

# Vision, Mission, Goals, Mandate, Credo, Values



## Vision

**W**e envision a society where the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged are empowered for an improved quality of life. Towards this goal, DSWD will be the world's standard for the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction by 2030.

## Mission

**T**o develop, implement, and coordinate social protection and poverty reduction solutions for and with the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged

## Goals

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

## Mandate

**T**o provide assistance to local government units, non-government organizations, other national government agencies, people's organizations, and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families, and communities for an improved quality of life.

## Credo

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

## Values

- Respect for Human Dignity
- Integrity
- Service Excellence



## Secretary's Message

Sunflower Greetings!

This year's annual report is about the successful revitalization and strengthening of partnerships of the Department of Social Welfare and Development with different sectors. The theme "Interwoven Partnerships" highlights convergence and synergy of the efforts of the DSWD and national government agencies, local government units, civil society and people's organizations, and non-governmental organizations in implementing programs and projects that assist disadvantaged individuals, families, and communities in achieving an improved quality of life.

The Department's internal and external convergence has allowed us to be more effective in our work and commitment. In this light, I would like to congratulate the Department staff and all the partners that empowered us to be the leaders in coordinating and executing social protection and poverty reduction program.

For 2013, we will continuously expand our reach to touch more lives. This requires stronger partnerships and new collaborations with various partners. Worth noting is the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro last October – this signals an opening for development and progress in Mindanao for our Muslim brothers and sisters. We also hope to realize a sustained operationalization and implementation of relevant integrated framework and plans. All these, of course, will be true to the DSWD Leadership Brand of Matapat, Mahusay, at Magiliw.

Ahead are higher targets and greater goals that we hope to reach and achieve. Through convergence and coordinated efforts, we can realize our Department's Reform Agenda as a principal implementing agency for social services, protection, and development.

May this year's report remind us that achievements are possible to be attained through harmonious and interwoven partnerships. Together, we will face future challenges with collective dedication and enthusiasm. Onwards we march for the betterment of the lives of the Filipino people!

  
CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN  
Secretary

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**I**n this 2012 Annual Report, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) documents and celebrates its accomplishments in coordinated social services for the empowerment of the poor. Such accomplishments were made possible through the synergized relationship that the Department has with its partners.

Across its spectrum of services, DSWD focused on targets – vulnerable sectors – while working hand in hand with multi-stakeholder allies. These allies share and commit to the goal of promoting the welfare of the poor and to the vision of prosperous and empowered communities.

As DSWD embraces its vision of achieving the world class delivery of coordinated social services, the Department recognizes the important role of development partners in its achievement. Further, DSWD developed a framework in partnership with the civil society in the implementation, institutionalization, and promotion of good governance and management.

This partnership framework, as encapsulated in this annual report, is operationalized in four public-private sector engagement areas, which the Department defined as “*Bantay, Gabay, Tulay at Kaagapay*” initiatives.

*Bantay* – DSWD and partners cooperate in implementing projects against corruption and ensure transparency in governance, especially in budget utilization vis-à-vis programmed activities.

*Kaagapay* – wherein DSWD partners with civil society organizations in the implementation of anti-poverty projects, based on common objectives and geographical operations

*Tulay* – is a partnership initiative intended to facilitate action and the implementation of a feedback mechanism between the national government and the public.

*Gabay* – is the mechanism of collaboration by DSWD with partners which aims to enhance the technical capacities of the Department’s staff, and/or the direct service providers in the implementation of programs, projects and services.

With this framework, DSWD cascaded its services to the poor with the support of partner institutions. These included: 1) Development Partners (international aid

agencies); 2) Civil Society Organizations; 3) People’s Organizations; 4) the Business Sector; and 5) National Government Agencies.

In partnership with them, DSWD healed, loved, fed, educated, and empowered the poor. The end in view was to see them through the transition of becoming responsive and active citizens, mindful of their rightful places on mainstream society.

## Targeting the Right Beneficiaries

DSWD identified its targets using its National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR). The Department entered into memoranda of agreement with national, regional, and local government offices to utilize this poverty database in the enrolment of the poor in the Philippine Health Insurance Program. A highlight for the 2012 NHTS-PR was the enrolment of 5.2 million poor households in the Universal Health Care program.

## Convergence

Towards a comprehensive response to the needs of the poor, the Department strengthened its “*Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan*” (*Tatsulo*) – the convergent strategy in poverty alleviation.

The core programs under this convergence strategy are the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program; Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS); and the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP).

In 2012, Pantawid Pamilya benefited a total of 3,121,530 household beneficiaries in 1,410 cities and municipalities. Kalahi-CIDSS, on the other hand, was implemented in 7,115 barangays in 305 municipalities. Through SLP, the Department provided livelihood opportunities to 142,093 households.

## Leading the Promotion of Social Protection for the Vulnerable

DSWD provided social protection services to the vulnerable sectors from the very young children in need to the indigent older persons, including the women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the victims of disasters.

During the year, the Department served 16,831 clients nationwide through its network of 63 residential care centers while 1,059 clients were served in non-residential centers. Also in 2012, a total of 149,944 clients from the different sectors were provided with community-based services.

Indigent senior citizens received Php500 in monthly pension from DSWD, for a total investment worth Php863.7 million. A total of 1,552,258 children nationwide benefited from the supplementary feeding program of the Department amounting to Php2,378,030,115.42.

Further, augmentation support totalling Php501 million was given to 56 provinces, 58 cities, and 327 municipalities affected by disasters. Some 253,881 internally displaced persons, including those in ARMM, benefited from the Cash-for-Work program that amounted to Php881.2 million.

### **Developing Policies and Programs**

DSWD revisited its policy framework to restructure its social protection plans, programs, projects, and activities to ensure that they serve the poor. The Department, in collaboration with partner institutions, reviewed the policy matrix, undertook policy research, assessed program impact, and discerned whether agreements entered into truly advance the social welfare and development of the Filipinos.

Sectoral Development Committee (SDC) Resolution No. 3 series of 2012 adopting the Social Protection Operational Framework was issued; an assessment on the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act was completed; and amendments to the Social Welfare and Development Agencies Act of 2012 were advocated for legislation.

### **Building Competencies**

DSWD sustained competency review and capacity-building initiatives, a milestone of which was the launching of the Knowledge Exchange Center (KEC).

The KEC features an e-program with a web portal and Online Public Access Catalogue, a program for the visually impaired, and a library on social welfare and protection. The Department partnered with the Australian Government to create an HR facility, and develop leadership and institutional capacity development programs.

### **Good Governance**

The Department nurtured partnerships among the different offices and intermediaries to come up with better, faster, and smarter public service. In 2012, field offices were provided with technical assistance to help define their scorecards, and to ensure its alignment with DSWD's overall vision of sincere and efficient public service.

DSWD underscored the importance of the following areas of governance: 1) strategic collaboration supportive of social protection; 2) technical assistance to leadership training programs for convergence, planning and budgeting, and social protection, among others; 3) adequate and effective internal audit and financial controls; 4) technical support and information technology management; 5) innovative social marketing, legal, and administrative service delivery.

### **The Way Forward in 2013**

Among the priorities targeted by DSWD in 2012 is a balanced and goal oriented scorecard in governance. The Department will likewise work, with vigor, towards a sustained operationalization and implementation of the following: 1) Integrity Development and Management Plan (IDMP); 2) Five-Year Social Protection Plan; 3) National Convergence and Integrative Framework; and 4) Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual. Priority policies and legislative measures are reviewed to ensure support to the social protection endeavour through the Bottom-Up Budgeting system and CSO participation.

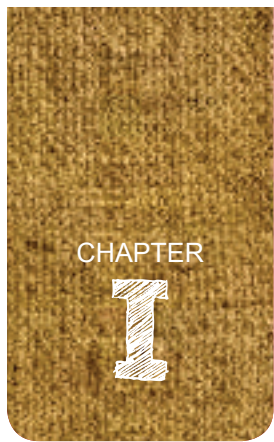
Convergent programs are to be expanded on a nationwide scale to improve access to health and education facilities, as well as to livelihood opportunities. Efforts geared up to engage a broader cross-section of multi-stakeholder alliances in community-building, disaster risk reduction, and other priority programs.

The Department keeps resolute faith that its core values and strategy of interwoven partnerships will lead the convergent journey towards achieving a society where the poor, vulnerable, marginalized, and disadvantaged are empowered for an improved quality of life.

# GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

<b>ACCAP</b>	Association of Child Caring Agencies of the Philippines	<b>DMFORMS</b>	DSWD Major Final Outputs Reporting and Management System
<b>ACCESS</b>	Alleviating Climate Change through Enhanced Social Services	<b>DPOs</b>	Disabled People's Organization/s
<b>ACWC</b>	ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children	<b>DPWH</b>	Department of Public Works and Highways
<b>AECID</b>	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional Para el Desarrollo	<b>DRRAMIS</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank	<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development
<b>AICS</b>	Assistance to Individual In Crisis Situation	<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry
<b>APCD</b>	Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability	<b>E-GIP</b>	Expanded Government Internship Program
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	<b>ECCT</b>	Extended Conditional Cash Transfer
<b>ARMM</b>	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	<b>e-SCMS</b>	Electronic Social Case Management System
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>FAN</b>	Fully Abled Nation
<b>ASCC</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Socio-Cultural Committee	<b>FHONA</b>	Family Heads and Other Needy Adults
<b>ASRH</b>	Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health	<b>FCS</b>	Fleet Card System
<b>AusAID</b>	Australian Agency for International Development	<b>FDS</b>	Family Development Session
<b>AVRC</b>	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center	<b>FFPs</b>	Family Food Packs
<b>B/LCPC</b>	Barangay/Local Councils for the Protection of Children	<b>FO</b>	Field Office
<b>BIR</b>	Bureau of Internal Revenue	<b>Pantawid Pamilya</b>	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
<b>BPI</b>	Bank of the Philippine Islands	<b>FSCAP</b>	Federation of Senior Citizens Association of the Philippines
<b>BUB</b>	Bottom-Up Budgeting	<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development
<b>CAA/CABS/CAC</b>	Conflict-Affected Area/Conflict-Affected Barangays/Conflict-Affected Communities	<b>GO/s</b>	Government Organizations
<b>CAR</b>	Cordillera Administrative Region	<b>GRS</b>	Grievance Redress System
<b>CBLDP</b>	Competency-Based Leadership Development Program	<b>HDPRC</b>	Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster
<b>CCT</b>	Conditional Cash Transfer	<b>HRDD</b>	Human Resource Development Department
<b>CDD</b>	Community Driven Development	<b>HSF</b>	Homeless Street Families
<b>CESB</b>	Career Executive Service Board	<b>IACACP</b>	Inter-Agency Council Against Child Pornography
<b>CHED</b>	Commission on Higher Education	<b>ICA</b>	Inter-Country Adoption
<b>CICL</b>	Children in Conflict with the Law	<b>ICAB</b>	Inter-Country Adoption Board
<b>CIU</b>	Crisis Intervention Unit	<b>ICATAP</b>	Inter-Country Adoption Technical Assistance Programme
<b>CLKSS</b>	Child Labor Knowledge Sharing System	<b>ICDP</b>	Institutional Capacity Development Planning
<b>C/MATs</b>	City/Municipal Action Team/s	<b>ICTs</b>	Information Communication Technologies
<b>COMELEC</b>	Commission on Elections	<b>IDMP</b>	Integrity Development and Management Plan
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Children	<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organization/s	<b>IDRAP</b>	Integrity Development Review Action Plan
<b>CWC</b>	Council for the Welfare of Children	<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education, and Communication
<b>DCCs</b>	Day Care Center/s	<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Peoples
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture	<b>IRR</b>	Implementing Rules and Regulations
<b>DepEd</b>	Department of Education	<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>DENR</b>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>JJWC</b>	Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health	<b>JSDF</b>	Japan Social Development Fund
<b>DILG</b>	Department of Interior and Local Government	<b>Kalahi-CIDSS</b>	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice	<b>KCAF</b>	Kalahi-CIDSS Additional Financing
<b>DOLE</b>	Department of Labor and Employment		

<b>KCMCC</b>	Kalahi-CIDSS Millennium Challenge Corporation	<b>PhilHealth</b>	Philippine Health Insurance Program
<b>KEC</b>	Knowledge Exchange Center	<b>PHILSEN</b>	Philippine Social Enterprise Network
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management	<b>PIE</b>	Public Information and Education Group
<b>LCE/s</b>	Local Chief Executives	<b>PPASC</b>	Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens
<b>LGBT</b>	Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgenders	<b>PPCRV</b>	Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting
<b>LGU</b>	Local Government Units	<b>PPP</b>	Public-Private Partnership
<b>LVUC</b>	Livelihood Opportunities for Vulnerable Urban Communities	<b>PRPU</b>	Poverty Reduction Program Units
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>PSB</b>	Protective Service Bureau
<b>MGA GAWA-ACTS</b>	May Ginhawa at Gawa-Action to Serve Foundation	<b>PWD</b>	Persons With Disability
<b>MCA-P</b>	Millennium Challenge Account – Philippines	<b>PO/s</b>	People's Organizations
<b>MCCT</b>	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer	<b>PODER</b>	Poder y Prosperidad de la Comunidad
<b>MCCT-HSF</b>	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families	<b>PYDP</b>	Philippine Youth Development Plan
<b>MOA/MOU</b>	Memorandum of Agreement/ Memorandum of Understanding	<b>RGIMS</b>	Relief Goods Inventory Management System
<b>MSSM</b>	Modified Social Stress Model	<b>RRPTP</b>	Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons
<b>NAC/RAC</b>	National/Regional Award Committee	<b>RSCC</b>	Reception and Study Center for Children
<b>NAP-YEM</b>	National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration	<b>RYAC</b>	Regional Youth Advisory Council
<b>NCCDP</b>	National Community-Driven Development Program	<b>SBMMS</b>	Subaybay Bata Macro Monitoring System
<b>NCDA</b>	National Council on Disability Affairs	<b>SC</b>	Senior Citizens
<b>NCM</b>	National Children's Month	<b>SDC-SCSP</b>	Social Development Committee-Sub-Committee on Social Protection
<b>NCMB</b>	National Coordination and Monitoring Board	<b>SDEC</b>	Special Drug Education Center
<b>NCR</b>	National Capital Region	<b>SEC</b>	Securities and Exchange Commission
<b>NCSD</b>	National Council of Social Development Foundation of the Philippines	<b>SFP</b>	Supplementary Feeding Program
<b>NCWSG</b>	National Child Welfare Specialist Group	<b>SGP-PA</b>	Student Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Reduction
<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic Development Authority	<b>SIPAG</b>	Sustaining Interventions for Poverty Alleviation and Governance
<b>NHE</b>	Non-Handicapping Environment Project	<b>SLP</b>	Sustainable Livelihood Program
<b>NHTS-PR</b>	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction	<b>SMS</b>	Social Marketing Services
<b>NGAs/RNGAs</b>	National Government Agencies/ Regional National Government Agencies	<b>SP/SPP/SPA</b>	Social Protection/ Social Protection Plan/ Social Protection Agenda
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Government Organizations	<b>STRAW</b>	Students' Rights and Welfare Desk
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistics Office	<b>SWADCAP</b>	Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific
<b>NWC</b>	National Working Committee	<b>SWDAs</b>	Social Welfare and Development Agencies
<b>NYC</b>	National Youth Commission	<b>SWI</b>	Social Welfare Indicators
<b>OBSUs</b>	Offices, Bureaus, Services and Units	<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>OFWs</b>	Overseas Filipino Workers	<b>TAF</b>	The Asia Foundation
<b>OPAC</b>	Online Public Access Catalog	<b>TAYO</b>	Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations
<b>OPAPP</b>	Office of the Presidential Adviser for Peace Processes	<b>TESDA</b>	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
<b>OPIF</b>	Organizational Performance Indicators Framework	<b>TIP</b>	Trafficking in Persons
<b>OSM</b>	Office of Strategy Management	<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>PAHRODF</b>	Philippine Australian Human Resources and Organizational Development Facility	<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Group
<b>PAMANA</b>	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan Project	<b>UNCRPD</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>PAKISAMA</b>	Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka	<b>UN-ESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Council of Asia and the Pacific
<b>PAPs</b>	Prospective Adoptive Parents	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>PPASC</b>	Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens	<b>UNICS</b>	Unified Information and Communication Systems
<b>PCDP</b>	Processing Centers for Displaced Persons	<b>UNWFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>PDAF</b>	Priority Development Assistance Fund	<b>UP-IGLR</b>	University of the Philippines Institute of Government and Law Reform
<b>PDAO</b>	Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office	<b>USSD</b>	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
<b>PDEA</b>	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency	<b>VAM</b>	Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual
<b>PDF</b>	Peace and Development Fund	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>PGS-BSC</b>	Performance Governance System-Balanced ScoreCard	<b>WEDC</b>	Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances
		<b>WiServ</b>	DSWD SMS Wireless Service



# TARGETING

## Identifying the Right Beneficiaries

Identifying and scoping targets for a particular social endeavor are essential task for any developmental institution. The Department of Social Welfare and Development sought to address this essential need with National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR).

