



Mahusay, Matapat, at Magiliw na Paglilingkod



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Our Cover

The cover design reflects the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD's) unwavering commitment to the Filipino people in the face of challenges that confronted the country in 2013 and which inspired the theme, "*Mahusay, Matapat, at Magiliw na Paglilingkod*" for this Annual Report.

The main photo shows a DSWD Region VII employee, Noemi Moncaya, receiving a Plaque of Special Citation from President Benigno S. Aquino III during the Department's 63rd Anniversary.

Ms. Moncaya and a fellow worker from Bicol, Mr. Danny Bitara, survived a helicopter crash while they were dropping off relief goods for 'Yolanda' victims in a remote area of La Paz, Leyte that was still unreachable by land on December 6, 2013, almost a month after the super typhoon struck.

The other photos are about the Department's other programs like social pension, disaster relief and supplementary feeding – seemingly simple endeavors that touched the lives of millions of our countrymen.



Vision

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

Mission

To develop, implement and coordinate social protection and poverty reduction solutions for and with the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Values

- Respect for Human Dignity
- Integrity
- Service Excellence

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

Mandate

To 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.

Secretary's Message

Behind every challenge lies an opportunity.

Filipinos lived this adage through the face of challenges that beset the Philippines in 2013. For every story of grief, survivors told stories of hope. Typhoon 'Yolanda' and other natural and man-made calamities may have challenged the country but these have also made the Filipinos more resilient as we collectively move forward to the future.


Stories of hope from the beneficiaries of the programs and projects of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) validated that we provided the appropriate skills training for their journey to self-sufficiency by 2016. These stories inspired us in continuing to provide our brand of service of *Mahusay, Matapat, at Magiliw na Paglilingkod*, the theme of the DSWD Annual Report 2013.

Aside from the cash grants she receives, Rowena Burines of Tanauan, Leyte, was able to develop her leadership skills, through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. She spearheaded the locating of her co-beneficiaries in their area after typhoon 'Yolanda'. Rowena and her community formed part of the 3,935,394 household beneficiaries that Pantawid Pamilya covered in 2013.

The seawall constructed in Barangay Mangorocoro in Ajuy, Iloilo, under the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan- Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) protected the residents when 'Yolanda' hit the area. For the year, we were able to reach 2.3 million households.

Virginia Malano of Barangay Sevilla in Donsol, Sorsogon, a beneficiary of the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), initially invested in handicraft making and food processing. With the success of her small business ventures, Virginia, together with her husband, was also able to put up a *sari-sari* (mini) store. To date, the Malano family has added a fish pond to their growing livelihood projects. Virginia and her husband are now able to provide for her nine children's needs. The SLP, in 2013, served 191,948 poor households.

Behind the numbers we accomplished in the year were the changed lives of Filipino men, women, and children whom we served. They, in turn, served as our inspiration. Behind every challenge we faced in the year, the Department worked harder to build a nation that promotes broad-based and inclusive growth to assure that no one is left behind.



CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN
Secretary



I. Executive Summary

The 2013 Annual Report highlights the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD's) accomplishments based on the three strategic goals to fulfill its 2030 vision of becoming a world standard in public service delivery. These accomplishments were achieved through its partners and dedicated employees who consistently delivered *Mahusay, Matapat, at Magiliw na Paglilingkod* the whole year through.

As part of DSWD's continuing efforts at providing responsive and focused programs and services, three strategic goals were formulated to guide the Department, namely - Strategic Goal 1: Raise the status of 2.3 million Pantawid Pamilya families to self-sufficiency level by 2016; Strategic Goal 2: Increase the number of the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR)-identified poor families covered by at least two social welfare and development (SWD) programs from 3.9 Million to 5.2 Million by 2016; and, Strategic Goal 3: Increase the number of provinces with majority of their municipalities/cities having a fully functioning Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) to 40 by 2016.

Guided by these vision-focused goals, the Department intensified efforts of converging programs and services in providing a comprehensive response to the vulnerable sectors in society. Utilizing the convergence strategy, DSWD harmonized the implementation of various programs for a more comprehensive response to the vulnerable sectors.

Steering Towards Self-Sufficiency

The Department, through the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, served 3,935,394 households in 143 cities and 1,484 municipalities in 79 provinces in 2013. The total cash grant paid to compliant Pantawid Pamilya household-beneficiaries amounted to PhP41,711,585,700, with PhP20,594,911,500 for education grants and PhP21,116,674,200 for health grants.

The Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) Project, on the other hand, funded 10,359 community sub-projects valued at PhP11.66 billion which benefited 2.3 million household beneficiaries. Kalahi-CIDSS also generated employment for 126,270 beneficiaries with the labor cost amounting to PhP448.17 million.

A total of 191,948 households were served by the Department through the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), utilizing the amount of PhP1,708,314,125.08. Of the total, 92,128 households

availed of the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) modality and another 86,062 household-beneficiaries served through microfinance institutions and other partner organizations, while 13,758 beneficiaries opted for the Employment Facilitation track. DSWD also partnered with 533 government agencies and private institutions for a strengthened implementation of SLP.

The indigent older persons continued to receive a PhP500/month stipend, benefiting 255,763 senior citizens nationwide through the Social Pension Program. On the other hand, 1,449,415 pre-school children-beneficiaries enjoyed the benefits of nutritional food through the Supplementary Feeding Program, for which PhP2.5 billion was spent in 2013 alone.

The year 2013 proved to be a difficult period, with the country plagued by numerous man-made and natural disasters which challenged the Department's efficient and resilient public service. Among the disasters which occurred in 2013 were the Sabah conflict, *Habagat*, 'Labuyo,' 'Maring,' Zamboanga Siege, 'Santi,' Bohol earthquake, and super typhoon 'Yolanda.'

A total of 2,117,690 families/9,938,304 persons were served by the Department through the provision of relief assistance, cash-for-work, emergency shelter assistance, permanent shelter assistance, and other services amounting to PhP5,765,901,754.19.

Assistance to Individuals and Families in Crisis Situation, which had a budget of PhP272,565,941.92, responded to the urgent needs of 163,496 beneficiaries through the Department's 17 Crisis Intervention Units (CIUs) in Field Offices (FOs).

The Department implemented programs and services in response to the different needs of the vulnerable sectors such as the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons, Alternative Parental Care, PAMANA program for conflict affected areas, and the management of residential and non-residential areas, among others.

Identifying the Poor through *Listahanan*

The Department has *Listahanan* for its banner program in accomplishing its SG 2. *Listahanan*, also known as the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTSPR), is a database that stores and shares to social protection stakeholders a comprehensive profile of poor families nationwide.

Embarking on an intensified advocacy campaign in 2013, the Department generated 833 data users from the public and private sectors. Further, DSWD

conducted special validation activities in select areas resulting in the identification of around 393,217 households as poor.

Functioning Local Social Welfare Partners

Three key areas were identified to achieve Strategic Goal 3 that include: Capacity Building Services; Regulatory Services; and Social Technology Development and Enhancement. To capacitate its partners, the Department conducted 288 fora/workshops/trainings/seminars which were participated in by 117,529 intermediaries.

The Department also facilitated the Leadership Management Courses for 88 Local Social Welfare and Development Officers (LSWDOs), and Skills Enhancement on Case Management for 93 Court Social Workers. Recognizing the contribution of partner organizations in the field of social welfare and development, the Department registered 32 auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs); licensed 46 Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs) and Resource Agencies providing direct services; and, accredited 68 Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), 52 centers and 151 service providers.

Moreover, the Department completed 12 and marketed seven social technology projects for its various sectoral groups, which resulted to 90 LGUs committing to adopt and replicate the social technologies and 816 expressing their interest in the projects.

Building Organizational Excellence

In the pursuit of the strategic goals, the Department gave substantial focus towards strengthening and fostering its organizational capacity, to include policy and plans formulation, financial management, human resource development, and information and communication technology.

The Department issued nine Administrative Orders to enhance program operations and prepared six national sectoral plans. Seven researches were completed and 130 requests from student researchers were approved. DSWD likewise submitted 35 position papers on bills on social welfare and development and other relevant development issues to the Senate and House of Representatives during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congress of the Philippines, respectively.

Also, the Department provided adequate and timely funding support for the delivery of DSWD mandated functions. In 2013, it efficiently allocated funds for various programs, projects, and activities, resulting to a 98.76% fund utilization or PhP54.7 billion out of the PhP55.4 billion total regular allotment for the fiscal year.

Internal trainings and workshops were conducted by the Department to strengthen the organization

and better serve its various publics. Some of the capacity building activities conducted were on leadership development, risk management, basic legal procedures, among others. The Department also created the Core Group of Specialists to harness the sectoral expertise of the staff.

Further, the Department institutionalized a competency-based recruitment, selection and placement, as well as the strategic performance management system to ensure that programs are complemented by competent manpower.

The Department continued implementing its key governance systems such as the conduct of two mandatory audits and four nationwide audits of programs and financial transactions. DSWD also strengthened its financial management through the implementation of reforms such as the Performance-Informed Based Budgeting, Unified Account Code Structures, and the Online Submission of the Budget Proposal.

Moreover, DSWD utilized information and communication technology as a tool for efficient and effective public service delivery system. Among new Information and Communications Technology (ICT) systems developed were the DSWD Electronic Case Management System (e-SCMS), Pantawid Pamilya Social Welfare Indicator web application, Relief Goods and Inventory Management System (RGIMS), Geographic Information System (GIS) Mapping, and the Enhanced Disaster Reporting System (EDRS).

Aside from its regular promotional and publicity initiatives, DSWD's social marketing was reinvented in 2013, with the inclusion of crisis management in its regular activities to address communication needs during disaster occurrences.

Likewise, the Department oversaw the policy and program response specific to the children, persons with disabilities, and the youth sectors through the following attached agencies: Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), National Youth Commission (NYC), National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), and the Intercountry Adoption Board (ICAB).

Thrusts for 2014

As the Department faces the "new normal" in disaster occurrences, DSWD embraces the challenge of continuously improving the efficacy of its disaster relief and rehabilitation response mechanism. DSWD is constantly finding ways and strategies to address emerging issues and social concerns.

The re-assessment of *Listahanan* will commence in 2014, with the objective of updating its database of the poor. DSWD also embarked on the implementation of the expansion of Pantawid Pamilya, specifically on extending the educational assistance until high school graduation of children beneficiaries.

II. Introduction

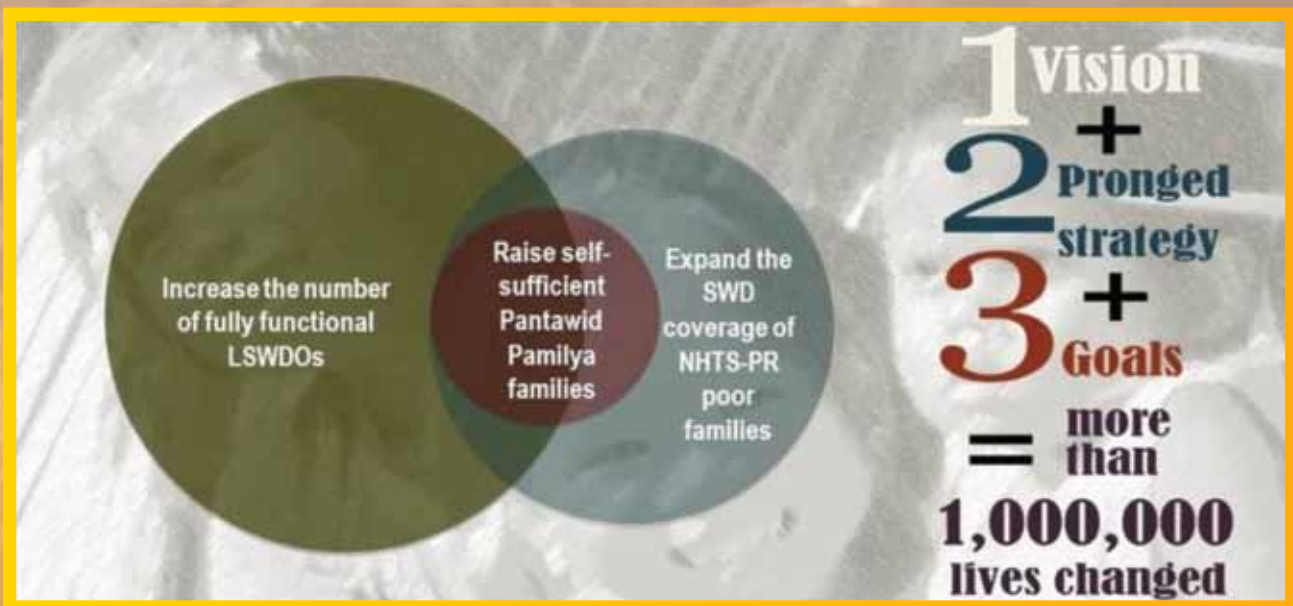
The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) remained true to its commitment of making sure that “no one is left behind” as it continued to support the fight against poverty in 2013.

The Department anchored its program implementation and public service delivery on six pillars: the Social Contract of President Benigno S. Aquino III, the Millennium Development Goals, the Philippine Development Plan for 2011 to 2016, the Organization Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF), the DSWD Reform Agenda, and the DSWD Strategy Map and Balanced Scorecard.

Using these pillars, the DSWD formulated its reinvigorated vision of not just providing apt services but to become “the world’s standard for the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction 2030.”

Having set a high vision, the Department crafted strategic goals which are geared towards directly contributing to the achievement of the vision.

The DSWD crafted three Strategic Goals (SGs), drawn as time-slices of the long-term vision. The primary SGs for 2016 are to (a) raise the level of 2.3 million Pantawid Pamilya families to self-sufficiency. This is directly supported by the two other major SGs of ensuring that (b) 5.2 million Pantawid Pamilya families listed in the NHTS-PR are receiving at least two social welfare and development (SWD) programs and services, and that (c) 40 provinces with majority of their municipalities and cities have fully functioning local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs).



In pursuit of these goals, the DSWD armed itself with a two-pronged strategy: cultivating competence and championing internal and external convergence. This strategy allows the Department to leverage on the strengths of its workforce and stakeholders to generate significant results for its beneficiaries.

One vision, three SGs, and a two-pronged strategy guided the Department in its important task of changing more than one million lives by providing social welfare and social protection to the vulnerable sectors in society.

Significant achievements marked 2013, as well as the difficulties that challenged the Department as it endeavored to break the cycle of poverty for its target. Despite the numerous emerging issues, especially on disaster occurrences, the Department persevered towards the attainment of its SGs which guided the implementation of programs, projects, and services. Hence, this 2013 Annual Report documents the Department’s significant contribution to the accomplishment of the three major SGs, as well as the reinvention of the organizational processes to make DSWD more responsive to the demands of the times.

