



Painting a Better Future:

How DSWD's Programs Build the Filipino Family

DSWD Annual Report
2011

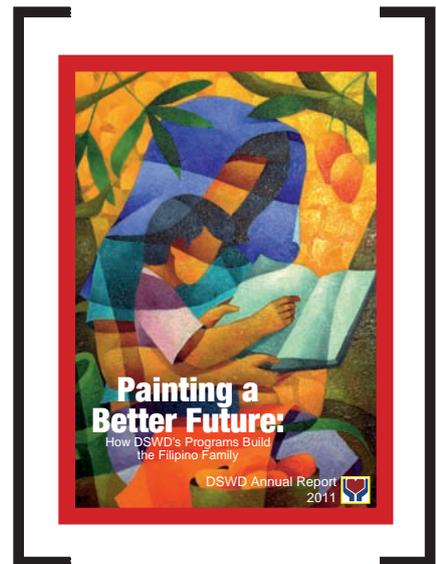




DSWD Table of Contents

Annual Report 2011

- 3** | Secretary's Message
- 4** | Executive Summary
- 6** | DSWD: An Agency Directed Towards Social Protection (Vision, Mission and Goals)
- 7** | Poverty and the Response Mechanism (Situational Analysis)
- 9** | Social Protection (The Way to Inclusive Growth)
- 11** | Focused Targeting (Identifying Who and Where the Poor Are)
- 12** | Harmonizing Efforts for Social Protection (Convergence and Complementation)
- 14** | Good Governance (A Solid Foundation to Eradicate Poverty)
- 23** | DSWD Projects, Programs and DSWD Field Offices SWD Operations
- 37** | Regional Milestones
- 40** | Parent-Leader Amy Fortunate and grateful Pantawid Pamilya
- 42** | Attached Agencies
- 53** | CY 2012 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities



About the cover

A mother and child paint a picture of hope for a nation, their bond ever strengthening the foundation by which families rise above even in the most trying times.

The painting was chosen as the cover for the DSWD 2011 Annual Report as the poignant image of the mother's care for the development of her child symbolizes the Department's mandate to empower the sectors it serves towards an improve quality of life.

The painting of the mother and child is the work of artist Nell Campos.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE



The Department of Social Welfare and Development Annual Report humbly presents to us heaps of accomplishment this year. There are more households and communities reached by our social protection programs that seek to eradicate poverty and ensure inclusive growth.

The Department's enhanced Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy serves as a guide to the Department and development partners working on social protection programs. It is our belief that we have given hope to the poor and vulnerable families with the complementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, National Community-Driven Development Program, and Sustainable Livelihood Program. We have seen the effectiveness of the convergence strategy or the "Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan" in bringing light to the vulnerable and marginalized.

Mindful of grievances and corrupt practices, we took on the challenge and established a Performance Governance System that will allow the Department to manage its resources and implement development programs in accordance with the principles of transparency, accountability and active participation. We continue to build the foundation of good governance towards a full reform. This is also possible through our continued partnership with the private sector, volunteer organizations, faith-based organizations and civil society in implementing and monitoring our development activities.

Looking forward, under the leadership of President Benigno Simeon Aquino III, we will reach more families. We shall continue to maximize our resources and funds to widen our reach and expand our impact. We look ahead with positivity and belief that more families will be empowered and reach self-reliance. We realize our roles as facilitators of pro-poor growth and development.

Convergence and harmonizing efforts for social protection is key— working with local governments, other departments and agencies, and civil society— to empower and capacitate the marginalized and lead them out of poverty—each has a role to play—as if we are painting a mural of social transformation.

With renewed hope and determination, let us continue walking the straight path while building a better future with the Filipino communities!


CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN
Secretary

Executive Summary

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Philippine government's lead executive agency in delivering social services and protection programs, reports accomplishments during the year that are fundamentally evidenced by the enhanced social welfare and development programs, policies and services implemented to reach the diverse needs of the disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable sectors.

As the Department looks forward to realizing its 2030 vision of being the world standard in delivering coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction, it is also fully aware of the challenges of persistent and emerging social problems.

In 2010, President Benigno Aquino III's Administration immediately formulated the Social Contract with the Filipino People, a response that underscores inclusive growth among the people by ensuring the improvement in their lives through equitable access to quality social services.

The President's social contract brought a clearer mandate to the Department; to be the active lead in social protection to prevent sectors which are at most risk in sliding into deeper poverty and vulnerability.

From then, the Department undertook important policy and program reforms. The Social Protection Framework was enhanced, built upon the President's social contract and solidified the role of the Department as the lead agency in social protection. The Department brings the Social Protection Framework into fruition through three significant undertakings—Focused Targeting, Convergence of Programs, and Good Governance.

Focused Targeting, a strategy that aims to know who and where the poor people are, is undertaken through an information management system called the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). The NHTS-PR identified an estimate of 5.2 million poor households nationwide, equivalent roughly to 29.8 million poor individuals. Focused Targeting allows efficient allocation and economic use of government resources for social protection programs through identifying the right beneficiaries.

Piloted during the year is the Convergence Strategy of the Department, which brings together the agency's Core Social Protection Programs that, are meant to bring light to the impoverished lives of marginalized Filipinos. These programs are the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, the KALAHI-CIDSS, and the Sustainable Livelihood.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, or Pantawid Pamilya, is a human investment program which provides cash grants to household beneficiaries for the children's education and health needs. This year marked a massive expansion in the enrolment of household-beneficiaries, adding 1.3 million more, bringing to 2.3 million the program's total beneficiary-households. Of the Php 21 billion budget for the year, the total investment given to eligible and compliant household-beneficiaries was Php 17.1 billion, of which Php 8.3 billion went to health and Php 8.8 billion was allocated to education. Admitted to the program during the year were more than 1.3 million children aged 3-5 years old.

Pantawid Pamilya has a unique feature called the Family Development Sessions (FDS), which teaches parent-beneficiaries to become more responsible in taking care of their family and value the health of



their family and the education of their children. In 2011 alone, a total of 77,438 parent groups have been organized and have attended monthly FDS.

KALAHI-CIDSS is a program which aims to strengthen community social capital and promote local good governance through community projects. The KALAHI-CIDSS Project I was completed during the year, covering a total of 4,582 barangays in 200 municipalities of 42 provinces since it began in 2003. There were 5,876 community sub-projects funded at Php 5.93 billion, benefiting more than 1.3 million households.

As the KALAHI-CIDSS garnered awards from around the globe, this feat enabled the granting of funds by more agencies, including the World Bank that extended the three-year KALAHI-CIDSS Additional Funding facility amounting to Php 1.471 billion. The program was also awarded a US\$120 million additional funding coming from the Millennium Challenge Corporation, which, in 2011, covered 77 of the 82 target municipalities and identified 610 community sub-projects to receive funding of Php 506.7 million.

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) sustains and expands the benefits gained by the beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilya. The SLP ensures the sustainability of income after the beneficiaries exit the Pantawid Pamilya through the Self-Employment Assistance - Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Microenterprise Development and the Guaranteed Employment. Under the program, more than 38,000 families were provided capital assistance for microenterprise in the total amount of Php 287.9 million. On the other hand, more than 2,000 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries were provided employment through the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Department of Agriculture in partnership with DSWD.

As the three core social protection programs are implemented to achieve convergence, the Department likewise sustained the operation of its regular programs to protect the welfare and rights of women, children and youth, senior citizens, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and families which it serves.

Notably, the Social Pension Program served 122,678 older persons in 2011, while the Supplementary Feeding Program for children in day care centers ensured the good nutrition of 1,687,605 children nationwide. Small-scale farmers and fisherfolks were provided with temporary employment during lean months through the Rice Subsidy Program, reaching 1,425,343 beneficiaries.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were likewise served by the Department through the Cash/Food for Work Program, benefiting a total of 46,346 individuals. Qualified disaster stricken families which lost their houses were provided with shelter assistance through the Core Shelter Assistance Program (CSAP) which reached 2,033 families. In addition, conflict affected communities were also provided with the needed service through the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) Program.

Also contributing to the Department's social protection leadership endeavors, are the accomplishments of the attached agencies of the Department namely: the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), the National Youth Commission (NYC), the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), and the Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB).

By and large, the accomplishments during the year were clearly attributable to the success of the convergence strategy achieved through a reinvigorated Department and its attached agencies, as well as through strengthened partnership with the local government units (LGUs), national government agencies (NGAs) and the civil society organizations (CSOs). With the social reform agenda in place, complemented by the firm resolve for good governance and the mechanism of the convergence strategy, the Department is hopeful that social protection in the country is headed towards a full reform so that the vulnerable and marginalized are truly given equal opportunities to live decent, happy, and fulfilling lives.





VISION, MISSION and GOALS

The DSWD envisions the country as a society where the poor, vulnerable, and the disadvantaged are capacitated and empowered for an improved quality of life.

By 2030, the Department envisages itself as being the world standard in delivering coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction.

To achieve these goals, DSWD relentlessly develops, implements, and coordinates programs for social protection and poverty reduction, as well as projects and services to assist the target sector transcend their present condition and make better their lives.

In pursuit of its mandate, the Department seeks to respond to the evolving needs of the target sector by formulating social welfare development (SWD) policies, developing social technologies, setting up and enforcing SWD standards toward quality implementation, continuing provision of technical assistance and resource augmentation to LGUs, non-government organizations (NGOs), peoples organizations (POs), and other members of the civil society, and providing preventive, protective, rehabilitative, and developmental services.

The Department realizes that the road to achieving the vision and delivering its mandate is not an easy task given the growing social problems brought about by new developments, modernization, globalization, climate change, governance, and other related issues. Since 2008, DSWD has been undertaking reforms under its Social Welfare and Development Reform Agenda (SWDRA) toward

advancing the organization's goals and achieving a smarter, faster, and better delivery of services. The SWDRA encapsulates DSWD's resolve to harmonize and streamline the Government's social protection programs, with the Department as the lead agency.

The reform agenda focuses on the following four major areas: 1) Engaging and leading in establishing strategic and results-oriented policies on social protection; 2) Providing faster and better social protection; 3) Introducing financial reforms to realize and sustain the reform objectives; and 4) Improving the organization's service delivery systems. These reforms enhance systems and policies, strengthen collaboration with and between partner-government agencies and international and local civil society organizations, and improve the financial systems to support medium and long-term SWD programs in realizing coordinated and results-oriented social protection programs and services.

Achieving these reforms in the organization and in the sector, and holding a clear goal of providing the best for the public are the impregnable foundations of DSWD to attaining world-class service delivery along with social protection, and in the process include the poor, vulnerable, and the disadvantaged sector in the fruits of development. The extensive and expansive experience and knowledge of the country in social protection program policy development, planning, and delivery, especially on disaster-related concerns, empowerment, and poverty alleviation, underpins the intermediate goal of the Department to become an excellent knowledge and learning center in the Asia Pacific Region.



Situational ANALYSIS

POVERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH THE YEARS

Poverty and inequality have been pervasive in the Philippines. To address the situation, the past four administrations laid out poverty reduction efforts, among others, in the programs called Tulong sa Tao Program of the first Aquino Administration; Social Reform Agenda of the Ramos Administration; Lingap Para sa Mahirap Program of the Estrada Administration; and Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (KALAHI) Program of the Arroyo Administration.

These efforts resulted in poverty being reduced from 1985 to 2000, but at a rate of only 0.7%. While the poverty incidence declined, the actual number of poor people significantly increased, however, as an additional 4.2 million people became poor during the same period. Moreover, the boom and bust cycle of the Philippine economy did not help improve poverty conditions.

CURRENT POVERTY AND INEQUALITY STATISTICS

The poverty incidence among individuals indicated an increase, though very slight, from 26.4 in 2006 to 26.5 in 2009. The number of poor people increased from 22.2 million in 2006 to 23.1 million in 2009. On the contrary, the subsistence incidence among the poor population has decreased from 11.7 in 2006 to 10.8 in 2009. Among the basic sectors, the fishermen, farmers, and children comprised the three poorest sectors in 2006, with poverty incidences of 49.9, 44.0, and 40.8, respectively. The children sector accounted for the most number of poor population at 14.4 million in 2006.

“The DSWD’s NHTS-PR identified 5.2 million households needing direct assistance from the Government in order to move from survival and subsistence levels of living to self-reliance.”

-Sec. Corazon Juliano-Soliman



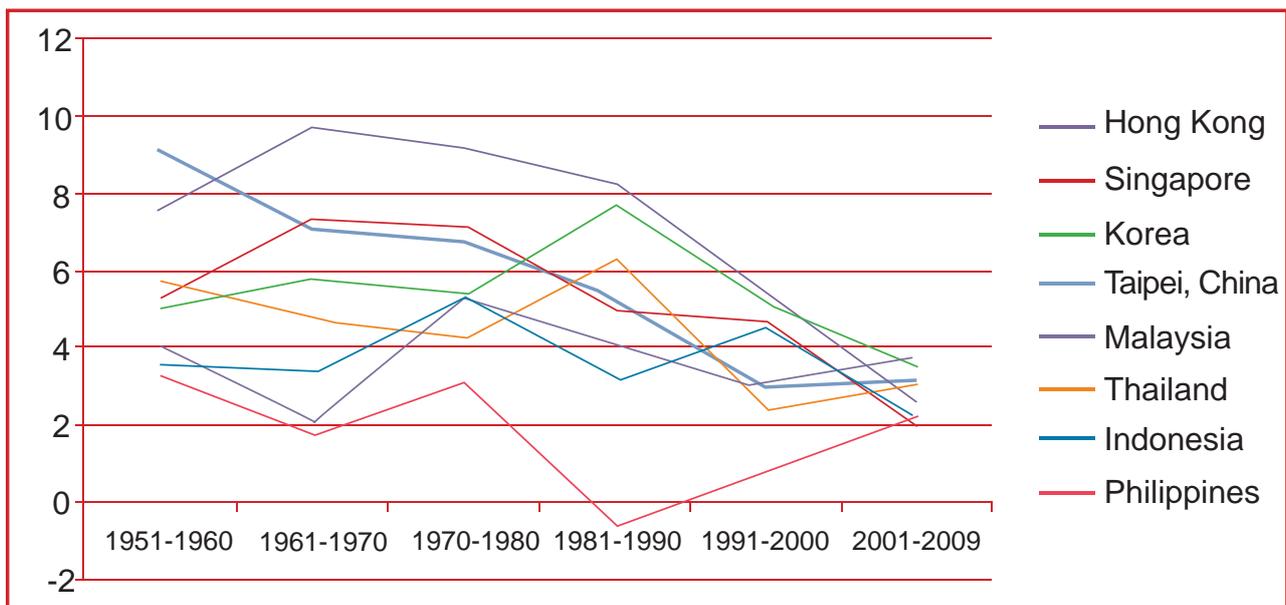
Likewise, inequality has been a recurring problem. Though the Gini coefficient¹ has improved from 0.4580 in 2006 to 0.4484 in 2009, the level of inequality remains high compared with other ASEAN countries and developed countries.

Country	Gini coefficient	Country	Gini coefficient
Philippines	0.4484	Australia	0.352
Singapore	0.425	Canada	0.326
Malaysia	0.379	Japan	0.249
Thailand	0.425	France	0.327
Indonesia	0.394	Sweden	0.250
Vietnam	0.378	Finland	0.269
Lao PDR	0.326	Switzerland	0.337
Cambodia	0.407	Italy	0.360
USA	0.408	France	0.327

Source: Human Development Report 2009, UNDP

ECONOMIC GROWTH

The Philippines lagged in terms of economic growth from 1951 to 2009 compared with its neighboring countries, as shown in the following graph. In addition to this slow progress, the country has failed in sharing the benefits of growth to the majority. The effect of the East Asian crisis is evident in the sudden fall of the country's Gross Domestic Product.



Annual Average Growth Rate of Real Per Capita GDP: 1951-2009 (in percent)

Sources: Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016; Asian Development Bank, 2010

THE PNOY ADMINISTRATION RESPONSE

Given the situation of the country today, President Benigno S. Aquino III responded by implementing well-considered and well-targeted anti-poverty programs that build capacity and create opportunity among the poor and marginalized in the country. These programs focus on strengthening the social protection system through improved targeting of beneficiaries and convergence of programs and projects.

¹ The Gini coefficient is the most commonly used measure of inequality. The coefficient varies between 0, which reflects complete equality, and 1, which indicates complete inequality.



SOCIAL PROTECTION: THE WAY TO INCLUSIVE GROWTH

“Social protection constitutes policies and programs that seek to reduce poverty and vulnerability to risks and enhance the social status and rights of the marginalized by promoting and protecting livelihood and employment, protecting against hazards and sudden loss of income, and improving people’s capacity to manage risks.”

(SDC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2007)

The Social Contract of President Aquino with the Filipino people underscores inclusive growth by ensuring improvement in the lives of all Filipinos through equitable access to quality social services and assets. Clearly for DSWD, it translates to creating the proper policy environment to ensure that those most at risk associated with man-made or natural calamities, sickness, disability, exclusion, old age, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, death, unaffordable health care and inadequate family support are provided social protection to prevent them from vulnerability or sliding into deeper poverty.

SOCIAL PROTECTION LEAD AGENCY

As the lead agency in delivering coordinated social services and social protection programs, DSWD has undertaken important policy reforms. In 2011, the Department focused its efforts on Strengthening Policy Analysis and Strategic Planning in relation to social protection. The outputs resulting from this activity included four social protection papers, as well as the conduct of mini-workshops on social protection components.

The activity also resulted in the enhancement of the current Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy, which serves as a guide to national and local government planners, implementers, and various stakeholders in developing and executing social protection interventions.

In the area of Improving Delivery Systems and Capacities, the Monitoring & Evaluation unit has been constituted for tracking programs/project-based performance. Along this line, an Impact Assessment of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program’s Indigenous Peoples (IP) beneficiaries was started in 2011 to examine the level of changes associated to the program intervention on education and health, of program compliance by the beneficiaries.

SOCIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY

The Social Protection Framework and Strategy consolidates the Department’s social protection programs through the principle of Convergence. The convergence strategy is embodied in the Department’s slogan “Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan” or “Tatsulo.”

Internally, the strategy of “Tatsulo” brings together DSWD’s Core Social Protection Programs that, according to the Secretary, are meant to bring light to the impoverished lives of marginalized Filipinos. These programs are the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, KALAHI-CIDSS Project and Sustainable Livelihood Program.

Externally, DSWD spearheads external convergence efforts with other government agencies at the national and local levels to help in the Administration’s fight against poverty.

PROTECTING THE POOR, VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED

“The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program enables the poor families to cope with various risks and invest in education and health through conditional cash transfers. The Sustainable Livelihood Program offers opportunities for livelihood and employment through a capacity building program. The Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services empowers the poor to participate in governance and become more proactive in responding to their needs through community driven development.”