**T**he Department instituted the NHTS-PR as an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are nationwide. This database of poor households, started in 2009, promotes the efficient and economical use of government resources along social protection. Through the NHTS-PR database, DSWD ensures that the right beneficiaries are identified and provided with the appropriate services.

The year 2012 was dedicated towards strengthening existing and creating new partnerships in sharing the NHTS-PR data with partner stakeholders. There are now 290 data users which entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the DSWD. **Annex Table 1** presents the breakdown of data users for 2012.

One of the highlights of the 2012 NHTS-PR data sharing and partnership activities was the enrolment of 5.2 million identified poor households in the PhilHealth Sponsored Card Program. The DSWD and PhilHealth Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) established a

beneficial two-year partnership, with NHTS-PR providing the list and data while Philhealth providing the free health card services.

PhilHealth enrolment, coverage, and collection rates increased upon the use of the NHTS-PR data in their program implementation. On the part of DSWD, a total of 4,736,738 NHTS-PR-registered poor households have been enrolled in the program to date.

At present, the DSWD-PhilHealth collaboration continues in the areas of data matching and verification. The process led to improvements in the design of the NHTS-PR for purposes of the 2014 household assessments.

The DSWD acknowledges the users of the NHTS-PR as its partners in delivering services to the rightful beneficiaries. NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, and the academe using the NHTS-PR database help DSWD achieve its goal of providing immediate and adequate response to the social protection needs of the poor.



## CONVERGENCE

From the perspective of social development, Convergence is a strategy or a movement wherein different sectors come together as collaborators towards the advancement of a cause or a movement. Such a strategy, employed globally, has rendered some conventional systems and services outdated and irrelevant. Thus, giving rise to more innovative approaches and pioneering techniques in service delivery and program development.

Inspired by this global evolution, the DSWD has institutionalized its Convergence Strategy, as its streamlined approach and contribution to poverty reduction in the Philippines.

**T**he DSWD Convergence Strategy is also known as *Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan (Tatsulo)*. This harmonizes and synchronizes the implementation of the Department's three core poverty reduction programs: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS), and the Sustainable Livelihood Program.

With this strategy, the Department aims to address the different dimensions of poverty. It utilizes the NHTS-PR database in order to achieve a more tangible and sustainable impact on the lives of the poor.

The Pantawid Pamilya provides conditional cash grants for poor families. It was conceived primarily to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty by building human capital through investments in health and education.

The Kalahi-CIDSS mobilizes community structures and local governments for the construction of social infrastructure such as potable water systems, roads, health centers, day care centers, and classrooms to ensure that beneficiaries are provided access to education and health facilities.

The SLP strengthens the capacity of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries and links them to employment opportunities for sustained economic improvement. Thus, it complements both the Pantawid Pamilya and the Kalahi-CIDSS.

In 2012, DSWD moved to institutionalize the practice of convergence by establishing Poverty Reduction Program Units (PRPUs) at the regional level. These Units are mandated to ensure that institutional structures built on the basis of the three core social protection programs are harmonized from the regional to the local levels. In addition, 831 City and Municipal Action Teams (C/MATs) were organized and their members trained to provide integrated social case management and interventions, benefitting more than 3 Million poor households nationwide. See [Annex Table 2](#).

The C/MAT is a composite group with members from the Pantawid Pamilya, Kalahi-CIDSS, and SLP. Whereas Convergence capitalizes on the collective strengths and capacities of people and organizations to create a just and equitable society, C/MATs build partnerships with local government units (LGUs), non-government and people's organizations, (NGO/POs), and civil society organizations (CSOs) to support the Department's poverty reduction programs and projects.





## PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM

**T**he Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program is a bridge collectively built to traverse intergenerational poverty.

As a human development program of the national government, Pantawid Pamilya invests in the health and education of poor households, particularly of children aged 0-14 years old. Patterned after the conditional cash transfer schemes implemented in various countries, the program provides cash grants to beneficiaries provided that they comply with the required set of conditions.<sup>1</sup>

As part of Pantawid Pamilya's strategy to collaborate with other sectors, the program, through the leadership of the DSWD, continues to work with partner agencies in program implementation and provision of services to beneficiaries.

Such interventions are made under the SLP of the Department. These are implemented in two tracks, namely: 1) Employment Facilitation such as the *Trabahong Lansangan* done in partnership with the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and 2) Community-Driven Microenterprise Development (CDED) that provides seed capital to the beneficiaries.

As of December 2012, the DPWH was able to hire 4,433 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries while the Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran (SEA-K) was able to provide 98,324 families with seed capital as part of strengthening the SLP.

Pantawid Pamilya also implemented the Student Grants-in-aid for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA). This grant was instituted in partnership with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED). It aims to increase the number of graduates in higher



education and to provide them with better employment opportunities.

The DSWD signed a joint order with PhilHealth entitling Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries to PhilHealth coverage as Sponsored Members wholly financed by tax money. This coverage will remain valid until December 2013.

The primary beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilya are eligible poor households<sup>2</sup> identified in prioritized cities and municipalities. Poor households are identified by the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO)<sup>3</sup>.

From the identified poor, the Pantawid Pamilya National Program Management Office identifies eligible households based on the following criteria: 1) households that are permanent residents in the prioritized city/municipality, 2) households with income below the Provincial Poverty Threshold<sup>4</sup>, 3) households with children 0-14 years old and/or pregnant members at the time of NHTO assessment, and 4) households willing to meet the conditions specified by the program.

The registration and validation of eligible poor households are conducted through the community assemblies at the barangay level.

<sup>1</sup>Health and nutrition conditions require periodic checkups, growth monitoring, and vaccinations for children 0–5 years of age; twice a year intake of deworming pills for children 6–14 years old, pre- and post-natal care for pregnant women and attendance of parents in family development sessions where responsible parenthood is discussed. Education conditions include day care and school enrolment, attendance equivalent to 85% of school days for children 3–14 years old. Both conditions are meant to improve the poor household's economic prospects to help them move out of poverty.

<sup>2</sup>Household is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who a) sleep in the same housing unit, and b) have a common agreement for the preparation and consumption of food.

<sup>3</sup>NHTO determines poor households through the use of the Proxy Mean Test (PMT), a statistical formula that estimates household income through the use of 34 variables indicated in the Household Assessment Form (HAF). The use of the PMT serves as the main selection process of the program to achieve a uniform, objective, and transparent means of identifying potential household beneficiaries.

<sup>4</sup>Provincial Poverty Threshold as determined by the NSCB Small Area Estimates (SAE) of 2003 and 2006.

## TOWN OF MALITA CREATES BARANGAY DEFENSE SYSTEM, PROMOTES PANTAWID PAMILYA



**T**he town of Malita, Davao del Sur created the Barangay Defense System (BDS) to promote peace and order, and to address the problem of insurgency. The System was initiated by Mayor Benjamin Bautista of Malita in coordination with the 39th Infantry Battalion under Col. Lyndon Pamisa and the Barangay Council for Peace and Order.

“We crafted this strategy in 2009 when the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program came to our municipality,” informed Engr. Noel Hubac, “We realized that male spouses can play dual roles in the community: maintain peace and order while supporting their families.”

The people of Malita regard the BDS as a local machinery that rallies the menfolk behind the peace movement. Engr. Hubac explained that the program’s goal was not merely to counter insurgency but also to train and acquaint beneficiaries on the rationale behind the Pantawid Pamilya program.

The Pantawid Pamilya training was the facilitating factor behind the BDS which laid emphasis on the responsible use of arms. BDS advocates are told that “weapons are not needed.” They only had to be capacitated to become peacekeepers. This can be done more effectively in partnership with other members of the community.

Presently, there are around 9,803 male members of the BDS who conduct regular monthly meetings to explore ways of battling adversity. Apart from being advocates of peace, men of Pantawid Pamilya also try to be responsible fathers by complying with the Pantawid Pamilya condition of sending their children to school and visiting their barangay health stations for regular check-ups and vaccinations.

Malita has been a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary since June 2009. The constituency recognizes the need to focus on the improvement of health, nutrition, and education in the barangays.



In 2012, Pantawid Pamilya was operational in 1,410 cities and municipalities and in 79 provinces of all 17 regions. Total households registered reached 3,121,530 of which 3,078,268 were covered by the regular Pantawid Pamilya program while 43,262 were covered by the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT). The breakdown of the total number of households by region is provided in [Annex Table 3](#).

The MCCT is a technology that responds to the need to help vulnerable sectors which are not covered by the regular CCT primarily because these households have no permanent homes. The project zeroes in on street families, IP migrant families, families with disabled parents/children, families of child laborers, families in need of special protection, and families displaced by man-made and natural disasters. The pilot implementation of the MCCT was done by the Department in close partnership with CSOs already involved in these particular sectors.



Also implemented was the Modified CCT for Extended Age Coverage (MCCT-EAC) covering households unable to complete the regular 5-year CCT program period because their children were no longer within the eligible age of child beneficiaries. MCCT-EAC extends the program to households with children aged 15-17. This is a pilot project that aims to see the differential effect of having grants extended to older children. This will be used as the basis for further program enhancement.

Total cash grant payments released as of December 26, 2012 amounted to Php26,927,826,200, where Php13,496,514,500 consisted of health grants and Php13,431,311,700, of education grants.

One of Pantawid Pamilya's major systems is the Beneficiary Update System (BUS) that captures all the information status and changes in beneficiary data. Under the BUS, the total approved beneficiary updates in 2012 reached 5,430,813; majority of these were changes/new enrolments in school that





reached 4,035,314. Beneficiary data in health and education are continuously updated to ensure that beneficiaries could avail of maximum health and education grants.

The Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) system ensures that the needed data, including institutional data such as the number of schools is captured and updated efficiently.

Another highlight in 2012 was the transition of Compliance Verification from a quarterly to a bi-monthly basis which consequently resulted in the bi-monthly releases of cash grants. A shorter interval for payments was deemed preferable since payment releases should ideally coincide with the beneficiaries' cash flow requirements.



A new Grievance Redress System (GRS) application was made fully operational in July 2012. This was named the Unified Information and Communication System-Customer Relations Management (UNICS-CRM). It is a unified customer-oriented platform where all the different modes of capturing grievances are integrated. Its primary objective is to provide quality services to the beneficiaries and to manage grievance cases more effectively.

As of December 2012, 54,282 households were delisted based on existing policies. Some 204,081 more were deactivated, pending verification by the program.

This is an ongoing process designed to address all complaints related to inclusion errors, and to maintain a clean database on program beneficiaries.

Pantawid Pamilya is the collective work of committed program implementers, partner sectors, and beneficiaries. It is a clear demonstration of how DSWD collaborates with its partners to build bridges so that our country could overcome poverty.



**KAPIT-BISIG LABAN SA KAHIRAPAN –  
COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED  
DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

**C**ognizant of the importance of engaging the community and the local government units in national development, DSWD implements the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS). This is the Department’s own community-driven approach to development and poverty reduction.

Kalahi-CIDSS promotes the active involvement of communities in the design, implementation, and management of developmental activities that reduce poverty. By placing control over resources in the hands of the poor, this initiative empowers people to form part of self-sustaining communities. As such, they could work hand-in-hand with their local governments to bring about more prosperous communities.

Kalahi-CIDSS is implemented under five modalities: the Kalahi-CIDSS Additional Financing (KCAF), the Kalahi-CIDSS Millennium Challenge Corporation (KCMCC), the Poder y Prosperidad de la Comunidad (PODER), the Payapa at Masaganang Mamayanan (PAMANA), and the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF).

With the expansion of Kalahi-CIDSS under the World Bank Additional Financing and Millennium Challenge Corporation, the project coverage reached up to 50% of the poorest municipalities in the targeted provinces.

Since their launch, KCAF and KCMCC have benefited 328 municipalities in 48 provinces.

In 2012 alone, KCMCC and KCAF programs were implemented in 7,115 barangays in 305 municipalities in the country. By yearend, these projects funded a total of 3,254 community sub-projects with an estimated cost of Php3.6 billion benefitting 636,528 households in 3,345 barangays. In addition, KCAF and KCMCC were able to utilize 60.15% and 18.22% of the loan and grant amounts, respectively.

Meanwhile, PODER, funded through a grant from the Agencia Española Cooperacion International para el Desarrollo (AECID), is on its seventh year. PODER 7 covered five municipalities in Regions V and CARAGA. KC-PAMANA, implemented in partnership with the Office of the Presidential Adviser for Peace Processes (OPAPP), was able to cover 857 conflict-affected barangays (CABs) in 44 municipalities.

JSDF provided funds for the implementation of the Livelihood Opportunities for Vulnerable Urban Communities (LVUC), an innovative program that targeted urban-based households in 2012. It complemented Kalahi-CIDSS’ focus on rural development. As of December 2012, six communities in Rosario, Cavite, and Malate, Manila were chosen as pilot sites for Urban CDD implementation under the JSDF-LVUC.

## THE PAMANA PROGRAM FOR RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN CONFLICT AREAS

A partnership with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP) was formed to implement the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) program. This program aims to strengthen the peace building, reconstruction and development initiatives in conflict-affected areas (CAAs). It is a complementary track that addresses the roots of conflict and issues that hinder the peace process.

The program works by bringing the government to the PAMANA areas while ensuring that the communities benefit from improved basic services delivered by responsive, transparent, and accountable LGUs.



The PAMANA framework is anchored on three complementary strategic pillars that define core interventions to achieve lasting peace. Among these is Pillar 2 which consists of micro-level interventions that promote the convergent delivery of services and goods for households and communities. This has the support of the Peace and Development Fund (PDF) component of OPAPP. Regions IX, X, XI, XII and ARMM will



be served by Pillar 2 in collaboration with LGUs for a period of three years. Technical assistance will continue to be provided to 33 municipalities.

In this connection, Php61,200,000 or 60% in two tranches was transferred from the PDF to the field offices of the regions for development projects identified by the community. In ARMM, the PSB has effectively transferred Php34,740,000 or 30% of the fund support in July and August respectively.



## SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM

**D**SWD provides entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for the poor through the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP). The SLP is a multi-stakeholder livelihood component of the Convergence Strategy.

SLP beneficiaries are given the option to take either the Micro-Enterprise Development track or the Employment Facilitation track after participating in capacity-building workshops.

Through the SLP, the Department was able to reach 142,093 households targeted through the NHTS-PR of which, 108,441 households are concurrent Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries.

The SLP also provided Php753,252,989 worth of seed capital assistance to Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries and Php277,550,857 to non-Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. Moreover, through its partnership with national government agencies under the Employment Facilitation track, the Department of Agriculture (DA) was able to employ 57 beneficiaries; the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 130 beneficiaries; and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), 4,433 beneficiaries, all under Pantawid Pamilya.

The SLP is an inclusive program that recognizes the need to converge with other stakeholders to achieve the best outcome. The DSWD enlists the help of NGAs, LGUs, and legislators. It was likewise able to promote public-private sector participation (PPP) with multilateral agencies such as CSOs, POs, MFIs, academic institutions, and businesses.