III. The DSWD Strategic Goals

A.

Strategic Goal 1

Raise the status of 2.3 million Pantawid Pamilya families to self-sufficiency level by 2016



As the lead shepherd in improving the quality of life of Filipinos, the DSWD aims to raise the level of well-being of Pantawid Pamilya families to self-sufficiency by 2016. Integral to this is the convergence strategy for the major programs and services of the Department and other stakeholders to help identified Pantawid Pamilya families gain regular employment or income, have access to basic social services, maintain a nurturing family situation, participate in the community, and have at least one family member finish high school.

The following accomplishments under the three social protection programs and major programs and services are significant in realizing the Department's Strategic Goal 1.

1. CORE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM

Since its launch five years ago, the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program has become one of the government's biggest human development programs towards improving the lives of the Filipino poor.

In 2013, a major policy was approved to continue supporting Pantawid Pamilya children until they finish high school, and Congress approved an additional PhP12.3 billion to the Department's 2014 budget for the purpose. With the new policy in place, Pantawid Pamilya will cover family members up to 18 years of age starting in 2014.

The rationale to expand Pantawid Pamilya stemmed from the findings of a study released in 2013 by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies that higher economic returns accrue to high school graduates compared to those who only received elementary education. The study said high school graduates receive wages 40% higher than elementary graduates.

The policy also took into account the implementation of the K-12 education program that mandates kindergarten plus 12 years of basic education. This means that, on average, students will complete high school when they are about 18 years old.

The program is implemented in 143 cities and 1,484 municipalities in 79 provinces with a total

of 3,935,394 households enrolled. There are 3,841,147 households covered by the regular Pantawid Pamilya while the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) program, which targets marginalized groups in need of special protection, the homeless and street families, among others, covered the remaining 94,247 households.

The total cash grant paid to compliant Pantawid Pamilya household beneficiaries in 2013 amounted to PhP41,711,585,700, of which PhP20,594,911,500 or 49.37% was for education grants while PhP 21,116,674,200 or 50.63% was for health grants.

Pantawid Pamilya operates through three major systems, namely: Beneficiary Update System (BUS), Compliance Verification System (CVS), and Grievance Redress System (GRS).

There were a total of 4,046,172 approved update transactions for BUS in 2013 that gathered, validated, reported, and recorded changes on the status or condition of any member of the Pantawid Pamilya household. The updates are used to monitor the household's compliance to the program conditionalities.

The 2013 compliance outcome averaged 97.41% for health, education with 95.37%, while attendance in Family Development Sessions (FDS) was at 95.93%. The strong compliance

performance meant that Pantawid Pamilya households regularly accessed education services as well as health services for children and pregnant women.

The GRS is a mechanism where program beneficiaries and other interested citizens can file complaints, suggestions or inquiries about Pantawid Pamilya.

The GRS structure is composed of regional, provincial, and cluster offices supervised by the Grievance Redress Division at the Central Office with the intent of resolving a grievance at its source level as much as possible.

The complaint categories for recording protests are payment issues, ineligibility, partner performance grievances, not listed issues (requests for program inclusion), facility issues, misbehavior of beneficiaries, and program staff performance. While each grievance type has distinctive resolution indicators and timelines in case resolution, all follow the general 7-step process.

The GRS recorded a total of 167,123 cases in 2013 with 161,017 or 96.35% of cases resolved. The top three categories of ongoing cases were “Not Listed” or request for inclusion in the program, payment, and compliance verification issues.

DSWD forged a partnership with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) which resulted in the provision of insurance coverage to all Pantawid Pamilya households. Likewise, the Department partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide unconditional cash transfer to Pantawid Pamilya households affected by typhoon ‘Yolanda,’ under which around 100,000 food-insecure households in 50 municipalities in Leyte and Samar received PHP2,600 each in two tranches.

The Department also partnered with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC) which benefited 3,819 Pantawid Pamilya students enrolled in various state universities and colleges nationwide for academic year 2012-2013.

To protect the integrity of the Pantawid Pamilya and its beneficiaries from political influence, DSWD partnered with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Commission on Elections (COMELEC)

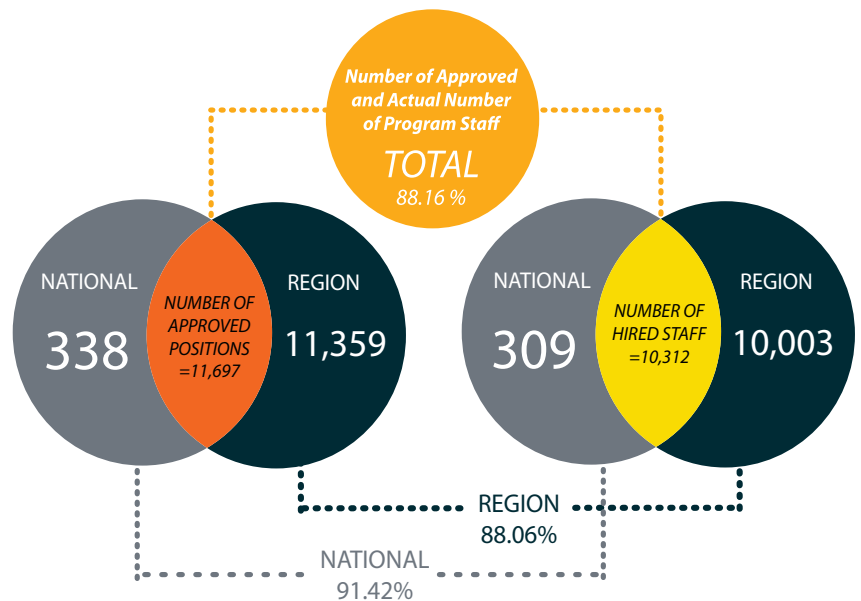


through the *Bawal ang Epal Dito* (BAED) campaign during the 2013 national and local elections.

To ensure that Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries receive additional support to help them move from subsistence to self-sufficiency level, the Department, coordinated with both public and private sector.

From January to December 2013, there were 13,758 hired Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries under the Employment Facilitation of the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), and 158,228 families provided capital seed fund through SLP’s Self-Employment Assistance - Kaunlaran (SEA-K) modality, as well as through micro-finance institutions (MFIs), national government agencies, (NGAs) and Local Government Units (LGUs).

These accomplishments were made possible through the approval of 11,697 technical and administrative positions at the national and regional offices to implement Pantawid, including staff assigned to the covered provinces and cities/municipalities. As of 31 December 2013, the Department hired a total of 10,312 staff for Pantawid Pamilya, broken down as follows:



Disaster preparedness session saved a family

Cristina Bendoy, 33, knew that the forecasted heavy rains and powerful winds that typhoon 'Yolanda' would bring could put her family in danger. Hence, before the storm made landfall in her province, she, her husband, and their three children, left their home for an evacuation center, bringing with them packed essentials such as flashlight, food, and clothes.

On that fateful day of November 8, Cristina's family were among the millions whose homes and belongings were wiped out by the typhoon. The winds and surging waters tore off their roof and washed away everything from the furniture to her children's school supplies and even their treasured pictures and kids' medals.

Cristina, however, did not consider her family a victim. Thanks to the lessons on community disaster risk reduction and preparedness that she learned in the Family Development Sessions (FDS), she was able to prepare for the typhoon's onslaught.

Attendance to the FDS, held once a month, is one of the conditions for continued enrollment in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, one of the three flagship programs of the DSWD.

In Pantawid Pamilya's FDS, Cristina and other beneficiaries learned about practical topics such as effective parenting, husband and wife relationships, child development, laws affecting the Filipino family, gender and development, and home management. One of the sessions taught beneficiaries to be disaster-ready – a very handy topic since the Philippines is prone to typhoons and other disasters.

"Bago kami umalis ng bahay papuntang evacuation center, nagdala ako sa bag ng flashlight, pagkain, at damit para sa pamilya ko. Natutunan ko ang pagiging handa sa sakuna sa FDS (Before going to an evacuation center, I packed a flashlight, and food and clothes for my family. I learned about disaster preparedness in FDS)", said Cristina, a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary since 2010.

"Nag-alala ako para sa mga anak ko kaya kami umalis. Safe naman kami pero yung mga gamit naming naiwan sa bahay, nabasa talaga (I was worried about my children that's why we left our house. We were safe, but all the things that were left in the house were soaked)", she narrated.

Cristina expressed gratitude that aside from the cash grants her family receives from Pantawid Pamilya, she also learned many practical things by attending the FDS.

She related, *"Hindi talaga ako uma-absent sa FDS. Importante yung mga tinuturo sa amin tulad ng pagkakaroon ng tamang values at pagbibigay ng tulong sa kapwa, pagmamahalan, at pakikipagkaibigan (I make it a point to not be absent from FDS. Topics discussed in the sessions are very important like having proper values, helping neighbors, caring for others, and the importance of friendship)."*

Life changing

It would take time before Cristina's family completely recovers from their difficult experience. Despite what happened, she is hopeful that they would be able to surpass all challenges with help from the government through Pantawid Pamilya.

"Ito pong cash grant ay gagamitin ko pambili ng pagkain para sa mga anak ko. Para makakain naman sila ng masarap at masustansya. Pambili din ito ng ibang gamit na nasira dahil sa bagyo (I will use the cash grant to buy nutritious and delicious food for my children. I will also buy things in the house to replace the ones destroyed in the typhoon)", she said.

As *balut* vendors, Cristina and her husband's combined income do not suffice to address the needs of their three children. She and her husband usually extend their work hours just to make ends meet. *"Ang hirap-hirap po talaga ng buhay namin. Kaming mag-asawa maghapon kaming nagtitinda sa terminal. Minsan alas-otso na kami nakakauwi (Our life is really hard. My husband and I work all day at the terminal. Sometimes we go home at eight in the evening)",* she said.

When asked about the changes in her life since she became a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary, she said, *"Malaking tulong kasi wala namang ganito noong bata pa ako. Mula pa maliit ako ganito na ang buhay ko, nagtitinda ng balut. Ayokong maranasan ng mga anak ko ang buhay namin ng asawa ko. Gusto ko makapagtapos sila ng pag-aaral (It is really a big help for us. We did not have such assistance when we were young. I have been poor since childhood. I do not want my children to experience the life that I and my husband went through. I want them to finish school)."*

Not losing hope

Cristina's three children are her source of inspiration. She is proud of them as they are all doing well in school. Her eldest daughter is a consistent honor student since Grade 1, and her other siblings want to emulate her.

"Simula Grade 1 hanggang Grade 6 nasa honor roll siya. Pati yung mga kapatid niya gusto siyang gayahin. Natutuwa kaming mag-asawa kasi masipag silang mag-aral (She's in the honor roll from Grade 1 to Grade 6. Her siblings want to be like her. As parents, we're happy because they are diligent students)", she said.

They may not have all the riches in the world and their home may take a while to get fully fixed but as long as their faith and love for each other are strong, Cristina knows that her family can face any 'Yolanda' that may come their way.



Cristina Bendoy works long hours at the terminal to sell balut to make ends meet for her family.



The Bendoy family is hopeful that they will be able to surpass challenges as long as they are together, and with the assistance of Pantawid Pamilya.

Leadership in a time of calamity

Typhoon 'Yolanda' may have taken many lives and massively destroyed properties, but it was not able to cripple the Filipino spirit.

In Capiz, surviving parent leaders of Pantawid Pamilya went beyond saving themselves and their families to look after beneficiaries under their clusters and other typhoon survivors.

Parent leader Annaliza Ambrosio of Barangay Calidquid in Mambusao, Capiz made sure that the 19 member-beneficiaries under her cluster were all safe during the disaster. She advised them to evacuate before the typhoon made landfall.

She narrated, *"Tinawagan ko 'yung ibang miyembro ng cluster ko na hindi pa nag-e-evacuate na maghanda nang umalis sa bahay nila bago pa bumagyo. Mahirap na baka lalo silang mapahamak lalo na yung mga anak nila (I called members of my cluster who had not evacuated yet. I told them to leave their houses before the storm arrived. They could be in harm's way especially their children)."*

With her four children in tow, Annaliza left their house to stay somewhere safe. The head teacher of Tongatong Elementary School had entrusted to her the keys to the school so she can lead the evacuees inside the classrooms.

"Nagpapasalamat naman ako at ipinagkatiwala sa akin yung susi ng eskwela. Mas madali kaming nakapasok at naging safe naman kami noong umulan na nang malakas (I'm grateful that the school key was entrusted to me. We were able to go inside the school premises right away, and we were all safe when it started raining hard)", she said.

While brave and in control during the disaster, Annaliza could not help but get teary-eyed as she related her ordeal.

"Napakahirap talaga noong panahon na bumagyo. Mahirap magtawag ng mga miyembro sa cluster ko at kumbinsihin sila na mag-evacuate na. Tapos nagkasakit din ako at yung dalawang anak ko. Pagbalik pa namin ng bahay sira-sira na pala (It was a very difficult time when the typhoon came. It was hard calling our members and convince them to evacuate. My two children and I also got sick, and when we returned to our house it was already destroyed)", she related.

She and her children now live in a makeshift hut they built just outside their battered house. They stayed in an evacuation center for two weeks.

Arlaine Babela, a 42-year-old mother of five and parent leader of Pontevedra, Capiz suffered the same fate. What remained of her house was a crumpled roof and broken walls.

"Sabi ko sa asawa ko na umalis na kami ng bahay at huwag nang mamasada ng tricycle. Buti na lang yung malaking concrete na bahay na malapit sa amin in-offer na doon muna kami tumuloy habang bumabagyo (I told my husband that we should evacuate and that he should not ply his tricycle route. Fortunately we were offered to stay in a concrete house near us while the storm was raging)", Arlaine recounted.

It was also a terrible time for her family. They not only lost their house, but the family also got sick. Despite the odds, she remained faithful to her commitment as a parent leader

and immediately checked on member-beneficiaries of the program even while she herself was in distress.

Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries appreciated her effort in checking on their conditions.

"Lagi po siyang nandito sa gym, kinukumusta kami at pamilya namin (She was always here in the gym, asking about our condition and our families)", a fellow Pantawid beneficiary shared.

Being a parent leader requires leadership skills to mobilize people and disseminate correct information to members. Apart from their responsibilities at home, parent leaders are also expected to monitor their members' attendance during meetings and Family Development Sessions. They also lead in the conduct of other activities in the community.

Both Annaliza and Arlaine said being a parent leader is a fulfilling responsibility.