-Sec. Corazon Juliano-Soliman

With a budget allocation of Php 34 billion for 2011, the Department gave a noteworthy performance in all its programs. Through DSWD’s social protection programs, the lives of millions of poor people have been uplifted. The convergence of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program or the Pantawid Pamilya, the Sustainable Livelihood Program, the KALAHI-CIDSS, a community-driven development project, and the continuing protective services programs worked to attain this notable accomplishment, partly summarized as follows:

- The Department took care of the children, through its feeding program to meet the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals on health and nutrition.
- The elderly, which is among the most marginalized, received the much needed support to secure their well-being through the social pension program.
- Sufficient resources were also poured by the Department to the campaign against human trafficking. Through intensive advocacy, DSWD focused on the recovery and reintegration of victim-survivors, and in preventing other family and community members from falling prey to trafficking.
- Protection was likewise given to internally displaced families as a result of the conflict

in Mindanao. DSWD provided assistance to enable individuals and families to rebuild their lives through emergency assistance, price subsidies, food programs, shelter programs, employment programs, retraining programs, and emergency loans.

- DSWD also led in assisting and providing for victims of disasters. The successive calamities that hit the country in recent years made protecting the poor even more urgent to prevent their falling further into impoverishment. Recognizing this, the Department continued to provide life-saving support services to respond to and mitigate the risks and threats arising from climate change-related disasters.

The statistical reports of accomplishments along these activities are reported under their respective captions.

SOCIAL PROTECTION LEADERSHIP AT THE ASEAN REGION

On the international front, DSWD passionately worked to accomplish its commitment to address social protection issues affecting the vulnerable sectors of women and children in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

- As the lead agency for children’s rights for the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), DSWD organized and conducted the First ASEAN Children’s Forum (ACF). The ACF is the hallmark of children’s participation not only at the national level but more importantly at the ASEAN level. The forum resulted in the formulation of a guide in the conduct of ACF and the documentation of lessons learned.
- Cognizant of the role of social work professionals and educators toward an enhanced and excellent service delivery of social protection programs, the Department spearheaded the conduct of the First ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASWC). With the institutionalization of the ASWC, the ASEAN region highlighted the important role of social workers in poverty alleviation.

Through these efforts, DSWD made a mark as a major player in the emerging field of Social Protection discourse and praxis both at the national and international arena. During the year 2011, the DSWD delivered its service to the poor and the victims of natural and man-made calamities with the same level of dedication, dynamism, and rigidity. With intelligent resolve, the Department focused on establishing an enabling policy environment that would usher greater inclusive growth through convergence of service delivery and multi-stakeholder participation on social protection endeavors, among other initiatives.

FOCUSED TARGETING



IDENTIFYING WHO AND WHERE THE POOR ARE

A number of studies have shown that the country's past social protection programs had high leakage rates and were found to be poorly targeted due to targeting mechanisms that were costly and ineffective.

A study entitled "Who Benefits from the Food for School Program and Tindahan Natin: Lessons in Targeting,"² conducted by Dr. Rosario Manasan, revealed that poorly targeted social services resulted to the inclusion of non-eligible beneficiaries and exclusion of the poor from receiving services from the government or that they might have understated the benefits for eligible beneficiaries. Among the programs mentioned in the study were the Pantawid Kuryente Program, Food for School Program, PhilHealth Indigent Program, and the National Food Authority (NFA) Rice Price Subsidy.

In 2009, DSWD instituted the NHTS-PR, an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are, a database that promotes allocative efficiency and economy in the use of government resources along social protection. A first of its kind in the country, the NHTS-PR makes available to NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, CSOs, academe, and other stakeholders a database that can guide them in identifying beneficiaries of their social protection programs.

As of 31 December 2011, the NHTS-PR has covered 17 regions, 80 provinces, 137 cities and 1493 municipalities nationwide. It has assessed and subjected to Proxy Means Test (PMT) a total of 10,909,456 households. Out of the total households surveyed, the

NHTS-PR has identified 5,255,118 poor households nationwide equivalent to roughly 29,842,303 poor individuals.

DATA SHARING FOR IMPROVED PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

On 3 October 2011, the NHTS-PR launched the Database of Poor Households, a vital tool for sharing data and information among NGAs and other stakeholders in identifying the people who will benefit from their programs.

In DSWD, the NHTS-PR database is utilized in identifying the beneficiaries of all social protection programs. As of 31 December 2011, using the NHTS-PR, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program identified a total of 2,345,639 poor household beneficiaries; the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens, 122,678 senior citizen beneficiaries; and the Rice Subsidy for Small-scale Farmers and Fisherfolks, 1,337,452 beneficiaries, among others.

The Department issued 79 Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with various agencies providing access to the NHTS-PR database for the beneficiary identification and implementation of their respective projects. MOAs were sealed between DSWD and five NGAs, 62 LGUs, eight Legislators, and four NGOs. The Department of Health (DOH) had used the database to target beneficiaries for their Kalusugang Pangkalahatan Program and the Department of Energy (DOE), for their National Residential Lighting Program. Other agencies that entered into a MOA with DSWD included the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for their formulation of socio-economic plans and programs; with Technical Education and Skills Development

Authority (TESDA Regional Office XII) for their technical education and skills training for unemployed and underemployed persons; and with the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). The Municipality of Pugo, La Union also forged a MOA with DSWD to use the database in providing basic services in their locality.

STRENGTHENING THE INTEGRITY OF THE DATABASE

The NHTS-PR remained a reliable, complete, and accurate provider of socio-economic data on Philippine households. Nevertheless, a mechanism had been adopted to ensure the integrity of the database through the conduct of the on-demand application and the validation of the same. Household complaints found to be valid were reassessed and subjected to PMT for classification. The project received 30,650 inclusion error complaints (households are non-poor and must not be included in the list of poor households) and 1,401,460 exclusion error complaints (households are poor/household not assessed and should be included in the list of poor households).

The project conducted special validation in the Provinces of Capiz, Zamboanga del Norte (13 Municipalities), and Catanduanes (6 Municipalities) during the year. It also received and completed 50 name matching requests from data users and LGUs.

All these efforts contributed to the acceptability of the NHTS-PR to the stakeholders. The World Bank lauded the NHTS-PR as the crowning achievement of the Social Welfare and Development Reform Program (SWDRP) during its Implementation Support Mission on 19 September to 4 October 2011.

²Manasan, R.G. and J.S. Cuenca. (2007). Who Benefits from the Food for School Program and Tindahan Natin: Lessons in Targeting. Philippine Institute for Development Studies. Makati City.

CONVERGENCE OF PROGRAMS

The pilot implementation of the Convergence Program or the “Tatsulo” Program in 2011 was an unprecedented initiative by the Department to harmonize and synchronize the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya, the KALAHI-CIDSS Project, and the Sustainable Livelihood Program, the three core social protection programs of the Department.

To achieve a more sustainable and tangible impact on poverty reduction and address the multi-faceted needs of poor households in the country, the Department implemented the strategy in 16 regions, 53 provinces, 289 municipalities, and 624,408 households. Likewise, the following activities were accomplished:

1. Conducted Capacity Building for 2,468 Implementers under the Sets 1 and 2 Areas of Pantawid Pamilya at the National, Regional, and Local levels

The capacity building activities involved Orientation on the Use of the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI) for Central Office Officials and Staff; Training of Trainers on the Use of the SWI in Social Case Management; and National Training of Trainers on Social Case Management in all regions.

2. Created and Constituted Functional Structures to Implement Convergence Program at the National, Regional, Provincial and Municipal Levels

To support the pilot implementation and ensure the sustainability of the Convergence Program, the following structures were created: 1) one (1) National Project Management Office on Convergence lodged at the Social Technology Bureau; 2) one (1) Technical Working Group on Convergence; 3) one (1) National and sixteen (16) Regional Convergence Teams; and 4) Regional/Provincial/Municipal Convergence Committees/Teams. The structures were complemented by the strengthening of the SWAD Teams through staff augmentation and sub-allotment of funds for the deployment of equipment as well as purchase of office supplies to respond to pilot-implementation demands.

3. Conducted Consultation and Cooperation Dialogues with Local Government, Civil Society Organizations, and Media

In order to educate the public and the key players at the local communities about “Tatsulo”, DSWD’s 16 Field Offices conducted the Convergence Orientation in their respective regions with local chief executives, CSOs as well as local media partners.

The Convergence Orientation gathered massive support for DSWD social protection programs for the local community as evidenced by the following efforts from the LGUs: 1) hiring of their respective LGU links to support the Municipal Links (MLs) under the Pantawid Pamilya Program while others designated Municipal Convergence Coordinators or assigned Community Affairs Officers to be the Provincial Links for Convergence; 2) provision of office spaces and equipment for the DSWD staff hired to work under the core SP programs in their jurisdictions; 3) issuance of resolutions that identified the LGUs’ specific support in the Convergence activities, and even specifying budget allocation to sustain the implementation of Convergence in their LGUs.

4. Enhanced Assessment Tools

Poverty does not come as a singular image but as a multi-faceted social condition. Hence, there is a need to determine the level of well-being of targeted poor households in order that the convergence program can prepare or propose appropriate social protection measures to prepare them for their transition or exit from Pantawid Pamilya. In DSWD parlance, the poor households can be classified into three levels: 1) Survival level poor; 2) Subsistence level poor; and 3) Self-Sufficient level poor.

(a) The Social Welfare Indicators (SWI)

The Social Welfare Indicators toolkit is a set of indicators developed and utilized by the Department long before the devolution of social services to the LGUs in 1991. The SWI has been reinstated as a common assessment tool that shall be utilized in the three core social protection programs. The Department enhanced the SWI toolkit for this purpose and administered the same in all regions for Pantawid Pamilya Set 1 and 2 Areas from July to October 2011. The activity assessed poor households’ level of well-being and

established a reliable baseline data on the level of well-being of beneficiaries as well as determined the household beneficiaries to be prioritized for social case management.

The following are general impressions from the SWI results:

1. More than half of the household beneficiaries who have been SWI administered in the following Field offices were assessed to belong to the Survival level:

- FO II (70.13%) •FO XI (57.41%)
- FO XII (68.50%) •FO VIII (57.33%)
- FO VI (68.04%) •FO X (54.17%)
- FO III (60%) •FO IX (52.0%)

2. More than half of the beneficiaries in the following regions were categorized under the Subsistence level:

- FO I (74.18%) •CARAGA (58.92%)
- CAR (68.89%) •NCR (57.79%)

3. Those under the Self-sufficient level beneficiaries in all FOs registered low with 0 to 10% of the total HH administered.

(b) The Household Case Record and the “Tala-Arawan ng Sambahayan”

Following the enhancement of the SWI toolkit was the development of the Household Case Record (HCR) folder, which contained the following: 1) System Generated Household Assessment Form (HAF); 2) General Intake Sheet (GIS); and 3) SWI score sheets.

The “Tala-Arawan ng Sambahayan” was also re-introduced in the program. The “Tala-Arawan” is a diary type document where the beneficiary could track the grants received as well as the learning obtained from the FDS in Pantawid Pamilya. The “Tala-Arawan” also provides the beneficiary the opportunity to write down his/her questions/clarifications/ suggestions regarding the implementation of Pantawid Program. The document can also be a source of information for the MLs in monitoring the beneficiary’s progress based on the agreed treatment plan indicated in the HCR.

After the successful pilot implementation of the Convergence Strategy, DSWD plans to increase target beneficiaries from 624,408 households in 2011 to 2,345,027 households in 16 regions by 2012 as it moves towards the institutionalization of the “Tatsulo” Program.

LEADING THE PEOPLE THROUGH BANTAY, GABAY, TULAY AND KAAGAPAY

DSWD is proud to lead the country in the delivery of basic social services and implementing development projects. The Department aims to institutionalize transparency and accountability through partnerships with people, as an effective mechanism in the fight against graft and corruption.

The Department developed a framework in partnership with civil society in implementing, institutionalizing, and promoting good governance and management. As part of the convergence and complementation efforts in partnership with NGOs, POs and CSOs, the Department implemented the “Bantay, Gabay, Tulay and Kaagapay” initiative.



Bantay – Conduct of anti-corruption campaign and activities. Different CSOs help curb corruption by helping in the validation of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries nationwide. They also attend community assemblies and assist in the conduct of Compliance Verification Systems (CVS).

Tulay - Implementation of feedback and monitoring mechanisms. CSOs assist in implementation of various social protection advocacies and needed documentation.

Kaagapay - Projects and activities on anti-poverty and capability building seminars. Various organizations lead in advocacy and implementation of support social protection programs in line with the convergence efforts with civil society. From livelihood programs, outreach and advocacies, to scholarships and provision of needed resources.

Gabay – Extending technical assistance especially during the trainings of the beneficiaries. Other faith-based organizations and NGOs help in the facilitation of various family development sessions. Some CSOs provide assistance in the conduct of outreach program for children and out-of-school youth. Livelihood, technical assistance and entrepreneurial trainings are conducted.



GOOD GOVERNANCE:

A Solid Foundation to Eradicate Poverty

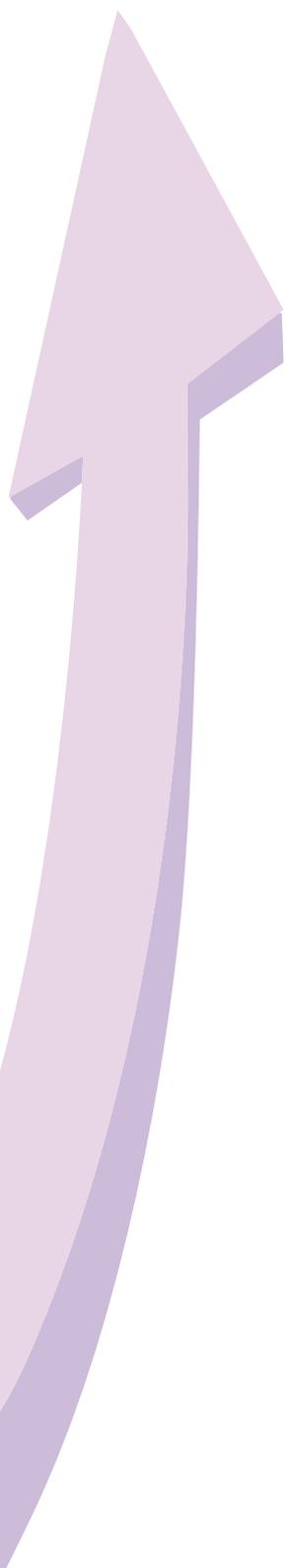
DSWD BASECAMPS

2030 – DSWD will be the world's standard in the delivery of social protection and poverty reduction solutions

2022 - DSWD knowledge and resource/learning center, along with centers of excellence will be the hub for best practices, exchange learning and growth programs on social protection in the ASIA PACIFIC Region

2016 - DSWD will be the established national knowledge and resource/learning center for best practices on social protection that is recognized in the ASEAN level

2011 - DSWD will successfully lead in the adoption of a national government convergence framework and effectively streamlined internal processes



The approved DSWD budget for 2011 is Php 34,146,858,000.00. The Department has always faced the enormous challenge of managing these resources in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency, honesty, effectiveness and participation. More importantly, it has been at all times responsible to the President, to the oversight agencies, and to the Filipino people. Such responsibility has always required both the accountability for stewardship and the accountability for results.

The Performance Governance System (PGS) helped address the challenge as it brought the balanced scorecard in measuring organizational performance. It enabled the setting up of performance standards in the Department, including the enhancement of a facility to compare actual performance against the standards. PGS devised DSWD with a structure for developing strategy and capacity to translate the same to operational doability, ability to communicate its game plan, measure its performance and align its workforce and systems to deliver breakthrough results. All of these efforts were in pursuit of the milestones indicated in the PGS throughout the 20-year journey of DSWD to the vision year 2030.

In 2011, this scorecard has been cascaded, horizontally and vertically. Clean up sessions have been done to ensure alignment of the scorecards of the offices and bureaus to the overall targets of the Department. On the Revalida and Conferral on 30 March 2011, the Department was merited into the Compliance Stage. 2011 focused on the undertaking of preliminary activities towards the achievement of the Proficiency Stage which includes the following: (1) development of a Communication Plan; (2) organization of the Multi-Sectoral Governance Coalition (MSGC); (3) preparation of the concept paper on the establishment of the Office of Strategy Management (OSM); (4) development of initiatives profile and criteria for each office and bureau; (5) attendance of DSWD officials to the Institute of Solidarity in Asia (ISA) Boot Camp; and (6) provision of technical assistance.

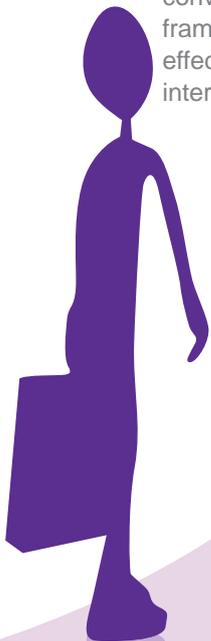


Table 1

Administrative Order	Title of the Guidelines
1	Amendment to AO 5 series of 2008 Omnibus Guidelines on the Management of DSWD Operated Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs)
2	Amendment to AO 2, series of 2009 Guidelines on the Sharing of Data generated from the National Households Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
3	Operational Procedure in line with AO 15 series of 2010 on the Implementation of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens
4	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program
5	Amendment to AO 4 series of 2011 on the Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program
6	Adoption of the Performance Governance System (PGS) Strategy Map and Enterprise Scorecard
7	Guidelines in the Preparation of Social Protection and Development Report (SPDR)
8	Amendment to AO. 1 series 2011 re Amendments to AO No. 5 series of 2008 on Omnibus Guidelines on the Management of DSWD – Operated Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs)
9	Guidelines in the provision of Research Grant for the Implementation of the DSWD five (5) year (2012 – 2014) Research Agenda
10	Amendment to AO. 12 series 2006 Implementing Guidelines on the Tindahan Natin Project
11	Guidelines on the implementation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program
12	Guidelines on the issuance of DSWD Certification Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption
13	Rules of Administrative procedure in the Department of Social Welfare and Development
14	Amended Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Day Care Centers
15	Guidelines for the Accreditation of Day Care Centers and Day Care Workers
16	Guidelines on the Use of Program Supervision Model in Social Welfare and Development Programs
17	Knowledge Management (KM) Framework of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
18	Amendment to AO 5 series of 2011 re Guidelines in the Implementation of supplementary Feeding Program in Day Care Centers
19	Policy Guidelines on the conduct of Research Studies in DSWD offices, centers and institutions, amending AO 10 series of 2007 and AO 4 series of 2007
20	Guideline on the Implementation of Continuing Relief Assistance in Central Mindanao in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP)
21	Amendment to AO 62 series of 2003, to be known as “Reorganizing the National Advisory Board (NAB) and the Regional Managing Boards (RMBs) for the Management and Utilization of the Manila International Film Festival (MIFF) Fund for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)”
22	Amended Terms of Reference for the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Partnership with Legislators
23	2011 Guidelines in the Implementation of Aruga and Kalinga sa mga Bata sa Barangay (Foster Care in the Barangay)
24	Guidelines on Adopting the Use of the Modified Social Stress Model (MSSM) as a tool in managing Children in Need of Special Protection

PROCESS EXCELLENCE

With PGS in place, the Department had the facility to enhance its internal processes in performing its regulatory, program, and management functions to achieve its goals as well as its plans, policies, and program implementation.