2012 has proven promising for the SLP, with the establishment of national public-private partnerships (PPP). Bonds with the private business sector were formed, like Bernabest Food Products, Inc., BPI-Globe BanKo, Security Bank, Inc., the Philippine Centre for Entrepreneurship, and the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Partnerships with the development sector were forged as well. These included the Philippine Social Enterprise Network (PHILSEN), Habitat for Humanity, Micro Ventures Foundation, SM Foundation, May Ginhawa at Gawa-Action to Serve Foundation (MGA GAWA-ACTS), Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA), and Splash Foundation.

Inter-agency partnerships were also initiated with the DPWH, the DA, the DENR, and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process through the PAMANA.





## **Josie's Bags ... her family's ticket to a better life**

**J**ocelyn Saldivar Tutor or Josie, 37, from Barangay Anibong, Ayungon, Negros Oriental, is a Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program grantee since 2008. Josie is a loving wife and a mother of three boys - Ian Lester, 11, Jay, 8, and Ian Rey, 6.

After marrying Jerry, whom she met in a factory where she worked, the newlyweds started their family in Jerry's hometown in Negros Oriental.

In a province where planting and harvesting sugar cane is handed down from one generation to another, Josie thought that she would not survive because she knew nothing about the sugar industry. She instead used her sewing skills to help her husband, a sugar cane worker, make ends meet.

As a beneficiary of Pantawid Pamilya, they are now able to provide for their children's educational and health needs through the Php1,400 cash grants that they are receiving and from the income she derives from her flourishing bag business. Diligently, she complies with the program conditionalities of monthly visits to the health center and the 85% attendance of her kids at school.



Josie said that through Pantawid Pamilya, she learned the importance of community participation, improved parental values, and time management during the regular Family Development Sessions (FDS). This is a gathering where beneficiaries are taught responsible parenthood.

#### **How Josie's bags came to be**

Aside from the blessings of the cash grant and values formation through the FDS, another opportunity came Josie's way in 2011. Her family was provided access to livelihood assistance through the DSWD's Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)—Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) component that provides a no-interest loan payable in two years.

The SLP is a community-based program that provides capacity-building training for micro-entrepreneurs like Josie. The SEA-K program helps micro-enterprises become organizationally and economically viable. It also links participants to employment opportunities through public-private partnerships.

After her SEA-K orientation, Josie made a life-changing decision when she applied for a SEA-K program membership.

As a member of the Mutya SEA-Kaunlaran Association in Barangay Anibong, Josie was granted seed capital of Php5,000 which she invested in her small sewing business. She ventured not just into dressmaking but also into making bags of all sizes. Keeping the SEA-K training in mind, 30% of her income went to family savings while 70% was reinvested in her business.

*"Tanan inahan nagkinahanglan ug bag nga lig-on apan kinahanglan dili pud mahal (All mothers need a bag, but it should not be expensive),"* said Josie. This idea compelled her to make bags of all sizes with prices ranging from Php25-125 only.

With the help of her husband, Josie ventured into sewing back packs and sling bags. In just a short period of time, Josie was able to purchase an additional sewing machine.

When the 6.9 magnitude earthquake hit the province on February 6, 2012, Josie's house was damaged and she lost close to Php9,000 worth of capital. But she remained strong, determined to recover from the setback. She wasted no time in sewing more bags. Rewards came when orders started pouring in. Moreover, her quality bag products became a household name in their locality.

The Community-Driven Development Enterprise conducted by the DSWD Field Office VII provided another opportunity for Josie to showcase her products. As a consequence, she received voluminous orders from both new and old clients. By September 2012, she earned a hefty Php22,000 from the sale of her bags alone.

Josie's bags have gone a long way. DSWD Field Office VII was proud to be a patron of her sturdy "document bag," which caught the interest of other partner agencies.

#### **Balance between family life and business**

The Tutor family is still far from being rich, but slowly, Josie and her husband work together to improve their lives and make a difference in their community.

While attending to her bag business, Josie still makes it a point to attend to the needs of her children without forgetting to comply with the conditionalities of the Pantawid Pamilya and her regular attendance to the FDS. Having imbibed the DSWD values of hard work, perseverance, and the "pay it forward" ideals, Josie extended her livelihood skills to her in-laws.

*"Mas maayo man nga makahibalo sila ug laing pama-agi sa panginabuhing kaso ug bati ang ani sa tubo, di sila magutom ug ang ilang mga anak agpadayon sa pa-ayong panginabuhing (It is better for them to learn other means of livelihood in case the sugar cane harvest is not good. With other livelihood opportunities, they will not go hungry and their children will have a better future),"* Josie remarked.

The once shy Jocelyn now takes part in community activities while sewing on to realize her family's dream house and her children's future.



# LEADING SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR THE VULNERABLE

DSWD commits itself to the delivery of social protection services in its residential care facilities, non-residential care centers, and homes run by partner institutions. Earnest efforts were made to provide young children with the needed parental care and supplementary feeding. A semblance of family life was also created to improve their health and nutritional profile. Community-based services to these vulnerable children and other children with special needs were also carried out in sync with partners in the service. The needs of older youth were addressed by way of the Expanded Government Internship Program. The Department attended to the grant of old age pension for indigent senior citizens. It also ministered to the urgent needs for food and temporary shelter of victims displaced by natural disasters. Additionally, the social base of the Cash-for-Work Program in poverty reduction was widened.

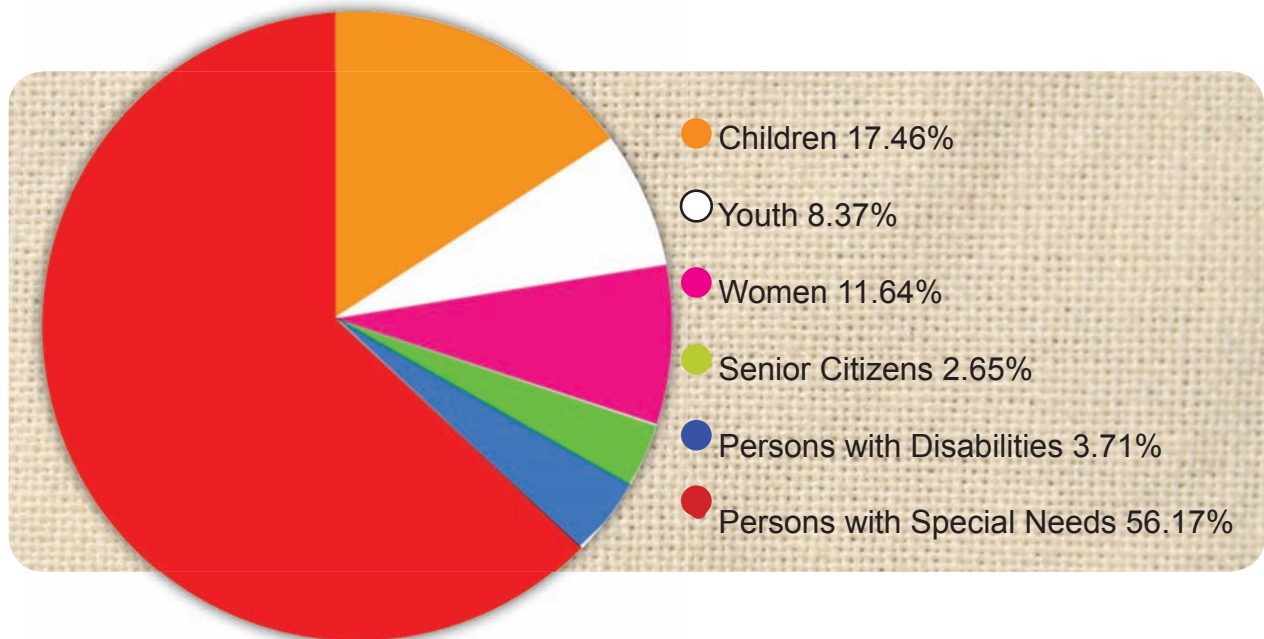
## CENTER-BASED SERVICES

### Residential Care

In 2012, the Department was able to serve 16,831 clients nationwide through its network of 63 residential care centers. Among these clients were 2,939 children, 1,408 youth, 1,959 women, 446 senior citizens, 625 persons with disability, and 9,454 persons with special needs. Annex Table 4 shows the residential care facilities along with the number of clients served per facility.

The centers provide these sectors with the essentials of social protection, home life, educational, psychological/psychiatric care, economic productivity/skills training and socio-cultural activities, recreational, dental/medical treatment, and spiritual services grouped under the descriptive acronym of "SHEPHERDS."

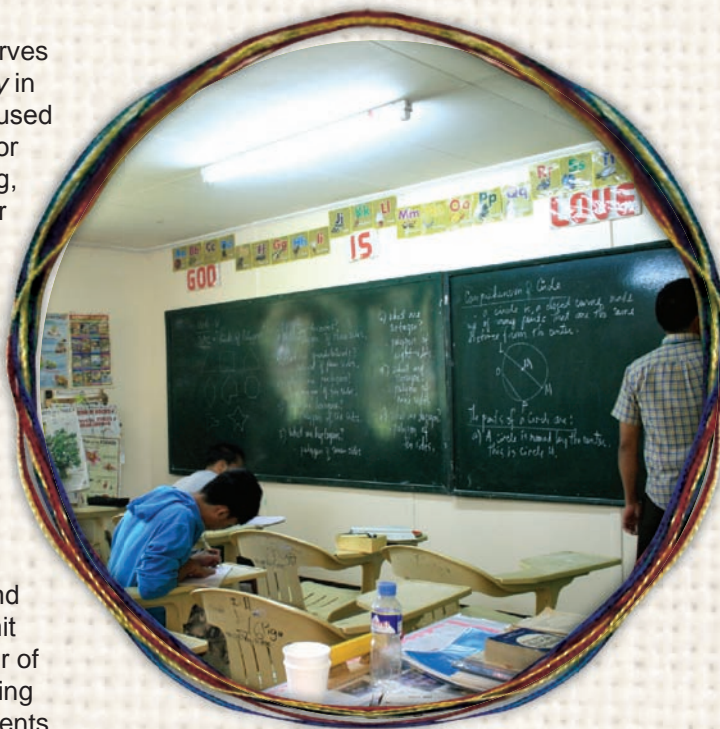
Number of Clients Served in Residential Care Facilities by Sector



## Moving Towards Change: Pathways to a Better Life

**A** reward for every good deed serves as a much needed lift or *Gabay* in the lives of kids temporarily housed at the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY). Boys here enjoy playing, mingling, studying, and enhancing their skills and talents. They also get to enjoy incentives through a Reward System.

This Reward System was introduced in 2010 by US Peace Corps Volunteer Scott Kumis. This was enhanced by center staff and house parent Rolando Fortes after passing through a feasibility study and assessment to determine objectives, criteria, monitoring tools, and the children's needs. The Home life Unit monitors the performance and behavior of the residents for the purpose of assigning points. The system motivates the residents to behave and gain points for every good deed.



Every month, 12 residents with the highest number of points are identified by house parents using the monitoring tool. The Top 12 Achievers enjoy four additional points under their respective Case Management Rating System (CMRS) for the month. Among rewards that could be earned, according to Helen Nerona, RRCY Head, are privilege to watch movies, shopping on a limited budget, beach outing, or lessened work loads for three days.



All kids at the Center who excel are given the chance to enjoy some benefits. In an interview with residents Togs and Macky, every opportunity to achieve was keenly anticipated. "I miss my family, but here, I get to enjoy the things I used to with my family like beach outings. This satisfies the craving to be with my family. I am extremely happy to earn my rewards," said Togs.

The end of each month, when the list of high point earners is read, is thus highly awaited by the kids. With highly-motivated residents, lives at the Center have taken a turn for the better. Goodness exchanged for reward has indeed given birth to change.

## Non-Residential Care

DSWD operated seven non-residential care centers and institutions nationwide ([Annex Table 5](#)), serving a total of 1,059 clients in 2012. Six of these centers/institutions cater to persons with disabilities while one center, the Ina Healing Center, provides services to grieving mothers.

## PARTNERING EFFORTS THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

**D**SWD plays a steering role in synchronizing the efforts of the public-private mix in community services. In 2012, it provided technical assistance and resource augmentation to LGUs, NGOs, other NGAs, national sectoral People's Organizations (POs), and members of civil society. In aiding these intermediaries, the Department worked closely and constantly with regional focal persons to actively monitor social protection programs and projects that promote convergence at the local level.

Co-assessments, consultations, and rapport with LGUs opened up opportunities in surfacing various concerns that led to applicable solutions and the smooth execution of devolved programs and services.

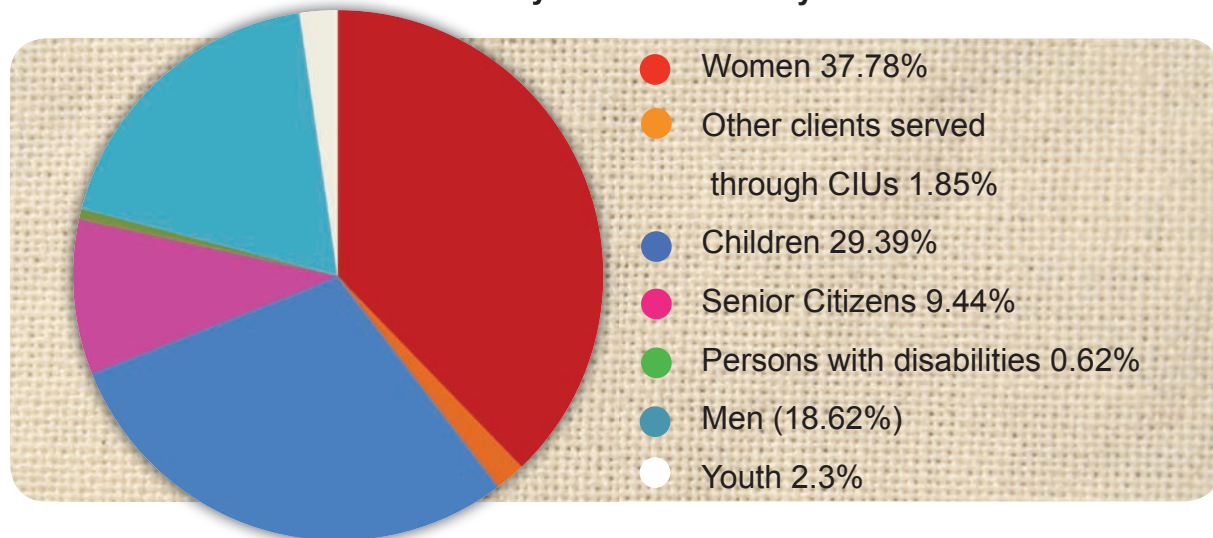
Partners in development were mobilized by involving them in supplementary feeding, day care operation, and the conduct of disaster

prevention and preparedness programs. They also took part in greening initiatives in the day care centers (DCCs).

The concepts of bridging and converging were made operational in the big ticket programs. Headway was achieved with the involvement of national sectoral POs as partners in development. The act of bridging was likewise replicated in inter-generational activities such as the sharing of skills and experiences among younger and older generations in the DCCs. In culmination, a program review based on identified needs of different stakeholders was conducted at the regional level.

For 2012, a total of 149,944 clients were provided with the appropriate community-based services by the Department. See [Annex Table 6](#) for a complete breakdown of clients.

**Total Number Served with Community-based Services by Sector**



## Community-led ARMM Projects Lead to Peace and Development

**P**overty reduction in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is a banner program of the national government and the gateway to its regional development.

The national government pumped in 2011 Php8.5 billion to the ARMM economy as its investment in five provinces. The funds were intended for “socio-economic development, governance reforms, and the improvement of peace and security in the region.” Twenty three percent (23%) or Php1.97 billion of the total budget was earmarked for the socio-economic development component under DSWD project management.

Aware of the fact that ARMM bears the brunt of high poverty incidence, frequent visitations of natural calamities, and armed conflict, the Department consistently provided technical assistance and resource augmentation to the LGUs for social welfare and development programs.

In utilizing the fund allocation, the Department pursued a diversity of programs and services including the construction of day care centers (DCCs), implementation of the modified shelter assistance project, emergency shelter assistance, supplementary feeding, sustainable livelihood, and cash-for-work for household members. These special projects are implemented with the robust partnership of LGUs and other implementing partners.