"Hindi madaling maging parent leader pero masaya na rin ako dahil nakakatulong ako sa kapwa ko benepisyaryo (It's not easy being a parent leader but I'm happy that I am able to help other beneficiaries)", Annaliza explained.

"Masaya ako na kahit mahirap lang ako at nasalanta din kami ng bagyo, nandoon ako para sa kanila at nakatulong kahit papaano (I'm happy that even though I'm poor and was also a typhoon victim, I was there for them and was able to help in my own little way)", Arlaine said.



Parent leader Annaliza Ambrosio of Barangay Calidquid in Mambusao (left) assisted a co-beneficiary in filling out a form during a payout.



Arlaine Babela (third from left) extended help to those in need even if she was also a typhoon victim.

KAPIT-BISIG LABAN SA KAHIRAPAN-COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES (KALAHI-CIDSS) PROJECT



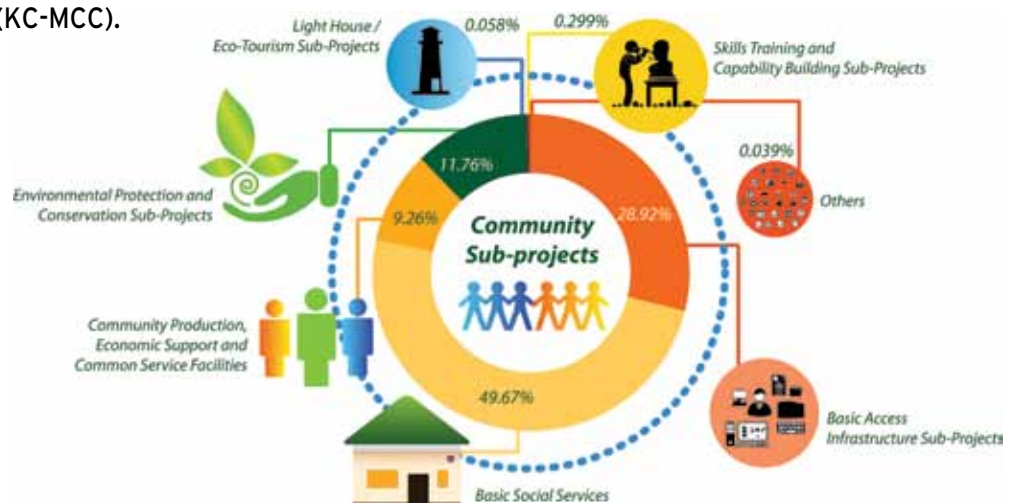
Launched in 2003, Kalahi-CIDSS is a community-driven development (CDD) initiative of the Department that aims to lessen poverty incidence, improve local governance, and empower the citizenry to identify, plan, and implement local solutions to poverty issues in the community.

The CDD provides a solution-oriented process that helps people decide on issues that directly affect them. It also prepares the community to manage resources for its chosen sub-projects.

In 2013, Kalahi-CIDSS reached a total of 8,435 barangays in 364 municipalities of the 48 poorest provinces in the country. Originally intended to run until 2010, Kalahi-CIDSS was extended through funding support from the World Bank through facilities called the Kalahi-CIDSS Additional Funding (KC-AF) and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (KC-MCC).

The project covered a total of 10,359 community sub-projects with funds amounting to Php11.66 billion, benefiting 2.3 million households. These community sub-projects consisted of basic social service facilities (49.67%); basic access infrastructure (28.92%); environmental protection (11.76%); community production and economic support (9.26%); skills training/capability building (.299%); light house/eco-tourism (.058%); and others (0.039%).

Since its expansion, employment opportunities were provided to 135,354 individuals composed of 126,270 males and 9,084 females during sub-project implementation. The estimated equivalent labor cost of the employment was at Php448.17 million.



Aside from KC-AF and KC-MCC, Kalahi-CIDSS also received funding support from different agencies in its implementation of CDD such as:

- The grant from the Japan Social Development Fund-Livelihood Opportunities for Vulnerable Urban Communities (JSDF-LVUC) which supported the testing of an urban CDD model in Malate, Manila and Rosario, Cavite. In addition to basic services, the model furnished livelihood support to and employment access for urban poor communities in the two areas.

By the end of 2013, 22 sub-projects valued at Php6.43 million were completed in six communities in Manila and Cavite, benefiting 719 individual recipients. More sub-projects are in the pipeline for funding and execution in 2014 for 69 poor urban communities not only in Manila and Cavite but also in Muntinlupa and Laguna.

- The partnership between Kalahi-CIDSS and the Australia-World Bank Philippines Development Trust Fund provided aid in the areas of early childhood learning and development activities. This complementary project, which likewise utilized the CDD approach, focused on the construction or rehabilitation of school structures and day care centers in communities with Pantawid Pamilya partner beneficiaries.

The project funded 390 community sub-projects, comprised of 247 school structures and 143 day care centers. The sub-projects, valued at Php448.585 million, benefitted 94,598 households in 76 municipalities nationwide.

- The DSWD renewed its partnership with the *Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* (AECID) of the Spanish government after the conclusion of the *Poder y Prosperidad de*



la Comunidad (PODER) project. The new agreement led to the implementation of the Local Empowerment and Development towards Good Governance (LEADGOV) which provided capacity-building activities to local government units on governance, bottom-up planning and budgeting, and facilitation and management of CDD interventions and processes.

By the end of 2013, LEADGOV completed the following activities: (i) LGU capacity assessment through consultation, review of LGU capacity building plans and performance reports; (ii) formulation of Regional Capacity Building Plans and creation of Regional Training Teams; and, (iii) refresher sessions on CDD principles, community infrastructure, procurement, and finance and on-site coaching as well as technical assistance on planning and budgeting in support of the Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process (GPBP) implementation.

- Another joint venture project in 2013 was with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the piloting of CDD-related activities in Albay and Compostela Valley. The agreement aimed to enhance the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) engagement in utilizing the CDD approach in addressing the needs of poor communities.



DSWD's Kalahi-CIDSS provides protection to Iloilo municipality from 'Yolanda'

"Kung wala po iyong Kalahi-CIDSS, madami na po ang patay dito dahil sa 'Yolanda' (If we did not have Kalahi-CIDSS, many would have died because of 'Yolanda')."

These were the words of Rogelio Labsan, the former Barangay Chairman of Barangay Mangorocoro in Ajuy, Iloilo, his tone as fearful as it was proud as he described how Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) was able to protect their community from the wrath of typhoon 'Yolanda'.

Impact of 'Yolanda' in Ajuy

Ajuy is one of the municipalities in Iloilo hit hard by the super typhoon that devastated the Philippines on November 8, 2013.

A coastal community, Barangay Mangorocoro is no stranger to frequent lashings from the elements. Prior to the construction of the village seawall, current Barangay Captain Conrado Fernandez said it was normal for the elementary school campus, where a Kalahi-CIDSS school building now stands, to get flooded during high tide.

It was the constant fear of being inundated that prompted residents of Barangay Mangorocoro to push for the construction of a seawall when they were asked to identify the most pressing needs of the community under the Kalahi-CIDSS program. The seawall was completed in 2010.

When presented with a second opportunity to identify another project by Kalahi-CIDSS in 2007, they elected to upgrade the seawall to make it even more durable.

It was this foresight that protected the people of Mangorocoro from the full impact of typhoon 'Yolanda.' While some flooding occurred at the height of the devastating super storm, the village did not suffer any casualty because the seawall withstood the raging waters.

Simon Hagurin, one of Barangay Mangorocoro's elders who served as a volunteer in the Kalahi-CIDSS, said he could not imagine what would have happened to their village had the seawall not been built.

This sentiment was echoed by Ajuy Mayor Juancho Alvarez, who said, *"Kung wala ang Kalahi-CIDSS sub-project na seawall, washed out na ang Barangay Mangorocoro (If the Kalahi-CIDSS seawall sub-project*

isn't there, Barangay Mangorocoro would have been washed out)."

As it is, a thin crack on the seawall serves as a silent reminder to the monster strength and ferocity of the super typhoon.

Community strength

But while the residents of Barangay Mangorocoro are expectedly thankful for the seawall, they are more grateful for how Kalahi-CIDSS ingrained the spirit of participation and cooperation in the village.

As a program that utilizes the community-driven development (CDD) strategy, Kalahi-CIDSS seeks to develop the skills and capacities of the citizens, even as it strives to teach them to work together in partnership with local government units (LGUs) to improve their lives.

By empowering people, Kalahi-CIDSS enables residents to become active agents for local development. In the process, it builds communities where citizens are able to work together to lift themselves out of poverty.

It is this sense of communal support that the residents of Barangay Mangorocoro keenly feel. As Sister Alona Marie Abunda, a local pastor who also served as a Kalahi-CIDSS volunteer, shared, *"Sa Kalahi-CIDSS, dumami ang friends, at dahil dumami ang friends, tumaas ang cooperation (In Kalahi-CIDSS, we gained more friends, and since we have more friends, cooperation was enhanced)."*

The situation was completely different before Kalahi-CIDSS entered the picture. Back then, the village residents were only concerned about themselves, according to Sis. Alona.

In fact, when Kalahi-CIDSS started, the project staff had a hard time gathering residents together.

According to Teacher Cherry Santiago, the head teacher in the local elementary school, it was difficult to hold barangay assemblies then.

"Bago ang Kalahi-CIDSS, ang hirap mag-barangay assembly. Kailangan mo pang ipatawag isa-isa ang mga tao, tapos kakaunti pa ang nag-a-attend (Before Kalahi-CIDSS, it was difficult to call for a barangay assembly. You had to invite people one by one, and even then, only a few would come)."

Today, holding barangay assemblies are no longer a problem. Teacher Cherry proudly shared that their attendance rate is at least 90%, because the residents have learned through Kalahi-CIDSS that such gatherings are an opportunity to discuss their concerns and find solutions.

More importantly, the villagers now understand that each one of them has a personal stake in helping their barangay grow.

Mayor Alvarez said Kalahi-CIDSS also opened the eyes of the LGU and the residents to the reality that "development is a shared responsibility."

Editha Labsan, one of the Procurement Team (PT) volunteers of Kalahi-CIDSS, said the program opened their eyes to what their community really needs and to the advantages of undertaking infrastructure projects on their own, without any outside contractor, to ensure the quality and reliability of the projects.

"Baka kung contractor sub-standard. Kapag kami sigurado ang quality (If a contractor would do it, the work might be sub-standard. If we do the work, we could be assured of the quality)."

Editha's sentiments were echoed by Lolo Simon, who said, *"Sa Kalahi-CIDSS sigurado kami (In Kalahi-CIDSS, we have an assurance)."*

This self-assurance emanates from a sense of ownership of the project, according to Lorelyn Biogos, another teacher at the Mangorocoro Elementary School. She said this was because the residents themselves have a personal stake should they encounter problems with their Kalahi-CIDSS sub-projects.

Kalahi-CIDSS did not just mobilize the residents to work together; it also made them more sensitive to the different needs of the citizens. One such example is on gender.

As Cherry Santiago, said, *"Ang mga babae nagparticipate na. Nakakatulong na sila sa komunidad sa pamamagitan ng Proyekto (Women now participate. They are able to help out the community through the Project)."*

The participation of Teacher Cherry and Teacher Lorelyn as well as the others who helped in the implementation of the school building program also played a role in protecting residents from typhoon 'Yolanda.'

The school building, another Kalahi-CIDSS sub-project, was used as one of the evacuation centers during the storm.

Continuing partnership between Ajuy and Kalahi-CIDSS

Ajuy, Iloilo is no stranger to Kalahi-CIDSS. The municipality has been implementing this since 2004, almost from the time of the Project's inception in 2003.

The implementation of Kalahi-CIDSS has earned Ajuy several recognitions, including a DSWD award for being a model LGU in practicing participation, transparency, and accountability for two straight years in 2011 and 2012.

Mayor Alvarez said the reason Kalahi-CIDSS was so successful in Ajuy was because it was able to capacitate and empower the people to actively participate in local decision-making processes.

He said, "The people are given the capacity and power to decide instead of *maghintay lang* (simply wait)."

Since the start of the partnership between Kalahi-CIDSS and Ajuy, 115 community sub-projects were built in the municipality, all of which address the needs for basic services. These small-scale infrastructures include school buildings, day care centers, health stations, and water systems.

Asked whether they think Ajuy can stand on its own should Kalahi-CIDSS pulls out of the town, the residents were one in saying that they can because they have already embraced the principles of community-driven development which they can apply to future undertakings.

According to Ajuy residents, disasters will not keep them from working together as a community. On the contrary, CDD will help them respond to future threats better - just like when they helped each other in the recovery operations in the aftermath of 'Yolanda.'





SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP)

Another core program of the Department is the SLP, a capacity building program to improve the socio-economic status of poor households identified by the *Listahanan*. It employs the Community-Driven Enterprise Development (CDED) approach where communities venture into resource-based and market-driven enterprise and employment opportunities. Priority participants are Pantawid Pamilya households.

In 2013, the SLP served 191,948 poor households, where 171,986 or 89.60% were Pantawid Pamilya while the remaining 19,962 or 10.40% were classified as Non-Pantawid Pamilya households. The program utilized a total of PhP1,708,314,125.08 or 95.06% of its budget.

Program participants who opt for the Micro-enterprise Development track may avail of seed capital assistance from the DSWD through the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) modality. Others may be provided financial and physical capital assistance from partner micro-finance institutions (MFIs), NGAs, or LGUs.

From January 2013 to December 2013, a total of 92,128 households were served through SEA-K, out of which 76,847 were Pantawid Pamilya households.

A total of 86,062 households were all served through partnerships with other micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and other similar financial institutions, national government agencies (NGAs) or LGUs for capital assistance, provision

of physical assets or capacity building activities and technical/vocational skills training.