POLICY AND PLANS FORMULATION

- The Department issued twenty-four (24) guidelines that supported the operation and management of SWD programs and services and organizational development. Nine position papers on proposed legislations and resolutions were passed.
- Through the Field Offices, the Department conducted 63 policy fora and dialogues on various issues in the different regions. The Department also monitored 113 LGUs to have passed ordinances and policies relative to national policies and laws.
- The Department updated and monitored the implementation of its sectoral plans of action (children, family, youth senior citizens, PWDs and Gender and Development (GAD) sectors), in coordination with inter-agency committee members.
- DSWD continued implementing and updating the Annual Thrusts and Priorities, GAD Plan, Information Strategic Systems Plan, the Social Marketing Plan, the Integrity Development Plan, the Medium Term Expenditure Plan, Procurement Plan, and the Work and Financial Plan.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Introduced and operationalized in 2011, the Knowledge Exchange Center (KEC) is an accessible repository of important knowledge in social protection. It has a user-friendly, dynamic and interactive virtual facility. It is also the center of a network of databases of the Department, its partners, and intermediaries. It has a Conference Room with multi-media equipment, home TV theater, computers, and scanner for accessing information and knowledge, web portal and a physical library with an Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC).

DSWD employees are the primary target users of the KEC as well as its beneficiaries, intermediaries, partners, and other stakeholders.

The KEC provides the following services to users and producers of knowledge:

- Online access to DSWD databases which consist of the Department's knowledge products, corporate knowledge, and library knowledge;
- Use of catalog that shows the Social Welfare and Protection collection of DSWD Central Office Library, 16 Field Offices and link to selected public information centers;
- Use of books, papers, journals and other publications in Social Welfare and Protection;
- Use of the conference room for face-to-face discussion and web meetings; and
- Use of assistive device to access online databases for the visually impaired.

Knowledge Exchange Center: Where Knowledge is Shared and Utilized

The Knowledge Exchange Center or the KEC is one of the efforts of the Department to institutionalize knowledge management. It has an installed system for collecting, storing and sharing available knowledge and facilitating creation of new knowledge through collaborative efforts.

The Center is envisioned to be a hub for dynamic sharing and development of knowledge that brings about collaboration, better decisions and higher productivity in the Department.

The KEC is located at the fourth floor of the DSWD Central Office and now open for operations from 8:00 in the morning to 5:00 in the afternoon, Mondays to Fridays.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

To further streamline reporting, monitoring and evaluation, DSWD Major Final Outputs Reporting and Management System (DMFORMS) was developed. The database for MFOs 1, 2 and 4 were developed and presented in a demo-orientation in all Field Offices in November; while the development of MFO 3 database is underway and targeted to be finished in the first quarter of 2012 alongside the formulation of the DMFORMS guidelines.

The Online Database for Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) and Service Providers (SPs) was developed by the Management Information System Service (MISS) to monitor registration, licensing and accreditation of all SWDAs including the geographical information system for location tracking and real-time statistics of coverage and social services provision.

DSWD Virtual Operations Center, which started as a Proof-of-Concept Decision Support system during the visit of President Aquino III on the Department's 2011 anniversary celebration, was fully operationalized. The Virtual Operations Center provided information about DSWD programs and projects, especially its flagship social protection programs, summarized and represented with charts, tables, and maps to provide instant and coherent visual representation.

LEGAL SERVICE (LS)

Aimed at improving the status and welfare of the disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors through service delivery of the Department, the Legal Service (LS) handled 25 different cases, including administrative, criminal, civil, and property related cases. The LS also provided legal opinions to 12 memoranda of understanding, 68 draft bills, 88 contracts, and 101 memoranda of agreement and External Matters.

It also provided legal assistance to 27 walk-in and referred clients and 29 telephone clients. The LS likewise drafted and filed several documents such as various affidavits, pleadings, and petitions of special cases being handled by the office. The LS staff served as resource persons in various trainings and capability-building activities for some Central Office units and divisions, as well as outside centers and institutions, including LGUs. Moreover, the LS reviewed 126 documents of minors for administrative declaration of abandonment for purposes of adoption.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

The Department's Administrative Service (AS) efficiently and effectively facilitated the management of procurement, assets, supply, records, hauling, and warehousing of relief goods and donations, maintenance of facilities, operation of transportation, communication, utility services and supervision of janitorial and security services.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The AS continued to provide logistical support through the management of DSWD's real property assets, provision of insurance coverage to 71 motor vehicle units in the central office, facilitated renewal of comprehensive insurance coverage at Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) of two heavy equipment and of Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific (SWADCAP) amounting to Php 113,133.49.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, RECORDS, VENUE & ACCOMMODATION MANAGEMENT

All mails, correspondence and general documents in paper or electronic form were processed through the Records Unit (RU). The RU facilitated all out-going documents for DSWD Field Offices, individuals and other partners as well as provision of messenger services to the Department's stakeholders. Through the Records Management Information System (RMIS), the Department's Issuances, Orders and Circulars from CY 2005 to 2011 had been filed electronically (e-file).

The RU also facilitated the conduct of inventory and appraisal of records for disposal and archival from different offices in the central office.

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

The Procurement and Supply Division (PSD) facilitated all requisitions of the offices, bureaus, services, and units (OBSUs) in the Central Office, and was responsible for the procurement of logistical support, whether goods or related services. PSD provided support in forecasting, operation, and issuance of stockpile to the end-users. From the Pre-procurement Phase up to the Contract Implementation Phase, PSD played a role in preparing procurement documents, purchase orders and contracts, and disbursement vouchers, among others. It ensured that the goods and services needed by the end-users are procured and delivered on time, and at the most economical cost to the government.

Policies, programs, and procurement procedures were also recommended for the improvement of the internal DSWD procurement processes. PSD continued to provide technical assistance through personal orientation/re-orientation and conduct of meetings and conferences. For CY 2011, PSD acted upon 3,734 Requisition Issue Slip/Purchase Request (RIS/PR).

BIDS AND AWARDS COMMITTEE

The BAC Secretariat, as the main support unit of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC), provided all the necessary administrative support to facilitate and make necessary logistical arrangements for the conduct of public bidding activities, and all other methods of procurement. The BAC Secretariat consolidated the

DSWD Central Office Annual Procurement Plan (APP) and made it ready and available for submission to oversight agencies. It is also the BAC Secretariat who monitors procurement activities and milestones for proper reporting to relevant agencies.

For CY 2011, the BAC Secretariat received and reviewed 3,217 requisitions, through RIS/PRs; assisted and provided administrative support to the 11 Pre-Procurement Conferences, 26 Pre-Bid Conferences, 32 Bid Openings, 3 Special Meetings and 1 Negotiated Procurement due to 2 failed biddings; prepared and facilitated approval of 176 BAC Resolutions; and prepared and facilitated approval of 937 Abstract of Quotations (AOQ).

A total contract amount of Php 566,797,423.50 and US\$ 9,000.00 was awarded through various modes of procurement, such as competitive bidding, shopping, small value procurement, lease of venue, negotiated procurement due to 2 failed biddings, and other appropriate modes provided in various guidelines issued by the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB).

In CY 2011, the BAC and its Secretariat, together with the Office of Assistant Secretary for General Administration and Support Services (GASS), spearheaded the regional training on the Government Procurement Reform Act (GPRA), which was attended by all DSWD regional procurement practitioners (BAC members, BAC Secretariat, and Procurement Units). Continuous technical assistance to the Regional Offices and Central Office end-users is also being provided by the BAC Secretariat.

COMMUNICATING THE GAME PLAN

The strategy map and scorecard are themselves a communication tool as it identifies main objectives for each perspective: i.e. social impact, stakeholders' engagement, resource stewardship, organizational excellence and process excellence. It is a one-page visual representation of an organization's strategy and the steps that must be taken to implement that strategy. It incorporates the objectives and cause-and-effect relationships into the map and provides a framework for testing assumptions about the strategy. In essence, it tells the story of our strategy.

SOCIAL MARKETING SERVICE

The Social Marketing Service (SMS) formulated a strategic social marketing plan based on the Performance Governance Scorecard of the Department. Overall, the communication objectives had a three-pronged goal: to build internal constituency; to build a coalition of reformers; and to build a broad public support base.

The SMS prepared and issued 82 stories which were also uploaded in the DSWD website, of which 81 were press releases and one photo release. Of these, 59



press releases were published in leading newspapers and websites. The SMS also arranged 36 interviews/guestings in radio, TV and print media. Of these, 25 were TV guestings and 10 radio interviews.

The Service also designed and produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials such as two radio plugs, two advertorials, two bumper stickers, two issues of the printed newsletter, one television plug, one fan flyer, one audio-visual presentation and one posterboard. These materials were used in advocating for the core programs of the Department, the Bicol recovery program, the anti-human trafficking campaign, among others.

The Service, in cooperation with the Philippine Information Agency (PIA), developed a cinema plug on the "Tatsulo" Convergence Project. The plug, which was also converted into a 30-second television and radio plug, was aired over selected cinemas nationwide and in Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilipinas (KBP) television and radio stations.

The SMS also developed the online newsletter of the Department as well as managed its social networking sites (Twitter and Facebook). Further, the Service mounted five program exhibits that featured the convergence strategy of DSWD.

ALIGNING THE WORKFORCE: DEVELOPING A CULTURE OF EXCELLENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

One of the overarching themes of PGS is to create a pool of professionals in DSWD. To further ensure the cascading of the PGS down the line, the Department had thoroughly reviewed performance indicators from directors to technical staff as part of its Performance Management System. Moreover, the Department focused on strengthening Knowledge Management, and Institutional Development and Capacity Building, as a result of the successful conduct of the Philippine Australian Human Resource and Organizational Development Facility (PAHRODF) Organizational Assessment.

The total manpower complement of the Department was 10,318 nationwide as of 31 December 2011. Of this, 890 or 8.63%, were based at the Central Office and the rest were assigned in sixteen Field Offices.

DSWD MARKS 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

DSWD welcomed the year 2011 with renewed hope as it entered its 60th year of public service on January 3, with the theme, "DSWD @ 60: Committed Social Service with Integrity."

Social Welfare and Development Secretary Corazon Juliano-Soliman said that after 60 years "DSWD has remained consistent and focused on its goals, building a reputation of committed service for Filipinos, providing package of programs for individuals, families, groups, and communities, always in a very capable and proficient manner.

The 60th Founding Anniversary kicked-off with the traditional flag raising ceremony followed by a Thanksgiving Mass. The day was also highlighted by the blowing of candles of the 60th Anniversary Cake and the reunion of Central Office officials and staff led by Secretary Soliman. The celebration was commemorated through weeklong activities from 24 -28 January 2011.

The activities included the launching of a Coffee Table Book, which chronicles DSWD's 60 years of steadfast service to the disadvantaged sectors; the "Pagkilala sa Natatanging Kontribusyon sa Bayan" or "Panata ko sa Bayan Awards" which recognizes the contribution of DSWD partners and stakeholders; the Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE) for outstanding DSWD employees; and Loyalty Awards, which recognizes officials and employees who have rendered 10 to 40 years of faithful service.

There was also a grand homecoming of former DSWD officials and staff, as well as a Heritage & Memorabilia Exhibit and Products Exhibit of beneficiaries of the SEA-K Program. Moreover, there were fun activities for the employees through a Sports fest and essay writing contest. A DSWD's Got Talent Competition and awarding of contest winners capped the weeklong celebration.

Meanwhile, Secretary Soliman disclosed that DSWD has developed the Convergence Framework for poverty reduction to maximize the impact of its poverty reduction programs through an effective targeting system and a holistic community development approach.

This Framework, also known as the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Pathway out of Poverty, consists of the three key programs of the Department which are the Pantawid Pamilya, KALAHI-CIDSS, Sustainable Livelihood Program.

The three-pronged poverty reduction approach of DSWD responds to the unique contexts of various segments of the poor. Sensitive to the capacities and needs of the people, each of the three programs has its own strategies and outputs but a common goal of poverty reduction and social protection. In every stage of development, both public and private sectors have identified their contributions for the improvement of the well-being of the beneficiaries.



Recognizing the contributions of the officials and staff, DSWD gives merit to outstanding performance through the annual PRAISE Awards. The PRAISE Awardees for 2011 are as follows:

Development and Capability Building (HRMD/ IDCB), Planning and Policy Development (PPD); Leadership and Management (LM); Stakeholder Relations (SR); and GAD. For CY 2011, the Department focused on strengthening the Knowledge Management and Institutional Development and Capacity Building.

Table 2

PRAISE AWARDEES FOR CY2011	
CATEGORY	AWARDEES
Best Manager	Director Arnel B. Garcia DSWD – Field Office II
Best Assistant Manager	Director Priscilla N. Razon DSWD – Field Office XI
Best Division Chief Technical Category	Ms. Fatima S. Caminan DSWD – Field Office IX
Best Division Chief Support Category	Ms. Maribel M. Blanco DSWD – Field Office III
Best Social Worker Center-Based	Mr. Fidel L. Empeynado DSWD – Field Office IX
Best Technical Staff Professional	Mr. Arwin O. Razo DSWD – Field Office V
Best Technical Staff Sub-Professional	Mr. Jorge B. Dolatre DSWD – Field Office NCR
Best Support Staff Professional	Ms. Eva V. Avila DSWD – Field Office IX
Best Support Staff Sub-Professional	Ms. Juanita G. Infante DSWD – Field Office III

VALUES-BASED MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Along with the introduction of the Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF), the principles introduced by the Medium Term Expenditure (MTE) Framework on fiscal discipline, allocative efficiency, value for money, accountability and transparency, honesty and effectiveness continued to be the core values in reinforcing the integrity of the Department as a public sector organization. The Department had continuously implemented a strategic plan in providing services to the public through values-based spending, timely reporting, risk management, and strategic control. In line with this, the Department updated its Medium Term Expenditure Plan (MTEP) for the SWDRA for 2011 to 2015 to include the updates on Pantawid Pamilya , KALAHI-CIDSS, and the NHTS-PR.

All of the nine awardees were nominated in the Civil Service Commission’s 2012 Search for Outstanding Public Officials and Employees - Pagasa Awards.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In CY 2011, the Department received and managed a total allotment of Php 39,497,807,104.00 coming from all sources (Table 3). This represents an increase of 59.10% over total allotment received in 2010. The increase (decrease) of individual funds received for 2011 is indicated in Figure 1.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To ensure cascading of the PGS – Balanced Scorecard (BSC), the Department reviewed performance indicators from the directors to the technical staff. The activity was aimed at aligning the DSWD Enterprise Scorecard to individual performance as well as to the vision of the Department in 2030.

The principle of fiscal discipline, operational and allocative efficiency was consistently followed in the management of said funds.

PAHRODF ORGANIZATIONAL ASSESSMENT

The Department reviewed the six organizational system areas, namely Knowledge Management and Performance Improvement (KM); Human Resource Management and Development/ Institutional

Also, Financial Management Service (FMS) has been assessed as “Low-Risk” in the previously conducted spot check by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for the sound financial management and internal control system.

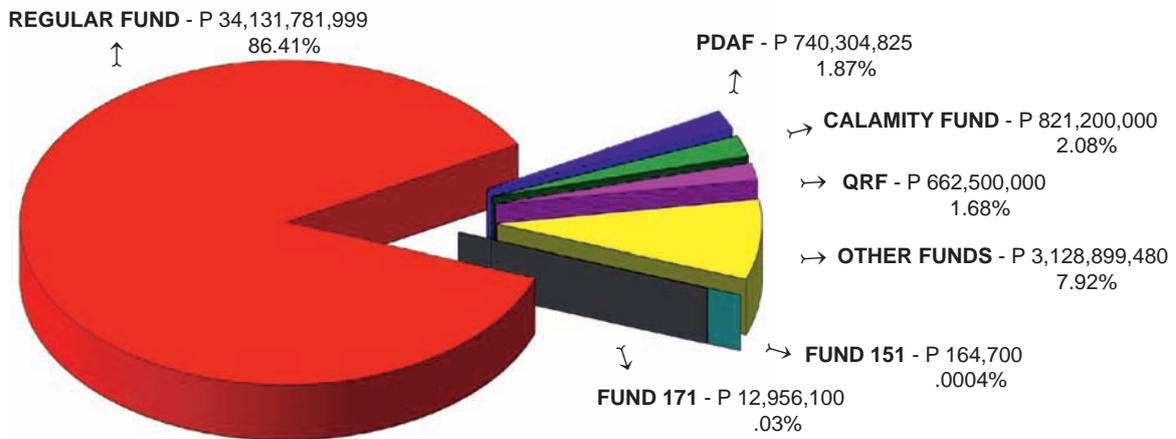
Table 3
Total Allotment Received and Managed for CY 2011
(with comparative figures of CY 2010)

PARTICULARS	CY 2010 (in Php)	CY 2011 (in Php)	INCREASE/ (DECREASE (in Php))	%
Total Fund Managed	16,153,638,878	39,497,807,104	23,344,168,226	59.10%
Breakdown: Regular Allotment	14,173,729,799	34,131,781,999	19,958,052,200	58.4%
Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF)	997,151,150	740,304,825	(256,846,325)	
Local and Foreign Donations	1,023,198	13,120,800	12,097,602	92.20%
Calamity Fund	500,000,000	821,200,000	321,200,000	39.11%
Quick Response Fund	287,500,000	662,500,000	375,000,000	56.60%
Other Releases	194,208,757	3,128,899,480	2,934,690,723	93.79%

On the Modified Disbursing Scheme (MDS) General Fund 101, the Department utilized 90% of the total cash received through Notice of Cash Allocation (NCA) in the amount of Php 32.7 billion. The disbursements were made in accordance with the work program in the Work and Financial Plan (WFP) subject to the existing accounting and budgeting rules and regulations.

The FMS has instituted the conduct of Annual WFP Workshop, Financial Management Conference, SWDRP Reconciliation of Funds Workshop and consultations conference with the different Commission on Audit (COA) Auditors from the Central/Regional Offices.