Of the 1,100 day care units funded for construction in Basilan, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Marawi City, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi, 233 or 21.18% were completed (38 in Basilan and 195 in

Maguindanao) while another 488 DCCs or 44.36% are ongoing construction as of December 2012. Meanwhile, 242 or 24.2% modified shelters were constructed in Maguindanao while the building of another 306 or 35.2% of 1,000 units are ongoing in ARMM.

A total of 1,476 families displaced by massive flooding in Maguindanao availed of emergency shelter assistance at the rate of Php10,000 per family.

Children in ARMM received a much needed nutritional boost from the Department’s supplementary feeding program. A total of 60,000 children from Maguindanao, 50,000 children from Lanao del Sur A and B, and 10,000 children from Marawi City completed the first rounds of feeding.

To pump prime the local economy and pursue entrepreneurship in the region, DSWD implemented its Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in all the ARMM provinces. Family members who qualified received Php10,000 in livelihood assistance. Of the 62,335 beneficiaries a total of 21,530 beneficiaries availed of livelihood assistance totalling Php215,300,000 that was released to DSWD ARMM.

Meanwhile, 5,434 beneficiaries in ARMM communities completed their respective Cash-for-Work community projects. These projects mainly involved disaster mitigation activities such as the dredging of rivers and waterways, tree planting and community gardening, rehabilitation of timber foot bridges, construction and improvement of alleys and hunger mitigation projects that cover communal farming, planting, and corn production.

## ALTERNATIVE PARENTAL CARE

The DSWD issued a total of 771 certifications declaring children legally available for adoption. Of this total number, 401 were made available for regular adoption and 370, for Indigenous Peoples/foster-adopt. And out of the 401 for regular adoption, 294 were received either for local matching presentation or inter-country adoption (ICA). The remaining 107 are still being facilitated.

In foster care, 559 children were placed under temporary family care by the Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC), other DSWD Centers, community-based organizations, and NGOs. The number of licensed foster families reached 715, of which, 615 have children under their care while the remaining 100 remain waiting to receive children under their care.

## SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

**D**SWD's Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) is carried out in partnership with LGUs and POs. This program aligns itself along the national government's priority to strengthen and maximize public-private partnerships (PPP) in child health and development. The SFP is the mechanism that provides food, in addition to regular meals, to children attending day care sessions and supervised neighborhood play. The supplemental hot meals are served during snack/meal time to child beneficiaries five days a week for 120 days.

In 2012, a total of 1,552,258 children were fed in 43,003 DCCs in 1,230 cities/municipalities. a total of Php2,378,030,115.42 was received by the different LGUs to fund the feeding program with the close supervision of the DSWD.

In another venue, the supplementary feeding for two to 12-year-old children is an on-going partnership with legislators. A total of 5,412 children were served at the cost of Php11,291,000.

In league with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Department conducted a Breastfeeding Forum and an Enhancement of Nutrition Module for nutritionists from the regions and LGUs. These activities were meant to boost local capacities in implementing SFP initiatives in the localities.

It is worth noting that, based on the 4th quarter survey conducted by Pulse Asia, 93% of Filipino respondents considered supplementary feeding programs as vital to the growth and wellness of children in poor barangays.



## EXPANDED GOVERNMENT INTERNSHIP PROGRAM (E-GIP): ENGAGING THE YOUTH IN SERVICE AND DEVELOPMENT

**T**he Department puts a premium on the involvement of youth as agents of change and development in their communities. Hence, the Expanded Government Internship Program (E-GIP) proved deeply meaningful especially to unemployed and out-of-school youth, college graduates as well as vocational-technical graduates aged 18-30 years old who signed up for a 52-day service commitment. The program was implemented nationwide in coordination with LGUs.

Youth beneficiaries were trained and guided to perform actual office work. They were immersed in DSWD programs and projects through direct service work in the covered communities in partnership with LGUs.

The E-GIP provided a daily stipend commensurate to the applicable minimum wage in the respective regions, benefiting 24,492 youth beneficiaries nationwide in the process.



## SOCIAL PENSION FOR THE INDIGENT SENIOR CITIZENS

**C**onvinced of the value and continuing positive contribution of senior citizens to national development, the DSWD continued to strengthen the Social Pension Program for indigent older persons.

In 2012, the DSWD provided Php500 in monthly pensions to 181,001 individual indigent senior citizens aged 77 years and above, amounting to Php863,722,500.

The Department also gave due importance to the other provisions of Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010, that are implemented through the National Coordination and Monitoring Board (NCMB).

## CONVERGENT EFFORTS IN DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

**D**uring and in the aftermath of natural and man-made disasters that hit the country in 2012, the DSWD assumed a steering role. It wove the LGUs and different government and non-government institutions together in a concerted act to provide emergency relief and rehabilitation services to disaster victims.

The DSWD provided food, psychosocial services, and resource augmentation to intermediaries. This translated into the transport, hospitalization, medicine procurement, and shelter assistance to totally and partially affected victims. The DSWD adhered to, in partnership with key players in disaster response, the United Nations cluster approach in the distribution of food and non-food assistance, emergency shelter, camp management and protection, livelihood, and permanent shelters to the victims.

For 2012, DSWD provided Php501,156,494.15 augmentation support to 56 provinces, 58 cities, and 327 municipalities affected by disasters, which benefited 1,057,224 families or 4,605,842 individuals.

## ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL IN CRISIS SITUATION

**A**ugmentation support continued to be given to LGUs that provide urgent financial, psychosocial, and other interventions to individuals, families, and groups in crisis situations. This was accomplished under the Assistance to Individual in Crisis Situation (AICS) Service.

Benefiting from this program in 2012 were 105,263 clients who received assistance worth Php246,437,877. This was disbursed from the DSWD Regular Fund and the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) of legislators.





## CASH/FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECT FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

**T**he Cash/Food-for-Work Project is a short-term intervention implemented by the DSWD. This program provides temporary employment to distressed/displaced individuals by involving them in massive short-term preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation, or risk reduction projects and activities in their communities or in evacuation centers. The overriding purpose is to engage internally displaced persons directly in rebuilding their communities while providing them with the opportunity to earn food or cash needed by their families.

Beneficiaries of this program engage in productivity support projects such as construction or repair of small infrastructure facilities, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected schools and community structures. They can be mobilized for disaster preparedness, flood mitigation activities, environmental tree planting, and waste management projects as well as hunger mitigation and food security projects.

In 2012, the DSWD invested Php670,394,958 in Cash-for-Work, in the process reaching out to a total of 176,310 internally displaced persons nationwide. This included those in the ARMM who were severely affected by flash floods, landslides, earthquakes, and armed conflicts.



## CORE SHELTER ASSISTANCE

**T**he Core Shelter Assistance Program was designed to help disaster victims reacquire decent living quarters.

Under the program, funding can be accessed by families whose houses were either totally or partially damaged by disasters.

Implemented since 2008, DSWD constructed 44,426 units amounting to Php2,963,690. In 2012, 6,390 units were funded for implementation with a total budget allocation of Php449,060,000.





## DEVELOPING POLICIES, PLANS, AND PROGRAMS

DSWD regularly revisits its policy framework to gauge its relevance, timeliness, and effectiveness in program planning and intervention. The Department regularly sat down with partner institutions and stakeholders to review its policy matrix, undertake policy research, and assess program and project outcomes. It likewise examined whether bilateral agreements entered into with regional and international development partners truly advanced its vision, mission and goals to serve the poor and marginalized.

### SOCIAL PROTECTION PLANS AND POLICIES

**T**he DSWD collaborated with various institutions and stakeholders in formulating, monitoring, and evaluating policies and plans; developing basic and policy researches; and fulfilling its regional and international commitments towards advancing the social protection sector.

In line with this, 19 Administrative Orders were issued to guide the implementation of the Department's various operations and programs ([Annex Table 7](#)).

Social protection was championed through the issuance of SDC Resolution No. 3, s. 2012, "Approving and Adopting the Social Protection Operational Framework." With DSWD as lead, the NEDA-Social Development Committee (SDC)-Subcommittee on Social Protection (SCSP), composed of national government and CSO representatives spearheaded the formulation of a Social Protection Operational

Framework and Strategy which was approved by the SDC – Cabinet Level in May 2012. The SP framework is directly linked within the over-all inclusive development goals and over-all poverty strategy of the country.

Regional and national consultation workshops were also conducted to develop a five-year Social Protection Plan, Convergence Framework for Social Protection Programs, and a Social Protection Handbook. Likewise, a Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual on Social Protection was drafted as a result of external and internal consultations conducted and initiated by the DSWD.

Policy notes on 1) Trafficked Males: Victims of a Gender Bias Approach to Human Trafficking; 2) Review of RA 9995 or the Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009 in the light of Electronic Violence against Women to Protect Women from Cyber Violence; and the 3) New

Foster Care Act: Emerging Challenges for the Service Providers were issued.

Four policy fora were conducted by the Department on Stateless Children, Women Weathering Climate Change, Street Families, and Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, and Transgenders (LGBT) as the New Marginalized Sector. Various policy fora were also conducted at the regional level. Further, the Department continuously monitored LGUs' passing of ordinances and policies relative to national policies and laws.

Partnerships were likewise instrumental in the conduct of joint research projects and the drafting of national plans. As a result, the Assessment on the Implementation of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 (RA 9344) in NCR and Luzon was completed together with the University of the Philippines Institute of Government and Law Reform. An updated plan of action for older persons, the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2012-2016 was also developed.

On the international front, the DSWD also advocated Philippine initiatives and activities on thematic areas such as Social Protection and Inclusive Growth, Cyberpornography, Violence Against Women, Early Child Care and Development, and Social Work Education and Practice. These advocacies were carried out in close coordination with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Socio-Cultural Committee (ASCC), and other international instruments/agreements.

## LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

The Department advocated for legislative reform by recommending amendments to the Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs) Act of 2012. The Substitute Bill on HB 4924 entitled "Establishing a comprehensive system for registration and licensing of social welfare and development agencies and accreditation of social welfare and development programs and services" was introduced by Representative Marlyn Primicias-Agabas. This was approved at the Lower House Committee on Social Services on October 16, 2012. Supplemental to this, the Department assisted in the crafting of Senate Bill No. 1819, the Philippine Adoption Act introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor-Santiago.

The DSWD also submitted and forwarded 72 position papers to concerned committees of the two chambers of Congress.

The Department headed the Technical Working Group (TWG) that drafted the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Foster Care Act of 2012 (RA 10165). The other TWG members were the DOJ, DOH, DILG, CWC, BIR, Association of Child Caring Agencies of the Philippines (ACCAP), Kaisahang Buhay Foundation, NORFIL Foundation, Inc., Parenting Foundation of the Philippines, National Council of Social Development Foundation of the Philippines (NCSD), Christian Growth Ministry-Home of Joy, and CRIBS Foundation. The ceremonial signing of the IRR was held on November 19, 2012 which was attended by multi-stakeholders.



## REINVENTING SOCIAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGIES

**T**he DSWD, together with LGUs and NGOs, was able to develop new social protection technologies. By year-end, it had initiated three research studies specifically on Sama-Bajau: an Evaluation Research on Existing Programs and Services/Social Protection Programs for Women and the Rapid Appraisal of Children with Disability. Additionally, the agency developed five new concepts, namely Women Friendly Space in Evacuation Camps, Information Technology Program for Children and Youth in Residential Care Centers, Marriage Counseling for Muslim Couples, ACCESS, and Non-Handicapping Environment for PWDS.

The Department also marketed eight programs in 16 regions that included: Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-Based Violence (CIAGV), *Aruga at Kalinga para sa mga Bata sa Barangay*, Information Technology Literacy Program for Out-of-School Youth and Persons with Disabilities, Modified Social Stress Model (MSSM), Special Drug Education Center (SDEC), Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP), Reintegration Program for Deportees and Irregular OFWs in Zamboanga City, and Sheltered Workshop for Older Persons.

Three major projects implemented by the Department during the year were the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples (especially Bajaus), the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, and Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families.

### Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families

In league with 13 cities and one municipality in NCR, the Department pilot-tested the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families (MCCT-HSF). It was able to assist 1,249 HSFs from 25 congressional districts and cities. MCCT-HSF was propelled by the Department's 2010 Rapid Appraisal on Street Dwellers in partnership with the CWC and LGUs in Metro Manila. The aim was to systematically address the needs of the country's street children and HSFs. The survey was able to document 657 HSF families or specifically, 2,014 adults and 3,072 vulnerable children and infants.

The MCCT-HSF is a social technology instrument which connects the HSFs to the government and contributes to current efforts to reduce the number of HSFs living, working, or at-risk in the streets. This project widens the coverage of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program by targeting HSF populations not yet covered by the Regular Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program of the Department.



Responsive interventions provided under the project are educational and health grants, appropriate or alternative housing assistance, and better access to a host of social services and economic opportunities to improve their family well-being. It also aims to connect HSFs to formal programs or institutions necessary to social transition and processing, and the creation of alternative living arrangements. These pave the way toward structured families or groups living in a homelike atmosphere or community environment.

The 1,249 HSFs whose lives were touched in 2012 received financial support, attended the FDS sessions and availed of health services. Seven hundred seventy-seven children from these families were provided with educational services. A total of 14 NGAs, NGOs, and CSOs were engaged in the implementation of the project. The DSWD could not have moved in this direction without the active involvement of its partners: the DepEd, DOH-CHD, DTI (TESDA), DOJ (PDEA), Child Hope Asia, Philippines, Sun for all Children Foundation, Hope for the Youth, Kariton Empowerment Center, Saint Luke Reach Out Foundation, PhilRads, AKBAYAN, Couples/Singles/Youth for Christ, and Reach Out Foundation.

### **Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and IPs (Mainly Bajaus)**

The Department believes that only congruent action among peer NGAs and partner LGUs can move social action plans and programs forward, especially if these were meant to address issues confronting street children, street dwellers, and IPs.

These three target sectors became central to the DSWD in 2012, when it was able to reach out to 1,194 street children through educational assistance and to children in its centers: 2,225 other children in Activity Centers and 100 children in Day/Night Minding Centers for Children. Thirteen volunteers received appointments as Child Welfare Assistants. They were deployed in 10 priority areas to expand outreach and place the children in 24 activity centers established by NGOs, LGUs, and barangays so they could access informal education and go through self-building activities.



At the close of the year, the street kids gathered above were happy to receive Christmas treats under *Pasko ng Batang Pinoy* implemented by the Department in partnership with LGUs and NGOs in Metro Manila. This celebration was a blessing to some 1,500 street children who were able to relish the joys of the Christmas season while holding on to the hope for a brighter tomorrow. Another 3,500 children and their families also enjoyed hot meals and Christmas gift packs at the activity centers.

In another venue, members of street families underwent skills training and were provided with seed capital for micro-enterprises; some 108 Sama-Bajau families and another 102 street families attended self-empowering sessions and capacity-building. Meanwhile, the Department provided Cash-for-Work assistance to 490 street families, and extended Balik-Probinsya transport assistance to 24 street adults and families.

Synergy also characterized the DSWD's work with the Teatro Filipino Integrated and the National Park Development Committee. The purpose was to enhance the communities' awareness and acceptance of the Sama-Bajau through the staging of a theatrical presentation



called “*Laot, Lungsod, Langit.*” In this activity, 49 Sama-Bajau individuals showcased their talents and enlightened the viewing public on the culture and history of the Sama-Bajau’s contribution to the evolution of the country.

The DSWD campaigned strongly for all-out public support for the reduced incidence of street children through its advocacy, *Bawal Maglimos at Magpalimos*. This was launched in different Metro Manila sites in partnership with the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), LGUs, and CSOs.

The strengthening and organizing of Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPC) was also given focus as one of the major strategies to take children and families off the streets. Initiatives undertaken by the CWC in unison with the Department toward this end were the development of the BCPC module, enhancement of the *Bisipising Gumagalaw* video that presents the advantages and mechanics of organizing BCPCs, and the provision of incentive packages to BCPCs.

### Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons

In 2012 alone, the Department reached out to 1,376 individual victims of trafficking in 17 regions through the implementation of the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP). This is a comprehensive program that ensures the adequate recovery and reintegration of trafficked persons in mainstream society, likewise utilizing the convergent multi-sectoral approach.