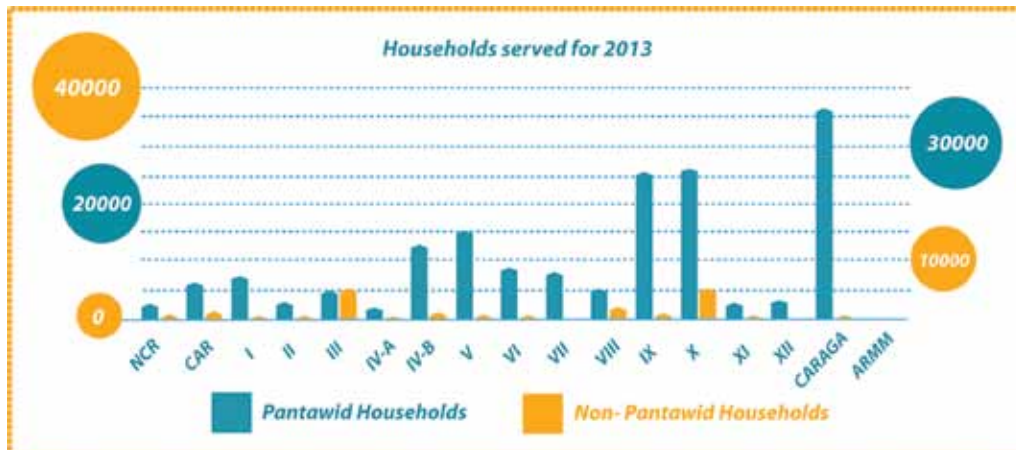
On the other hand, there were 13,758 households that availed of assistance through the Employment Facilitation track where participants were provided values and skills formation trainings to make them socially prepared to access employment opportunities.

Of the total, 7,366 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries were hired by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) for road maintenance, declogging of drainage canals, and street sweeping under the *“Trabahong Lansangan ng Programang Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino”* project.

The DSWD likewise partnered with other organizations, one of which is the SM Foundation, Inc., the corporate social responsibility arm of SM Prime Holdings, Inc. through the *Kabalikat*



sa *Kabuhayan* program. The SM Foundation provided high value crop training and other farming technologies to 413 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary-farmers in rural areas.



Hard work pays off for Malano family

Life is hard for Virginia and Virgilio Malano as they have nine children to feed. It does not help that they do not have jobs which are able to sustain the needs of their children. They also have insufficient means to provide for all the education and health related needs of their children, nor bring any of their child to a hospital when necessary.

At 62, Virginia never stopped in finding ways to improve the lot of her family. She got involved in basket and mat weaving wherein she earned at least Php300 a month. The meagre income augments the salary of her husband as a tenant of a two-hectare rice and coconut land.

Virginia confided that the implementation of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in their community brought them hope. Her family's joy could not be contained as they were among those who qualified as program beneficiaries in Barangay Sevilla, Donsol, Sorsogon.

As beneficiaries, the family receives Php500 for health and Php900 for the education needs of their three children. Under Pantawid Pamilya, an education grant of Php300 per child can be provided to a maximum of three children per family.

Virginia said the cash grants for education motivated her children to attend school regularly and do well in their studies. With the program, the children now have money to spend for their school projects and no longer go to school hungry.

The Malano couple knows that the Pantawid Pamilya implementation is only for five years, and for them, this means the cash grants will stop by 2015. "What will happen to us after 2015? Will there be other help from government?" were questions which bothered the Malano couple.

"We found our answer with the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)", said Virginia.

As part of its convergence strategy, the DSWD implements the SLP with Pantawid Pamilya families as priority

beneficiaries. SLP is a community-based capacity building program that seeks to uplift the program participants' socio-economic status. It has two modalities - Micro-Enterprise Development, and Employment Facilitation.

"Our prayers were answered as I became a recipient of SLP", Virginia exclaimed. As an SLP beneficiary, Virginia availed of the micro-enterprise development where she was provided with capital assistance amounting to Php6,000.

Virginia recalled that she wanted very much to use her skills in ginger tea-making (*salabat*) and in weaving but the family had no money for capital. With the Php6,000 capital assistance, Virginia invested in handicraft and food processing.

Determined to make her livelihood projects successful, Virginia also availed trainings on handicraft and food processing sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

As a result of Virginia's perseverance and her family's support, the Malano family expanded their livelihood projects from handicraft and food processing to the establishment of a "*sari-sari*" (mini) store.

Now, the Malano family is reaping the rewards of their hard work. They soon will have a fish pond to add to their growing livelihood projects.

Through the Pantawid Pamilya and the SLP programs, the Malano family is now among those with an improved quality of life. There is always decent food on the table and their children are all in school. Further, Virginia shared that they are able to provide for the medical needs of her family, especially as her husband got sick.

Virginia is grateful for the opportunities provided by the government to help her family, especially with the assistance in their livelihood. She added that it may be hard to succeed in business, but for Virginia "hard work and will power pay off."



DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS

The year 2013 proved to be a difficult period, with the country plagued by numerous man-made and natural disasters which challenged the DSWD's efficient and resilient public service.

The capacity of the Department's disaster operations response was put to the test, with DSWD exhausting all means to respond as best and as immediately as it could to provide the needed services for the victims of massive disasters such as floods, armed conflict, fire, magnitude 7 earthquake, and the first of its kind - super typhoon 'Yolanda.'

Here were some of the notable disaster operations done by the Department in 2013:

Only months after typhoon 'Pablo' struck in December 2012, DSWD faced the challenge of responding to the effects of the man-made disaster, the attempt to seize Sabah from Malaysia, which displaced 21,186 persons. The Department provided relief assistance to the victims amounting to PhP11,910,457.20 million, as well as the appropriate counselling and stress debriefing sessions.

Typhoon 'Labuyo' occurred in August, affecting 90,026 families in Regions I, II, III, V, and CAR. DSWD provided PhP6,267,434.46 worth of assistance to the victims.

Next came tropical storm 'Maring' that hit Regions I, III, IV-A, IV-B, CAR, and the National Capital Region, affecting 697,263 families with 341,973 families displaced and destroying around 2,641 houses. For 'Maring' disaster operations, the Department spent PhP46,488,644.49 million in relief assistance and PhP96,000 in emergency shelter assistance.

Habagat affected 124,147 families in Regions III, IV-A, and NCR in September 2013. DSWD responded to the needs of the victims with assistance amounting to PhP3,132,126.36 million.

Not long after the *Habagat*, the Department was faced with another conflict related disaster as the Zamboanga siege which lasted more than a month, occurred in September 2013. There were 23,794 families affected and displaced and 10,160 houses totally damaged by the rebel group.

Due to the grave destruction it caused, DSWD spent PhP273,078,580.50 million in relief assistance for the victims, PhP2.2 million in financial assistance, PhP3.8 million for the cash for work program, and PhP21.5 million for the construction of bunkhouses which served as temporary homes to the displaced.

While responding to the needs of the affected families of the Zamboanga siege in Mindanao, DSWD faced the difficult task of simultaneously responding to two new disasters which hit Luzon and Visayas, typhoon 'Santi' and the Bohol earthquake, respectively.

Typhoon 'Santi' struck Regions I, II, III, IV-A, and V in October 2013, heavily affecting 271,400 families, with a total of 79,601 families displaced. 123,437 homes were also destroyed with 21,053 totally damaged and another 102,384 partially damaged.

DSWD provided relief assistance to the victims amounting to PhP19.33 million.

The Bohol earthquake occurred barely a week after 'Santi' ravaged Central Luzon and Bicol.



On October 15, a magnitude 7.9 earthquake rocked Regions VI and VII, leaving 671,099 affected families with 95,884 of them displaced. The earthquake destroyed major infrastructure developments and major historical sites turning roads and famous churches into rubbles and around 78,229 homes.

For the Bohol earthquake disaster operations, DSWD provided PhP71,817,776.52 worth of relief assistance.

Almost a month after came the occurrence of the strongest typhoon ever recorded in recent years.

On November 8, 2013, typhoon 'Yolanda,' the first of its kind, caused massive destruction in six regions, affecting almost 1.5 million families and displacing 918,261 families. Further, reported damaged houses by typhoon 'Yolanda' reached 1,012,790 houses, with 518,878 houses totally damaged and 493,912 houses partially damaged. As of December, DSWD's assistance to the victims is PhP1.02 billion.

As initial disaster response, the Department continuously provided relief assistance to the 'Yolanda' survivors. A total of 6.94 million food packs with 3-kg and 6-kg rice were distributed to the affected regions with the breakdown as follows: 24,496 food packs to Region IV-B; 60,368 food packs distributed to Region V; 687,892 packs in Region VI; 147,477 food packs in Region VII; 6,015,933 food packs in Region VIII; and 5,285 food packs for CARAGA survivors.

The Department implemented the cash for work program for CY 2013 benefiting almost 257,619 families amounting to PhP1,559,301,447.50. Most of the beneficiaries of the initial CFW program were in Region VIII, representing 94.5% or 7,367 household heads. Tasks given under the program were loading/unloading of goods, repacking of relief goods, food preparation, sorting and inventory of damaged property, clearing of debris, coastal clean-up, canal dredging and communal garden, among others.

The Department also managed the evacuation centers in partnership with the International Organization for Migration, the biggest of which is the Grandstand in Zamboanga. DSWD also processed/facilitated PhP3.08 billion worth of foreign donations thru the One-Stop-Shops in Manila (PhP851.5 million) and Cebu (PhP2.23 billion), of which PhP129.8 million (4.21%) went directly to government.

In order to respond to the immediate needs of the 'Yolanda' survivors, the Department mobilized 114,801 volunteers in Manila engaged in the repacking of family food packs.

Despite the challenges on logistics, the Department provide continuing relief assistance as needed by the survivors, as well as participated actively in the rehabilitation plans for the community and families affected. Two DSWD workers, Mr. Danny Bitara (shown below) and Ms. Noemi Moncaya, exemplified this commitment to service, despite an accident due to a helicopter crash while they were dropping off relief goods for 'Yolanda' survivors in La Paz, Leyte.



Further, the Department recognized the need to strengthen its disaster response operations to respond to the needs of the victims. Hence, DSWD formulated various rehabilitation plans in collaboration with the other NGAs and LGUs for the achievement of the "Build Back Better" vision for the affected communities and families.

Lactating social worker breastfeeds babies in evacuation center in Zamboanga City

Social worker Evalinda Jimeno of Zamboanga Sibugay earned the admiration of thousands of evacuees at the Joaquin F. Enriquez, Jr. Sports Complex in Zamboanga City when she offered to breastfeed hungry babies in between her task of registering evacuees for the family access card.

Jimeno is a lactating mother who chose to share her breastmilk to babies in dire need of milk. In front of the evacuees, she willingly takes one baby at a time and breastfed them, without inhibitions.

Jimeno said that although the Department of Social Welfare and Development has enough supply of milk for children 0-6 years old, she emphasized that "breastmilk is still the best, so mothers must be encouraged to continue breastfeeding."

"I hope that my simple act of breastfeeding will make them realize that babies need a mother's milk", said Jimeno, who added that she breastfed all her children including the youngest who is six months old.

"As social workers, we should continue to explore all possible interventions to cater to the needs of clients especially during critical times such as this", Jimeno said.

She was referring to the ongoing clash between government troops and the Moro National Liberation Front-Misuari faction that raged in Zamboanga for weeks, displacing thousands of city residents who were caught at the crossfires.

DSWD Secretary Dinky Soliman agreed with Jimeno on the importance of giving breastmilk to infants.



Social worker Evalinda Jimeno breastfeeds the hungry baby of one of the evacuees at the newly installed Women Friendly Space at the Zamboanga City Grandstand.

"We set up a Women Friendly Space at the evacuation center where mothers can breastfeed their babies. We also continue to provide feeding to lactating mothers to help them produce their own milk", Secretary Soliman said.

It was learned that there were more than 20 lactating mothers at the grandstand evacuation center.

While the evacuees are not sure when they can return to their homes, many of which were burned down during the fierce encounters between the government and MNLF fighters, the young children at the evacuation center can look forward to a regular supply of nutritious mother's milk, thanks to Jimeno and her most generous spirit.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SAP)



The 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 damaged by disaster through the provision of Modified Shelter Assistance Project (MSAP) or the Core Shelter Assistance Program (CSAP).

In 2013, a total of 32,643 MSAP units amounting to PhP2,308,410,000 and 863 CSAP units amounting to PhP60,410,000 were provided to disaster affected families.



SOCIAL PENSION PROGRAM FOR INDIGENT SENIOR CITIZENS

In compliance with Republic Act No. 9994 or the “Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010”, the Department implements the Social Pension Program which provides a monthly stipend of PhP500 to indigent senior citizens.

As of 31 December 2013, a total of 255,763 indigent senior citizens aged 77 years and above benefited from the social pension program amounting to PhP1,532,953,000.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR FILIPINO NATIONALS (ISWSFN)

In 2013, Social Welfare Attachés (SWAts) were deployed to Malaysia and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to protect Filipino nationals especially undocumented overseas Filipinos susceptible to abuse and exploitation.

In Malaysia, a total of 1,999 clients were served including overstaying Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), their children, and other adults; runaway OFWs; victims of fire, illegal recruitment, and trafficking; and those accused of crimes.

On the other hand, in Riyadh, a total of 5,471 clients were served from January to December 2013. These clients included those abused or abandoned by employers, runaway, victims/survivors of sexual and physical abuse and accidents, and other medical or social welfare cases. The SWAt in Riyadh also served

clients in Jeddah. Majority of the clients were undocumented and those whose exit passes were about to expire.

Services provided by SWAts included psycho-social services, repatriation services, provision of basic needs, and information dissemination on DSWD/SWAt services.

The Department strengthened the social welfare services abroad by opening new SWAt offices in Jeddah, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi/Dubai, Qatar, Hongkong, and South Korea where SWAt are targeted to be deployed in 2014. These countries were identified with large concentration of Overseas Filipinos (OFs) in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Labor and Employment.



SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

The Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) is the mechanism that provides food, in addition to regular meals to children attending day care sessions and supervised neighborhood play. Supplemental hot meals are served during snack/meal time to day care children-beneficiaries five

days a week for 120 days and is implemented with the LGUs and People's Organizations (POs).

A total of 1,449,415 day care school children were served by the program utilizing a total of PhP2,447,755,045 for school year 2013-2014.

PAMANA PILLAR 2

The *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) is a micro-level intervention to respond and strengthen peace building, reconstruction, and development in conflict affected areas (CAAs). It has three strategic pillars: 1) Laying the Foundation for Peace, 2) Building Resilient Communities, and 3) Regional and Sub-regional Development. The PAMANA Pillar 2 is a DSWD partnership with the Office of Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPPAP), that identifies the CAAs and provides the funds for the program.

The Department implements PAMANA Pillar 2 through the Kalahi-CIDSS project, SLP, and the PSB/LGU-Led PAMANA. Through PSB-PAMANA, LGUs lead in the implementation of modified community-driven development (MCDD) projects. This includes construction of day care centers, health centers, peace centers, water systems, and multipurpose halls; installation of street lights; and road or pavement concreting. Unlike SLP and KC, PSB-PAMANA requires no mandatory counterpart/equity from the beneficiaries. In 2013, PSB-PAMANA projects were implemented in five (5) provinces and 268 barangays in 10 municipalities in the Zamboanga Peninsula (Region IX), Northern Mindanao (Region X), and SOCCSKSARGEN (Region XII).