Figure 1
DSWD FY 2011 TOTAL FUNDS MANAGED



Legend:

- Regular Fund - Funds received for DSWD Regular Programs and Locally Funded Projects
- Fund 151 - Local donations received subject to special budget
- Fund 171 - Foreign donations received subject to special budget
- Additional Calamity Fund
- QRF - Allotment received for 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 implemetation of social welfare and development programs and services under the Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Program
- Other Funds - Other funds cover allotments received by DSWD which are not provided in the DSWD budget under 2011 General Appropriations Act (RA 10147) such as funds for Terminal Leave and Retirement Gratuity (TLRG), Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP), and additional budget for Implementation of Salary Standardization Law, Performance Incentive Bonus, Custom Duties and Taxes, SIPAG Project, ASEAN, Financial Assistance to ARMM, funds for victims of typhoon Sendong, and Grant in Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation

Figure 2
 DSWD FY 2011 REGULAR ALLOTMENT
 RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS
 P34,131,781,999

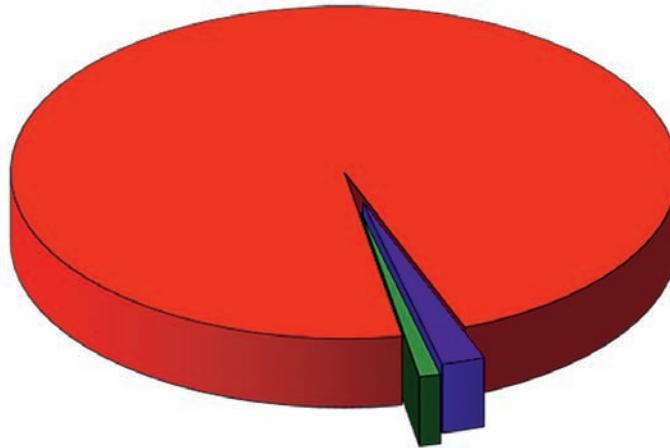


Chart shows the distribution of the total regular allotment received in 2011

- Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) - P33,072,320,850 (96.90%)
- Personal Services (PS) - P710,551,999 (2.08%)
- Capital Outlay (CO) - P348,909,150 (1.02%)

Figure 3
 DSWD FY 2011 TOTAL ALLOTMENT
 RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS
 P39,497,807,104.00

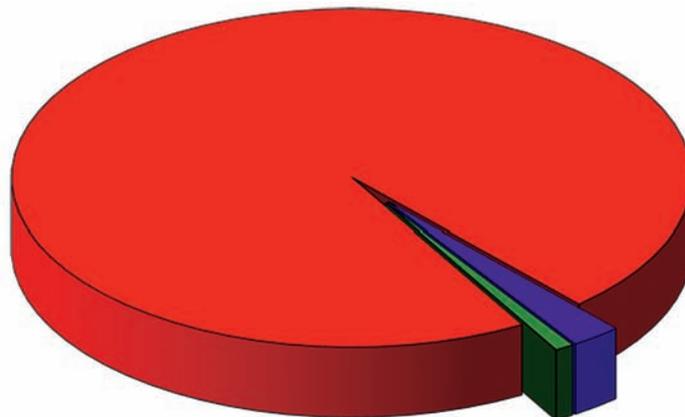


Chart shows the distribution of the total allotment received in 2011

- Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) - P38,196,870,062 (96.70%)
- Personal Services (PS) - P940,578,864 (2.39%)
- Capital Outlay (CO) - P357,358,178 (.90%)

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Department conducted a review of the effectiveness of its internal controls, implementation and monitoring of compliance to the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) and Integrity Development Review Action Plan (IDRAP), and validation of PDAF utilization as mandated by COA Circular No. 2007-1, Series of 2007. Moreover, to strengthen, harmonize and simplify the systems and processes of administrative investigation, handling of complaints and disposition of cases, the Department revised the Rules on Administrative Procedure.

RESOURCE GENERATION MANAGEMENT

In September 2011, the Department established the Technical Assistance Unit (TAU) that will effectively manage technical assistance from development partners to ensure that it complements the needs of the organization. The Unit was able to finalize the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) Framework and 5-Year Strategic Plan by end of the year.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Alongside participatory governance particularly in the budget process, and to ensure accountability and transparency, 16 Regional and one (1) National CSO consultations have been successfully conducted gathering recommendations in improving the implementation of existing programs, projects and services participated in by 751 participants composed of 592 organizations from 16 Regions.

STANDARDS SETTING, LICENSING AND ACCREDITATION SERVICES

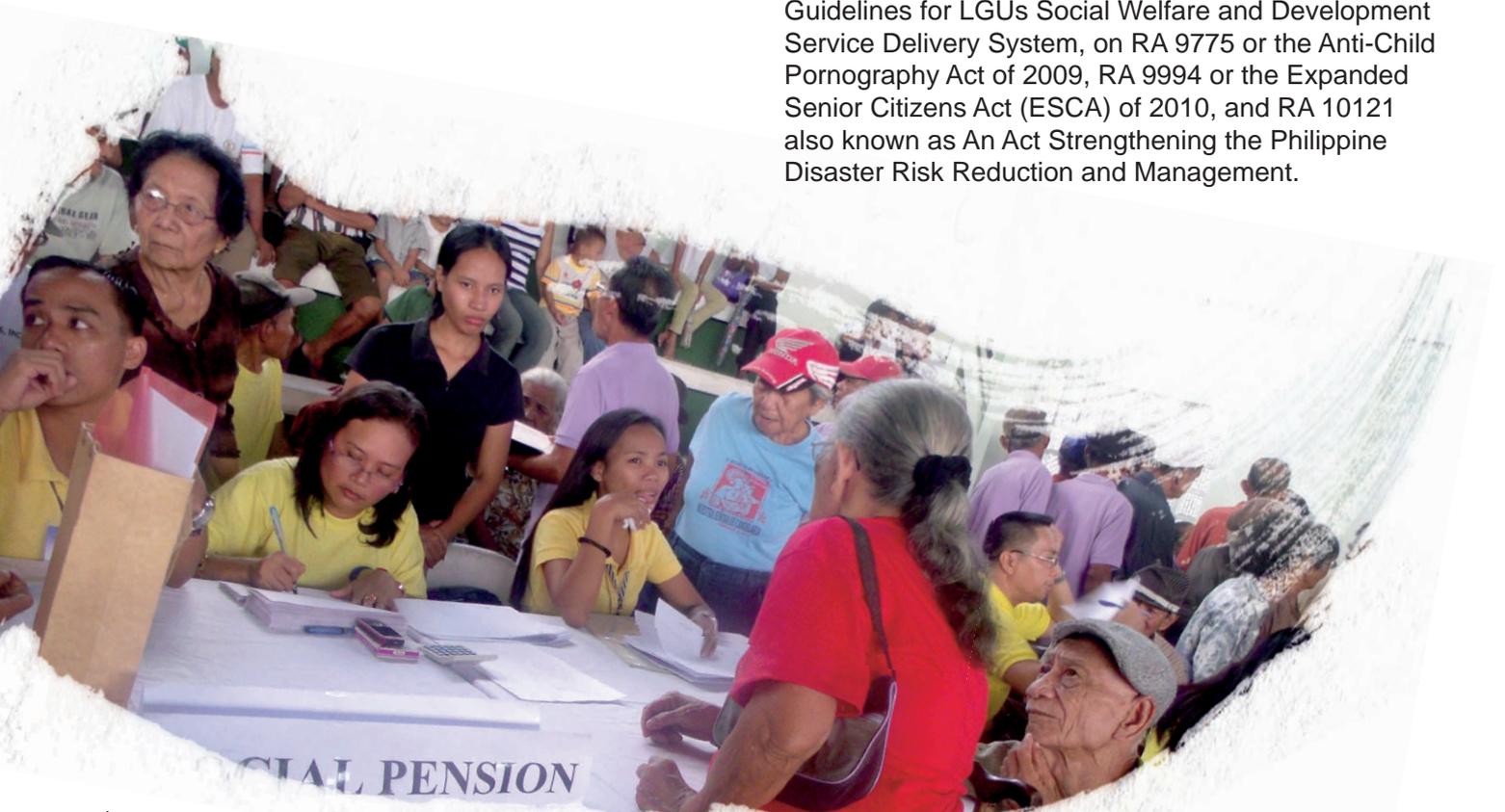
The Department relentlessly strengthened its partnership with its 61 existing Area-Based Standards Network (ABSNET) clusters nationwide. Also, in 2011, the ABSNET National Consultation was conducted and participated in by 100 different organizations to reinforce the Department's partnership with the various Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) and emphasize its collaborative effort with its partners in social welfare and development.

For CY 2011, the Department accredited 90 Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs), 2,635 Social Welfare Development (SWD) service providers that included marriage counsellors, social workers handling court cases and day care workers, and 2,225 service facilities that included day care centers and senior citizens centers.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH CAPABILITY BUILDING FOR INTERMEDIARIES

For 2011, the Department conducted a total of 59 SWD fora participated in by 2,496 SWD workers nationwide. From this number, 1,442 were from LGUs, 60 from POs, 101 from other NGAs, 76 from academe and 26 from other stakeholders like allied medical, judicial, legislative, professional organizations and media.

The SWD fora were part of the capability building for intermediaries in the implementation of the Convergence Program. It also covered Orientation on Guidelines for LGUs Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System, on RA 9775 or the Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009, RA 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act (ESCA) of 2010, and RA 10121 also known as An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.



The DSWD Programs

CORE PROGRAMS



Pantawid Pamilya

“Keeping children in school and keeping them healthy”

Boyhet and Marisa Abuke of Porac, Pampanga had no regular means of income and subsist mainly on kamote, gabi, and kalabasa. Although faced with financial difficulties, their unwavering desire to provide for their three children’s educational and health needs remain strong. “Kahit magkarga ako ng uling sa malayong lugar, sana makapagtapos ka anak (I hope you finish your studies. I will try to support your education, even if I have to peddle coal in distant places),” is Marisa’s constant advice to Marieth, her eldest.

After Boyhet underwent surgery to remove his appendix, Marisa became the family’s breadwinner and struggled to keep their family afloat. Hope sprung through the help of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program as the family received cash grants worth Php 1,400.00 monthly intended to improve preventive healthcare among mothers and children and supplement their education needs.

The Abuke family is one of the 2.3 million households covered by Pantawid Pamilya in 2011. Household beneficiaries receive monthly cash grants worth Php 500.00 for health and nutrition and Php 300.00 for educational needs for each child for 10 months of classes within five years. A maximum of three children per household can avail of this assistance. Of date, a total of 5.8 million children ages 0-14 have benefited from this program.

Pantawid Pamilya was patterned after the CCT programs in Latin American countries such as Mexico, Columbia and Brazil where CCT has been proven successful as a poverty reduction and social development strategy. Assistance is given in cash because it empowers and gives families the flexibility to choose how to use the money based on their needs. Children are the primary focus in the program because through investments in education and health, their capabilities are enhanced for them to become more competitive in the future and possess a better chance in life. Mothers, as the main grantees, are empowered as well by giving them the economic power to decide on how to manage the cash grants they receive. Based on the experience of other countries implementing CCTs, mothers have been found to make better use of the cash grants by using it to purchase food and/or other necessities such as medicines, transportation to and from school, and school supplies.

The program also contributes to the attainment of five major Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) namely: (1) Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empowering women; (4) Reduce child mortality and (5) Improve maternal health.

UNIQUE PROGRAM FEATURES

FDS is the value-oriented component of the Pantawid Pamilya. FDS intends to promote and inculcate positive change in the beneficiaries' character outlook in life amidst their current situation. The sessions teach parent beneficiaries how to become more responsible in taking care of their family and teach them to value and invest in the health of their family and education of their children. Other topics discussed in the sessions are the proper use of cash grants, how to take care of the environment and how to act during disasters. As of 2011,

a total of 77,438 parent groups have been organized and have attended monthly FDS. These sessions were positively received by parents with a very high compliance rate of 97%.

Along with the FDS and its strong emphasis on parental awareness of family responsibilities and self-reliance, the Pantawid Pamilya has other unique features compared to other CCT programs implemented in other countries. This includes the inclusion of day care children 3-5 years of age in the program and the condition wherein primary school children are to receive deworming pills twice a year. For 2011, 1,341,112

children 3-5 years old were admitted in the program; 492,675 (data for validation) number of primary school children were administered deworming pills.

Pantawid Pamilya is also one of the programs under the Convergence Framework along with the KALAHI-CIDSS and Sustainable Livelihood Program. This approach is seen as a main transition strategy for Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries whose grants are expected to end after five years. Convergence accomplishments will be featured and further discussed in the succeeding chapters.



2011 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENT

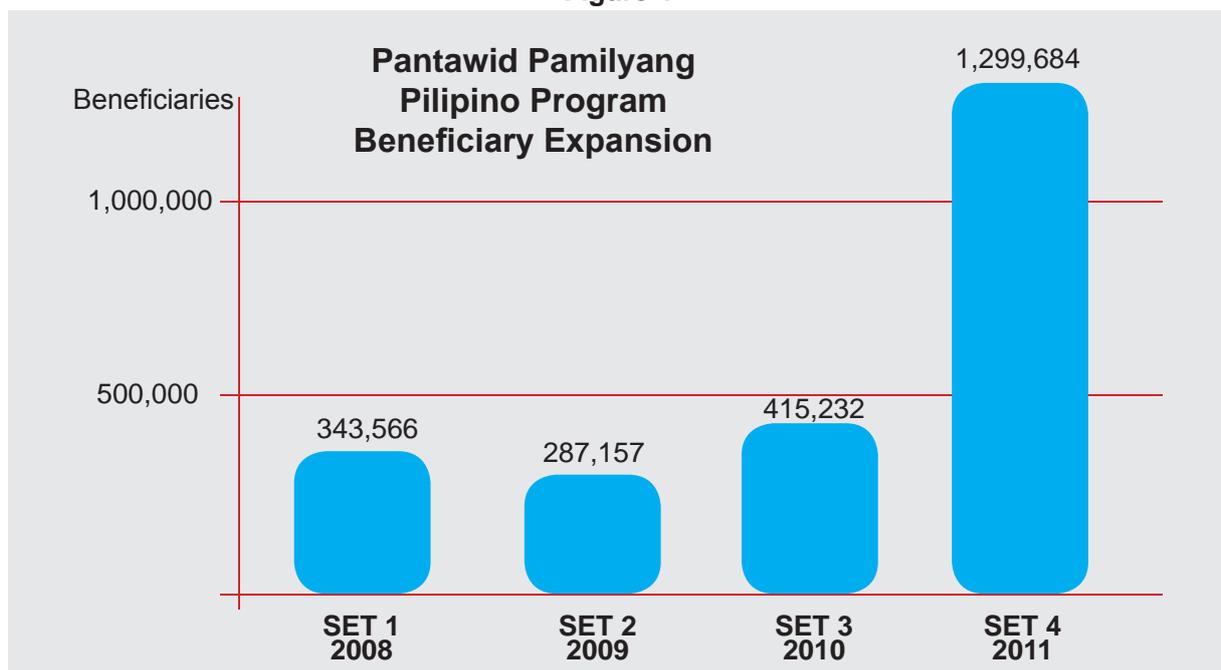
- The year by far was the most challenging for the program as it marked the massive expansion with the enrolment of additional 1.3 million beneficiary

households making a total of 2.3 million households covering 936 municipalities and 74 cities in 79 provinces.

- Of the Php 21 billion program funds, total investments given to eligible and compliant

household beneficiaries as of 31 December 2011 amounted to Php 17.1 billion, of which Php 8.3 billion was invested for health and Php 8.8 billion for education.

Figure 4



- The program also made innovations in the disbursement of cash grants to facilitate cash releases in remote areas. With Landbank's engagements with 46 more rural banks and cooperatives in 2011 that served as financial conduits in the transfer of cash grants to program beneficiaries in far-flung areas, the program was able to minimize the transportation cost of beneficiaries in collecting their grants.
- A strengthened partnership with G-Xchange, Inc. (GXI), the mobile commerce subsidiary of Globe Telecom, benefited 700,000 program beneficiaries from remote areas in over 9,000 barangays nationwide via its domestic cash pick-up service G-CASH Remit. These alternative payment methods cater to areas which are distant from Land Bank servicing banks to assure faster, easier and more accessible delivery of cash grants.
- The program strives to continuously enhance the efficiency of its operations and quality of its implementation. In 2011, the program conducted a policy review that involved a series of 15 consultations and dialogues with key stakeholders—Governors,

Legislators, Mayors, Parent Leaders, CSOs, Academe and Development partners. This was a venue to provide program updates, identify recommendations and gather innovative strategies and practices to strengthen program implementation. In addition to the program promotion, Pantawid Pamilya issues and misconceptions were also given clarification.

- Partnership with CSOs and volunteer groups, which serve as the "third eye" or watchdog of the Department, was also strengthened for their involvement through the "Gabay, Bantay, Tulay, Kaagapay," framework for transparency and accountability in program implementation. As of 31 December 2011, 279 CSOs and national and local NGOs signified their commitment to actively participate in the implementation, oversight, and expansion of Pantawid Pamilya by signing Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) with the Department.

Various reputable institutions have conducted external evaluation and assessment on the impact of Pantawid Pamilya. The spot check by the Social Weather Station (SWS) in February showed improvements in school

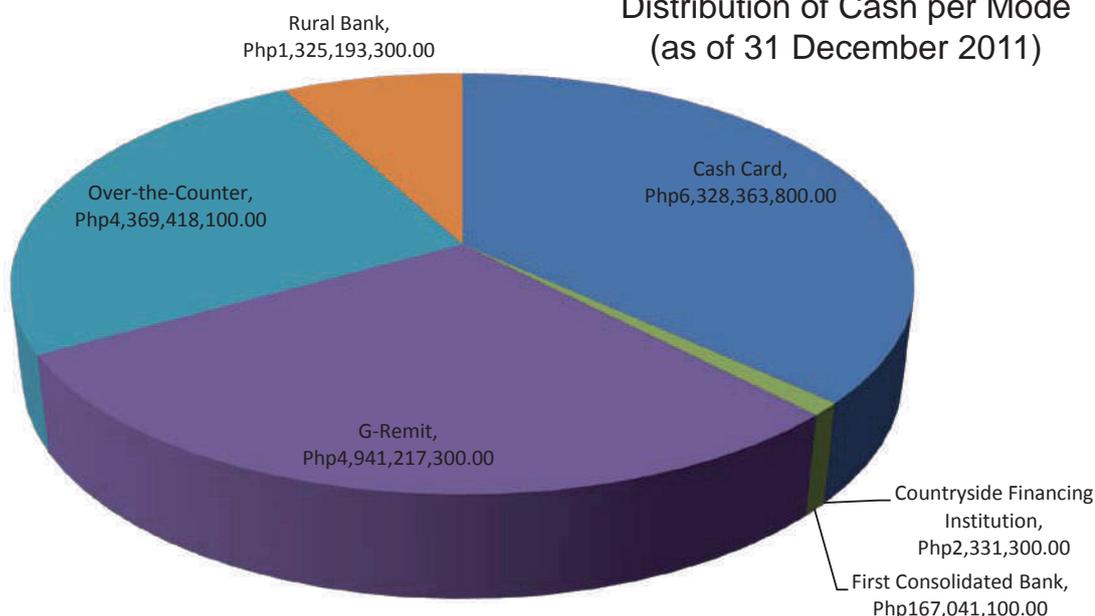
attendance, use of health services, immunization coverage, child nutrition, and knowledge of maternal health services among program beneficiaries. The World Bank Social Protection Note released in May revealed findings that after three years of implementation, the program has shown positive impact on the beneficiaries and that the conditionalities helped improve the education and health of the children. In addition, an appraisal by the University of the Philippines - National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG) in June concluded that Pantawid Pamilya is a "bridge" program towards poverty alleviation though not a total poverty eradication measure. The program was also identified as a human resource development through health and educational assistance.

With the support and assistance of partners and stakeholders, the Pantawid Pamilya will continue to enhance its operations and implementation to better serve the 2.3 million program beneficiaries, along with the additional 700,000 to be targeted by the end of March 2012 and continue the pursuit to break the chains of poverty.