The program delivers a complete package of services that enhances the psychosocial, social, and economic needs of clients, raises their awareness skills and capabilities and that of their families and the communities where they will be eventually reintegrated.

Through this program, DSWD builds the capacity of LGUs to deliver services to victim-survivors of

Trafficking in Persons. Fund augmentation was extended to 32 LGUs that utilized the funds for the economic assistance and skills development of their constituents. Advocacy activities were also conducted to raise public awareness on trafficking.

The DSWD’s National Referral System, a vital component of RRPTP, succeeded in establishing 90 new referral networks. A total of 50 networking meetings were organized, where partner-stakeholders discussed issues and arrived at consensual agreements to improve services for victims-survivors of Trafficking in Persons (TIP).

The referral network also contributed to the success of rescue operations particularly in Region VIII, NCR, and CAR. Cases of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003 (RA 9208) violations were filed against perpetrators. All rescued TIP victims-survivors were provided with temporary shelter, counseling, legal assistance, and referrals to services. Sixteen help lines were established in all the regions except ARMM that facilitated network operations and assistance to 1,291 victims of TIP.

The project yielded positive results in increasing the HSF’s access to health, education, and shelter services. They were able to bond more closely with their families, and obtain safety and security at the same time. HSFs learned life-coping skills, and came to know the importance of education, responsible parenthood, and the proper care and nutrition of their children. They emerged better persons with a deep sense of national pride and human dignity.



# ATTACHED AGENCIES: PARTNERS IN WORLD CLASS SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT



## Council for the Welfare of Children

**T**he Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), a DSWD partner agency, 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.

In 2012, the CWC accomplished the following:

### Presidential Award for Child-Friendly Municipalities and Cities

CWC has been providing support to these Awards through the RSCWC Regional Award Committees (RAC) and National Award Committee (NAC) activities in the conduct of advocacy, screening, review, and validation. For the year, 33 Local Government Units (LGUs) emerged as regional winners from a total of 61 entries

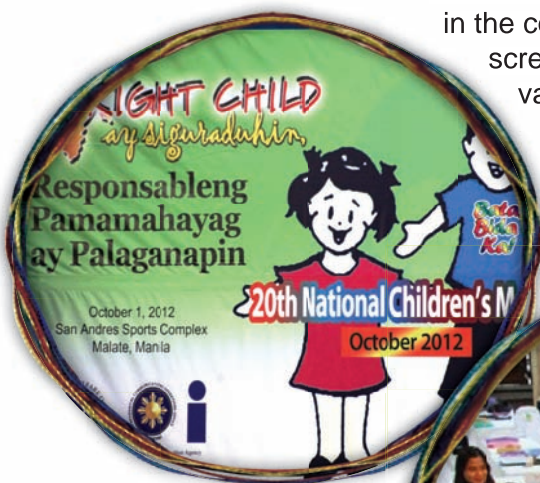
endorsed by the different RACs to CWC. The NAC desk review and evaluation came up with a shortlist of 21 LGUs (nine municipalities and 12 cities) from the 33 regional winners.

### Strengthening of Local/Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (L/BCPC)

Activities under the project that strengthens L/BCPCs included Training of Trainers (TOT) at the national and regional levels. Based on the results of the LCPC study, five recommendations to make LCPCs functional were identified. Validation visits to the concerned LGUs were conducted in September and October 2012. Results were presented to, and eventually approved, by the CWC Board in November 2012.

### Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Sama-Bajau - Advocacy Component

CWC developed and printed IEC materials such as posters, stickers, fans, and tarpaulins to facilitate awareness raising



among the general public on street children issues, and concerns. These were distributed during the Children's Month and activities of the DSWD and its partner agencies.

### **Development of IEC Materials on the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)**

The CWC, in partnership with DSWD, DILG, League of Provinces, and other NGOs developed BCPC Manual/Modules taking into consideration the different situations of children in need of special protection and emphasizing the role of the BCPC members.

Aside from the BCPC module, an Audio-Visual presentation was also developed that can be used to encourage LCEs to organize their BCPCs. This is an enhancement of the *Bisipising Gimagalaw* video which was initially conceptualized and developed by the Children's Laboratory. The remake features new child talents and describes the advantages, benefits, and the how-tos of organizing a BCPC. This was designed to supplement the BCPC Manual.

The CWC and DSWD undertook monitoring visits to identified BCPCs in Metro Manila to ensure that the BCPCs were able carry out their proposed projects for which DSWD provided funds and technical assistance. The CWC also produced a documentation of success stories of street children. The document featured eight inspirational stories. The stories aimed to inform partners and the general public on how they could help street children and how they could provide solutions to problems confronting them.

### **Inter-Agency Council Against Child Pornography - Public Information and Education Group (PIE)**

The PIE group is one of the five committees under the IACACP. Being an advocacy arm, its main goal is to increase public awareness on the problem of child pornography and to educate them on the anti-child pornography law. The PIE, with the participation of CWC, came up with a three-year plan covering 2011-2013 and developed advocacy campaign strategies and materials utilizing various media.

### **Partnership with the Liga ng mga Barangay**

The 20th National Children's Month (NCM) was on the agenda of the 5th National Convention of the *Liga ng mga Barangay sa Pilipinas*. The inclusion of the NCM in their agenda signified the support of the *Liga* to children. The CWC conducted an exhibit and distributed IEC materials.

### **Subaybay Bata Macro Monitoring System (SBMMS)**

The Council essentially provides policy directions, advocates, and coordinates the implementation and monitoring of child-related activities through a network of partner agencies at the national and sub-national levels. For this purpose, the Council initiated the development of the *Subaybay Bata* Macro Monitoring System. The system aims to generate information on the status of implementation of the Convention of the Right of Children (CRC) and ensure sustained inter-agency and multi-sectoral collaboration.

In 2012, data submitted by the members and partner agencies (e.g., DepEd, JJWC, NSO, NSCB, and DSWD, etc.) were used in the preparation of a situationer that is publicly accessible through the Child Labor Knowledge Sharing System (CLKSS) website of DOLE-Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC). The CWC also developed and facilitated the publication of the SBMMS Manual that was distributed to partner agencies.







## The National Youth Commission



**S**ince 2011, the National Youth Commission has been positioning itself as the voice and advocate of youth, defined as those belonging to the age range of 15 to 30 years old.

As the partner of DSWD that staunchly advocates convergence, NYC likewise gives importance to the role of various stakeholders in contributing to youth development.

The NYC spearheaded several initiatives and “first moves” conducive to youth development and partnerships at the national, regional, and local levels.

### Adoption and Roll-out of the Philippine Youth Development Plan (PYDP) 2012-2016

The NYC pursued PYDP objectives and raised these to the level of the NYC National Advisory Council, Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC), and the NEDA Social Development Committee (SDC).

Succeeding roll-out activities involved the mobilization of various regional government, non-government, and youth organizations to come up with action plans to implement the PYDP strategies.

### **Jumpstarting Proper Reproductive Health Information in the 1st National Teenage Pregnancy Summit**

In pursuit of the Reproductive Health Bill, the NYC, as the lead agency on Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health (ASRH), steered the ASRH Inter-Agency Group toward organizing the 1st National Summit on Teenage Pregnancy on 14 September 2012. The summit, with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the national agencies, mobilized various CSOs, multimedia and film industry influencers, and other youth groups, thereby eliciting recommended interventions to address teenage pregnancy issues.

### **Making Convergence Work through the 1st National Convention on Regional Youth Advisory Councils**

To pave the way toward youth-adult partnerships, the NYC mobilized its Regional Youth Advisory Council (RYAC) partners in December 2012. The activity made participants aware of RYAC's good practices and led to new directions that make RYAC a more dynamic platform for youth convergence.

### **10th Annual Search for the Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations (TAYO)**

After a decade of youth development work, the NYC professed its commitment to and support for organizations through TAYO. The TAYO Foundation is the lead organizer of youth events. It collaborates with the Coca-Cola Company and other businesses that assist in mainstreaming the common agenda of youth organizations. TAYO helps shift organizational perceptions of youth from mere program beneficiaries to being potent partners.

### **Advocacies on Youth Anti-Smoking/ Sin Tax Bills and Students Rights and Welfare (STRAW) Desk**

The NYC conducted press conferences highlighting the alarming number of youth smokers. It pushed for the approval of the Sin Tax Bill. Media events involved agency partners with like-minded advocacies for youth health.

The promotion of youth rights through the establishment of a STRAW Desk was another legislative action in 2012. This was done in coordination with student council organizations.

### **Youth Participation and a Youth Lens in Policy Formulation**

The NYC provides policy recommendations and a youth lens to key government initiatives in the HDPRC and NEDA SDC. In 2012, it served as the lead convener of the National Action Plan on Youth Employment and Migration (NAP-YEM).

It also served as an active voice in the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council (JJWC), having initiated and championed the Presidential Proclamation on the 1st Juvenile Justice and Welfare Consciousness Week every 4th week of October.

The 9th National Youth Parliament also provided a venue for young Filipinos to craft resolutions in aid of youth development. Convergence was the theme that guided NYC's partnership with the DSWD in the area of youth volunteer mobilization during the conduct of disaster relief operations.



## National Council on Disability Affairs

**T**he year 2012 was another challenging and fulfilling year for the NCDA as it worked to sustain disability rights promotion.

The Council intensified advocacy efforts through inter-agency partnership formation and groundbreaking collaboration with overseas counterparts.

The Council continued to fast-track the implementation of local statutes and international mandates on disability, among which were the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) and the Incheon Strategy to Make the “Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. The Incheon Strategy serves as the framework for the 3rd Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022.

The NCDA’s major accomplishments in 2012 were the following:

### **Non-Handicapping Environment (NHE) Project**

The NHE project is a joint undertaking between the NCDA and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA funded the Council’s programs implemented in two pioneering sites: the municipalities of New Lucena in Iloilo and Opol in Misamis Oriental.

Technical assistance was also provided by the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) through the capacity-building of local key stakeholders and persons with disabilities. These included the conduct of Disability Equality Training, and the NHE Forum. Advocacy campaigns were also launched by way of activities such as the NHE Comics Distribution and Orientation, among others.





### **Promotion of Statutory Laws and Events on Disability**

The NCDA intensified its efforts to promote landmark disability laws, namely: 1) Republic Act 7277 or the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities; 2) Republic Act 9442 amending RA 7277; 3) Republic Act 10070 governing the Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO) Law; and 4) Batas Pambansa Bilang 344 or the Accessibility Law. Events organized included the conduct of the First PDAO Congress, campaigns for the issuance of PWD ID cards among Local Chief Executives (LCEs), and inter-agency collaboration and disabled people's organizations (DPOs) in the observance of disability-related events.

### **Campaign on Inclusive Education**

The NCDA attended the High Level Officials' Benchmarking Workshop and the consequent Training of Trainers in Australia. These led to the draft document entitled "Philippine Policy Framework on Inclusive Education" and the preparation of the "Facilitators' Guide on Inclusive Education." These documents will serve as references in the conduct of advocacies on inclusive education in the country. The NCDA provided inputs to Senate Bill No. 3002, "An Act Instituting Inclusive Education In All Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Schools" filed by Senator Edgardo Angara.

### **Support to NGO Initiatives**

The NCDA supports the Fully Abled Nation (F.A.N.) Campaign for the Nationwide Registration of Voters with Disabilities, including the promotion of accessible polling places to protect the disabled persons' right to suffrage. This poll advocacy is done in partnership with the Commission on Elections (COMELEC), the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), The Asia Foundation, the Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCRV), and other concerned agencies and CSOs.

### **Formulation of the "Philippine Decade of Make the Rights Real" Plan of Action 2013-2022**

In preparation for the 3rd Asian and the Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities and the introduction of the Incheon Strategy on Disability Inclusive Development, a two-day consultation and planning workshop was conducted in October 2012. Agency representatives attended the High Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and the Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 held in Incheon, South Korea from October 29 to November 3, 2012. As a member state of the UN Economic and Social Council of Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), the Philippines batted for the adoption of the Incheon Strategy Framework guiding the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).



## Inter-Country Adoption Board

**T**he Inter-Country Adoption Board (ICAB) provided permanent homes to 364 children under the custody of 76 child care agencies nationwide. The homing of these children ensured their protection and exerted a healing effect on their progress and maturity.

The ICAB, in partnership with the DSWD and McCann Erickson Philippines, launched adoption advocacy materials in November 2012 to remove the stigma of adoption from adopted children, and to encourage adoptive families to openly declare and share their stories so more families can be persuaded to adopt legally. Senator Pia Cayetano joined songwriter Ogie Alcasid in supporting the adoption campaign.

The Hague Permanent Bureau commissioned the ICAB through its Intercountry Adoption Technical Assistance Programme (ICATAP), to provide month-long training and technical assistance to the Cambodian Central Authority from November 7 to December 9, 2012. The Cambodian government acknowledged the contribution of ICAB. Cambodia is expected to reactivate its inter-country adoption program by 2013 in accordance with the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in deference to the Inter-Country Adoption Program.

In 2012, the ICAB conducted four capability-building activities for Regions IV-B, V, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA, and NCR. These were attended by 201 participants from the DSWD central and field offices, reception and study centers and placement units as well as NGOs and LGUs. Participants included social workers, foster parents, and caregivers.

The activity sought to acquaint the participants on the different policies, processes, and procedures of ICAB; update them on the new law declaring a child legally free for adoption and on different immigration and adoption requirements of receiving countries; and educate them on the normal and “red-flags” in the psychosocial and medical condition of children under their care.

The workshops likewise briefed social workers on important/ integral facts, features, information, and circumstances surrounding adoption categories. Another type of training acquainted them on the dynamics of children and family relations, loss and grief issues, and the importance of the transition stage when the children move in with their adoptive families.



CHAPTER

V

# BUILDING COMPETENCIES

The core, external, and peer competence review is a focal area of concern to the agency in 2012 and beyond as it keeps its pace in ensuring quality of life for all. This theme was carried through in the areas of standards setting so that partner institutions measure up to expected targets and expectations, of capability-building through all the tiers of the workforce, and of human resource development to see that there inter-connection among all the key players in social work.

## STANDARDS SETTING, LICENSING, AND ACCREDITATION

The DSWD sets the standards for the registration and licensing of organizations engaged in social welfare and development activities and the accreditation of their programs to ensure that beneficiaries are provided quality services. The Department develops, enhances, and conducts roll-out activities for newly approved guidelines and policies to ensure that these social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs) are one in achieving effective and efficient implementation of social protection programs.

In 2012, the Department developed two, and enhanced five, guidelines. It also developed an IEC material on the registration, licensing, and accreditation of social welfare and development programs. A draft Quality Procedures and Quality Manual on Quality Management System was also conceived in preparation for ISO 9001:2008 Certification.

The Department presents its accomplishments in the exercise of its regulatory functions in **Annex Table 8** on the Number of Registered, Licensed, and Accredited SWDAs, Centers and Service Providers 2012.

Duly-registered, licensed, and accredited SWDAs submit their annual accomplishments and Audited Financial Statements to the Department as this prepares them for their roles as DSWD's *Kaagapay* or partners who help provide quality social services. This ensures that funds are utilized for proper program implementation.

The issuance of authority to any individual, group or organization to engage in solicitation activities enables applicants to evolve as watchdogs (*Bantay*) and promotes the practice of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds.

Partners can likewise effectively serve as guides (*Gabay*) as they share expertise and support to other SWDAs in the implementation of DSWD programs and services. SWDAs endorsed for Duty Free Entry of Foreign Donations serve as bridges (*Tulay*) who facilitate the entry of resources intended for the poor. The *Kaagapay* is also practiced in the Bayanihang Bayan Program done in partnership with CSOs during disaster seasons.



## CAPACITY-BUILDING

To enhance the competencies of its own staff and partner-stakeholders, the Department carries out capability-building programs and manages the Knowledge Exchange Center (KEC).

The Department prepared project proposals, training designs, and syllabi for training programs in eight batches for different levels. It also developed 11 and enhanced 38 other modules for particular intermediaries and partners.