One project per barangay was implemented for each of the identified conflict-affected barangays, some of which are still on-going. Some 928,359 direct beneficiaries benefited from the various road projects implemented through the program. For this program, the amount of PhP99,160,000 was allocated in 2013.

Meanwhile, KC-PAMANA promotes empowerment and social cohesion in conflict-affected barangays (CABs) and is implemented in Regions IV-A (CALABARZON), V, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, and CARAGA across 57 municipalities in 18 provinces. For January to December 2013, there were 1,300 sub-projects funded; 167 of which are already fully completed, 638 are still on-going, while 495 are still in the process of preparing their Request for Fund Release (RFRs).

The DSWD/LGU-Led Livelihood or SLP-PAMANA, on the other hand, was implemented in 470 barangays in Regions VIII, IX, X, XII and CARAGA. For 2013, all the 20 targeted municipalities signed the tripartite Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the DSWD, LGUs, and the barangays. There were 3,570 community core group members organized from the 470 barangays and all the CDED sessions were completed.



ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS SITUATION

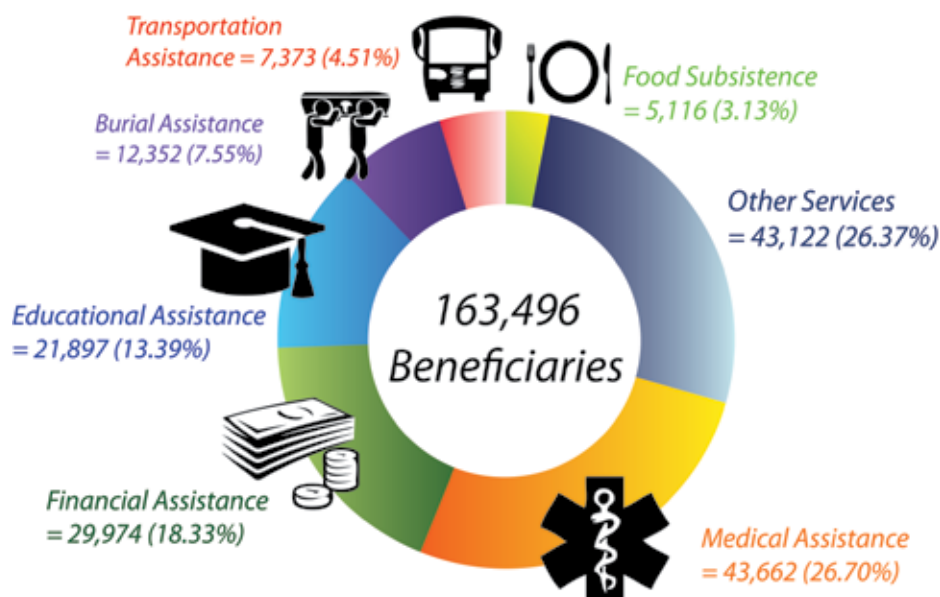
The Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU), a special action center established by the Department, responds to people in crisis situations. Through its 17 CIUs, the Department provided immediate interventions to families and individuals, and augmented LGU resources in order to provide integrated social service to the public in need.

For 2013, the Department extended financial assistance to 163,496 individuals in crisis situation amounting to Php272,565,941.92 for the following services: medical, cash, burial, educational, transportation, and food assistance.

Apart from the financial assistance, CIUs provided counseling and the necessary referral services to 43,122 clients.

The counseling service consists of emotional and psychological support to help clients overcome and move past the crisis. Referral, on the other hand, facilitates access to services of other government and non-government agencies that could further help beneficiaries in their emotional and psychological recovery.

Other services provided consist of the provision of food packs, clothing packs, and hot meals to some 3,146 beneficiaries.





RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFICKED PERSONS

The DSWD serves as co-chair of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) in the national level and as Chair of the Regional IACAT (Sec. 16, RA 9208). It is also the lead Department in developing the program for the 2nd IACAT National Strategic Plan 2012 - 2016 focused on Key Result Areas 2: The Protection, Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of human trafficking victims.

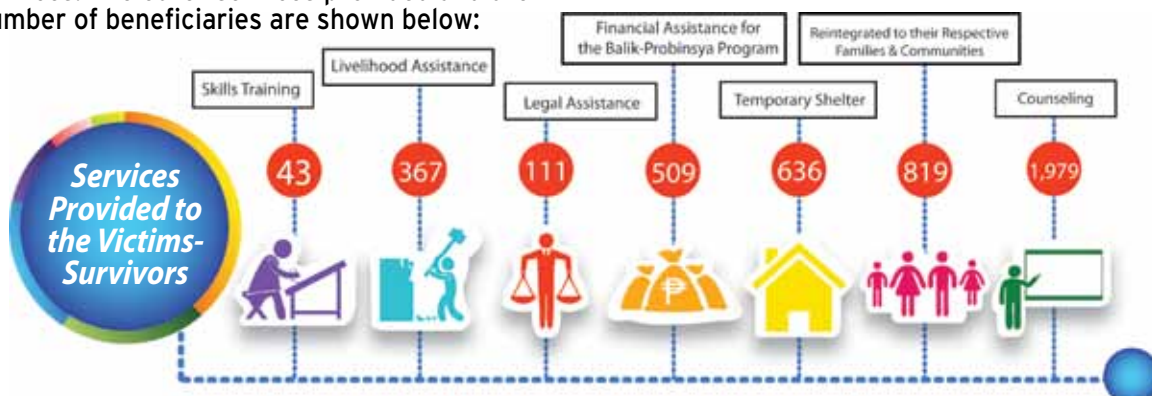
The RRPTP is a comprehensive program that provides adequate recovery and reintegration services to trafficked persons, utilizing a multi-sectoral approach to address the psychosocial, social, and economic needs of the clients. It is being implemented in 17 regions nationwide including ARMM with a total budget of Php23,635,000 for 2013.

In 2013, the Department served a total of 1,979 victims of trafficking nationwide with most of the victims-survivors (1,060) from the 18-30 year age range, with the NCR having the highest number of human trafficking cases at 397. All the victims-survivors were given counselling services. The other services provided and the number of beneficiaries are shown below:

Thirty advocacy activities were conducted nationwide. Cinema plugs were launched in theatres in the NCR, Pampanga (Region III), Cebu (Region VII), and Davao (Region XI) to raise public awareness on human trafficking and to promote DSWD's Trafficking In Person (TIP) Helpline 931-91-41 and IACAT's 1343 Action Line for reporting of trafficking cases nationwide.

The Roll-Out Training on the Psychosocial and Economic Reintegration of Trafficked Victims to partner LGUs and other stakeholders was conducted. During disaster operations after typhoon 'Yolanda', the DSWD implemented OPLAN HATID to 'Yolanda' survivors at the Villamor Airbase to ensure that they will not fall victims to trafficking.

Likewise, a Reception, Recovery, and Control Center for IDPs was set up in various Bicol ports to prevent trafficking of typhoon survivors from Samar and Tacloban City.





MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

The DSWD maintains 64 residential care facilities and seven non-residential facilities nationwide that cater to vulnerable sectors like Children and Youth in Need of Special Protection (C/YNSP), Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC), Persons with Disability (PWDs), Senior Citizens, and Individuals and Families in Crisis Situation.

The Department provided for 18,557 beneficiaries in its 71 residential and non-residential centers

nationwide utilizing a Php649,713,000 budget allocation for 2013. The 64 residential care facilities served the welfare needs of 17,523 disadvantaged children, youth and women, PWDs, senior citizens, and other adults in need.

Seven non-residential centers attended to 1,034 beneficiaries comprised of 872 PWDs in six vocational rehabilitation centers/sheltered workshops as well as 162 grieving mothers at the INA Healing Center.

Table 1. Number of Clients Served in Non-Residential Facilities

Sector	Non-Residential Facilities	No. of Clients Served
Persons With Disability (PWDs)	Rehabilitation Sheltered Workshop (RSW)	93
	National Vocational Rehabilitation Center (NVRC)	198
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC)	131
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC II)	238
	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC III)	108
	Center for Handicapped	104
Sub-Total		872
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) (Grieving Mothers)	INA Healing Center	162
TOTAL		1,034

Table 2. Number of Clients Served in Residential Care Facilities

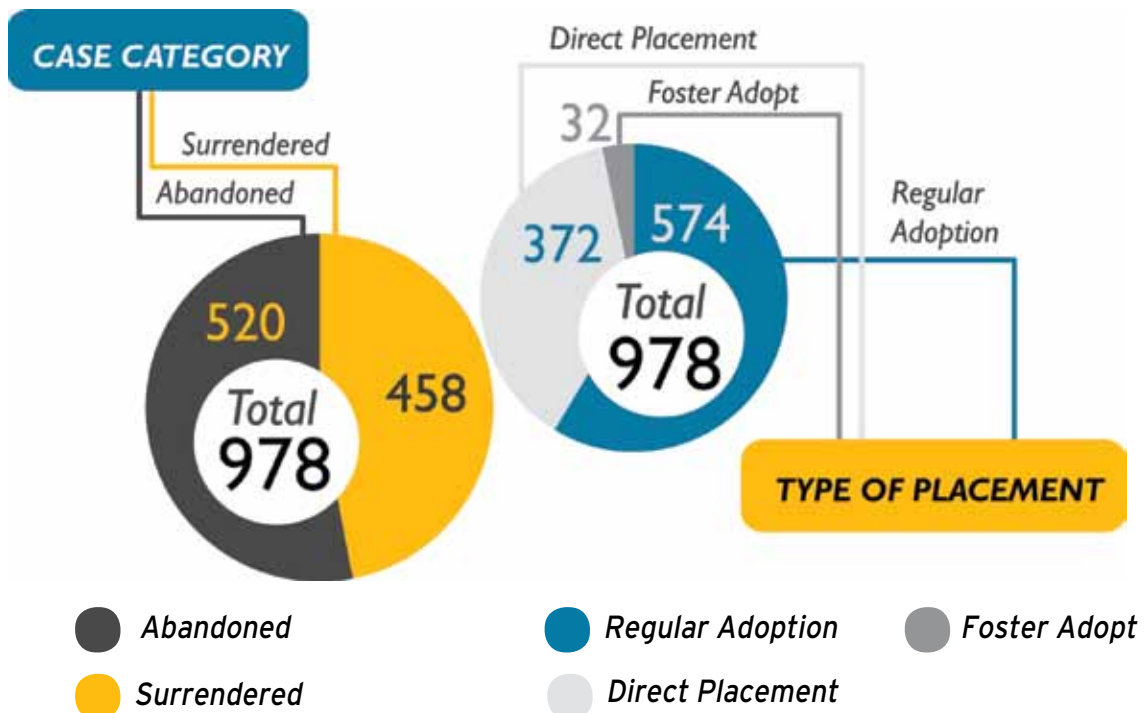
Sector	Residential Facilities	No. of Clients Served
Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)	Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC)	881
	Haven for Children	260
	Lingap Center	76
	Nayon ng Kabataan	465
	Marillac Hills	289
	Home for Girls	770
	Haven for Women and Girls	234
	Other Non-Children Centers	
	Haven for Women	587
Jose Fabella Center	703	
AMOR Village (Non-PWD)	51	
Sub-Total		4,316
Youth in Need of Special Protection (YNSP)	National Training School for Boys (NTSB)	401
	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY)	1,096
	Other Non-Youth Centers	
	Nayon ng Kabataan	8
	AMOR Village	25
	Lingap Center	13
Jose Fabella Center	513	
Sub-Total		2,056
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)	Haven for Women	714
	Sanctuary Center	319
	Haven for Women and Girls	147
	Other Non-WEDC Centers	
	Home for Girls	184
Jose Fabella Center	638	
Sub-Total		2,002
Senior Citizens	GRACES	350
	Home for the Elderly/Aged	452
	Non-Senior Citizen Center	
Jose Fabella Center	115	
Sub-Total		917
Persons with Disability (PWDs)	Elsie Gaches Village	623
	AMOR Village	37
	Other Non-PWD Centers	
	Home For Girls	34
	Haven for Women	4
Jose Fabella Center	313	
Sub-Total		1,011
Individual and Family in Crisis Situation	Jose Fabella Center (Other Adults in Need)	1,075
	Processing Center for Displaced Persons (PCDP)	6,146
Sub-Total		7,221
Total		17,523



ALTERNATIVE PARENTAL CARE

In compliance with RA 9523 or "An Act Requiring Certification of DSWD to Declare a Child Legally Available for Adoption" as a prerequisite for legal proceedings, the Department facilitates the review and processing of documents of children for the issuance of a Certification Declaring a Child Legally Available for Adoption (CDCLAA), local matching, and issuance of intercountry adoption (ICA) clearance.

The Department received a total of 1,070 requests for issuance of CDCLAA from January to December 2013. Out of 1,070 cases received, 91.4% or 978 children were issued CDCLAA. Below is the distribution of the CDCLAA issuances:



The infographic from the previous page shows that majority of children issued with CDCLAA were either foundling, abandoned or neglected by their biological families accounting for 520 or 53% of all cases, while 458 or 47% cases were children surrendered by their biological parents for adoption due to inability to assume or sustain parenting responsibility.

Cases that underwent the process of regular adoption through local/intercountry matching conferences had the highest number of issued certification with 574 or 58.7% of the total number of cases, while 372 cases or 38% were already with their prospective adoptive parents or were directly placed without matching. Meanwhile, 32 or 3.3% were cases of children whose foster parents signified their intention to adopt them. Majority of the foster parents were already in the process of filing a petition for adoption in court.

Out of the 978 cases issued with CDCLAA in 2013, 431 or 44% were processed by the Department for local matching and/or issuance

of ICA clearance, where 398 were regular adoptions, 29 were for direct placements, and four were for foster adoption. Out of the 398 cases of regular adoption received for local matching, 296 were cleared for intercountry adoption due to unavailability of local prospective adoptive parents, while 59 were locally matched, and 43 were either for presentation to the next matching conference or put on-hold for submission of lacking documents.

There were a total of 774 foster children served during the year, where 174 were from RSCC and other DSWD-Residential Care Facilities (RCF) and 600 from the community/NGOs. Out of the 600 children, 515 were placed to foster parents licensed by the Department and 85 children were placed under kinship care.

The Department licensed a total of 971 foster families nationwide in 2013. Of the total, 766 had children under their care while the remaining 205 foster parents had no children under their care yet due to unavailability of children they prefer in terms of age and gender and for which they were licensed to care.





2. CONVERGENCE

Since the inception of the Convergence Strategy in 2010, the *Tatlong Sulo Laban sa Kahirapan (Tatsulo)* made great strides in harmonizing the implementation of the Department's core poverty reduction programs: Pantawid Pamilya, Kalahi-CIDSS, and SLP.