"Kaya ng Pinoy Tumawid sa Kaunlaran!"

Figure 5

Distribution of Cash per Mode (as of 31 December 2011)





Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan

– Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS)

The foundation of the KALAHI-CIDSS approach is the recognition of the multi-dimensional nature of poverty. KALAHI -CIDSS supports community projects that provide services to raise community welfare and lead to poverty reduction. KALAHI-CIDSS aims to strengthen community social capital – community organization and genuine participation, community empowerment, and strengthening accountability mechanisms at the local level in the delivery of basic services to the poor. Apart from their direct poverty alleviation goals, KALAHI-CIDSS-supported community sub-projects serve as an important means to strengthen community social capital.

COMPLETION OF KALAHI-CIDSS PROJECT I

The year 2011 marked the completion of the KALAHI-CIDSS Project I. From 2003 to 2011, the implementation of KALAHI-CIDSS was done in phases and has covered a cumulative 4,583 barangays in 200 municipalities of the 42 provinces.

A total of 5,876 community sub-projects amounting Php 5.93 billion, benefiting 1,345,767 households were funded by KALAHI-CIDSS. These sub-projects were prioritized and implemented by the communities themselves with LGU support and contribution. The KALAHI-CIDSS funded sub-projects cluster around the following basic needs of community members: (i) basic social services, (ii) basic access infrastructure, (iii) production, economic support and common service facilities, (iv) environmental protection and conservation, and (v) skills and capability-building.

Even as the Department closes the first KALAHI-CIDSS project, it will leave open to the public the significant dent the project has made in the area of Community Driven Development (CDD) projects. For its eight (8) year existence, the KALAHI-CIDSS Project has been awarded a Presidential Citation in year 2010 for the Project's outstanding contribution to poverty alleviation. Moreover, it has been adjudged by the World Bank as Top 5 in project design in year 2003. Other recognitions received by the Project are as follows:



- Asian Governments – KALAHI-CIDSS areas as learning laboratories on CDD in Asia after officials from Indonesia, Vietnam, Mongolia and Nepal conducted study tours
- National Government Agencies – Best Public Sector Project, as awarded by the Western Visayas Regional Development Council (2006)
- Civil Society – Perfect Scorecard, as rated by 92 NGOs and POs (2005)
- Citation from NEDA in 2012 – Good Practice Award under the Category of Strategies in Achieving Desired Sector Outcomes

KALAHI-CIDSS ADDITIONAL FINANCING (AF)

In recognition of this feat, the WB has extended to DSWD the three-year KALAHI-CIDSS AF facility. Initially launched in August 2010 and fully implemented in 2011, the KALAHI-CIDSS Additional Financing Project covered 94 of the 102 target municipalities. To date, a total of 1,272 community sub-projects were prioritized for funding amounting to Php 1.471 billion that will benefit approximately 122,714 households in 1,297 barangays.

KALAHI-CIDSS MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION (MCC)

With the US\$ 120 million additional funding from MCC, the project will continue serving municipalities previously covered and expand its reach as additional municipalities in Luzon and Visayas are now covered. The KALAHI-CIDSS MCC Project has already covered 77 of the 82 target municipalities for 2011. A total of 610 community sub-projects were already identified and prioritized for funding amounting to Php 506.728 million.



Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)

The Sustainable Livelihood Program is an enhancement of the Department's livelihood program, which was previously referred to as the SEA-K Program.

The SLP adopts a community-based comprehensive family approach in which the livelihood strategies are informed and rooted in the context of the community in view of improving the welfare and development of marginalized families. The key improvements of the Sustainable Livelihood Program relative to the SEA-K Program are as follows:

1. Access to multiple income sources through the two track program, which are the SEA-K Microenterprise Development and the Guaranteed Employment. This feature seeks to extend income to more than one member of the family.
2. Development of resource-based and market-driven ventures to improve the economic viability and profitability of the microenterprises.
3. Promotion of diversified microenterprise ventures by having primary and secondary projects, lessening the vulnerability of the household to external factors such as shocks, trends and seasonality.

Because of the successful implementation of the SEA-K, the program has been continuously replicated by Congressional Representatives

who believe in the effectiveness of the program in alleviating poverty. The counterpart of the Department in this implementation is the cost of social preparation activity through provision of manpower, conduct of training to the beneficiaries in terms of basic business management and continuous monitoring and provision of technical assistance to the organization and the individual microenterprise projects.

ACCOMPLISHMENT

To sustain and expand the socio-economic benefits gained by the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries, the SLP, through the SEA-K and Guaranteed Employment, was provided to the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. The SLP would ensure sustainability of income of beneficiaries even after exiting from the Pantawid Pamilya.

A total of 38,016 families have been provided capital assistance for microenterprise through the SEA-K scheme amounting to Php 287,954,896.00. In addition to this, 2,029 individuals were provided employment through the Department of Public Works and Highways and Department of Agriculture.

Moreover, a total of 6,762 non-Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries were enrolled in the SEA-K program and provided capital assistance of Php 40,919,100.00.

A total of 303 SEA Kabayans have been organized comprising 752 successful SEA-K associations and provided capital assistance for expanded microenterprise projects, loan for home improvement and basic shelter construction amounting to Php 286,307,805.00 for 14,201 families.



The DSWD Programs

REGULAR PROGRAMS



COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

Mandated to protect the rights of children and youth, women, senior citizens, PWDs, and families, the Department provided various protective, developmental and rehabilitative services to these sectors.

ALTERNATIVE PARENTAL CARE

Out of 1,064 applications, a total of 706 were issued with DSWD certification declaring a child legally available for adoption. On the other hand, 396 children were provided temporary family care through foster care and 26 children through legal guardianship.

A total of 537 cases of children were received by the Department for local matching. There were 403 children cleared for inter-country adoption placement and 87 children were matched to prospective adoptive parents. There were 8 cases for presentation to the National Matching Conference on 31 January 2012. There were 39 cases returned due to lacking or inconsistent documents.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM (SFP)

Implemented in partnership with LGUs and NGOs, the program gives food supplementation to children aged three to five years old. Snacks were provided to children in the designated feeding centers five (5) days a week.

To improve and sustain the health status of children in day care centers, the program provided augmentation support amounting to Php 1,985,496,975.00 to 49,522 day care centers of 1,568 LGUs. As of 31 December 2011, the SFP has served a total of 1,687,605 children of the 1,614,870 target beneficiaries.

SOCIAL PENSION FOR INDIGENT FILIPINO SENIOR CITIZENS

As indicated in the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 or RA 9994, the Social Pension for Indigent Filipino Senior Citizens is an additional government assistance which aims to: improve the condition of indigent senior citizens by augmenting their daily subsistence and medical needs; reduce incidence of hunger among indigent senior citizens; and protect the indigent senior citizens from neglect, abuse, deprivation and natural and man-made disasters. Initially, it covers indigent Senior Citizens who are 77 old years and above; not member of any pension plan i.e GSIS, SSS or other retirement or pension plans; with no regular source of income; with no financial assistance from his/her relatives; and frail, sickly, or with disability.

The Social Pension Program served a total of 122,863 senior citizens or 88% of the 138,960 targeted indigent senior citizen beneficiaries as of 31 December 2011. Funds utilized to pay for stipend of the said beneficiaries amounted to Php 518,415,550.00 or 62% of the total budget allocation of Php 833,760,000.00.

The Department met with the Philippine Postal Corporation (PhilPost) on the door-to-door cash payout system (DD-POS), which is designed to accommodate the Senior Citizen Indigent Payout (SCIP). Said system should adopt a common product offered by banks and courier services—the cash door-to-door delivery. DSWD also drafted the guidelines for the proposed scheme of payment of door-to-door delivery subject to approval as of writing.



RICE SUBSIDY PROGRAM FOR SMALL SCALE FARMERS AND FISHER FOLKS

This program provides temporary employment to small-scale farmers, fisher folks and their families during the lean months (July to September in CY 2011). The program served a total of 1,415,209 beneficiaries with a total grant of Php 3,714,242,682.68

CASH/FOOD FOR WORK FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS)

This program is a short-term intervention to provide temporary employment to distressed/ displaced individuals by participating in or undertaking preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects and activities in their communities or in evacuation centers. Cash/Food for Work Program is part of the Department's continuing relief assistance for families affected by typhoons. The families receive cash assistance in exchange for training and community services they render or 30 days.

The Department served a total of 45,861 Internally Displaced Persons. The assistance provided amounted to Php 191,025,398.25.

Cash for Work was also provided to 35 street families and 135 Bajau families, in coordination with Barangay Officials and City Social Welfare and Development Officers (CSWDOs) from Paranaque, Manila, Pasay, Taguig and Pasig. Jobs like street beautification, drainage declogging, utility work, and clerical work were undertaken by these families.

CORE SHELTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CSAP)

The Program aims to reduce the number of homeless families every year by providing structurally strong indigenous shelters, which can withstand approximately 180-220 kph wind velocity, earthquake of moderate intensity and other similar hazards; and maximize the participation and draw commitment of the beneficiaries and the neighborhood to make the shelter unit livable and maintain its structurally strong standards.

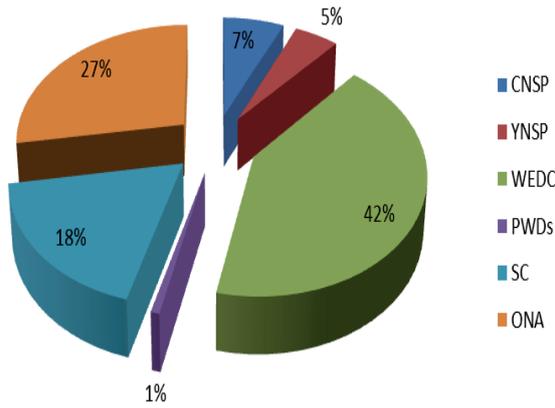
The Department funded 6,595 shelter units amounting to Php 458,820,000.00 during the year.

PAYAPA AT MASAGANANG PAMAYANAN (PAMANA): PROGRAM FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

A total of 265 shelter units have been completed in the province of North Cotabato. These units were located in Brgy. Libungan Torreta in the Municipality of Pigcawayan and Brgy. Dungan in the municipality of Pigcawayan and Aleosan, respectively. The remaining 30 shelter units were expected to be completed on or before 30 January 2012. A total of Php 15,292,800.00 was released to fund the 295 target shelter units in the province.



Figure 6

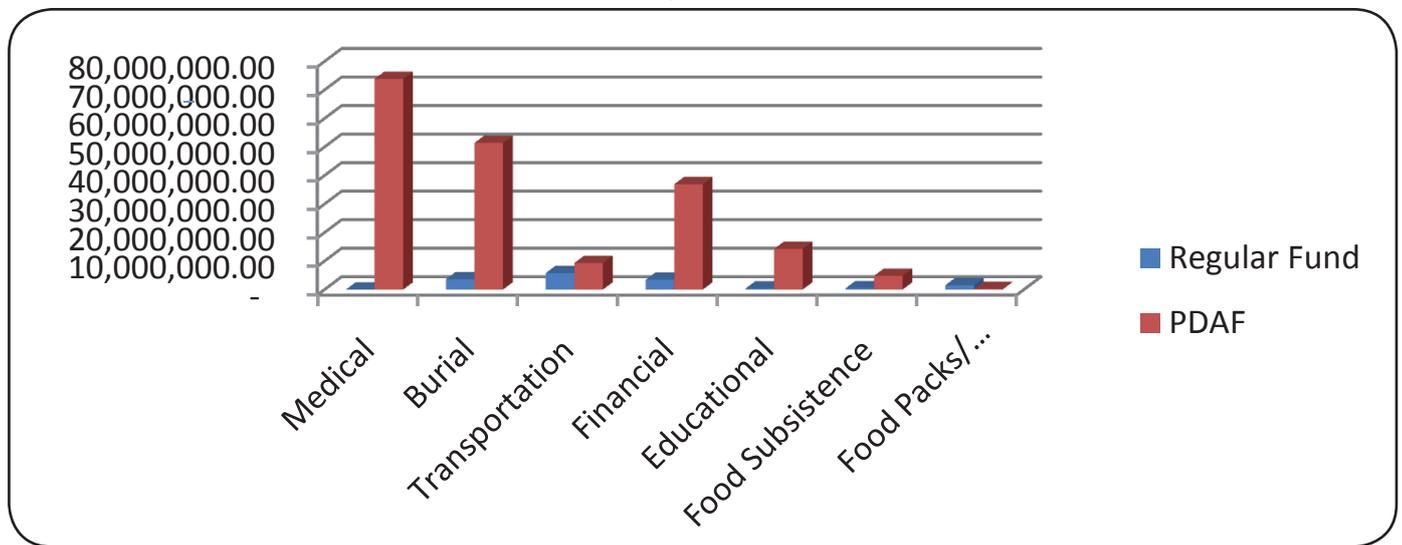


ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS IN CRISIS SITUATION (AICS)

One of the critical programs of the Department is the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS). This is the provision of assistance to individuals and families in crisis situation through the Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU). The CIU serves as the action center for responding to needs of the clients in crisis situations.

The Department served 89,294 clients, with a total amount of Php 229,206,952.34 disbursed from DSWD Regular Fund and Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) of legislators.

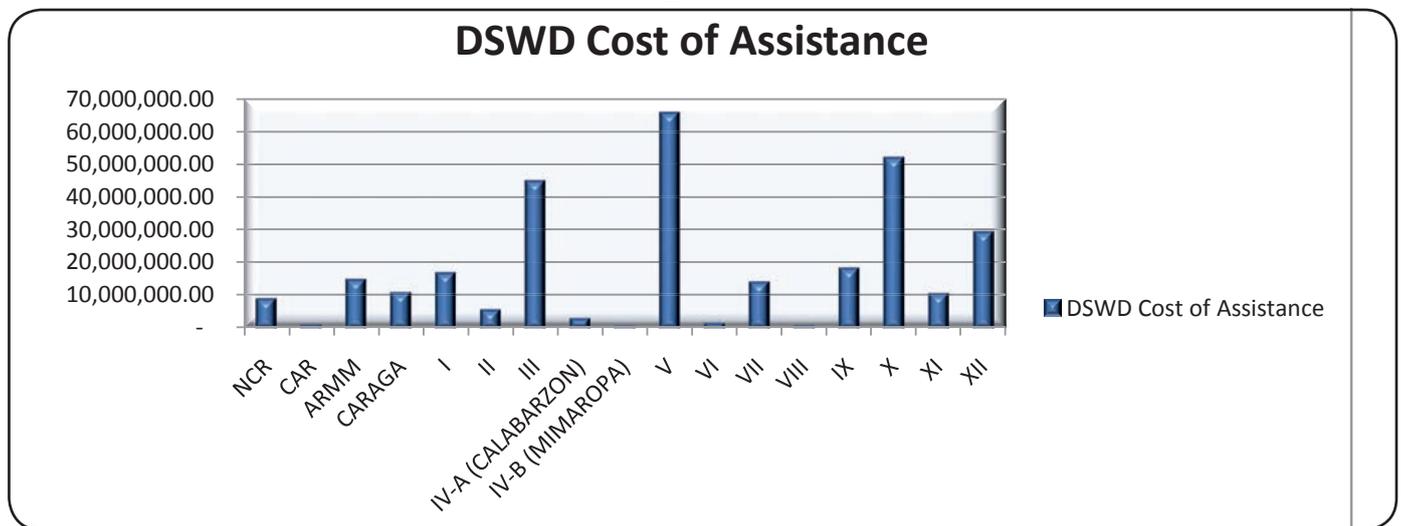
Figure 7



DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

The Department provided Php 295,672,367.32 augmentation support to 60 provinces, 59 cities, 457 municipalities and 10,258 barangays for their relief and rehabilitation efforts. The relief assistance benefitted 1,403,886 families or 6,683,211 individuals.

Figure 8



CENTER-BASED SERVICES

The center-based services and facilities respond to sectoral needs of victims of violence or undeserving circumstances.

DSWD served 20,896 clients in all regional residential and non-residential facilities, most of which were women, children and youth, senior citizens, and PWDs.

RESIDENTIAL CARE

Through its 64 residential care centers, DSWD served 19,861 clients nationwide (Table 4) composed

of abandoned and neglected children, street children, children in conflict with the law, girls and women in especially difficult circumstances, older persons, PWDs and persons with special needs. These centers provide: (a) social, (b) homelife, (c) educational, (d) psychological/psychiatric, (e) economic productivity/skills training and socio-cultural, (f) recreational, (g) dental/medical, and (h) spiritual services or under the descriptive acronym "SHEPHERDS." Table No. 4 shows the residential care facilities along with the client days of care ³, bed capacity, client served and average length of stay (ALOS)⁴ per facility.

Table 4: Residential Care Facilities

Sector	Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	Clients Days of Care	Bed Capacity	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay	
						Dis-charged Based	Admission Based
Children	Reception and Study Center for Children ⁵	11	156,328	468	850	491.09	504.28
	Amor Village	1	26,878	80	174	485.35	867.03
	Haven for Children	2	45,626	155	256	550.19	506.96
	Lingap Center	1	13,189	40	66	168.29	356.46
	Nayon ng Kabataan	1	48,711	145	262	661.97	535.29
	Marillac Hills	1	69,605	250	314	501.04	519.44
	Home for Girls	11	159,291	436	783	330.24	375.69
	Sub-Total		28	519,628	1,574	2,705	
Youth	Regional Youth Hostel	1	-	-	-	-	-
	National Training School for Boys	1	58,160	115	272	338.78	427.65
	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth	14	223,164	608	1,046	335.09	417.13
Sub-Total		16	281,324	723	1,318		
Women	Regional Haven for Women	9	140,351	348	1,404	113.27	119.45
	Haven for Women and Girls	4	54,445	161	400	168.92	182.70
	Sanctuary	1	49,795	100	185	378.52	939.53
Sub-Total		14	244,591	509	1,989		

³ Client days of care is the sum of daily census of the facility from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011.

⁴ Average length of stay (ALOS)

a. ALOS Discharge - based = Total discharge days / Total discharges

b. ALOS Admission - based = Total client days of care / Total admissions

⁵ Does not include data from RSCC in Cagayan de Oro.

Sector	Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	Clients Days of Care	Bed Capacity	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay	
						Dis-charged Based	Admission Based
Senior Citizens	Haven for Elderly / Home for the Elderly/ Aged	3	123,342	300	466	973.88	971.20
Sub-Total		3	123,342	300	466		
Persons with Disabilities	Elsie Gaches Village	1	224,362	470	641	4,091.20	10,683.90
Sub-Total		1	224,362	470	641		
Persons with Special Needs	Jose Fabella Center	1	95,719	220	4,211	18.14	23.41
	Processing Center for Displaced Persons	1	30,292	234	8,531	3.09	3.81
Sub-Total		2	126,011	454	12,742		
GRAND TOTAL		64	1,519,258	4,130	19,861		

NON-RESIDENTIAL CARE

DSWD's seven (7) non-residential care centers and institutions served 1,035 clients who availed of specific services, which include rehabilitative and capability building opportunities. The following Table shows the different non-residential care facilities and the corresponding number of clients served.