Consistently, it technically assisted the bureaus, services, and units under its wing in creating a knowledge base. Conducted were 12 Knowledge Management (KM) orientations at the Central Office and attached agencies for the benefit of employees across the ranks. Mechanisms for knowledge sharing and collaboration were sustained such as the knowledge management teams, Core Group of Specialists for major sectoral areas, region-based Social Welfare and Development Learning Networks (SWDL-Net), and quarterly conduct of Social Welfare and Development Forum.

The KEC was launched in early 2012 with facilities such as a conference room, desktop computers with web portal, and Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC). Integrated was a program for the visually impaired and a online library on social welfare and social protection. The library contains social sciences books and references. Since its establishment, the KEC served 2,389 clients and hosted 232 meetings.

### **Philippine-Australia Human Resources and Organizational Development Facility: A Collaboration Towards Better Service**

The Competency-Based Leadership Development Program (CBLDP) and the Institutional Capacity Development Program (ICDP) are interventions designed to deliver and further enhance organizational capacities. These were also designed to improve the capacity of CBDs in the formal coaching and

shadowing of management core teams.

Started in March 2012, the CBLDP aims to provide DSWD executives from Division level upward with the requisite competencies that will allow them to successfully address challenges. This leadership program allows executives to refocus the organizational mandate from social welfare to social welfare and protection, and to manage the shift from program execution and delivery to the provision of technical assistance and resource augmentation. This program magnifies the vision of managers to evolve as leaders in social protection through faster, better, and smarter service delivery to clients.

On the other hand, the ICDP, started in July 2012, maps out institutional development plans for each cluster after re-clustering in early 2012. The on-going planning contains New Cluster Mandates/Standards including Capacity Review, Competency Review, Summary of Capacity and Competency areas for improvement per Cluster, Development Interventions per Cluster Office, Change Management Plan, and the Institutional Capacity Development Manual.



## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Department continues to develop policies and systems in manpower planning, recruitment and selection, performance management, human resource needs assessment, career development, and the welfare of its 14,369 employees.

To ensure that all employees share the vision of world class public service delivery, the Department conducted monthly Agency Orientation Programs attended by 154 new employees in 2012.

In career development, the DSWD responded to 48 out of 72 invitations while 35 foreign travels were facilitated. The Department supported 28 local scholars, 19 for Master's degree, and 9 for Bachelor's degree, while three administrative employees received fund augmentation for their studies.

Twenty core groups of learners from both the central and field offices were involved in the development of the competency model to be applied in the different Human Resource systems.

This facilitated the development of a competency base, HR framework, job descriptions for 60 positions, as well as the formulation of eight core competencies, and seven managerial competencies.

In terms of employee welfare, a total of 6,477 staff benefited from medical and dental services provided by the Department. Also served were 567 security guards, utility workers, and duly recognized employees of DSWD cooperatives.

### Capacity-Building

To strengthen the competencies of DSWD personnel, training workshops were conducted on: 1) Records Management; 2) Property and Asset Management; 3) Personnel Administration; and 4) Airline Reservation System.



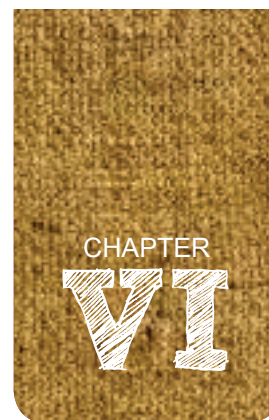
The Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE) was launched pursuant to CSC Resolution No. 010112 and CSC MC No. 01, S. 2001 to recognize government employees who work with competence, efficiency, and integrity and think with dynamism and dedication leading to their respective agencies' productivity. In 2012, the DSWD cited ten employees to the PRAISE Individual Awards for their positive behavior and work attitude as well as integrity as public servants, on top of their excellent performance. They are:

Best Manager	: Dir. Leonardo C. Reynoso (CAR)
Best Asst. Manager	: Dir. Zenaida L. Arevalo (FO 9)
Best Division Chief Technical	: Ms. Perlita V. Panganiban (CAR)
Best Center Head	: Ms. Camelia A. Taha (FO 12)
Best Social Worker Center Based	: Ms. Georgina S. Suico (FO 9)
Best Social Worker Community-Based	: Ms. Feliza V. Esguerra (FO 3)
Best Technical Staff Professional	: Ms. Melinda D. Cañares (FO 7)
Best Technical Staff Sub-Professional	: Ms. Alfredo R. Tamayo (NCR)
Best Support Staff Professional	: Mr. Rogerson Dennis R. Fernandez (CAR)
Best Support Staff Sub-Professional	: Mr. Remus M. dela Torre (FO 9)



# GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Department nurtured partnership formation within and among its different offices and intermediaries to come up with better, faster, and smarter public service under the over-arching principle of good governance. Support structures of DSWD represent the ties that bind systems and processes together in the whole Department, even as its leaders and implementers champion good governance. They do so by acting out their interwoven roles as the bridges, guideposts, sentinels, and comrades (*Tulay, Gabay, Bantay, and Kaagapay*) in the delivery of social services.



## STRATEGY MANAGEMENT

**T**o sustain strategic focus and gain a top view of all ongoing activities, the Department established the Office of Strategy Management (OSM). To drive this focus home, it issued Memorandum Circular No. 10 strengthening and defining the role of the OSM in aligning finances, human resources, processes, and external stakeholders toward the attainment of the organizational vision of a society where the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged are empowered to bring about fulfilled and prosperous communities. The Department is driven by the aspiration to become the world's standard in the delivery of social services and social protection for poverty reduction by 2030.

In 2012, sustained technical assistance were provided to Field Offices V, VI, IX, XII, and CARAGA to help them redefine their scorecards, pursue initiatives, as well as determine appropriate solutions in the gray areas of cascading mandates and duties.

These activities also gathered and documented innovative practices for sharing with other DSWD offices and future replication. The innovations included: 1) the Management Information Support System (MISS) of the Information and Communication Technologies Management Service; 2) the SWDA monitoring and reporting system of the Standards Bureau; 3) the incorporation of the Performance Governance System-Balanced ScoreCard (PGS-BSC) orientation module in all trainings initiated by Field Office V throughout the year; 4) the cascading of the scorecard of Field Office XII to individual performance contracts, and the development of a uniform performance contract for positions with defined functions, e.g. municipal links, area coordinators, among others; and 5) the focusing of Field Office CARAGA in ensuring responsiveness to employees' welfare, particularly through the provision of health breaks for staff serving in disaster operations.

## FIRMING UP CRITICAL ALLIANCES WITH MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS

**F**or the DSWD, the move to deliver social protection services critical to the greater number of Filipinos, especially the poor, would not have borne fruit were it not for the shoulder-to-shoulder march with multi-stakeholder allies of the DSWD Multi-Stakeholder Coalition (MSGC). These partners extended meaningful support to the achievement of targets posted on the Enterprise Scorecard and charted by the DSWD Strategy Map.

This partnership is two-pronged as demonstrated by MSGC's roles: as partners, the MSGC proposes avenues for resource generation and higher level achievement outcomes (stakeholders' empowerment and social impact perspectives), and as advisers, the MSGC counsels the Department on how best to execute strategies in delivering breakthrough results stated in the performance Scorecards. Moreover, the Coalition is likewise a mechanism for establishing new partnerships.

The DSWD-MSGC is composed of the following:

1. Ms. Tina Monzon-Palma, Bantay Bata 163 Program Director;
2. Ms. Rina Jimenez-David, Philippine Daily Inquirer columnist;
3. Mr. Peter Angelo Perfecto, Makati Business Club Executive Director;
4. Ms. Mary Lou Alcid, National Association for Social Work Education, Inc. President;
5. Ms. Teresa R. Nuqui, National Council for Social Development Foundation, Inc. Executive Director;

6. Mr. Reynaldo Hulog, Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster ng Pilipinas Executive Director;
7. Dr. Lolita D. Pablo, Philippine Association of Social Workers, Inc. President;
8. Ms. Luz M. Cantor, Department of Budget and Management Assistant Secretary; and
9. Ms. Erlinda Capones, NEDA Social Development Staff Director.

On February 22-24, 2012, MSGC members/representatives, composed of Ms. Rina Jimenez-David; Director Erlinda M. Capones; Director Nancy Caluya;

Ms. Liwayway Caligdong; and Ms. Maeflor Gabunales of the Makati Business Club A team, visited two project areas in Davao del Norte.

Recommendations raised during the visit were as follows: 1) the formulation of indicators to assess program impact; 2) strengthening of information and advocacy on targeting, eligibility, and other issues in program operations; 3) translation of the program description/overview into the vernacular for better understanding of locals; and 4) regular dialogues with the community to evaluate and validate their situation.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY

**T**he activities and accomplishments along accessing technical assistance (TA) from various development partners push forward the *Kaagapay* and *Gabay* initiatives of the DSWD. This effort accelerated strategic collaborations that support the social protection programs of the Department. Strategic priorities identified under the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) include Convergence, Pantawid Pamilya Program, NCDDP, SLP, ECCD, Gender and Social Safeguards, Targeting and M & E, and Organizational Systems and Capacities.

Among the ongoing TA projects developed, facilitated, and monitored are the 1) Training Program on Bridging Leadership for Convergence, 2) Assessment of Pilot BUP in Planning and Budgeting, 3) Social Protection Advisor, 4) Supply-Side Research on Incorporating Disability in the CCT Program and Development of Disability-Inclusive FDS Module, 5) TA 7586 Capacity Development for Social Protection, 6) TA 7587 Strengthening Gender Impacts of Social Protection, 7) TA 7733 Support to Social Protection Reforms, and 8) Hunger and Food Insecurity Mitigation Project.

Likewise, the pipeline TA projects include the 1) Sustainable Livelihood for CCT Beneficiaries, 2) Transition Promotion Strategy, 3) IP Sensitivity of Pantawid, 4) Social Protection Course, 5) TA support to NCDDP, and 6) Social Media for Social Change.

## TAF: RAISING THE BAR OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

**T**he rapid expansion of programs and increased donor support triggered the creation of the TAF in mid-2011 as the mechanism to better manage the growing number of TA projects of the DSWD. Composed of the Steering Committee (SC), Consultative Bodies (CBs), and Technical Assistance Unit (TAU), the TAF seeks to 1) ensure complementary and responsive TA along priority social protection programs; 2) strengthen coordination, advisory and information sharing in providing TA; and 3) facilitate and monitor TA implementation.

Under the TAF, “technical assistance” is defined as analytical activities and advisory services carried out under a grant agreement with a development partner in support of the DSWD’s leadership role in the social protection reform agenda.

To jumpstart the TAF, the AusAID committed to contribute Australian \$5 million to cover TA activities for social protection in 2011-2015. To date, the TA grant portfolio of the Department amounts to a hefty Php878.1 million provided by eight development partners. Aside from the AusAID, the Department is partnering with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Modified Conditional Cash (MCC), Millennium Challenge Account – Philippines (MCA-P), Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional Para el Desarrollo (AECID), United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) in the development and implementation of a wide range of TA projects.

The TAF helped the DSWD to be strategic and efficient in the use of resources. As a means for planning, assessing, prioritizing, coordinating, and monitoring all donor-supported TA activities relating to the DSWD’s social protection reform agenda, the TAF raised the bar of partnerships towards efficiency, accountability, and sustainability.



## INTERNAL AUDIT

**T**he Department underscored the importance of reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls. It tracked and monitored the compliance of core units with the Integrity Development Review Action Plan (IDRAP) as well as the compliance of concerned offices with audit recommendations.

Toward this end, management audits were conducted in the implementation of the Pantawid Pamilya Program, the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction, the Social Pension Program, and of the hiring and promotion processes in the Central Office. It also continued to validate audit findings on the PDAF liquidation reports focusing on Field Offices III and NCR.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

**T**he information and communication needs of the different tiers of DSWD offices, bureaus, services, and units (OBSUs) and FOs were technically supported. This ensured the productive and effective application of ICTs in the implementation of social protection programs and administrative services.

Technical assistance was consistently provided to the Sustaining Interventions for Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG) for the smooth operation of the Electronic Social Case Management System (e-SCMS). DSWD representatives conducted and attended IT training activities. The ICTM maintained and secured 38 DSWD public websites in the different field offices and attached agencies, and facilitated the active monitoring and management of critical ICT services to include the NHTS-PR and Pantawid Pamilya databases.

The Department developed and managed the following DSWD information systems:

1. DRAMMIS – Relief Goods Inventory Management System (RGIMS)
2. Online Database for Registration, Licensing, and Accreditation SWD Agencies and Service Providers
3. Sustainable Livelihood Information System
4. Pantawid Pamilya Information System
5. Unified Information and Communication System
6. DSWD Document Tracking System
7. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) for the beneficiary update system
8. Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens
9. DSWD Map Viewer and Dashboards
10. DSWD SMS Wireless Service (WiServ)
11. Online Tool Kit for Social Welfare Indicators
12. Enhanced e-Donation Management System
13. National Care and Support Information System

The Department kept pace with the public and private sectors and CSOs in the management and operation of IT-assisted office systems. This was critical to the adoption and replication of e-governance in social protection and social welfare and development.

## SOCIAL MARKETING: PARTNERS IN INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND AWARENESS RAISING

**T**he Department partnered actively with the media especially during critical events to further drum up public awareness, understanding and appreciation of social welfare and development policies, programs and services. It utilized a mix of multimedia and interpersonal channels, effectively bringing DSWD closer to the people.

To convey timely and important messages throughout 2012, the Department issued 258 press releases that were published in national broadsheets and aired over national, regional, and international networks. Also conceptualized and produced were four advertorials published in *The Philippine Star*, *Starweek*, *Manila Times*, *Bulgar*, and *Philippine Graphic*. The articles featured Pantawid Pamilya, Social Pension, Solo Parents, Convergence, and the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer for Homeless Street Families.

Also arranged were 182 radio and television guestings, and three roundtable discussions with editors of *Business Mirror*, *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, and *The Philippine Star*. There were, moreover, four media and three press conferences that were convened on indicative programs for public information and support.

In recognition of the growing online public, the Department maintained official accounts on Facebook and Twitter. Posted were stories and updates in these social networks. In the process, DSWD was able to respond to 1,412 online queries—1,316 on Facebook and 96 on Twitter. An online magazine, *Infolink*, was also developed and piloted in 2012.

In a related move, DSWD mounted seven photo exhibits to disseminate vital information to partner stakeholders and beneficiaries. DSWD also produced three television plugs and an audio-visual presentation on the anti-human trafficking campaign.

DSWD embarked on the “one-message” concept in information dissemination on the nine Core Messages of the Department, updated and disseminated on a monthly basis.



## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

**I**nnovations in the area of administrative services were sought particularly in the acquisition, maintenance, and management of logistical requirements supportive of the organizational vision and mission. Policies, plans, and standards were designed consistent with government laws, rules and regulations in the administration of general services, personnel, property, and asset management, warehouse management, and donation facilitation/processing.

To ensure the adequate supply of relief goods for distribution to the victims of disasters, the continuous processing of Family Food Packs (FFPs) led to 102.73% increase in the production of FFPs, thus posting a total production capacity of 351,861 in 2012 compared to 173,564 in 2011. A total of 193,553 FFPs were distributed to the victims of *Habagat* in August 2012; 40,000 FFPs were transported to DSWD FO XI for the victims of typhoon *Pablo*; and 6,600 FFPs transported to FO VI for victims of typhoon *Quinta* before the end of December 2012.

Foreign and local donations with an aggregate amount of Php99,286,784.11 were facilitated/received while local purchases reached Php84,690,157.59.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

**I**n fiscal year (FY) 2012, the DSWD received and managed total allotment of Php53,231,469,517 coming from sources indicated in Table 1. This is an increase of 25.80% over total allotment received in FY 2011.

For FY 2012, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) awarded the DSWD with a citation for being the “Most Improved Department” among the Account Management Team (AMT) guided departments in terms of disbursement performance. DBM cited that DSWD’s improved capacity to disburse funds received from the national coffers is a positive indication of the attainability of the common goal of government to sustain the country’s economic growth. This enabled the DSWD to provide critical social protection services to the Filipino people. DSWD was the top disbursing department surpassing the Development Budget Coordinating Committee (DBCC) target level of Php47 billion with Php50 billion actual disbursements.