The Department focused its efforts in deepening their key stakeholders' understanding of the convergence and harnessing their experiences in applying the strategy on various settings. DSWD also started the development of mechanisms that will institutionalize convergence in the common business processes of the three core programs.

In 2013, the expansion of Pantawid Pamilya and SLP has increased the number of organized City/Municipal Action Teams (C/MATs) nationwide. In total, there are 1,407 organized C/MATs nationwide. Prior to their membership in a C/MAT, the staff of the three core programs are being trained on becoming "bridging leaders" in the community.

Six (6) FOs reported that 100% of their C/MATs were organized and seven other FOs were close to achieving the same. These C/MATs started engaging LGUs, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders in transitioning Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries out of poverty. The support and commitment of these development partners that were detailed in the City/Municipal Transition Plans (C/MTPs) were

developed through participatory and consultative process at the local level. Nationwide, 827 cities and municipalities (50.82%) already have C/MTPs.

The development process and content of the C/MTP is an indicator on the effectiveness of how DSWD internally and externally converges with its partner institutions. Taking cognizance of the potential impact of the C/MTP in achieving and sustaining an improved level of well-being for the poor, the C/MTP formulation process is undergoing review and enhancement to become more responsive to the needs and diverse sociopolitical contexts of the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries.

As the Department expands the coverage of Convergence Strategy from the three core programs to all SWD programs and services catering to Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries, four areas of complementation of SWD programs and services were identified as focus of convergence efforts and initiative: (1) Capability Building, (2) Social Marketing and Advocacy, (3) Partnerships, and (4) Monitoring and Evaluation. For 2013, the Department started convening Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for each area to develop strategies and mechanisms that would make Convergence an integral part of the work processes of the programs and services at all implementation levels.



The Regional Directors' Consultation Workshop (RDCW) is a quarterly activity of the Pantawid Pamilya Program regularly attended by the Regional Directors (RDs) of key implementing agencies that include the DSWD, Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DepEd), and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). The RDCW's main objective is to review and assess the program and identify actions to be taken by the concerned agencies to respond to the program needs.

For 2013, the Department conducted two RDCWs involving RDs of the following agencies: DSWD, DOH, DepEd, DILG, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Agriculture (DA), and Department of Tourism (DOT).

The first workshop was held in Baguio City last March 5-8, 2013 with the main objective of coming up with initial steps to formulate plans and policies for the implementation of the transition plan for Set 1 Beneficiaries. Interventions and responsibilities of the agencies involved were identified and commitments were made. DOLE committed to provide livelihood support while DILG committed to advocate the transition of the Set 1 Pantawid beneficiaries to the LGUs. Other agencies also expressed commitment on various support services. These commitments were sealed as agreements during the workshop.

The second workshop was held in Dumaguete City last July 9-12, 2013. Its main purpose was to provide a venue for regional representatives of the seven government agencies to jointly plan for regional convergence initiatives that will support the successful transition of Set 1 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries towards self-sufficiency.

Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries get livelihood support from local gov't

Vigan, Ilocus Sur - Jane Pahitong, 40, a Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program mother-beneficiary, is a model of determination, hard work, hope, and positivity in her community.

She singlehandedly takes care of her six-year-old daughter, Angel, since her husband works miles away in Cainta, Rizal, and is seldom home.

It would seem easy to most, but for a mother who is wheelchair-bound, taking care of the household and a young daughter has its moments of difficulty.

She shared that with the meager salary of her husband Pablo Jr. as a factory worker, their expenses are hard to manage.

Hence, it was a great blessing that their family was identified as a beneficiary of Pantawid Pamilya.

Pantawid Pamilya provides cash grants of as much as PhP1,400 to households with three qualified children to meet their education and health needs as long as they comply to program conditionalities such as sending their children to school and health centers for checkup, and attending family development sessions.



Two years into the program, Jane could not hide her gratitude for the assistance from the national government.

She said, *"Dakkel ti naitulong kanyami ti programa nangruna iti panagbasa ti ubingko. Malaksid kadaytoy kuarta nga aw-awaten mi, adu met ti masursurok pay iti binulan nga FDS meeting kas iti pinagdadalus, panag-garden (The program is a big help to my family, especially in supporting my daughter's schooling. Aside from the cash grant, I also learned a lot from the monthly Family Development Sessions (FDS) such as cleanliness and backyard gardening)."*

Despite her physical condition, she tirelessly tries to find ways to augment the earnings of her husband, who himself makes sacrifices by not seeing his family often and instead sends his transport fares to them.

Even though she is on a wheelchair, Jane manages her own vegetable garden, the produce of which she either sells for a small profit or cooks for their meal.

Livelihood for Pantawid Pamilya families

Since it started, Pantawid Pamilya has become more than just a poverty alleviation program. It has likewise proven to be a catalyst for societal change.

Jane recently received good news from the Vigan Local Government Unit (LGU) which will provide her family with a sustainable livelihood under the *Pagsapulan: Raniag iti Masakbayan* (Work for a Bright Future) Project.

The livelihood project is the LGU's counterpart to sustain the efforts of Pantawid Pamilya in improving the lives of beneficiaries.

Vigan Mayor Eva Marie Medina said the project aims to produce better families and communities for the next generation.

The LGU plans to provide livelihood to all Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries in the city, targeting 20 families per month.

"We see the value of the Pantawid Pamilya in alleviating the plight of the poor, that is why we decided to anchor our zero poverty thrust on it", Mayor Medina said.

What makes *Pagsapulan* unique is that the livelihood project is based on the skills, capacity, and interest of the beneficiary and not limited to a specific kind of assistance.

City Councilor Juan Carlo M. Singson said the LGU assesses the skills of the beneficiaries first before deciding what type of livelihood assistance to provide them.

He said some families were provided with a sari-sari store showcase, one family was given five goats to start a small livestock business, another family was provided two cows (male and female), and still another was given a bigasan (rice) showcase.

Jane got a sewing machine for her dress shop business.

"*Makakapagsimula na din akong makatulong sa aming kita. Marunong talaga akong manahi at ngayon may sarili na akong makina, pwede na akong tumanggap ng patahi* (I can now help my family earn as I have my own sewing machine. I know how to sew, and I will be able to accept sewing jobs)", Jane happily shared.

Councilor Singson said the city's livelihood project is their support to the poverty alleviation initiatives of the national government.

"*Na-realize namin na mabuti na din tulungan na namin yung na-identify na poor ng national government, ang mga Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries* (We realized that we should already help the poor identified by the national government, which are the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries)."

Through *Pagsapulan*, Vigan is able to help the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries gain access to livelihood and income opportunities.

He also shared that aside from closely monitoring the status of the livelihood projects, they also provide constant entrepreneurial inputs to the beneficiaries.

Transformations

With the livelihood support and the cash grants, the LGU hopes that the lives of the beneficiaries would be transformed.

The councilor also expressed his admiration for the Pantawid Pamilya saying, "*Eto na ang pinakamagandang proyekto ni PNoy, dahil una talagang dapat gawin ay ang i-encourage ang mga magulang na pag-aralin ang kanilang mga anak.*"

"*Meron lang kahit isang anak sa isang pamilya ang makapagtapos ay malaki na agad ang chance na umangat ang buhay nila* (This is the best project of PNoy because it encourages parents to send their kids to school. A family's chance to have a better life is greater even if only one child gets to graduate)."

Together towards development

The *Pagsapulan* project demonstrates the partnership of the national and local governments towards the goal of moving poor families into improved quality of life. It does not even need a Memorandum of Agreement to operationalize such partnership - a common vision for a zero-poverty society is all it needs to make it happen.



3. SOCIAL WELFARE INDICATORS (SWIs)

The Department used the Social Welfare Indicators (SWIs) in assessing and measuring the progress of the beneficiaries' well-being. The SWI identifies three levels of family well-being, namely: Level 1 (Survival), Level 2 (Subsistence), and Level 3 (Self-sufficiency).

The table below shows the 2,633,159 total households nationwide who were assessed by the SWI tool in 2013:

Table 3. RESULTS OF THE SWI ADMINISTRATION IN 2013

REGION	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS ADMINISTERED WITH SWI	LEVEL OF WELL-BEING		
		SURVIVAL	SUBSISTENCE	SELF-SUFFICIENCY
CAR	59,214	3,121	56,030	63
NCR	68,121	16,783	51,230	108
Region I	175,657	15,968	159,515	174
Region II	80,215	59,716	20,392	107
Region III	52,514	20,834	31,616	64
Region IV-A	342,068	36,402	305,446	220
Region IV-B	86,153	19,185	66,900	68
Region V	171,600	132,510	38,787	303
Region VI	212,733	131,929	80,617	187
Region VII	213,779	36,901	176,671	207
Region VIII	121,808	50,633	71,059	116
Region IX	100,505	566	95,809	4,130
Region X	220,214	39,130	180,648	436
Region XI	184,432	15,500	167,871	1,061
Region XII	177,498	12,853	158,764	5,881
CARAGA	129,691	3,039	119,908	6,744
ARMM	236,957	158,543	77,272	1,142
TOTAL	2,633,159	753,613	1,858,535	21,011

Results from the above SWI administration served as basis in providing interventions and services to enhance or restore the households' social functioning or to prevent further deterioration of their situation.

The table below shows the total 772,199 households that moved from one level to another. (The rest of the households that underwent SWI administration also showed marked improvements but remained in the same level.)

Table 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED LEVEL OF WELL-BEING BASED ON CY 2013 SWI ADMINISTRATION

REGION	FROM SURVIVAL TO SUBSISTENCE LEVEL	FROM SUBSISTENCE TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY LEVEL	TOTAL # OF HHs WITH IMPROVED LEVEL OF WELL-BEING
NCR	4,036	78	4,114
CAR	9,642	16	9,658
I	1,973	34	2,007
II	9,194	44	9,238
III	39,409	308	39,717
IVA	6,245	9	6,254
IVB	4,706	25	4,731
V	64,720	204	64,924
VI	80,617	187	80,804
VII	41,183	129	41,312
VIII	106,273	309	106,582
IX	104,998	5,974	110,972
X	152,093	370	152,093
XI	104,837	953	105,790
XII	0	5,464	5,464
CARAGA	22,261	5,908	28,169
TOTAL	752,187	20,012	772,199

B.

Strategic Goal 2

Increase the number of National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)-identified poor families covered by at least two social welfare and development (SWD) programs from 3.9 million to 5.2 million by 2016.



Poverty is a chronic societal problem in the Philippines being addressed by the government under the leadership of President Benigno S. Aquino III. All National Government Agencies (NGAs) are implementing programs contributory to the overall poverty alleviation in the country.

In order to come up with a comprehensive response, the Department took cognizance of the importance of identifying who and where the poor are to avoid program/project leakage. In 2009, DSWD launched the NHTS-PR database of the poor which is now used by the Department and other partner agencies in the planning and implementation of programs and services.

The use of the NHTS-PR database by other SWD providers ensures a more equitable distribution of resources and consequently more positive impact for the poor.

The Department crafted the Strategic Goal 2 based on the principle of fact-based planning and targeting in support of its goal to raise the level of well-being of Pantawid beneficiaries to self-sufficiency.

The Department launched NHTS-PR's new brand name *Listahanan* with the tagline *Talaan ng Pamilyang Nangangailangan*. The new branding puts to the fore how usage of the information management system will create a more focused and objective implementation of social programs. Information materials such as the Regional Profiles of the Poor were consequently produced and distributed to concerned parties nationwide.

The advocacy campaign paid off as data users increased from 290 in 2012 to as high as 833 in 2013. Data users included three (3) members of the Senate, five (5) academic institutions, 18 Congressional Districts, 27 NGOs, 28 NGAs, and 752 LGUs.

The data users and the Department subsequently entered into a MOA stating that the former shall use the database solely for beneficiary identification and implementation of social programs.

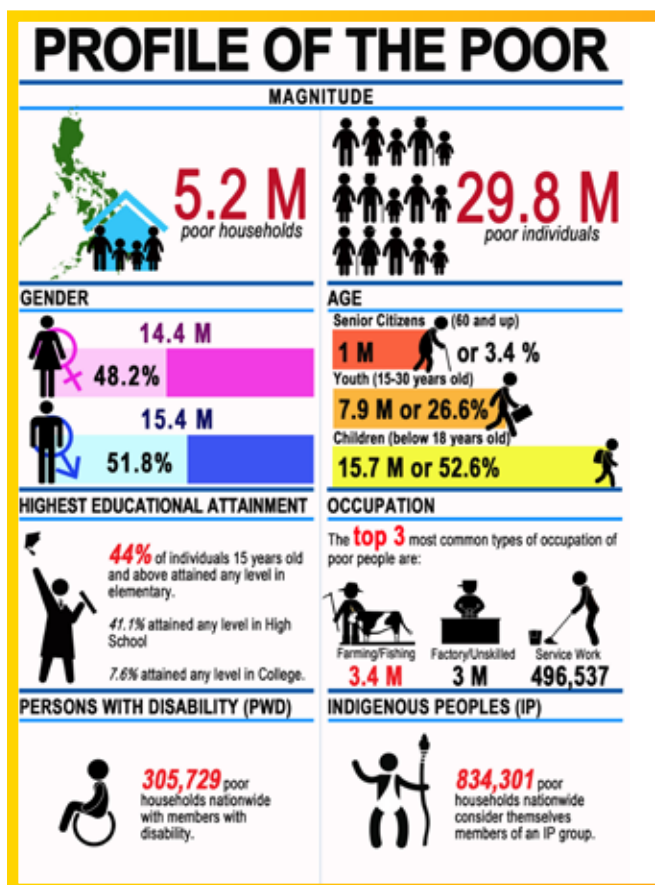
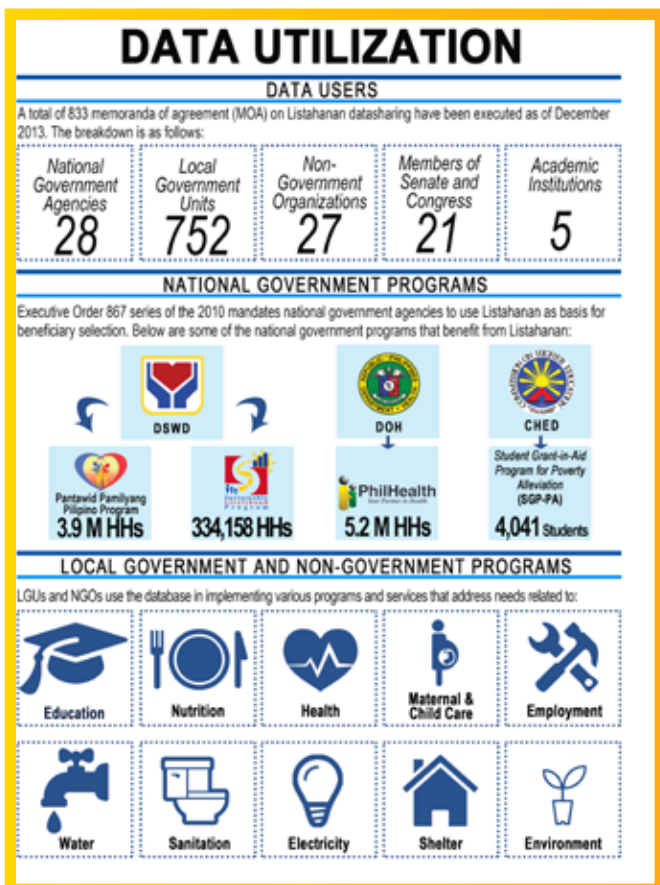
Two government bodies utilized the data in *Listahanan* for their own social programs, namely: the Sponsored Program of PhilHealth and the Students' Grants-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (SGP-PA) of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