Table 5: Non-Residential Care Facilities

Sector	Non - Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	Clients Days of Care	Bed Capacity	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay	
						Dis-charged Based	Admission Based
Persons with Disabilities	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	1	19,328	140	103	7.03	690.29
	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centers	1	11,227	100	127	194.31	88.40
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC) I	1	13,866	50	141	170.13	165.07
	AVRC II	1	31,771	100	228	410.49	276.27
	AVRC III	1	18,109	90	122	202.25	215.58
	Center for the Handicapped	1	22,140	60	216	2.92	335.45
	Sub-Total		6	116,441	540	937	
Women	INA Healing Center	1	692	35	98	2.53	17.74
Sub-Total		1	692	35	98		
GRAND TOTAL		7	117,133	575	1,035		

SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES

The Department continuously innovates strategies of social welfare and development. The following table summarizes the 13 pilot projects implemented during the year.

Table 6: Pilot Projects Implemented in 2011

Pilot Projects	Accomplishments
International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN) through posting of Social Welfare Attachés in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, and Social Worker Intern in Japan	<p>The Social Welfare Attaché (SWA) to the Philippine Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, continues to provide psychosocial services to migrant Filipinos and other overseas Filipino nationals who are in crisis situations and in need of special protection. The SWA served a total of 3,158 distressed OFWS in coordination/partnership with the Assistance to Nationals (ATN) Office and the Philippine Overseas Labor Office (POLO). Cases served include labor trafficking.</p> <p>Another SWA was also posted at the Philippine Embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>A total of 800 distressed OFWs, 353 adult cases and 145 unregistered children born, were assisted in Sabah, Malaysia and Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, respectively. In addition, the social work intern in Japan assisted 37 cases.</p>
Jobs Network Services implemented in NCR	<p>The Job Network Services is a community-based strategy that provided assistance to perennial CIU clients who seek financial assistance such as but not limited to medicines, transportation, food and job placement. In 2011, 47 clients were provided with the following services: job matching; occupational guidance and counseling; and cash grant for transportation, food, and medical requirements; and processing of employment requirements during job seeking period.</p>
Time Bound Case Management (TBCM), Transition Living for Effective Reintegration (TransFER) and Ako'y Kasali! implemented in Regions II, IV-A, NCR, VI and XI	<p>TBCM is a strategy to fast-track rehabilitation of clients in residential care facilities through an institutionalized use of assessment tools that help determine appropriate case management timelines.</p> <p>TransFER aims to facilitate smooth reintegration among discharged CICLs to prevent them from committing other offenses through provision of appropriate interventions and opportunities. This project is implemented alongside the TBCM project.</p> <p>Ako'y Kasali! builds on and enhances current practices of engaging children in residential care facilities to facilitate their recovery and reintegration.</p> <p>Technical visits were conducted to monitor the extent of pilot implementation of TBCM and TransFER in the five pilot regions.</p> <p>There are 30 cases identified for TransFER and 144 participants were trained for TBCM for the year. For Ako'y Kasali! child-led activities were conducted in six residential care facilities. A writeshop and consultation workshop on Child Protection Policy has been done for the DSWD residential care facilities.</p>
Healing and Grief Management Approach for Bereaved Mothers	<p>This three (3) year project utilizes the effective healing and case management approach. Short-term therapy sessions and protective services are provided to bereaved mothers, vulnerable women and their family members in day-center facility.</p>

Pilot Projects	Accomplishments
Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and IPs especially the Bajaus	<p>The Department, continued implementing the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and IPs, especially Bajaus. The project aims to achieve zero incidence of street children, street families and Bajaus in the 10 priority areas in Metro Manila. Together with partner agencies and other stakeholders, a package of services, to include relocation, livelihood, and psychosocial care are provided to these beneficiaries.</p> <p>Through the National Capital Region (NCR), the Department reached 1,099 streetchildren through the educational assistance program, 282 children through the Camping Activity, 1,000 children in Activity Centers and 1,680 children and their families in the Pasko ng Batang Pinoy activities.</p> <p>The Sama-Bajau and street families were also provided with various assistance such as: skills training and provision of capital assistance for 113 families; empowering sessions and capacity-building for 137 Sama-Bajaus; cash-for-work assistance for 34 street families and 130 Sama-Bajau families; and Balik Probinsya project for 18 street families.</p>
Supervised Independent or Group Living Arrangement (SIGLA) implemented in NCR, II, IV-A, VI and XI	<p>SIGLA is a strategy that aims to facilitate smooth reintegration among discharged CICLs to society especially those under such circumstances wherein family reunification and other alternative family care placement are no longer possible.</p> <p>With the approval of the project design, the Orientation cum Writeshop on the Manual of SIGLA was conducted in November 22 to 25, 2011 in San Mateo Rizal, as a kick-off activity.</p>
Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons	<p>This is a comprehensive program that ensures adequate recovery and reintegration services provided to trafficked persons. Utilizing a multi-sectoral approach, it delivers a complete package of services that will enhance the psychological, social and economic needs of the clients. It enhanced the awareness, skills and capabilities of the clients, families and the communities where the trafficked persons will eventually return to. It also improved community based systems and mechanisms that ensure the recovery of the victims-survivors, and prevent other families and community members from being victims of trafficking.</p> <p>In 2011, direct assistance and services were extended to 1,011 trafficked persons. Of this number, 465 were provided with livelihood assistance and 100 availed skills training services to equip themselves either for employment or start their own small scale enterprise. Other services provided to victims include psychological, legal and economic assistance to enable the clients to recover from their traumatic experience.</p>

DSWD continued to implement Child Minding Services, Supervised Neighborhood Play, Character Building Program; and Jobs Network Services for Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence.

Three studies were conducted on the issues of children, youth and disaster response mechanism, particularly: Unlad Kabataan Evaluation Research; Rapid Assessment of the Reception and Study Center for Children in 11 Regions; and Focused Group Discussion on the Existing Disaster Response Mechanism of the Department.

Five completed Social Welfare Technology Projects were in the pipeline for promotion and social Marketing, namely: Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP); Reintegration Program for Deportees and Returning Irregular OFWs; Special Drug Education Center (SDEC); Information Technology Literacy Program (ITLP) formerly known as Shared Computer Access Locally and Abroad (SCALA); and Home Care Program for Senior Citizens.



The Department developed three pilot implementation manuals: Supervised Neighborhood Play Manual; Child Minding Service Manual; and Manual on the Convergence of the DSWD Core Social Protection Programs. Further, two program manuals were developed, namely the Home Care Support Services for Senior Citizens and the Manual on Intergenerational Program for Older Persons and Children.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Department implemented the following foreign-assisted and locally-funded special projects.

MITIGATING THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACTS OF HIV AND AIDS

This project aims to support leadership and capacity development to strengthen local responses and mitigate the negative impact of HIV and AIDS on human development. It adopts a modular approach in programming to remain flexible and responsive to a “hidden and growing” epidemic. The project includes a plan to review and strengthen current People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (PLHIV) referral mechanisms to provide services, including psychosocial services, and enable PLHIV OFWs to continue to be economically productive upon re-entry in the country. This component will integrate and mainstream direct PLHIV case management into the livelihood and psychosocial support services of DSWD.

The major outputs of the project implementation included: 1) the publishing, printing and dissemination of 1000 copies of the Program Manual on Care and Support Services for PLHIV and their Affected Families and the manual on Referral System to DSWD FOs; 2) the development of a proposal to set-up a secured web-based Referral Registry on Care and Support Services for PLHIV and AIDS; 3) localization and mainstreaming of the Care and Support Program and/ or Referral System for accessible psychosocial support services for PLHIV and their families through a Training of Trainers on Care and Support / Referral System, and; 4) the conduct of social marketing and advocacy activities such as the Forum on Touching Lives: The Journey of a Person Living with HIV and the Voluntary Counseling and Testing amongst DSWD employees.

STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT MECHANISMS IN MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, POPULATION AND ANTI-VAW PROGRAMS

The year 2011 marked the closure of the 6th Country Programme and the last year of the expansion period

of the project. The project is a part of the Gender component of the UNFPA 6th Country Programme under the leadership of the Philippine Commission for Women (PCW). Relevant accomplishments of the project were the finalization of the Compendium of VAW cases utilizing the Gender Responsive Case Management Tools and provision of technical assistance to 29 municipalities and one city. The project continued to support the Regional Inter-agency Council Against Trafficking and Violence Against Women and their Children (RIACATVAWC) by providing funds for their quarterly meetings to ensure functionality and capacities of existing structures to monitor Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

COMPREHENSIVE PILOT INTERVENTION PLAN AGAINST VIOLENCE IN CARAGA (COIPAGV 13)

The Comprehensive Pilot Intervention Plan against Gender Violence (COIPAGV) in Caraga is a partnership between AECID and the Department. It aims to concretize the Philippine and Spanish Governments’ commitment to address GBV through the adoption of strategic and comprehensive approach that considers all key intervention points such as prevention, assistance and reintegration.

The year marked the final stage of the pilot implementation of this three-year project with the following outputs: IEC materials were produced and distributed to 144 barangays in 35 municipalities/cities; training of 64 barangay officials and paralegals on gender-responsive strategies and mechanisms to address GBV; institutionalization of local referral system in pilot areas (three provinces and 20 municipalities/ cities); conduct of three provincial learning assemblies and one regional learning assembly. Training modules were also developed on Addressing GBV for medical/ health personnel, security sector, forensics and sexual assault investigation. An orientation for prosecutors on addressing GBV was likewise conducted.

SUSTAINING INTERVENTIONAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GOVERNANCE (SIPAG) PROJECT

The SIPAG Project aims to contribute to improvements in the level of well-being of poor households under the Pantawid Pamilya in six municipalities of Oriental Mindoro. An enhanced social case management system was introduced to integrate the use of SWIs and ICTs to increase the access to converged social services through electronic case management built-in referral system.

A Training of Trainers on Social Case Management and SWI Administration was conducted in the project's first year of implementation, as well as development of the SWI electronic module, publication of the SWI toolkit, and encoding of the SWI Results.

Funding agencies include the following: 1) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); 2) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); 3) Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID); 4) Information and Communications Technology Office (ICTO) of Department of Science and Technology (DOST).



DSWD FIELD OFFICES: The Engine Behind the Countrywide SWD Operations

The DSWD is a paradigm of decentralized operations of the Government. It has a total workforce of 10,318, 91.37% or 9,428 of the total personnel are assigned in the 16 Field Offices. As such, the DSWD Field Offices play a significant role in accomplishing the mission and objectives of the Department. They are considered the powerhouse that thrust the DSWD vessel to reach the vulnerable sectors in the difficult and remotest villages of the country through muddy and stinky alleys, rough and rocky roads, long stretches under scorching heat, or winding rivers in mountainous terrains. The regional employees are the frontline workers of the Department whose lives are always at risk to provide the much needed presence of Government among the marginalized Filipinos.

In every sense, the Field Office is the arm of the Department that assures the unreached and the disadvantaged public, of a caring Government looking after their welfare and development. Apart from implementing the central plans of the Department, Field Offices initiate development programs and services in response to the diverse geographic, cultural and social realities of their respective areas. These initiatives and innovations in operations are regarded by the DSWD as best practices or milestones, which make the Field Offices stand out and recognize the Department as a dynamic and responsive public organization.

SAMA BAJAUS

The Sama Bajau is one of the indigenous peoples sub-groups who are inclined to gravitate to urban areas due to economic deprivation, systematic discrimination, insurgency, and loss of food security brought about by resource depletion. Described as sea-oriented, boat-dwelling and nomadic, the Bajaus are considered the most marginalized and most vulnerable among the indigenous peoples. They lived in bamboo and nipa huts standing on stilts above the sea. Persisting harassment from sea pirates compelled the peaceful tribe to move from coast to coast. Many of the Bajaus abandoned boat living to relocate to urban areas to earn a living. In the cities, the Sama Bajaus earn their livelihood by vending, doing odd jobs and begging.

Region III is one of the regions considered as home by the Sama Bajaus. Based on latest record, an estimate number of 1,234 Sama Bajau families reside within the region. Recognizing the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to various types of exploitation, the DSWD Field Office III initiated the Comprehensive Program for Sama Bajaus entitled "Kalinga sa Bajaus: Bridging the Gaps." In 2011, the region strengthened its partnership with God's Love for Indigents Ministry (GLIM) and concerned LGUs for a more responsive program delivery for the Bajaus.

GLIM provides educational assistance, medical mission, livelihood skills training and capital assistance programs to Sama Bajaus. In partnership with GLIM, Field Office III conducted a series of advocacy



activities to raise the awareness of Bajaus on human trafficking and the perils of living in the streets.

The LGUs of Subic, Zambales and Cabanatuan City included the Sama Bajaus in the regular program of their local government. Efforts from Field Office III and city officers and administrators are continuously being exerted for the adoption of the Sama Bajaus in the city. Further, Sama Bajaus whose houses were washed-out by typhoons Pedring and Quiel were provided with housing assistance through the Core Shelter Program.

SUPERVISED NEIGHBORHOOD PLAY

Due to its geographic location, the Philippines is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. It is vulnerable to typhoons, floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions. During disasters, affected citizens are relocated to evacuation centers until rehabilitation of their houses.

The DSWD Field Office II developed the Supervised Neighbourhood Play Program for evacuation centers, specifically for the children victims of typhoons Pedring and Quiel. The Program is a community-based early childhood care development for children 0 to 6 years old. Utilizing play as an approach in providing early stimulation activities, the Program provides learning opportunities and strengthens and sustains the interest of children in enrichment activities even inside evacuation centers.



Aside from continuous learning during disasters, the Program also conducts stress debriefing for children, particularly by diverting the attention of children from the harmful experiences the calamity brought about to their families and community.

To institutionalize the Program, Field Office II issued a memorandum to all evacuation centers in the four (4) provinces of Region II for day care workers to conduct Supervised Neighborhood Play with children in evacuation centers.

ALTERNATIVE PARENTAL CARE

In adherence to its mandate, the DSWD remains committed to provide preventive and rehabilitative

services to children who are victims of abuse, exploitation and neglect. DSWD Field Office III operates seven (7) centers and institutions catering to neglected and abandoned children, abused and exploited girls, boys and girls in conflict with the law, children with special needs and street children. Children in residential centers are provided with social, homelife, educational, psychological/psychiatric, economic productivity/skills training and socio-cultural, recreational, dental/medical, and spiritual services.

However, with the recognition that every child needs a home that will provide him/her with love, care and understanding, guidance and counselling, and moral and material security, Field Office III is working on the deinstitutionalization of children and place them in foster homes. In 2011, Field Office III conceptualized and implemented the Living in a Nurturing Atmosphere (LINA) Project to revitalize the foster care program through the provision of capacity building to foster parents and intensifying efforts to increase the number of families willing to take care of abandoned and neglected children. The Project LINA aims to increase the number of capable foster families by developing and licensing 30 additional foster families per year.

SUPPORT GROUP SYSTEM FOR ADOPTIVE FAMILIES

The Support Group System is a form of intervention led by experienced professionals wherein members meet, share personal experiences, listen to other members' experiences, discuss common concerns, and provide understanding and sympathy. The support group is a venue for mutual support, personal changes, and collective problem solving.

Adopting this model, the DSWD Field Office National Capital Region (NCR) strengthened the Active and Strengthened Group of the Adoption Support Group (ASG=ASG) in 2011. The Adoption Support Group is an organization which aims to provide a support system to adoptive families, including potential adoptive parents. Through the Adoption Support Group, adoptive families are strengthened, guided and empowered to become adoptive advocates of the Department. Further, the ASG provides adoptive families a venue to share their experiences and learn from one another into providing ideal family lives to children who were neglected or abandoned.

With 25 to 30 active adoptive families as members, the support group conducts quarterly sessions, annual general assemblies and annual adoptive family day celebrations. Being active members of the support group motivates adoptive families to have deeper commitment in rearing their adoptive children. Along with the increased camaraderie among adoptive families, members also build resources and establish their networks, such as access to the pool of lawyers that handle adoption cases for a lesser cost.

INNOVATIVE PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT

The Sanctuary Center is one of the many centers in DSWD Field Office NCR. It is a residential care facility catering to female ages 18 years old and above who are recovering from psychosis and other mental illnesses.

As part of its goal to improve the center's programs for the development of the clients, Field Office NCR fully implemented in 2011 the Conversion of Garbage Disposal Area into a Vegetable Plantation, a program which makes use and occupy the time of the clients and the staff. Clients and staff alike were trained in proper waste disposal and vegetable gardening which resulted into a successful and productive endeavor. The harvest of the garden augmented Sanctuary Center's food and ensure a healthy daily diet for the clients. The said practice is now incorporated within the homelife and productivity service of the Center.

Further, the gardening project was opened to the community. The produce of the vegetable plantation are marketed to nearby houses at a lower price by two trusted clients. 60 percent of the income from selling vegetables comes to the clients involved in planting and 40 percent is allotted for the operational expenses of the project. This facilitated the capability building of the clients to earn money, as well as the interaction of the clients with the community in preparation for their reintegration.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a worldwide phenomenon that affects every region and country. The Philippines has been known to be a source country for possible victims.

In 2011, the Philippines was given a Tier 2⁶ ranking by the US State Department. The 11th Annual Trafficking in Persons Report recognized the country's aggressive initiatives to meet the minimum standards in eliminating human trafficking.

DSWD is continually strengthening its advocacy in the fight against human trafficking in 2011. Part of this is the enhancement of the Recovery, Reintegration and

Referral Program for human-trafficking victims. Aside from this nationwide program, specific Field Offices came up with innovative programs to address the risk of increasing incidences of trafficking in persons in their respective jurisdiction.

Region VII is known for its "Her SPACE" program for trafficked women which is run in partnership with the International Justice Mission (IJM). Her SPACE or Her "Service Providers Assessment Center" is a one stop shop reception and diagnostic center for victims of sex trafficking. Rescued victims of human trafficking are processed, assessed and provided with initial legal and psycho-social counselling sessions at Her SPACE. The center is fully furnished with high-end facilities provided by IJM.

DSWD Zamboanga Peninsula Region initiated a program responsive to combating human trafficking as their area is known to be one of the source regions of victims. The region is also second to Manila as a top-transit area for inter-country and cross-border trafficking and a known exit point to neighbouring countries like Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore.

In response, Field Office IX is actively participating in the Sea-Based Anti-Trafficking Task Force (SBTTAF). DSWD serves as the head of the custodial unit which functions to protect, prevent, rehabilitate and reintegrate trafficked victims. Presently, SBTTAF is recognized as one of the most outstanding Anti-Trafficking Task Force in the Philippines.

These milestones are just some of the ingenuity of the Regional Offices in its effort to provide the best interventions to the vulnerable groups the Department has pledged to serve to improve their conditions. Each initiative highlights the Department's commitment to uphold excellence and shining innovations in DSWD programs and services to respond to emerging biopsychosocial issues and problems. The road to achieving these milestones is paved with unceasing challenges but the DSWD's resolve and incessant work outshines all difficulties consoled by the hope for the realization of a truly empowered sector of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged. After a hard day's work, the dream continues to fire giving light and clear view of a decent Filipino society.



