Management
- SWD Project Monitoring and Evaluation
- External Resource Accessing
- Social Research
- Resource Generation and Networking











- Monitor implementation of re-entry plans and assess the impact on trained staff and unit/office concerned to ensure application of learnings towards improved service delivery and/or organizational effectiveness.
- 3. Strengthen networking for continuing education and learnings, e.g. sharing across region, as well as institutionalize the Core Group of Specialist and SWD learning networks.
- 4. Conduct capacity-building and enhance competencies of internal staff to respond to needs of all stakeholders along but not limited to planning and policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation, research, effective communication, resource generation, human/customer relations, information technology, development planning and management, problem solving, and decision making.
- 5. Enhance the skills of DSWD Field Instructors on student training and supervision.

IV. STRATEGIC SUPPORT SERVICES

- Develop and improve social marketing plans for programs, policies, and operations.
- 2. Install data and information systems and improve existing systems (i.e. computerization of Travel Clearance and Issuance of Solicitation Permit, Registration, Licensing and Accreditation of Agencies) for social welfare and protection programs including those of the LGUs, NGOs, private sector, and the communities.
- 3. Improve DSWD website services for online transactions for travel clearance, crisis intervention units, and adoption.
- 4. Improve/enhance the Information Technology (IT) capability of all offices in the Department.
- 5. Monitor and update the Department's compliance to the Integrity Development Action Plans (IDAPs).
- 6. Full operationalization of the Institutional Development Framework.

A. INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION BOARD

The Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) is the agency of the Philippine government mandated to act as the Central Authority in matters relating to the inter-country adoption of Filipino children and the policy making body for purposes of carrying out the provisions of the Inter-country Adoption Law (R.A. 8043).

On September 17-20, 2007, ICAB sponsored the 9th Global Consultation on Child Welfare Services held at Tagaytay City with the theme "Adoption: Opening Windows for Development." Seventy (70) foreign and 150 local stakeholders attended the gathering. It explored avenues on how to promote adoption

as catalyst for societal and global development and change; looked at collaborative issues which could bring about collaborative actions and initiatives; focused on how to bring about more opportunities to give the children hope regardless of their circumstances. At the end of the Global Consultation, the delegates, representing more than fifteen countries, reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of the Haque Convention on Inter-country Adoption, recognized and applauded the international leadership role of the Global Consultation in representing the needs and concerns of children throughout the international community. Foreign partners committed to promote reciprocal legislative reform in their respective countries.

Among the accomplishments of the ICAB in 2007 are the following:

• Five hundred forty-four (544) Filipino children were placed out for inter-country adoption (ICA).

Figure 10. Children Placed for ICA According to Gender (N=544)

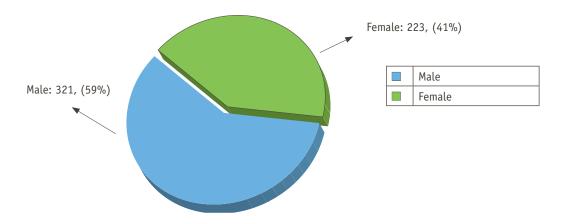


Figure 11 shows that more than 60% of the children placed for ICA are infants and toddlers. However, there has been an increasing number of older children being adopted because of relative adoption and the summer program.

Figure 11. Children Placed for ICA According to Age (N=544)

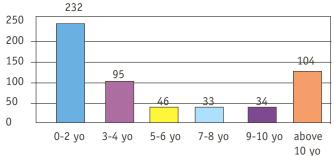


Figure 12. Children Placed for ICA According to Destination (N=544)

Over the years the most frequent destination of Filipino children is USA. Europe had been catching up lately. Canada and Asia Pacific put together are not far behind.

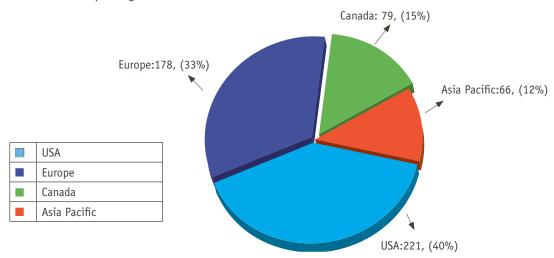


Table 11. Children Participants to the 2007 Summer Hosting Program

Regions	CA	Idaho	Indiana	Maryland	Montana	TOTAL
III	1	1	5	4	0	11
IV-A	2	2	1	2	3	10
IV-B	1	0	0	0	0	1
VII	0	1	0	0	1	2
IX	0	0	0	2	1	3
Χ	0	0	1	0	0	1
XI	0	0	1	0	0	1
NCR	7	0	1	1	6	16
TOTAL	11	4	9	8	11	44

- The Summer Hosting Program in the USA has been found to be an effective strategy for finding adoptive families for older children or sibling groups. This program is in cooperation with three foreign adoption agencies (FAAs) and an NGO partner. Among the 44 children participants of the program in 2007, fourteen(14) were already adopted by their host families.
- Another FAA piloted a reverse summer program called the "Adoption Ambassadors" where prospective adoptive parents and advocate couples came to Manila, met and hosted 12 children from three NGO Child Caring Agencies. To date, seven children have been adopted through this program.

B. COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

The Council for the Welfare of Children is the government's central coordinating agency for children's protection, welfare and development. It is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of all law and programs for children.

The CWC is the Department's partner in ensuring that the provisions of laws on children as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child is implemented.

In 2007, the following are the highlights of its accomplishments:

- 1. Expanded coverage of ECCD Program Implementation to 78 or 96% of the 81 target provinces and 31 or 100% of highly urbanized cities targets as of June 2007. Of these numbers, 41 or 50.6% of the 81 target provinces and 15 or 48% of the highly urbanized cities are currently implementing the programs, projects and activities (PPAs) indicated in their respective investment plans. Two (2) component cities enrolled in ECCD as self-starting LGUs with higher financial equity.
- 2. Developed the joint CWC-UNICEF guidelines on ECCD Programming which will be implemented in CPC 6 and CWC-ECCD target areas. The objective of the guidelines is to ensure complementation and maximization of resources and technical assistance.
- 3. Strengthened *Subaybay Bata* Monitoring System (SBMS) with the conduct of essential activities towards the institutionalization of Macro-Monitoring System (MS), such as strong interagency collaboration, assessment on the status of Macro-MS implementation, orientation on SBMS; and of the Micro-MS, through simplification of SBMS micro-framework and typology of indicators and conduct of consultation workshop/meetings resulting to agreed framework and typology of indicators as short list of indicators for Micro-MS.
- 4. Conducted Collaboration/Networking with Partners On Child Rights Advocacy with the following activities:
 - a. Environmental Summer Camp –
 conducted to highlight children's
 participation regarding their vital
 role in environmental issues and
 concerns in cooperation with the
 Sustainable Energy for Development
 Program of USAID and US Department
 of Energy;
 - First Bright Child In Clean Cities
 Oratorical Contest facilitated with support from USAID to promote and disseminate the importance



- of having a cleaner and safer environment by using alternative fuels in vehicles. The right of the child to safe and clean environment was highlighted in speeches of guests and partners through a parade on Bright Child at SM Mall;
- c. Collaboration/Support to students on Child Advocacy Advocacy talk on Child Rights through the activity called *BIHIS BULILIT: SAGAD na Malusog at Malinis* done with students and parents in Sagad, Pasig to promote the right of the child to have a healthy and active body.
- 5. Conducted a follow-up meeting to the First South East Asian Children's Conference in cooperation with UNICEF-East Asia Pacific Regional Office and UNICEF-Manila which was participated by 10 selected children participants from the ASEAN countries. It finalized the Children's Call to **Action** which was presented in the 6th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD) on December 6-8, 2007 in Hanoi, Vietnam. It highlighted the need for the establishment of the Children's Forum as a venue to discuss common issues and recommend ways how they, as children, can work with their respective governments.

C. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF DISABLED PERSONS

The National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons (NCWDP) is an attached agency of the DSWD which serves as the government's primary policy-making, coordinating, and advocacy body on disability-related concerns. It is mandated by virtue of Executive Order No. 232 issued on July 22, 1987. To strengthen its functions and mandate, Executive Order No. 676 was issued on October 25, 2007 transferring the Council from the DSWD to the Office of the President.

In pursuit of its objectives and mandate prescribed under EO 232, it has achieved significant accomplishments premised on its major final outputs focusing on (1) Policy and Plan Formulation, and (2) Advocacy and Technical Assistance whose outputs are as follows:

 Conducted a National Forum for the Assessment of the Mid-Decade Accomplishments in line with the National Plan of Action for the Philippine Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2003-2012) that was attended by representatives of national government agencies, non-government organizations



Enabling the disabled to overcome physical barriers

and persons with disabilities themselves.

- Presented a country report to the United-Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) citing the achievements and challenges regarding the implementation of the Biwako Millennium Framework Towards an Inclusive, Barrier-Free and Rights Based Society for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific during the High-Level Meeting on the Mid-Decade Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons held on September 19-21 in Bangkok, Thailand.
- Facilitated the drafting of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) on the Republic Act 9442 granting additional incentives and benefits for persons with disabilities, which amends RA 7277 otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons in consultation with concerned government agencies, Non Government Organizations and self-help organizations of PWDs. The draft IRR was presented and approved by the NCWDP Governing Board during its October 2, 2007 meeting.
- Participated and provided technical assistance in the Ten-Year Strategic Planning Workshop for Children in Need of Special Protection which aimed to support the implementation of the Fifth and Sixth Country Programme (CPC) for Children being pursued jointly by the UNICEF and the Philippine Government where children with disabilities are also included.
- Prepared an action plan/schedule on the Non-Handicapping Environment project for persons with disabilities in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) program.



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