FY 2012 served as the preparatory stage for DSWD’s FY 2013 new set-up on the tenure of allotments issued by DBM with a one year validity. Establishing better and faster linkages among finance, planning, procurement, and operation offices both in the central and regional offices, DSWD continued to deliver its services through the prudent use of public funds.

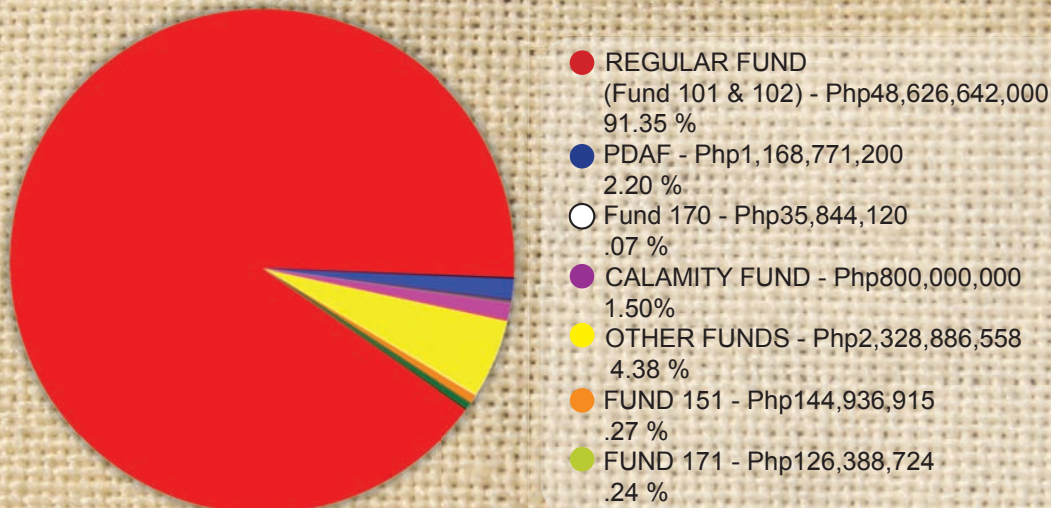
**Table 1 – Total Allotment Received and Managed for FY 2012 ( with comparative figures of FY 2011)**

PARTICULAR	CY 2011(in Php)	CY 2012 (in Php)	INCREASE/ (DECREASE) (in Php)	%
Total Fund Managed	39,497,807,104	53,231,469,517	13,733,662,413	25.80%
Breakdown:				
Regular Allotment (Fund 101 and 102)	34,131,781,999	48,626,642,000 *	14,494,860,001	29.81%
Quick Response Fund	662,500,000	-	(662,500,000)	
Calamity Fund	821,200,000	800,000,000	(21,200,000)	-2.65%
Local and Foreign Donations	13,120,800	271,325,639 **	258,204,839	95.16%
Priority Development Assistance Fund	740,304,825	1,168,771,200	428,466,375	36.66%
Other Releases	3,128,899,480	2,328,886,558	(800,012,922)	-34.35%
BCDA (Fund 170)		35,844,120	35,844,120	100%

\* Quick Response Fund for CY 2012 amounting to P662,500,000 is already integrated to Regular Allotment of the Department

\*\* Fund 151 - Php144,936,915; Fund 171 - Php126,388,724

**Figure 1 – DSWD FY 2012 Total Funds Managed (pie chart with Legend)**  
**DSWD FY 2012 TOTAL FUNDS MANAGED Php53,231,469,517**

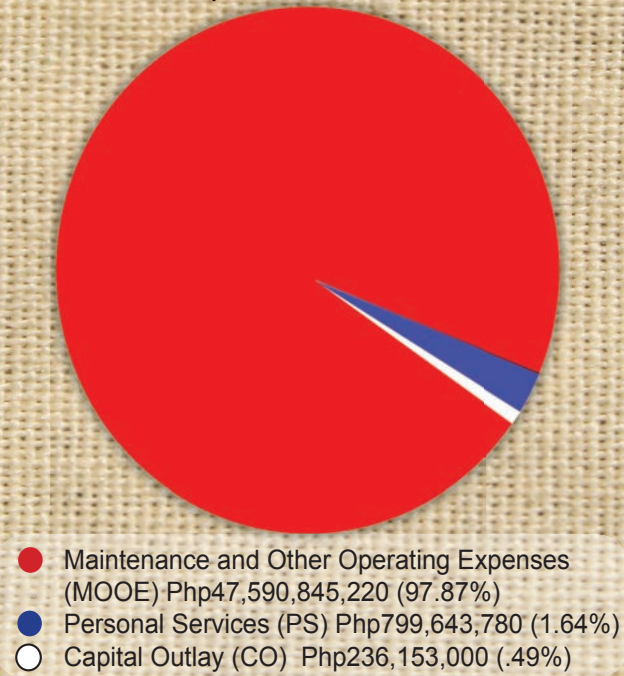


**Legend:**

- Regular Fund (Fund 101 and 102) - Funds received for DSWD Regular Programs, Locally Funded and Foreign Assisted Projects
- Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) - Funds received by DSWD from PDAF of Legislators for implementation of social welfare and development programs and services under the Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Program
- Fund 151 - Local donations received subject to special budget
- Fund 171 - Foreign donations received subject to special budget
- Fund 170 - Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA)
- Calamity - Allotment received for additional relief and rehabilitation services to communities/areas affected by natural and man-made calamities/disasters.
- Other Funds - Other funds cover allotments received by DSWD which are not provided in the DSWD budget under 2012 General Appropriations Act (R.A 10155) 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, Clothing Allowance, Custom Duties and Taxes, ASEAN, PAMANA, and EGIP

**Figure 2 – DSWD FY 2012 REGULAR Allotment Received by Expense Class (pie chart with notes)**

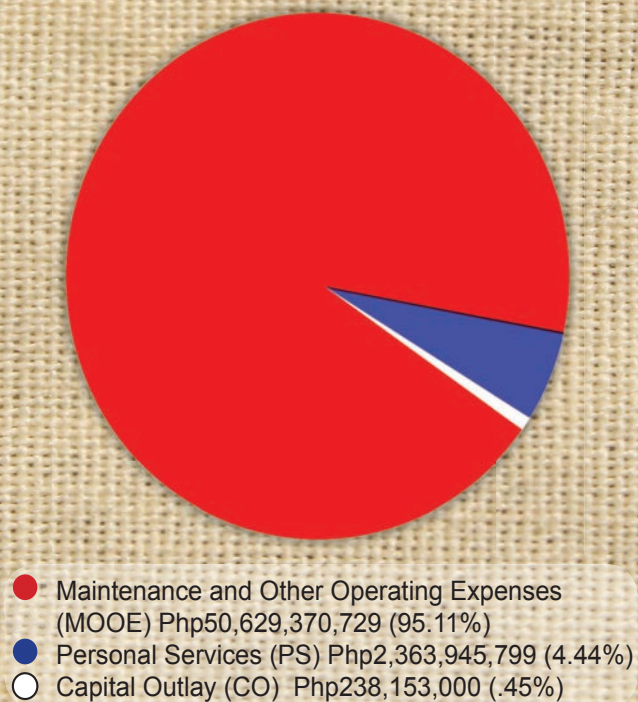
DSWD FY 2012 REGULAR ALLOTMENT RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS  
Php48,626,642,000



- Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) Php47,590,845,220 (97.87%)
- Personal Services (PS) Php799,643,780 (1.64%)
- Capital Outlay (CO) Php236,153,000 (.49%)

**Figure 3 – DSWD FY 2012 Total Allotment Received by Expense Class (pie chart with notes)**

DSWD FY 2012 TOTAL ALLOTMENT RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS  
Php53,231,469,517

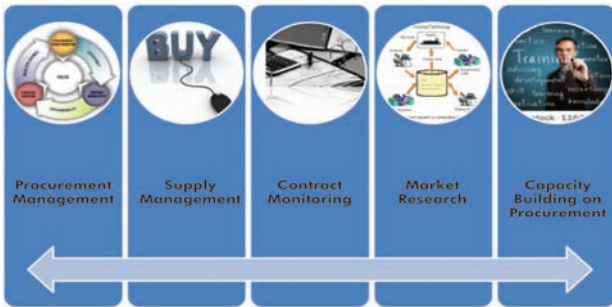


- Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) Php50,629,370,729 (95.11%)
- Personal Services (PS) Php2,363,945,799 (4.44%)
- Capital Outlay (CO) Php238,153,000 (.45%)

## PROCUREMENT

Calendar year (CY) 2012 ushered in the strengthening of DSWD's Procurement Service (PS), which was elevated from a Division under the Administrative Service (AS) into a full-time office by Memorandum Circular No. 6, S. of 2012 (Amendment to Memorandum Circular No. 1, S. of 2012 entitled Reclustering of Offices, Bureaus, and Units at the DSWD Central Office).

The PS ensures the efficient, effective, and timely provision of logistical requirements to enable the Department to attain its vision and mission. It provides services relative to procurement management, supply management, contract monitoring, market research, and procurement capacity-building.



RIS/PR Received in 2012		
Processed	2,071	82%
Purchased using Reimbursement/Cash Advance	428	17%
Returned to end-user	35	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Ensuring Efficiency, Responsiveness, Cost-Effectiveness

The Annual Procurement Plan (APP) for 2012 was consolidated by the PS based on submissions by all bureaus, services, and units. A total of 2,071 Requisition and Issuance Slips (RIS) and Purchase Requests (PRs) were processed by the Service in 2012. This total represents 82% of all RIS/PRs received for the year. The remaining 428 (17%) were purchased through reimbursement/cash advances, while 35 (1%) were returned to the end-users. Significant savings were achieved by ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, with the Department spending a total of Php104,460,828.88 for these transactions compared to the approved budgeted total of Php202,818,119.70. Supplies and equipment

were acquired at rates beneficial to the DSWD, with savings amounting to Php98,358,290.82 or 51% of projected costs.

### Organizational Development

Being a newly established service, organizational strengthening activities were conducted. After a review of the manpower complement, ten additional staff were hired. Training and other capacity-building activities were also undertaken. Augmentation funds were sourced from other projects and offices, such as the Pantawid Pamilya, NHTO, and GASSG, to respond to manpower, equipment, and material requirements of the Service.

### Systems Enhancement

Business processes were reviewed to improve systems and procedures. Structures, policies, and procedures were streamlined to ensure efficiency and responsiveness. Apart from the Procurement Service itself, the Bids and Awards Committees (BACs) at the Central Office were also reconstituted. There are now separate BACs for GOP-funded projects and for foreign-assisted projects, both provided technical and administrative support by PS. IEC materials, such as, procurement advisory and procurement handbook, were developed to promote understanding of the procurement process and regulatory requirements.

Partnership and linkage with NPMOs and OBSUs were strengthened to harmonize the Project Procurement Management Plans (PPMPs) and the Annual Procurement Plan (APP) with the Work and Financial Plans (WFPs) and Monthly Cash Programs (MCPs). The PS also provided technical assistance to field offices and the National Project Management Offices NPMOs. The Service provided resource persons to planning workshops of the NPMOs to provide guidance, parameters, and technical assistance on procurement planning and their implications on operational and financial performance.

The PS continues to maintain the office supply warehouse at the Central Office. Steps are currently being undertaken to computerize its inventories, monitoring, and reporting systems. For 2013, it looks forward to pursuing the 10-Point Agenda for a Dynamic and Proactive Procurement Service, as outlined in the PS Road Map for the year 2013 and beyond.



## LEGAL

**T**he Legal Service - by itself and at times in coordination with the Office of the Solicitor General (OSG) - attended to civil, criminal, and administrative cases involving the Department, the Department's officials, and personnel, and persons under the Department's care. Seventeen (17) hearings and eight (8) pre-conferences were carried-out as part of the legal department mandate.

The bulk of work in 2012 pertained to the review of various contracts, Memoranda of Agreement (MOA), and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), with a total of 310 documents received as of end-December 2012. During the period, 115 legal opinions on various concerns were issued upon the request of OBSUs. One draft Executive Order was submitted for departmental review. Proposed guidelines and policies were evaluated including joint memorandum circulars and protocols resulting in the production of 35 manuscripts.

As the Department's *Kaagapay* in legislation, 52 senate and house bills and resolutions containing policies and topics relevant to the Department were also assessed for comments and opinion. The Legal Service also provided needed advise in the formulation of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10165 (Foster Care Act of 2012).

To efficiently and effectively provide legal support and assistance to the DSWD, along with its attached agencies, intermediaries, and constituents, and ably represent it in all cases involving the exercise of its powers and functions, the computerization and digitization of legal work and documentation were initiated.

As *Gabay* or guide to pertinent OBSUs, the Legal Department studied and endorsed resolutions and related documents of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) for subsequent approvals. This ensured that procurement processes were properly followed and that the DSWD's best interests were served.

## Teaming Up with CSO Networks

**D**SWD teamed up with 64 CSOs to implement the Family Development Sessions or FDS—one-on-one visitations with families conceived to sow responsible citizenship at the base of the social structure. Members of the Agape Baptist Community headed by Pastor Weng Arboleda helped facilitate the FDS in the barangays of San Fabian, Pangasinan. Pastor Arboleda's expertise in the restoration of family ties proved a rich resource for the DSWD program. In 2012, the church received funds from the Asian Development Bank for the conduct of the FDS which was integrated into the church ministry. This twinning made life fuller for Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, another group of pastors from the National Auxiliary Chaplains of the Philippines or NACPHIL also partnered with DSWD to empower communities using FDS. The DSWD provincial directors and the chaplains jointly adopted the spiritual and material merger for the social and economic empowerment of families. This widened the pastoral reach as well as gained for the Department a wider scope of beneficiaries.

On another front, the DSWD tied up with the Area-Based Standards Network or ABS-NET that encourages social welfare NGOs to register and obtain licenses and accreditation from the DSWD in order to implement programs according to set standards of service. The DSWD teamed up with six members of this network to attend free radio guestings at the DWRS-Commando Radyo in Vigan City, DZSO-Bombo Radyo and DZNL Aksyon Radyo in San Fernando City, and DWRS-Sunshine Radio in Dagupan City.

In Vigan, Sisa Fatima of Malamsit joined Danny Cachola and Erlito Cacayorin of the City Social Welfare Office of Candon City to disseminate information on the Empowerment and Reaffirmation of Paternal Abilities (ERPAT). ERPAT is a program for the empowerment of family heads of Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries. The ERPAT does not just capacitate fathers but also acquaints them with mainstreaming gender issues.

In San Fernando, Gloria Subala of the Millennium Women's League and Expedito Pilar of the Bacnotan Senior Citizens Association discussed issues of interest to Pantawid Pamilya families such as couple and parent-child relations, time and resource management, family spirituality, and community participation.

In Dagupan City, Lina Tan of *Liwawa Ed Asinan* Foundation and Violeta Palaganas of Child Caring for the Future Foundation served as resource persons on the care and rehabilitation of abandoned, neglected, and exploited children. The Foundations provide psychosocial services to such children until they are ready for reintegration with their families.



# DSWD CY 2013 THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

## RATIONALE

As the lead agency mandated to provide social protection and to advocate for the rights of the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged, the DSWD continues to address the multi-faceted dimensions of poverty. It also seeks to promote sustainable social development by harnessing convergence in the implementation of poverty reduction strategies such as the Pantawid Pamilya, Kalahi-CIDSS and SLP, among others.

Anchored on the Millennium Development Goals, the President's Social Contract, the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, the Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF), the DSWD Reform Agenda and the DSWD's Strategy Map and Balanced Scorecard, the DSWD CY 2013 Thrusts and Priorities were conceived, taking into account the implementation of programs and projects, convergence and complementation of core programs and good governance. The DSWD upholds its principles in service delivery towards the achievement of its vision of being the world's standard in the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection.

## OBJECTIVES

The CY 2013 Thrusts and Priorities aim to provide guidance and direction 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.

## THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

### A. STRATEGIC OVERSIGHT

#### 1. Performance Governance System – Balanced Scorecard

- 1.1. Ensure effective Performance Governance System (PGS) strategy execution through Strategy and Operations Review towards the attainment of the Institutionalization Stage

#### 2. Integrity Development and Internal Audit

- 2.1. Implementation of the DSWD Integrity Development and Management Plan (IDMP)
- 2.2. Strengthen the Internal Control System through the implementation of the Risk Assessment Process

#### 3. Social Marketing

- 3.1. Ensure all communication, publicity, and advocacy activities are anchored on the DSWD Core Messages to strengthen the Department's social marketing
- 3.2. Formulation of a strategic social marketing plan for implementation at the national and regional level
- 3.3. Implementation of the social marketing protocol that defines and rationalizes the roles and relationships of the Social Marketing Service with management and with the other offices and bureaus

### B. POLICY AND PLANS DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. Social Protection

- 1.1. Implementation of 5-Year Social Protection (SP) Plan and utilization of the SP Handbook as guides in planning and implementing SP programs and projects
- 1.2. Promotion and adoption of the National Convergence/Integrative Framework for harmonizing the programs and projects of the various SP implementing NGAs
- 1.3. Development of Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (VAM) on Social Protection for DSWD Offices and Bureaus and LGUs
- 1.4. Formulation of the SWD Masterplan Framework

#### 2. Targeting System

- 2.1. Maximum utilization of the National NHTS-PR data by NGAs to target the poor for SP programs

### **3. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- 3.1. Synchronization of the existing M&E Systems into a Department-wide M&E System

### **4. Policy Development**

- 4.1. Monitoring and assessment of the implementation of priority policies and legislative measures to support the SP sector along social welfare and development and social safety nets

### **5. Legislative Liaison**

- 5.1. Advocate and promote the priority legislative agenda of the Department

### **6. Research and Development**

- 6.1. Development of a Research and Development Manual as a reference for research proponents and implementers towards the production of quality research outputs/studies along SP
- 6.2. Assessment of the implementation of the 5-Year Research Agenda (2010-2014)

### **7. Bottom-Up Budgeting and CSO Participation in the Budgeting Process**

- 7.1. Institutionalization of the Bottom-Up Budgeting approach in the preparation of the Department's budget as a mechanism to ensure accountability, transparency, and participation
- 7.2. Institutionalization of the participation of CSOs in the Department's planning and budgeting process

### **8. International and Regional Commitments**

- 8.1. Lead in the development and formulation of activities and policies designed to address emerging regional SWD issues while institutionalizing the Social Protection Agenda in the Region in preparation for the establishment of an ASEAN Center for Social Protection
- 8.2. Shepherd the commitments of concerned agencies to the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) and ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)
- 8.3. Monitor compliance to regional and international commitments (i.e., UN, APEC and ASEAN) along social protection

### **9. Information and Communication Technology Management System**

- 9.1. Full implementation of the DSWD Enterprise Information Technology (IT) and the Unified Information and Communication Systems (UNICS)
- 9.2. Fully integrated and interoperable information systems for frontline services and back-office support services

### **10. Gender and Development**

- 10.1. Institutionalization of the Department's Gender and Development (GAD) Mainstreaming Framework
- 10.2. Ensure gender responsive systems, structures, policies and programs through the GAD Focal Point System

### **11. Community-Driven Development**

- 11.1. Promotion of the National Community Driven Development Program (NCCDP) for adoption of other NGAs and LGUs

### **12. Social Technologies**

- 12.1. Promotion of the adoption of tested social technology programs by NGOs and LGUs
- 12.2. Advocate for the adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Street Children and Street Families by the LGUs

## **C. OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTATION**

### **1. Pantawid Pamilya**

- 1.1. Expansion and strengthening of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to cover 3.8 million beneficiaries from all municipalities nationwide (except the 6 municipalities of the Province of Batanes), and the adoption of the enhanced Operations Manual of the Pantawid Pamilya Program based on the Policy Review Results
- 1.2. Increased collaboration with the DOH and the DepEd in providing the supply side requirements and in monitoring the health and education facilities in existing and expansion areas
- 1.3. Engagement with CSOs, academe, and research institutions nationwide in the conduct of program impact evaluation and the provision of livelihood and employment opportunities to beneficiaries

- 1.4. Strengthen social case management of poor households through the administration of the Social Welfare Indicators (SWI)

## **2. Sustainable Livelihood**

- 2.1. Intensified implementation of the two-tracked Sustainable Livelihood Program;  
1) Micro-Enterprise Development Track and 2) Guaranteed Employment Track

## **3. Convergence and Complementation of DSWD Major Social Protection Programs**

- 3.1. Promotion of the Convergence of the Department's core programs—Pantawid Pamilya, Kalahi-CIDSS and Sustainable Livelihood
- 3.2. Expansion of the Convergence Areas of core SP Programs to Sets 5 and 6 Pantawid Pamilya Areas

## **4. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management**

- 4.1. Department-wide operationalization of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System (DRRAMIS)

## **5. Social Pension**

- 5.1. Expansion of the Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens to cover additional 40,000 beneficiaries

## **D. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. Knowledge Management and Development**

- 1.1. Management of the Knowledge Exchange Center including the physical library and the installed systems such as the Knowledge Management (KM) Portal and Integrated Library System

### **2. Standards Development and Enforcement**

- 2.1. Adoption of Guidelines on Management/ Eradication of Vulnerability and Risks to Corruption for Stricter Policy on Foreign Donation and Public Solicitation
- 2.2. Evaluation of the Accreditation System for Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services

## **3. Resource Generation and Management**

- 3.1. Monitoring of compliance to the Guidelines on Resource Generation

## **4. Public-Private Sector Partnership**

- 4.1. Pursuance of a systematic and centralized database for monitoring of established partnerships and engagement activities

## **5. Human Resource Development**

- 5.1. Mapping of competencies especially that of DSWD Social Workers based on the 10 Core Competencies required by the Social Work profession and practice and the rest of the DSWD support staff based on standard competencies

## **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **1. Financial Reform**

- 1.1. Regular monitoring the Department's fund utilization through the Operations and Financial Monitoring Team
- 1.2. Ensure a sound financial management system spending Government resources with fiscal discipline, operational efficiency and allocative efficiency
- 1.3. Maintain reliable cash forecasting and programming

### **2. Administrative Service**

- 2.1. Development of the DSWD Customized Procurement Manual towards the improvement of the Procurement System
- 2.2. Synchronization of donations through the Donation Facilitation Team to ensure that every donation is accounted for

### **3. Legal Service**

- 3.1. Provision of legal advice and assistance and handling of cases with utmost integrity

# Annexes

Table 1. Memorandum of Agreement on NHTS-PR

Agency/Unit/Office	Number of MOA
NGAs	15
LGUs	266
NGOs/CSOs/ Academe	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>

Table 2. Number of City/Municipal Action Teams Organized per Region

Region	Number of C/MATs Organized
CAR	61
NCR	12
Region I	80
Region II	81
Region III	33
Region IV-A	10
Region IV-B	34
Region V	37
Region VI	8
Region VII	14
Region VIII	135
Region IX	51
Region X	93
Region XI	11
Region XII	37
CARAGA	42
ARMM	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>855</b>

**Table 3: Household Coverage per Region  
Sets 1 - 5 (As of December 2012)**

Island/ Region	Set 1	Set 2*	Set 3	Set 4	Set 5	Sub- Total (Regular CCT)	Total MCCT & ECCT	Grand Total
<b>Luzon</b>	125,219	39,504	146,440	361,531	426,517	1,099,211	11,517	1,110,728
CAR	12,845	-	2,218	13,783	26,633	55,479	1,077	56,556
NCR	11,989	3	9,068	41,919	41,532	104,511	2,218	106,729
I	9,186	1,999	9,788	15,420	88,946	125,339	980	126,319
II	5,265	-	9,929	8,193	58,450	81,837	1,194	83,031
III	6,984	-	19,535	10,062	57,749	94,330	1,293	95,623
IV-A	14,750	1	23,107	62,128	69,701	169,687	1,512	171,199
IV-B	31,683	19,359	21,313	57,418	29,759	159,532	2,418	161,950
V	32,517	18,142	51,482	152,608	53,747	308,496	825	309,321
<b>VISAYAS</b>	47,399	43,406	90,968	298,952	202,372	683,097	7,248	690,345
VI	11,230	3,510	33,987	134,611	70,976	254,314	1,563	255,877
VII	20,448	7	36,209	77,752	72,795	207,211	4,300	211,511
VIII	15,721	39,889	20,772	86,589	58,601	221,572	1,385	222,957
<b>MINDANAO</b>	132,919	177,679	156,974	597,653	230,735	1,295,960	24,497	1,320,457
IX	31,579	68,802	16,178	89,105	26,594	232,258	3,875	236,133
X	36,917	20,861	22,300	118,025	35,728	233,831	6,165	239,996
XI	8,173	34,761	9,289	69,429	54,600	176,252	1,258	177,510
XII	5,921	11,781	16,014	101,873	49,399	184,988	6,572	191,560
CARAGA	39,435	24,886	15,630	50,947	11,754	142,652	3,214	145,866
ARMM	10,894	16,588	77,563	168,274	52,660	325,979	3,413	329,392
<b>Total</b>	<b>305,537</b>	<b>260,589</b>	<b>394,382</b>	<b>1,258,136</b>	<b>859,624</b>	<b>3,078,268</b>	<b>43,262</b>	<b>3,121,530</b>

**Table 4: Number of Clients served  
in Residential Care Facilities by Sector**

Sector	Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay (in client days)	
				Discharged-Based	Admission-Based
Children	Reception and Study Center for Children	11	893	472.54	484.62
	Amor Village	1	95	799.20	1,405.40
	Haven for Children	2	197	470.08	786.09
	Lingap Center	1	69	384.24	565.25
	Nayon ng Kabataan	1	328	519.69	240.94
	Marillac Hills	1	468	532.20	491.07
	Home for Girls	11	889	425.78	446.41
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>2,939</b>
Youth	National Training School for Boys	1	356	313.60	382.04
	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth	14	1052	387.04	440.24
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>1,408</b>
Women	Regional Haven for Women	9	1288	114.86	142.97
	Haven for Women and Girls	4	458	136.61	130.66
	Sanctuary	1	213	680.83	832.89
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>1,959</b>
Senior Citizens	Haven for Elderly / Home for the Elderly/ Aged	3	446	938.51	924.97
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>446</b>
Persons with Disability	Elsie Gaches Village	1	625	145.64	11,637.63
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>625</b>
Persons with Special Needs	Jose Fabella Center	1	2413	29.59	35.63
	Processing Center for Displaced Persons	1	7041	2.97	3.71
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>9,454</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>16,831</b>		

**Table 5: Number of Clients Served in Non-Residential Care Facilities by Sector**

Sector	Non - Residential Care Facility	No. of Facilities	No. of Clients Served	Average Length of Stay (in client days)	
				Discharged-Based	Discharged-Based
Persons with Disabilities	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop	1	80	0	2,224.88
	National Vocational Rehabilitation Centers	1	221	199.77	169.36
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC) I	1	148	137.26	167.28
	AVRC II	1	267	217	190.69
	AVRC III	1	105	161.76	161.49
	Center for the Handicapped	1	154	163	173.96
Women	INA Healing Center	1	84	4.85	22.75
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1,059</b>		

DSWD non-residential care facilities were able to care for the needs of 975 persons with disabilities and 84 women.

**Table 6: Total Number Served with Community-based Services by Sector**

Clientele Category	Total Number Served		
	Total Served	Male	Female
CHILDREN	44,073	21,139	22,934
Children placed for adoption	541	268	273
Children placed in foster care	511	254	257
Children placed through legal guardianship	39	19	20
Minor provided with travel clearance	35,674	17,145	18,529
Children who are abandoned, neglected, sexually-abused, sexually-exploited, physically abused/maltreated, victims of child labor, victims of illegal recruitment, victims of trafficking, victims of armed conflict, voluntary committed/surrendered, street children, with HIV/AIDS, with disabilities, and in conflict with the law	4,483	2,227	2,256



Other children served	209	98	111
Children served through Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs)	2,616	1,128	1,488
<b>YOUTH</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,793</b>
Youth served through CIUs	3,438	1,645	1,793
<b>WOMEN</b>	<b>56,648</b>		<b>56,648</b>
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)	56,548		56,648
Sexually-abused	60		60
Physically abused/maltreated	671		671
Victims of illegal recruitment	57		57
Involuntary prostitution	5		5
Victims of Trafficking	652		652
Victims of Armed Conflict	248		248
Emotionally Abused	760		760
Overseas Filipino Workers	102		102
Women served through CIUs	53,432		53,432
Others <sup>1</sup>	661		661
<b>MEN</b>	<b>27,919</b>	<b>27,919</b>	
Men in Especially Difficult Circumstances	27,919	27,919	
Overseas Filipino Workers	8	8	
Men served through CIUs	27,911	27,911	
<b>PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>493</b>
PWDs served through CIUs	926	425	493
<b>SENIOR CITIZENS</b>	<b>14,167</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>9,289</b>
SCs served through CIUs	14,167	4,878	9,289
Other clients served through CIUs (e.g., Disaster victims, children with medical need among others)	2,773	829	1,944
<b>TOTAL CLIENTS SERVED</b>	<b>149,944</b>	<b>56,843</b>	<b>93,101</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes reported cases of women who are economically abused, emotionally battered, among others.

**Table 7.**  
**Administrative Order**

Administrative Order No.	Title
1	Terms of Reference for the One-Month Feeding in Maguindanao
2	Guidelines in the Organization of ABSNET Regional and National Federation
3	Guidelines on the Comprehensive Delivery of Reintegration Services for Deportees, Repatriates and Returned Irregular Overseas Filipino Workers
4	Procedures in Processing Replacements for Beneficiaries of the Social Pension (Addendum to AO No. 3)
5	DSWD Guidelines in Gender and Development (GAD) Mainstreaming
6	Guidelines for DSWD Online Database System for Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDA) and Service Providers (SP)
7	Guidelines for Local Government Units' Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System (Amending Administrative Order No. 82 series of 2003, Standards of Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System in the Local Government Units)
8	Omnibus Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program
9	DSWD Guidelines on the Implementation of the "Educational Assistance for the Children of Victims Maguindanao Massacre Tragedy for SY 2012-2013"
10	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Job Network Services for CIU Perennial Clients
11	Revised Guidelines in the Management and Processing of Donations
12	Reconstitution of the Field Office Technical Working Group (TWG) as an Addendum to AO No. 15 "DSWD Guidelines on Gender and Development (GAD) Mainstreaming"
13	Guidelines in the Hosting of Regional/International Meetings and Conferences
14	Guidelines on the Institutionalization of Gender Responsive Case Management (GRCM) as a Practice Model in Handling Violence Against Women (VAW) Cases
15	Amended Administrative Order No. 11 Series of 2007 Entitled Revised Standards on Residential Care Service
16	Revised Administrative Order No. 17 Series of 2008 (Rules and Regulation on the Registration and Licensing of Social Welfare and Development Agencies and Accreditation of Social Welfare and Development Programs and Services)
17	Revisions on Administrative Order No. 1 s. 2010 (Amended Standards for Community-Based Services)
18	Guidelines for the Accreditation of Supervised Neighborhood Play
19	Supplemental Provisions for Administrative Order No. 1 s. 2010 or the Amended Standards for Community-Based Services

**Table 8. Number of Registered, Licensed, and Accredited SWDAs, Centers and Service Providers 2012**

INDICATOR	Status	TOTAL		
		Target	Actual	Accomplishment Rate
Registered Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)	Issued	42	37	88%
Licensed Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)	Issued	30	34	113%
Accredited SWAs	Issued	96	79	82%
Accredited Centers				
DSWD		26	26	100%
LGUs		16	19	119%
SCC		103	127	123%
Accredited Centers	Issued			
DSWD		22	8	35%
LGUs		16	8	50%
SCC		83	80	96%
Accredited Service Providers				
a. Social Workers Handling Court Related Cases	Issued	63	113	179%
b. Marriage Counselors				
	Issued	101	150	149%
Solicitation Permits Issued				
	Issued	4	39	976%
SEC Endorsement	Issued	40	339	848%
Duty Free Request Endorsed	Issued	24	39	163%



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