⁶ TIER PLACEMENTS:

TIER 1

Countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards.

TIER 2

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

TIER 2 WATCH LIST

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards AND:

- a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing;
- b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or
- c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.

TIER 3

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.



Parent-Leader Amy Fortunate and Grateful for Pantawid Pamilya

It was about lunchtime when Amy was visited by an official from the local social work and development office and told her about a cash grant program of the government. She did not have any idea about what she was told. At six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, she was told she was to become a beneficiary under the program. "Di ko alam ang tungkol sa programa. Basta may nagsabi lang sa amin. Pumunta sila sa amin nang tanghali, tapos bumalik sila nang alas sais ng hapon at sinabi nga ang tungkol sa Pantawid Pamilya," Amy remembers.

The program was to become Amy's saving grace. A 37-year-old stay-at-home mother of three, Amy happily recalls her story of living more comfortably today after two years under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.

Her home with 38-year-old husband, Randy, a construction worker in Manila, is now able to withstand the harsh environment in the coastal town of Barangay Baybay in Legaspi, Albay. "Kung wala ang cash grant ng programa, di namin mapapaayos ang bahay namin," Amy tells of how she was able to save some amount to fix their home little by little.

Randy's earnings of Php 300.00 per day working in the big city is just enough to put his family through the daily requirements. With a child in secondary school and two in grade school, Amy could not even imagine buying a bag of cement for concrete flooring. "Nakaka-ipon na kami ng pampaayos ng bahay dahil may tulong kaming nagtatanggap sa ilalim ng programa na para lang talaga sa mga bata (We are now able to save a little of the grants for the needed improvement of our home, which is also for the good of our children)," Amy says.

The cash grant of Php 1,400.00 per month goes straight to the needs of their children. Amy saves part of the money her husband makes, which would otherwise go to their children's school and health needs. With savings of Php 500.00 per week since they became a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary, Amy was able to set aside the rest of their earnings for home improvement. "Dati,

"Dati, kalahati lang itong bahay namin kasi mahirap ang buhay," "pero ang laking tulong ng Pantawid Pamilya. Maayos ang mga bata, tapos nakakaipon pa kami ng pampaayos ng bahay." Amy says





kalahati lang itong bahay namin kasi mahirap ang buhay,” Amy says, “pero ang laki ng tulong ng Pantawid Pamilya. Maayos ang mga bata, tapos nakakaipon pa kami ng pampaayos ng bahay.” Today, Amy is secure, residing in their 32-square meter semi-concrete house by the shore, knowing it could endure the tides and the waves.

It has been routine for Amy to immediately buy rice and medicines for her children as soon as the cash grant regularly goes to her ATM account. “Bumibili na ako agad ng bigas at gamot pagkatanggap ko ng pera,” she tells of the very first thing she does when she receives the money. “Lahat ng matitira ay para na sa mga pangangailan nila sa paaralan,” she adds. Amy makes sure there is enough left for her children’s transportation to go to school, food, school supplies, and other educational needs. “Para sigurado,” she quips, recalling that before the program, she would only be able to make payments for the children’s school needs at the end of the school year. Today, she is able to settle these on time.

Since becoming a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary, Amy has always felt secure about her children’s health and well-being. “Nakakapagtabi pa nga ako ng gamot,” she says, adding that her neighbors sometimes benefit from medicines she is able to set aside. “Minsan, pag may nangangailangan sa mga kapitbahay ko, di ko man sila mapahiram ng pera, may gamot akong pwedeng ibigay kung may sakit ang anak nila,” she adds. Amy has become generous as well since her life has taken a turn for the better.

It is small wonder that Amy is also a parent-leader. In a group of 33 parents who are under the program, she leads them by example. Through a component called the Family Development Sessions or FDS, Amy shares her insights with her co-parents during the monthly meetings on how to spend the cash grants wisely. She also advises them on matters regarding saving, having a positive outlook in life, and taking care of the family in general.

Amy also encourages them to have a grateful attitude for being in the program. “Dahil sa Pantawid Pamilya, meron silang inaasahan,” she says, while also instilling in them the gratitude that they have children. Amy’s leadership is well taken by the members of their group as they bring to the meetings their ATM cards, a way for everybody to see that they have not in anyway used the cash grants for other purposes.

Amy’s family is only one of the more than two million households that have been given a better chance to rise above the challenges brought about by poverty. By making sure that she and her co-parents stay in the program, they do not only better their lives but they also contribute to the country’s fight against poverty.



Attached Agencies



COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) is the inter-agency body that deals with children's concerns through policy formulation, coordination and monitoring of implementation and enforcement of laws and programs relative to the promotion of child welfare.

The following are the highlights of accomplishments of the CWC:

- Developed the second National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) for 2011-2016, which carries the theme "Creating a Protective and Caring Environment for Children."
- For the first quarter of the 2011, the Annual Regional Committee/Sub-Committee for the Welfare of Children (RC/RSCWC) Conference was conducted in 2-4 March 2011 at the Holiday Inn, Clark Freeport, Angeles City focusing on Catching up with MDGs. The conference was participated by 52 RSCWC members composed of RSCWC Chairpersons, Focal Persons and Regional Directors of member agencies.
- On 27 October 2011, President Benigno Simeon Aquino conferred the Presidential Award for Child-Friendly Municipalities. The 2011 Presidential Awardees for the Most Child-Friendly LGUs were as follows: (1) Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya; (2) Mariveles, Bataan; (3) Santiago City; (4) Mandaluyong City; and (5) Vigan City. Vigan City garnered the Hall of Fame Award having been conferred the award from 2009-2011. The awarding ceremony culminated the 2011 Children's Month Celebration which CWC spearheads.
- The CWC conducted the following advocacy activities as part of the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Bajau, to wit: 1) Conducted an advocacy forum with Metro Manila LCEs and Partners in Safeguarding the Welfare of Street Children, Street





Families and Bajaus; 2) Organized a pool of trainers for Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC); 3) Provided incentives/start-up funds to 45 BCPCs in 10 priority areas; 4) Developed the key messages “ Mas marami ang gumanda ang buhay ng mga batang wala sa lansangan” for street children and “Your support for street children leads to progress,” for LCEs; and 5) Conducted consultation meeting with Faith Based Organizations.

- The CWC through its National Committee on Child and Youth Participation (NCCYP) engaged in a research on the promotion of child participation in the Philippines, entitled “Case Studies on Child Participation in the Philippines.”

Research results show that the participation of children and youth in various activities concerning their own development created an affirmative and encouraging impact particularly on the level of awareness of their rights, expressive skills, self-confidence and self-esteem. Moreover, the children’s responses demonstrated strong emphasis on development and enhancement of their social-orientation and social skills.

The research has surfaced that children are in a position to protect themselves from potential abuse or exploitation. One major policy recommendation focuses on integrating child protection measures and policy in child and youth participation programmes.

- Multi-media advocacies were conducted during the 19th Children’s Month Celebration with the theme “Local Council for the Protection of Children para sa Bright Child: Pakilusin, Palakasin, Pagtulongan Natin!” Media partners were tapped and encouraged to disseminate child rights information.



NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION

The National Youth Commission (NYC) is the national government agency mandated to be the policy-making coordinating body of all youth-related institutions, programs, projects and activities of the government.

Its focal mission is the development and promotion of the Filipino youth's interests. NYC also recognizes the vital role of the youth sector in nation-building, and likewise gives importance to the role of various national and local stakeholders in contributing to youth development work that is anchored on the sustainable development vision of the government.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Being the Youth's Voice and Advocate in the Formulation of Policy/Plan Recommendations, the Commission led in the formulation of the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2011-2016

The formulation of the PYDP 2011-2016 involved 17 regional consultations and one national consultation.

- The NYC formulated policies that are responsive to the issues and concerns of the youth

The Commission issued NYC Resolution No. 37 – In Support of a National Policy on Reproductive Health in April to express its stand on the Reproductive Health issue. Through this policy, it is emphasized that “NYC does not encourage young pregnancies,” however, “recognizes the duty of the State for proper health information.”





Aside from NYC Resolution No. 37, the Commission also issued 24 other policy recommendations on youth related matters, to include: reinforcing the SK for Youth Participation; LRT/MRT/DOTC fare discounts for students; support to the students' rights and welfare bill (STRAW); encouraging private schools to forego increase in tuition and other fees in SY 2011-2012; supported the anti-"No Permit No Exam" policy; inclusion of NYC as permanent member of the Regional Development Council (RDC); instituting youth assistance for pre-employment (YAP-E); amendments to the local youth development council (LYDC) bill; and calling for the legislation of a national policy prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

- Being the Youth's Voice and Advocate Through the Demonstration/Development of Youth Participation Programs Demonstrated

Conduct of the Annual Search for the Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations (TAYO) Showcase

The program recognized 10 outstanding projects of youth organizations, and provided a list of good practices for adoption by fellow youth. Youth-led activities shall hopefully remain vibrant because of this recognition. The winning organizations received cash prizes that would enable them to sustain their current efforts.

Table 7: List of 2011 TAYO Awardees

Name of TAYO Awardee	Project Entry
Industrial Engineering Council Cebu City	"Project NOWTBUKS (Now is Time to Build Up Kids for Sustainability)"
LIRA (Linangan sa Imahen, Retorika at Anyo) Quezon City	The LIRA Literature and Language Education Program 2010
Youth Solidarity for Peace – Peace Advocates Zamboanga	"Peace Education Through Summer Peace Camps"
Association of Locally Empowered Youth in Northern Mindanao (ALEY NM)- Libetad, Misamis Oriental	"Improving Food Security among Rural Youths and Their Families"
Alayansa ng mga Kristiyanong Mag-aaral – Responsible sa mga Balikatan han mga Kabataan (AKMA-RESBAK)- Tacloban City	"Back to Greens for Health Initiative"
Indak Kabataan Youth Organization- Muntinlupa City	"Organisadong Binyagan"
University of the Cordilleras – Hapiyoh Mi Cultural Group- Baguio City	"Summer Cultural Workshop"
Aklan Catholic College Junior Philippine Institute of Accountants -Kalibo, Aklan	"A CPA: Assisting Cooperatives' Proficiency in Accounting"
Young Mindanawans Peace Builders -Maguindanao	"People Enabling Actions for Community Empowerment and Sustainable Peace and Development in Southern Mindanao (PEACE-SPD Southern Mindanao)"
AUL-STAGE (Sama-samang Tinig ng mga Aktor na Gumagalaw sa Entablado) -Legazpi City	"Tatlong Libong Bayani ng Ibalong: Imagining, Realizing Contemporary Heroes of the Ibalong Epic"

OTHER DEMONSTRATED PROGRAMS

Aside from the TAYO, NYC also coordinated among others the implementation of the 38th Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program (SSEAYP), the Youth Organization Registration Program (YORP), and more than ten international exchange programs.

PROMOTING THE GOVERNMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM (GIP) TO CONTRIBUTE TO YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY

NYC engaged several NGAs and government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) to continue or explore the implementation of the Government Internship Program (GIP). The GIP promotes youth employability by providing the youth with the opportunity to learn certain skills with stipend while being engaged with the government for several months. Among the agencies that responded to the call were: DPWH, DSWD, DND, PNRI, GSIS, DA, DOLE, DTI, Valenzuela City-CSWD, DOTC, DOE, PCMC, PESO-Makati City, DBP, and BFAR. The GIP benefitted more than 200 youth during the summer vacation.



NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY AFFAIRS (NCDA)

The National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA) is the national government agency mandated to formulate policies and coordinate the activities of all agencies, whether public or private, concerning the sector of the Persons with Disabilities.

MAKE THE RIGHT REAL FOR FILIPINOS WITH DISABILITIES

In 2011, the NCDA focused its efforts in intensifying the promotion and advocacy among stakeholders and program implementers in the implementation of all existing laws on disability, which include: (1) Batas Pambansa Bilang 344 (Accessibility Law); (2) RA 7277 (Magna Carta for Persons with Disability); (3) RA 9442 (An Act Amending RA 7277); and (4) RA 10070 (An Act Establishing an Institutional Mechanism to Ensure the Implementation of Programs and Services for Persons with Disabilities in Every Province, City and Municipality).

A segment titled "Ako'y Ikaw Rin" in the Metro Sabado radio/television program was aired over Radyo 5-92.3 FM/Aksyon TV 5 (Channel 41 in UHF) every Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon. Airing was free of charge from March until December 2011, hosted by Mr. Alex Tinsay and Ms. Marissa "Izza" Reniva-Cruz in tandem with Mr. Rizalio Sanchez of NCDA and a person with disability with a track record of accomplishments. The radio program tackled government programs intended for persons with disabilities including issues that affect them. Through this mode of information dissemination using the media, a number of issues raised by phone-in callers and viewers have been accorded appropriate action.

Apart from collaborating with the media to promote and advocate disability-related matters/issues, numerous for a were conducted and held in various places of the country, that include (1) Northern Samar (Catarman); (2) Western Samar (Calbayog City); (3) Eastern Samar (Borongan); (4) Southern Leyte (Sogod); (5) Occidental Mindoro (San Jose); (6) Manila; and (7) Cebu City to advocate for the implementation of major laws and international mandates on disability among various stakeholders, including the promotion of Barrier-Free Tourism. A press conference was also held to fast track the information dissemination on the implementation of RA 9442, particularly on the issue of the 20% discount on the purchase of medicines in drugstores, among others. Disability-related events and observances were also organized and conducted in collaboration with various organizations of and for persons with disabilities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. Moreover, the Council printed 10 publications containing the full text of major laws and mandates on disability.





ACCESS TO BUILT ENVIRONMENT FOR PWDS

The NCDA continued implementing the Non-Handicapping Environment (NHE) Project, a joint undertaking between the NCDA and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the implementation of a NHE Project for persons with disabilities in the rural areas, whereby two pioneering municipalities, namely; New Lucena in Iloilo Province and Opol in Misamis Oriental, were identified as pilot sites. These local government units work collaboratively with national government agencies, among them the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) and the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC) as lead agencies in the implementation of Batas Pambansa Bilang 344. This law provides the basic reference to implement the NHE in the Country to ensure the mobility and accessibility of persons with disabilities to services and businesses.

In the two pilot sites of the NHE Project, 63 establishments/facilities/public places installed accessibility features as of 2011 which paved the way for greater participation of persons with disabilities in community activities. On a larger scale, a total of 195 infrastructure projects, consisting of government buildings, schools, airports, waiting sheds, national road networks and similar structures all over the country were constructed and reconstructed by NCDA member-agencies DPWH and DOTC to suit the requirements prescribed under the Accessibility Law.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

The NCDA initiated the “Repackaged Modules for the Training of Day Care Workers on Inclusive Education on Special Education” and the “Guidelines in the Admission of Students with Disabilities in Higher Education and Post-Secondary Institutions in the Philippines.” These Repackaged Modules were pre-tested among 25 Day Care Workers in Mandaluyong City whereby they were trained on the management and supervision of pre-school children with disabilities. Similar activity was also held for a group of Day Care Workers in Iloilo City on the same year. These two projects were jointly undertaken by the Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Commission on Higher Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and the Department of Education through the NCDA’s Sub-Committees on Children with Disabilities and Education.

LOBBYING FOR DISCOUNT PRIVILEGES OF PWDS

In compliance with RA 9442 providing for the grant of 20% discount in the purchase of medicines, among others, the NCDA lobbied with pharmaceutical and drug companies for the implementation of this privilege for PWDs. As a result, the PWDs are now enjoying this privilege, along with other discount benefits in the availment of services from restaurants and similar business establishments; admission fees in cinemas and other recreation centers; medical, dental and laboratory services, including professional fees of doctors, dentists, and other medical



practitioners; transportation fares; and on the purchase of basic commodities. The NCDa also issued an administrative order which provides for the guidelines for the issuance of identification cards that would be used by PWDs whenever they avail of discounts and privileges provided in the law.

MEDIA COLLABORATION

The NCDa engaged and coordinated with the tri-media to advocate for the rights and welfare of PWDs. A segment entitled “Ako’y Ikaw Rin” in the Metro Sabado radio/television program of Radyo 5/Aksyon TV 5 (Channel 41 in UHF) has been produced, aired for free every Saturday from March until December 2011. The program discussed information on disability, to include the achievements of PWDs in different aspects of human endeavours.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Philippine government through the NCDa hosted the 2nd Asia-Pacific (AP) Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Congress on 29 November - 1 December 2011 with the theme “CBR: Building Communities for Everyone,” featuring a sub-theme “Mainstreaming Disability in the Development Agenda.” The three day Congress elicited discussions on how CBR will be utilized as a strategy in generating awareness and in establishing support mechanisms to ensure that PWDs will enjoy their rights, protection, and respect for their inherent dignity. A total of 630 participants from 65 countries in the Asia Pacific Region and other parts of the world attended, with President Benigno S. Aquino III as the Congress’ keynote speaker.

“MAKE THE RIGHT REAL” CAMPAIGN

The NCDa launched the “Make the Right Real” campaign of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), as articulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), in collaboration with Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), SM Supermalls, Autism Society Philippines, Philippine Information Agency and UNESCAP. With a theme “Together for a Better Asia and the Pacific for All,” the activity dubbed as “Walk for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,” was attended by more than 3,000 participants from different local organizations and agencies including the participants. The event was held in consonance with the celebration of the 2011 International Day of Persons with Disabilities (December 3) with the general theme “Together for a Better World for All: Including Persons with Disabilities in Development.” A day-long program was held with important messages from Secretary Jesse M. Robredo of the Department of the Interior and Local Government and Secretary Corazon Juliano-Soliman of the DSWD, including those from APCD, JICA, World Health Organization (WHO).



INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION BOARD

The Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) is the agency of the national government mandated to act as the Central Authority in matters relating to inter-country adoption and the policy making body for purposes of the Inter-country Adoption Act of 1995 or RA 8043. It envisions to pro-actively respond to the demands of international adoption; strengthen advocacy efforts towards the development of sound policies and practices in adoption and children protection and nurture meaningful partnership with various stakeholders, applying universally accepted principles of effective communication, efficient networking and deep cross-cultural sensitivity.

POLICY FORMULATION AND RESEARCH

1. Formulated three draft guidelines on the following: Post Legal Adoption Services for Inter-country Adoption; Guidelines on transporting inter country adoption (ICA) Cleared Children during the processing of pre-travel documents; Guidelines on the physical entrustment of ICA Cleared Children to adoptive parents
2. The Board approved two USA based foreign adoption agencies – Lutheran Social Services and Holt International Children’s Services for the conduct of the program for older children and sibling groups cleared for ICA. It also granted provisional accreditation for two years to My Father’s House (MFH) - Benny Hinn Ministries Asia, Inc. to operate as a Liaison Service Agency. ICAB will later conduct an assessment visit to MFH for full accreditation as a Liaison Service Agency.
3. Approved the Guidelines on Adoption Ambassador Program which is a placement strategy for older, hard-to-place children (age ranging from 7-14 years). Adoption ambassadors/advocate families come to the Philippines and stay for several days to meet the children and find families for them. Two USA-based foreign adoption agencies, Lutheran Social Services and Holt International Children’s Services have undertaken the Adoption Ambassador Program.
4. Enacted a resolution providing a maximum period to finalizing a child’s adoption to ensure that the Adoption Decree in the Receiving Country is duly issued and finalized within maximum period of two years.



so Alicia Bala was tasked to in
note Speaker the 11th Glo

Honorable Corazon Juliano Soliman was the
Keynote Speaker of the 11th Global Consultation
on Child Welfare Services who emphasized the
dynamic international partnership that played
a role in securing the rights of Filipino
children adopted abroad.