Special Validation was also conducted to respond to the requests of LGUs, NGAs, and CSOs to



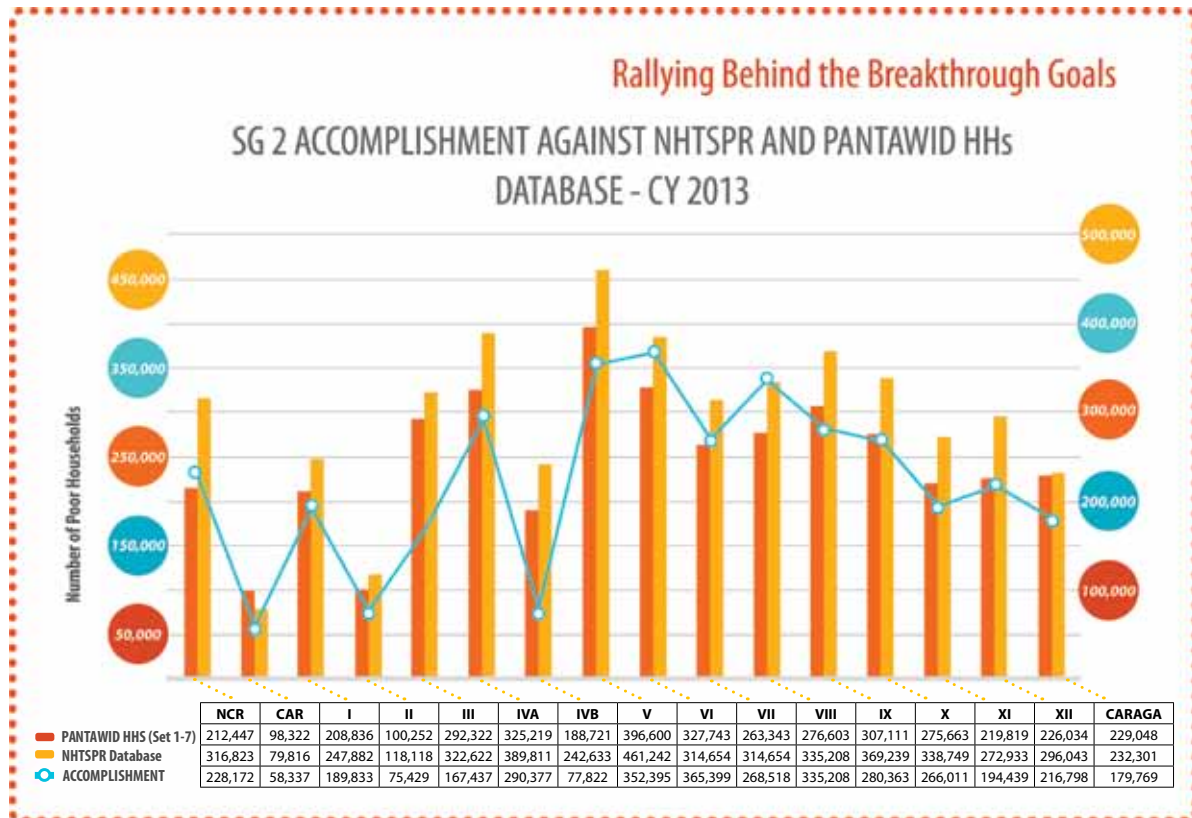
verify the poverty status of their current and potential beneficiaries. In 2013, *Listahanan* identified around 393,217 households as poor through special validations, most of which were from areas affected by natural disasters such as *Habagat* and typhoon 'Pablo,' while others were from LGUs that requested validation for possible coverage of additional households under Pantawid Pamilya and PhilHealth.

Further, the Department rolled out the name matching service through *Listahanan* in response to requests from LGUs, CSOs and other groups to facilitate inclusion of their constituents as beneficiaries of national anti-poverty programs. LGUs and CSOs provided a combined total of



3,901,302 households for name matching. Less than a half of the number or only 1,203,696 households had names matched in the *Listahan* database.

Below chart shows the SG2 accomplishment against NHTS-PR and Pantawid Households database based from the regional reports.



Consistent with the provision of Executive Order 867 series of 2010, the Department is mandated to maintain and update the database every four years.

As such, *Listahan* conducted activities in preparation for a second nationwide assessment to identify poor families in need of assistance. The activities included training of trainers for the 58,000 field staff who will be hired for the assessment as well as the improvement of IT systems like encoding applications and validation routines to check for data inconsistency.

The *Listahan* also enhanced the Proxy Means Test (PMT) model. Improvements on the new PMT model were based on the 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) and the Labor Force Survey (LFS).

The improved PMT model now considers Barangay/Community Characteristics as among

the determinants of poverty. These community variables were culled from the 2007 Census of Population. Other PMT features include a specific classification of occupation consistent with the Philippine Standard Occupation Classification (PSOC) and a second stage screener to reduce inclusion errors.

The second assessment project will also use the Family Assessment Form (FAF) instead of the Household Assessment Form (HAF). The FAF has new features that allow identification of families within the household and the identification of family members with functional disability.

The *Listahan* is an assurance to interest groups that their valuable resources are channelled to people who truly need assistance and that they are contributing to the building of a society where the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged have opportunities to improve the quality of their lives.

C.

Strategic Goal 3

Increase the number of provinces with majority of their municipalities/cities having a fully functioning Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO) to 40 by 2016.



Essential to providing a comprehensive program for the poor is ensuring that the primary partners of the Department, the LSWDOs, are capacitated. The LSWDOs of the LGUs are tasked to respond to the urgent needs of the vulnerable at the grassroots level.

The Department appreciates the crucial role of the LSWDOs in the implementation of a comprehensive social welfare and development program and services. Hence, DSWD's third strategic goal is to assist the LGUs operationalize the LSWDOs and make them effective through: (1) a functional Local Council for the Protection of Children (LCPC); (2) a functional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC); (3) implementation of SWD programs/services; (4) budget allocation for SWD programs/services; and, (5) staff complement.

In the pursuit of Strategic Goal 3, tools were developed to determine the functionality of the LSWDOs in the provinces and cities. Capacity assessment was also conducted for LSWDOs in all regions, except VII and VIII. Assessment reports contained baseline results and findings at the provincial, regional, city, and municipal levels that will serve as basis in crafting intervention designs and prioritizing interventions.

Further, in direct support of Strategic Goal 3, capacity building activities for LGUs on three social technology programs were conducted. These were the Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender Violence (CIAGV) in Western Visayas (Region VI); the Comprehensive Delivery of Reintegration Services for Deportees and Irregular Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in the Zamboanga Peninsula (Region IX); and the Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP) in Northern Mindanao (Region X).

CAPACITY BUILDING SERVICES

The Department organized 288 capacity building activities in 2013 with the participation of 117,529 various intermediaries. These activities were conducted in recognition of the need to constantly improve the skills of the SWD implementers.

Representatives from People’s Organizations comprised the majority of the participants at 61,980 followed by 26,799 attendees composed of parent leaders and representatives from professional groups and the academe. There were 15,044 LGU employees who attended.

Other concerned groups that participated in the activities were 6,766 volunteers, 4,091 from NGAs, and 1,222 from NGOs.

In keeping with the Department’s steering role, it also facilitated capability building activities for its partner implementers in 2013. Eighty-eight LSWDOs underwent Leadership and Management Courses while 93 Court Social Workers participated in Skills Enhancement on Case Management.

Other trainings provided were: Executive Management Course for provincial social workers and select city/municipal social workers; Psychosocial Support Services; and training on the Administration of Capacity Assessment Tool for training needs assessment.

The capacity building activities form part of the broader development thrust of the Department intended for this specific group. It likewise installed structures and mechanisms for knowledge sharing and exchange such as: Social Welfare and Development (SWD) Fora, Core Group of Specialists, DSWD Orientation for Foreign and Local Visitors, and the Knowledge Exchange Center (KEC).

During the year, foreign and local guests continued their visits to the Department and studied the Department’s programs on social welfare and social protection and its other initiatives.

In 2013, it hosted a total of 265 guests which consisted of 144 foreign guests and 121 local guests. The foreign guests, mostly government officials and students, came from Asia-Pacific countries, while students and government employees comprised the local guests.



The Knowledge Exchange Center’s wealth of materials and knowledge products are available to the Department staff, partners, student researchers, and the general public. A total of 401 users accessed materials at the KEC in 2013.

The list of library materials can be browsed through <http://elib.dswd.gov.ph> while available knowledge products can be viewed at <http://kec.dswd.gov.ph>.

A total of 1,826 participants attended the 24 SWD forums representing the NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, POs, media, and the academe comprised the audience members (Table 5).

The fora elaborated on the various issues related to Social Welfare and Development-Social Protection (SWD-SP), new research studies and findings, new policies on SWD, trends on national development plans, and international commitments to the national projects of the DSWD. The fora also tackled the new legislations concerning social protection.

Table 5. NUMBER OF SWD FORA

Office	No. of SWD Fora	No. of Participants
Central Office	3	244
FO I	1	55
FO II	2	136
FO III	2	137
FO V	2	86
FO VI	1	52
FO VII	1	132
FO VIII	1	41
FO IX	1	50
FO X	2	241
FO XI	2	96
FO CAR	2	207
FO NCR	2	201
FO CARAGA	2	148
Total	24	1826

REGULATORY SERVICES

In the area of regulatory and quality assurance delivery, the Department monitored standards compliance of Auxiliary Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs), DSWD centers and institutions, LGU centers, NGOs, and Senior Citizen Centers (SCCs). It also developed new SWD Standards.

For 2013, the Department registered 32 Auxiliary SWDAs, licensed 46 Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs), and accredited 68 NGOs, 52 centers, and 151 service providers.



SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

The Department completed 12 and marketed seven social technology projects for its various sectoral groups: children, youth, poor families, women, Older Persons (OP), PWDs, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

These resulted to 90 LGUs committing to adopt and replicate the social technologies, while 816 expressed their interest on said projects.



D.

Organizational Excellence

In the pursuit of its strategic goals, the Department focused on strengthening and fostering the organizational capacity of DSWD to include policy formulation, process improvement and human resource development.



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The Department continued its human resource development through the institutionalization of the Competency-Based Recruitment, Selection and Placement System (CBRSPS) and DSWD Strategic Performance Management System, creation of 210 contractual positions, and use of ICT in recruitment, selection and capture of relevant personnel data. The Department also endorsed the contractualization of 9,503 positions for approval of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

The Department also recognizes positive attitude, dedication and integrity as public servants, on top of excellent performance through the Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE) and Loyalty Awards. In 2013 there were 80 loyalty awardees, while the following PRAISE awardees were recognized for their significant contributions:

Best Manager - Director Adelina S. Apostol
 Best Social Worker - Evelyn S. Madrio
 Best Division Chief - Angelita B. Amista
 (Technical category)
 Best Division Chief - Riduan P. Hadjimuddin
 (Support category)

Best Center Head - Edna S. Benitez
 Best Technical Staff - Naira S. Aratuc
 (Professional level)
 Best Technical Staff - Jennifer D. Ordonio
 (Sub-Professional level)
 Best Support Staff - Pio V. Japitana
 (Professional level)
 Best Support Staff - Olipio G. Albao
 (Sub-Professional level)

Further, qualified DSWD employees received scholarships and training grants, both local and abroad. One employee was accepted in a foreign scholarship program in India. Meanwhile, under local scholarship programs, eight out of 18 slots were filled up under the Bachelor's Degree category while 19 out of 20 slots available for Graduate Degree scholarships were granted.

Two employees enrolled in the Public Management Development Program (PMDP) for the Middle Managers Class (MMC) at the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) as scholars, while two other employees were accepted to the Master in Development Management (MDM) Program of the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) as scholars.

POLICY AND PLANS FORMULATION

The quest to continuously improve internal operations to better serve its publics led to the Department’s issuance of policies in the form of Administrative Orders (AOs). In 2013, nine AOs were issued.



Table 6. DSWD AOs ISSUED IN 2013

NO.	TITLE
1	Guidelines in the Provision of Subsidy to Non-Government Child Caring Agencies (CCAs)
2	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Intervention Against Gender-Based Violence
3	Guidelines in the Implementation of the Youth Productivity Services (YPS)
4	Guidelines on the Implementation of the Psychosocial Care and Support Services for Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) and their Affected Families
5	Internal Guidelines for Bottom-up Planning for DSWD Projects
6	Guidelines on the Management of Social Welfare Attaché Office at the Philippine Embassy/ Foreign Posts and Selection and Placement of Social Welfare Attachés
7	Amendment Guidelines in the Operational Procedure in Line with Administrative Order (AO) 15 on the Implementation of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens
8	Revised Operational Guidelines on DSWD-CSO Engagement for FDS and FDS Plus
9	On-site, Near-site, and In-city Shelter Assistance for Informal Settler Families (ISFs) along the waterways and danger zones of Metro Manila

The Department also prepared its 2013 national plans: The DSWD Plan of Action for Children, Youth, Persons with Disability; Inter-agency and DSWD Plans for Senior Citizens and Filipino Family; and, 2014 Gender and Development Plan.

In line with its lead role in social protection, the Department started the development of a Social Protection Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (SP-VAM) and a Social Protection (SP) Handbook. Meanwhile, consultation workshops with concerned stakeholders were held to finalize the SP-VAM and SP Handbook and to enhance the five-year SP Plan.