Adult adoptee from the US shares
experiences of being adopted together
with her two siblings 7 years ago

Participants to the 11th Global
Consultation on Child Welfare Services
signs the Covenant between and among
ICAB and its local and foreign
members in advocating for the best
interests of Filipino children adopted



STANDARDS SETTING AND ACCREDITATION

- The ICAB collaborated with 105 international partners consisting of: 52 central authorities and 54 Non-governmental Foreign Adoption Agencies (Europe: 24; USA: 25; Canada: 3 and Asia-Pacific: 2).
- The ICAB monitored 54 international/foreign partners (FAAs) which were found to be complying with existing rules and regulations, policies and procedures of the Philippine Inter-country Adoption program. Further, the Board conducted and completed the accreditation/re-accreditation visits to the foreign adoption agencies in Spain, United Kingdom and the USA.
- Worked with 99 Child Caring Agencies (CCAs) in the country, with the breakdown as follows: DSWD Field Offices -16; Reception & Study Center for Children- 12 and 71 NGOs (NCR: 25 and 46 Non-NCR). The Board partnered with these agencies in monitoring and evaluation of Child Study Reports and supporting documents and the provision of technical support on the manner of preparing children for inter-country adoption and case management/permanency planning of children under their care.

INTER-COUNTRY ADOPTION PLACEMENT SERVICES

- Quick response to 2,348 international adoption/immigration related inquiries clarifying policies and procedures on the Hague Convention requirements.
- **On Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)**
 1. Among the 441 adoption application, 487 were approved by the Board. Two hundred seventeen (217) or 44.56% were received in 2010 while 270 or 55.44% were new applications, received during the year.
 2. A total of 378 approved PAPs received child referral. Majority of the approved PAPs, 255 (67.46%) were under the regular adoption category while 56 (14.81%) were those who accepted children under the Special Home Finding category.
- **On Prospective Adoptive Children (PACn)**
 1. Among the 480 children cleared for inter-country adoption, there were 433 Children Matched and Approved. A total of 406 children were entrusted to their Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs), 190 (46.80%) were entrusted to USA-based PAPs, 142 (34.98%) to Europe-based PAPs, 46 (11.33%) to PAPs from Canada and 28 (6.90%) were PAPs from the Asia Pacific.
 2. The "Hosting Program" in the USA is an effective strategy to place older children or sibling groups. Eighteen children went to Idaho, Montana, Indiana and Illinois, last July, August, September and October 2011 as part of the program, while 11 children joined the Holt Adoption Ambassador program. Ten children were eventually adopted by their host family.

CAPABILITY BUILDING AND ADVOCACY

- ICAB held dialogues and consultative sessions with ACCAP, DSWD Bureaus and Field Office Directors, RSCC Head Social Workers, DFA Consular Services/Legal Affairs, CWC, Department of Justice, Supreme Court of the Philippines, Embassy personnel and Immigration officials. Dialogues discussed and clarified issues and concerns on case management of children cleared for inter-country adoption to facilitate case movement of children in CCAs/CPAs; child trafficking; and updates on immigration and adoption laws of receiving countries.
- ICAB hosted and conducted the 11th Global Consultation on Child Welfare Services in 17-19 August 2011 in Makati City. The event was attended and participated in by 262 delegates, which include Sending and Receiving Central Authorities, Executive Directors and Social Workers of Foreign Adoption Agencies and Child Caring Agencies in the Philippines, Embassy Officials and other government officials. The conference served as a venue for local and international adoption specialists to meet, learn and discuss issues and concerns on international adoption in general and adoption of Filipino children in particular.
- The Board participated in the Holt International Children's Services 55th Anniversary in Washington D.C. on 13-17 April 2011. The International Forum brought together individuals from several countries and organizations to collaborate on issues of children placed for international adoption. The forum focused on the practice of inter-country adoption from the perspective of adult adoptees specifically from Korea.
- The ICAB conducted the following trainings cum consultation dialogues:
 - a. The Basic Training for Caseworkers, Foster Parents and Caregivers on Preparing Children for Adoption attended by 38 participants from the DSWD-NCR and ACCAP. The training was aimed at strengthening the capability of social workers, foster parents and caregivers, making them understand how attachment and bonding develops between children and family; recognize and understand that loss and grief issues in adoption affects the child; influences of adoption on child's development; and preparing for transition and minimizing the trauma of moving to the adoptive home/family.
 - b. Training Orientation and Consultation Dialogue on ICA Program – 39 participants from DSWD IV-A, V and NCR participated in this activity which aimed to make the participants (1) well-informed on the different policies, processes and procedures of the ICAB; (2) update the participants on the new law in declaring a child legally free for adoption, (3) apprise the participants on the different immigration and adoption requirements of the Receiving Countries; (4) educate the participants on the normal and "red-flags" in the psycho-social and medical condition of children under their care; and (5) help the social workers systematize the conceptualization of integral facts, features, information and circumstances that are basic inputs in the CSR in accordance to adoption category.



MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 01

Series of 2011

SUBJECT: CY 2012 DSWD THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

I. RATIONALE

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) continues to take on the challenge of lifting the 2.3 million poor families out of poverty while ensuring the effective and efficient use of resources, as it sets its Thrusts and Priorities for 2012. The commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the vision of becoming the world's standard for the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction, the strategies set under the DSWD's Performance Governance System (PGS) and the Social Welfare and Development Reform Agenda through the convergence of the major anti-poverty programs of the Department namely, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI CIDSS) and Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) are at the core of the Department's CY 2012 Thrusts and Priorities. This would ensure a more vigorous and conscientious delivery of social services while adhering to the highest standards of ethics and integrity in public service.

II. OBJECTIVES

The CY 2012 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities aims to provide guidance to all DSWD Central and Field Offices as well as local social welfare and development offices in the formulation of their respective plans, budgets and performance contracts, among others.

III. COVERAGE

This policy shall cover all DSWD Central and Field Offices.

IV. THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

1. Convergence of Social Protection Programs

- 1.1. Complementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), the core in the convergence of social protection (SP) programs, with other SP programs to ensure linkage with job generation, livelihood/microfinance, community-driven development programs and asset reform programs for sustainability of beneficiaries' gains.
- 1.2. Expansion of the Convergence of DSWD Core Social Protection Programs to Sets 3 & 4 of the 4Ps areas.

2. Climate Change Adaptation in Social Protection Programs

- 2.1. Integration of climate change adaptation in social protection programs to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen communities' resiliency and capacity to respond to disasters and livelihood requirements which adapt to prevailing climate and weather condition for sustainability.
- 2.2. Intensified Family and Community Risk Reduction and Preparedness Seminar with focus on convergence areas, especially in the Eastern seaboard of the Philippines.

3. Enhanced Public-Private Sector Partnership

- 3.1. Pursuance of enhanced public-private sector partnership in these areas: (i) implementation of anti-poverty programs (KAAGAPAY); (ii) building of local capacities through technical assistance (GABAY) (iii) establishment of feedback and monitoring mechanisms (TULAY) and (iv) anti-corruption campaigns (BANTAY) to build ownership and consensus of social protection programs.
- 3.2. Strengthened participation of the Department's Movement of Associations for Sustainable Action (MASA) thru horizontal coordination and collaboration to support convergence efforts of the Department.

4. Improve Targeting of Social Protection Programs

- 4.1. Consolidation, maintenance and updating of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR) database to ensure continuous use by all agencies and entities which implement social protection programs at the national and local level.

5. Heightened Standards and Regulations Initiatives

- 5.1. Accreditation of DSWD, NGO and LGU facilities as Centers of Excellence.
- 5.2. Saturation of all unlicensed day care centers to ensure quality care and protection for children 3-5 years old.
- 5.3. Implementation of the risk-based approach in monitoring the compliance and operations of social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs).
- 5.4. Development of an Online Accreditation System for Community Based Programs.
- 5.5. Undertaking of preliminary steps towards the ISO accreditation of the Department's regulatory process.

6. Performance Governance System

- 6.1. Formulation of tools and mechanisms to identify, track and report the strategic performance of the Department in line with the system.

7. Integrity Development Review

- 7.1. Adoption of the DSWD Risk Management Plan as a pro-active measure to address agency corruption risks.
- 7.2. Institutionalization of the Character Building Program in centers and community based settings.
- 7.3. Review and Strengthening the DSWD Inspectorate Team's Functions.

8. Leadership in Social Protection Initiatives

- 8.1. Implementation of the 5-Year Social Protection Plan (2012-2016) as one of the commitments of the Sub-Committee on Social Protection under NEDA Social Development Committee.
- 8.2. Development and implementation of the National Convergence Framework of Social Protection Programs and the Social Protection Handbook for Local Government Units.
- 8.3. Initial evaluation of the Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG) Project before working on its nationwide implementation.
- 8.4. Continued operations of the Technical Assistance (TA) Facility as a mechanism to screen, prioritize, coordinate and monitor all planned TA activities relating to the Department's Social Protection Reform Agenda.

9. Legislative Agenda

- 9.1. Advocating for the passage of the following: (i) An Act Establishing a Comprehensive System for Registration and Licensing of SWD Agencies and Accreditation of SWD Programs and Services; (ii) An Act to Strengthen and Propagate Foster Care for Abandoned and Neglected Children and For Other Children with Special Needs; (iii) Magna Carta for Day Care Workers and (iv) Anti-Mendicancy Bill.

10. Replication of Pilot / Special Projects by Local Government Units

- 10.1. Strengthening of social marketing and promotion of the following: (i) Information Technology Literacy Program for Out of School Youth and Youth with Disability, (ii) Aruga at Kalinga sa mga Bata sa Barangay (Foster Care Service in the Barangay), (iii) Special Drug Education Center, (iv) Use of the Modified Social Stress Model in Managing Children in Need of Special Protection, (v) Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program, and (vi) Sheltered Workshop for Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons.

11. Capability Building of Internal Staff

- 11.1. Conduct of capability building for the middle management and rank-and-file to ensure managerial competence and quality performance.

- 11.2. Enhancing of knowledge and skills on: (i) management of adoption cases and cases of center-based clients and (ii) disaster risk reduction and management based on best practices and new demands based on RA 10121 (Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act).
- 11.3. Enhancing of knowledge and skills of Social Welfare and Development (SWAD) Team in coordination and convergence.

12. Financial Reform

- 12.1. Intensifying monitoring of the implementation of the 5-Year Medium-Term Expenditure Plan (MTEP).

13. Management Information System

- 13.1. Adoption of the DSWD Information Systems Strategic Plan (ISSP) for CY 2012 - 2016.
- 13.2. Establishment of a Communication Center with ICT capabilities and features to fast track responses of the Department to expressed public needs and concerns.
- 13.3. Full automation of frontline services particularly those under Standards & Regulations and Operations (Disaster Response Monitoring System, Inter-Country and Domestic Adoption, Crisis Intervention Services and Livelihood Projects).
- 13.4. Institutionalization of the e-Donation facility to facilitate public's response to requirements for disaster-affected population and other regular SWD programs.
- 13.5. Integration of the Disaster Response and Operation and Information into the Department's ISSP.

14. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- 14.1. Institutionalization and mainstreaming of the M&E System within the Department.
- 14.2. Implementation of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System for social protection programs and projects

15. Research

- 15.1. Continuous implementation and monitoring of the 5-Year Research Agenda 2010-2014.

16. Knowledge Management and Development

- 16.1. Full operationalization of the DSWD Knowledge Management Portal and dissemination of knowledge products.
- 16.2. Operationalization of the Knowledge Exchange Center
- 16.3. Continuous documentation of best practices in preparation for the establishment of the Learning Institute by 2016

17. National Coordination

- 17.1. Strengthened coordination with National Youth Commission (NYC) in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs and services for out-of-school youth and youth with special needs or at risk.
- 17.2. Strengthened collaboration with the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) in the planning of projects for sectoral clientele of DSWD

18. International and Regional Commitments

- 18.1. Continuous promotion of social protection initiatives in regional, multilateral and bilateral organizations within the United Nations, APEC and ASEAN among others.
- 18.2. Ensuring smooth coordination between the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) and the ASEAN Secretariat on matters related to the ASEAN Children's Forum
- 18.3. Ensuring the active participation of the Child Representative in the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children

Issued in Quezon City, this 11th day of January 2011.


CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN
Secretary

Executive Committee Members



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman
From left: Assistant Secretary Vilma B. Cabrera • Assistant Secretary Florita R. Villar • Assistant Secretary Chona O. David-Casis • Assistant Secretary Parisya Hashim-Taradji • Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala • Assistant Secretary Camilo G. Gudmalin • Head Executive Assistant Javier R. Jimenez • Undersecretary Mateo G. Montaño

Office of the Secretary Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman
From left: Assistant Secretary Florita R. Villar • OIC Ana Marie P. Daep • Director Wayne C. Belizar • Head Executive Assistant Javier R. Jimenez

National Project Management Offices



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman •
From left: Assistant Secretary Florita R. Villar •
Assistant Secretary Parisya Hashim-Taradji •
Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala • Acting Director
Edgar G. Pato • Director Vincent Andrew T. Leyson •
Director Honorita B. Bayudan • Assistant Secretary
Camilo G. Gudmalin

Operations and Capacity Building Group Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman
From left: Assistant Secretary Camilo G. Gudmalin
• Assistant Secretary Parisya Hashim-Taradji
• Director Margarita V. Sampang
• Atty. Dulfie T. Shalim

General Administration and Support Services



Secretary Corazon Juliano - Soliman
From left: Director Marie Angela S. Gopalan •
Assistant Secretary Vilma B. Cabrera • Atty. Carlo
Florendo C. Castro • Assistant Secretary Chona O.
David-Casis • Undersecretary Mateo G. Montaño •
Director Deseree D. Fajardo

Policy and Program Group Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano - Soliman
From left: Director Lynnette Y. Bautista • Director Thelsa P.
Biolena • Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala • Assistant Secretary
Florita R. Villar • Director Precila R. Villa • Director Patricia B.
Luna • Office-in-Charge Felino O. Castro V

Luzon Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano - Soliman
From left: Assistant Secretary Parisya Hashim-Taradjj •
Director Violeta A. Cruz • Director Ma. Alicia S. Bonoan • OIC
Regional Director Marlene Febes D. Peralta • Director Adelina
S. Apostol • Director Arnel B. Garcia • OIC Regional Director
Wilma D. Naviamos • Director Remia T. Tapispisan •
Director Leonardo C. Reynoso

Visayas Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman
From left: Assistant Secretary Camilo G. Gudmalin •
Director Leticia T. Diokno • Director Minda B. Brigoli
• Director Evelyn Macapobre

Mindanao Cluster



Secretary Corazon Juliano - Soliman
From left: Director Ester A. Versoza • Director Mercedita P. Jabagat • Director Teodulo Romo, Jr. • Assistant Secretary Camilo G. Gudmalin • Director Bai Zorahayda T. Taha • Atty. Araceli F. Solamillo

Attached Agencies



Secretary Corazon Juliano – Soliman
From left: Executive Director Brenda S. Vigo • Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala • Undersecretary Leon G. Flores • Atty. Bernadette V. Abejo

ARMM



Secretary Corazon Juliano-Soliman
Assistant Secretary Pombaen Kader

The 2011 DSWD Annual Report Committee

CHAIRPERSON

Mateo G. Montaña
Undersecretary

EDITORIAL BOARD

Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala
Assistant Secretary Parisya H. Taradji
Assistant Secretary Florita R. Villar
Assistant Secretary Vilma B. Cabrera
Assistant Secretary Camilo G. Gudmalin
Assistant Secretary Chona O. David-Casis

MEMBERS

Javier R. Jimenez
Head Executive Assistant, OSEC

Lynnette Y. Bautista
Director, PDPB

Margarita V. Sampang
Director, SWIDB

Thelsa P. Biolena
Director, SB

Patricia B. Luna
Director, STB

Dulfie T. Shalim
Director, PMB

Marie Angela S. Gopalan
Director, HRMDS

Deseree D. Fajardo
Director, FMS

Atty. Carlo Florendo C. Castro
Director, LS

Wayne C. Belizar
Director, IAS

Honorita B. Bayudan
National Project Manager, Pantawid Pamilya
NPMO

Edgar G. Pato
National Project Manager, KALAHI-CIDSS

Vincent Andrew T. Leyson
Director, NHTS-PR NPMO

Prescila R. Villa
Director, DLLO

Rodolfo M. Santos
Director, AS

Felino O. Castro V
OIC, MISS

Undersecretary Alicia R. Bala
OIC, NCDA

Atty. Bernadette B. Abejo
Executive Director, ICAB

Brenda S. Vigo
Executive Director, CWC

Leon G. Flores III
Chairman and CEO, NYC

POOL OF WRITERS

Genalor De Vera Fischer
Maria Carissa I. Pimentel
Agnes Marcella C. Lorenzana
Silvana Adelle M. Peters
Germaine Trittle P. Leonin
Maan Julia D. Gonzales
Anatoly M. Guinto
Jay Armand B. Ogayon
Pia Charmane Obtinario De Jesus
Maria Lourdes Fugoso Alcain
Imee Jane O. Manalili
Aljo R. Quintans
Kurt Dale O. Tordesillas
Ferdinand R. Rañada
Marife C. Leon
Divine Kristine S. Leaño

ATTACHED AGENCIES (Writers)

Denia S. Gamboa
Jaime Tristan O. Flores
Conrado R. Rigor, Jr.
Mike P. Limon
Luzviminda S. Palencia

SECRETARIAT

Social Marketing Service

HEA Javier R. Jimenez
Ana Marie Pangilinan-Daep
Genalor De Vera Fischer
Bernadette Rosario S. Aligaen
Sonia O. Lagnas

Policy Development and Planning Bureau

Director Lynnette Y. Bautista
Director Rodora T. Babaran
Rhodora G. Alday
Maria Carissa I. Pimentel
Divine Kristine S. Leaño
Tanya Valerie C. Concepcion

PHOTO CREDITS

Bernadette Rosario S. Aligaen
Leo J. Bernal
Ma. Dativa C. Villanueva
Emmanuel S. Rubis
DSWD Regional Information Officers
Pantawid Pamilya Social Marketing Officers
KALAHI-CIDSS Information Officers



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT
DSWD Bldg., Constitution Hills, Batasan Complex, Quezon City
Telephone No.: (632) 931-8101 to 07
www.dswd.gov.ph