The Department issued three policy notes in response to these emerging issues: (1) “A Brief Review of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006 or RA 9344: Correlating Proposed Amendments to Local Practices;” (2) “Diaspora Philanthropy;” and, (3) “Outsourcing for Wombs: Surrogacy in the Philippines.”

It also conducted the following policy fora to facilitate discussions on relevant social welfare and development concerns:

- *“Kababaihan: Gabay sa Pagtahak sa Tuwid na Daan”*,

- *“Serbisyong Wagas Para sa Lahat”*, a forum for the World Social Work Day,
- *“Empowering Marginalized Sectors on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management”*, and
- *“Kids Online”*

The Department developed the Results Framework as preparatory work for establishing the Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (URBMES). It also carried out a series of consultation workshops and capacity building activities conducted on the ground.

In the area of research, seven studies were completed:

- Implementation of the DSWD Social Pension Program,
- Rethinking Programs and Services for Persons With Disability (PWDs) in the National Vocational Rehabilitation Center (NVRC) and the Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center (AVRC),
- Rapid Assessment of Programs and Services for Families Left Behind of Overseas Filipinos,
- The Sama-Bajaus Reintegration Process and Social Intervention Strategies: Setting the Social Preparation Account,

- A Study on the LGU Budget on Social Welfare Services in Davao Region,
- Assessment of the Disaster Preparedness of Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils (BSCCs) in High Risk Barangays of Disaster Prone Municipalities in Region II, and
- The Study of Social Welfare and Development Budget and Budget Plan Preparation of Local Government Units in Region III.

The DSWD likewise reviewed and approved 130 requests from student researchers to conduct their studies on various programs and projects of the Department.

A Midterm Assessment of the DSWD Research Agenda 2010-2014 was conducted as basis for the development of a research and development manual. The assessment recommended for social protection as the overall research framework, with the four major interventions—social welfare, social safety nets, labor market interventions and social insurance—as major study areas.

The Department participated in the 23rd ASEAN Summit, the 8th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (AMMSWD), the 15th Senior Officials' Committee for the ASCC (SOCA), and the 7th ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) Meeting, where the following documents were reviewed: 1) ASCC Blueprint adopted in the 23rd ASEAN Summit, 2) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN and 3) ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection.

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

The DSWD, in line with its Priority Legislative Agenda, submitted 35 position papers to the Senate and House of Representatives during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congress of the Philippines.

Further, DSWD participated in the creation of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for the following newly-enacted laws: the Anti-Enforced or Involuntary Disappearance Act; the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act; *Batas Kasambahay*; Early Years Act; Expanded Trafficking in Persons Act; and the Amendment to the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Department, through its Administrative Service, continued to tread on the reform road in the management, improvement and maintenance of its properties and facilities.

As part of its thrusts, the Department completed the following important infrastructure reforms in 2013:

- Construction of the Mahusay Building, a three-storey facility housing the Department's core program management offices: the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO), the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program management office, and the Sustainable Livelihood Program management office
- Construction of a staff dormitory within the DSWD Central Office compound, which features 10 twin-sharing rooms built to cut down on board and lodging expenses of staff on official travel to Manila
- Building of a single storey Training Center within the DSWD Reception and Study Center for Children (RSCC) Compound in Quezon City to save on venue rentals for trainings, workshops, and seminars
- Upgrading of the Social Welfare and Development Center for Asia and the Pacific (SWADCAP) located in Taguig City, with improvements focusing on addressing the health and hygiene concerns of venue users
- Improving the Haven for the Elderly residential facility located in Tanay, Rizal. Electrical wire ways and feeder lines were installed to assure the safety of the elderly residents



Aside from infrastructure development, the Department also focused on Systems and Process Enhancement in response to concerns related to transportation and human resources.

The Department institutionalized the Property Records and Equipment Management Information System (PREMIS) to organize important data on the Department-acquired equipment and facilities. The revitalized Preventive Maintenance Program, requiring a monthly check-up of Department vehicles at least once a month, was put in place.



ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

The Department conducted internal trainings and workshops and facilitated external scholarships to strengthen the organization and to better serve its various publics.

The Department established the Core Group of Specialists who participated in capability building activities on the Family and Community Welfare Program, the Disaster Victims/ Internally Displaced Persons and Group, and the Women Welfare Program. The Family and Community Welfare and Development Program Framework, created by the group, identified areas for enhancement with regard to disaster risk reduction and management, and provided recommendations and proposed actions plans.

The Department's Competency-Based Leadership Development Program (CBLDP) provides training and development to raise the competencies of participants to deliver excellent social services to beneficiaries.

The Leadership Journey Workshop for DSWD Leaders attracted Division Chiefs at the CO and members of the Management Committee. The workshop design aims to engender the desire

to lead among participants, hone leadership competencies, and develop behaviors in consonance with the DSWD leadership brand.

For line leaders, the Department organized two workshop batches billed "*Matapat, Mahusay, Magiliw: The Regional Leadership Journey Workshop for Regional Directors.*" The first batch was attended by 14 FO Directors including Intercountry Adoption Board (ICAB) and National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA). The second batch was attended by 28 Assistant Regional Directors for Operations and Administration.

The workshop provided a context for the leadership brand and developed leadership competencies at the level of the regions.

The Department, through the Public Financial Management Program (PFMP) of the Australian Aid for International Development (AusAID), introduced Risk Management in the Central Office (CO), Offices, Bureaus, and Services (OBS), and Field Offices through Risk Management Training-Workshops in four batches during the year.

Risk Management forms part of the integrity development and internal audit with the aim to strengthen internal control systems within the Department.

In preparation for the implementation of the Department-wide Risk Management Program in 2014, the OBS drafted Risk Registers and Risk Treatment Plans, focusing on their respective Breakthrough Goals.





Thirty-four representatives of various OBS in the CO participated in the training workshop for Personnel Administration Focal Persons (PAFPs). The workshop was designed to raise the awareness of designated PAFPs on matters involving human resource management.

The Department organized 10 capacity building activities through training workshops to lessen efficiency gaps and improve existing services for administrative support. The training workshops for support services was designed for Air Transport Reservation, Property and Asset Management, Personnel Administration, and General Services.

A total of 48 Designated Property Officers (DPOs) from different OBS participated in a training workshop to develop internal control systems for the safeguarding and monitoring of assets and properties of the Department.

Legal Services led workshops on the proper handling of administrative procedures and related rules and regulations, together with basic legal procedure and practices.

The Procurement Service organized an Orientation-Workshop on Project Procurement Management Plan (PPMP) and Procurement Procedures to orient and update the Designated Supply Officers or Procurement Coordinators.

Trainers from LTO and TESDA in Lubao, Pampanga were invited to assist in the Department's continuing road education and advanced automotive servicing for 54 drivers based in the CO.

The Department processed 115 official travels abroad for foreign scholarships, training grants, and related travels.



LEGAL SERVICE

The Department, through its Legal Service, reviewed a total of 318 legal documents, providing commentaries to Contracts, Memoranda of Agreement, and related manuscripts. The DSWD also penned legal opinions on 226 inquiries requested by OBS, FOs, partner agencies, and concerned citizens. The Department also attended 136 hearings and case conferences.

Lawyers and select legal personnel provided legal counseling and referrals to walk-in clients and answered inquiries received through telephone, electronic, and snail mails. Walk-in clients comprised more than half of the estimated 100 queries that the Department served.

The Department started converting legal proceedings stored in audio tapes from analog into digital format in 2013 to preserve and protect case records and evidence for reference. The Department also submitted and implemented proposals to enhance and reinforce its physical and organizational structures.

The office formed strategic alliances with the Public Attorney's Office (PAO) and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) to provide free legal assistance to qualified beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Department provided adequate and timely funding support for the delivery of DSWD mandated functions. In 2013, it efficiently allocated funds for various programs, projects, and activities, resulting to a 98.76% fund utilization or Php54.7 billion out of the Php55.4 billion total regular allotment for the fiscal year.

With the implementation of new Financial Management Reforms, the Department took an active part in the Treasury Single Account (TSA), Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS), Unified Account Code Structures (UACS), Performance-Informed Based Budgeting (PIB), and the Online Submission of the Budget Proposal (OSBP) in coordination with the various oversight agencies spearheading those reforms.

The Department submitted its consolidated 2014 Budget Proposal of Php92.5 billion to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) which was subsequently approved and included in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) in the amount of Php83.1 billion.

For the Department's FY 2014 Budget, the CSOs were consulted through the National and Regional CSO Consultations in line with DBM's National Budget Circular (NBC) 536 dated 31 January 2012 (Guidelines on Partnership with Civil Society Organizations and Other Stakeholders in the Preparation of Department Budget Proposals). The CSOs highlighted their concerns and provided recommendations to make the DSWD budget more responsive to the needs of its target clients.

The approved budget of the Department for fiscal year 2014 as reflected in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) is Php83.1 billion.

The Department institutionalized and constituted the Designated Budget Officers (DBOs) in 2013 for the different OBSUs in the Central Office for the efficient control, monitoring, and reporting of the DSWD budget. It also initiated the development and installation of the Financial Management Information System (FMIS) to promote accountability and transparency.

In addition, the Department continued to provide technical assistance to various Field Offices which included those in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in the liquidation of fund transferred. The extended assistance to ARMM resulted to a 75% submission of liquidation reports, a 14% increase from the previous percentage of 61%.

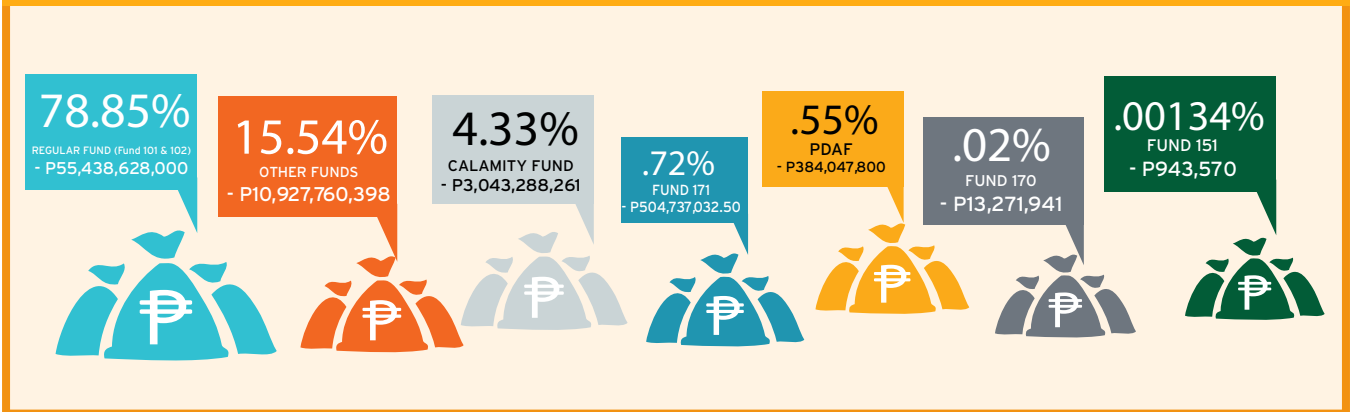
**Table 7. TOTAL ALLOTMENT RECEIVED AND MANAGED FOR 2013
(with comparative figures of 2012)**

PARTICULAR	2012 (in PhP)	2013 (in PhP)	INCREASE/ (DECREASE) (in PhP)	%
Total Fund Managed	53,195,625,397.00	70,312,677,002.50	17,117,051,605.50	24.34%
Breakdown:				
Regular Allotment (Fund 101 and 102)	48,626,642,000	55,438,628,000 *	6,811,986,000.00	12.29%
Calamity Fund	800,000,000	3,043,288,261	2,243,288,261.00	73.71%
Local and Foreign Donations	271,325,639	505,680,603 **	234,354,963.50	46.34%
Priority Development Assistance Fund	1,168,771,200	384,047,800	(784,723,400.00)	-204.33%
Other Releases	2,328,886,558	10,927,760,398	8,598,873,840.00	78.69%
BCDA (Fund 170)	35,844,120.00	13,271,941.00	(22,572,179.00)	-170.07%

* Quick Response Fund for 2012 & 2013 amounting to Php662,500,000 is already integrated to Regular Allotment of the Department

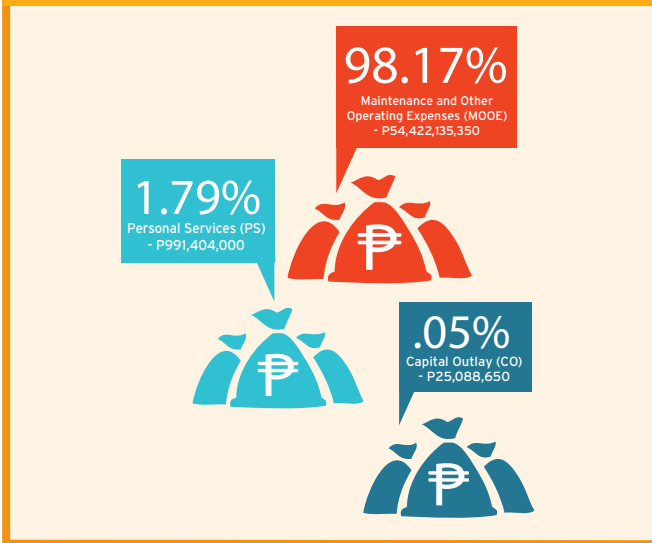
** Fund 151 - Php943,570.; Fund 171 - Php504,737,032.50

DSWD FY 2013 TOTAL FUNDS MANAGED - P 70,312,677,002.50



- **REGULAR FUND (Fund 101 & 102)**- Funds received for DSWD Regular Programs, Locally Funded, and Foreign Assisted Projects
- **OTHER FUNDS** - Other funds cover allotments received by DSWD which are not provided in the DSWD budget under 2013 General Appropriations Act (R.A 10352) such as funds for Terminal Leave and Retirement Gratuity (TLRG), Retirement and Life Insurance Premium (RLIP), PS requirements for newly-hired Contractual Employees, Performance Based Bonus, PS requirement for four (4) Directors, PEI, Additional QRF Fund for the victims of typhoon 'Pablo' and 'Yolanda' and Earthquake, Additional Fund for Pantawid Pamilya, Protective Services & Supplemental Feeding Program, Fund for the implementation of PLGU, MCC and Custom duties and taxes
- **CALAMITY** - Allotment received for additional relief and rehabilitation services to communities/areas affected by natural and man-made calamities/disasters.
- **FUND 171** - Foreign donations received subject to special budget
- **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 170** - Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA)
- **FUND 151** - Local donations received subject to special budget

DSWD FY 2013 REGULAR ALLOTMENT RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS - P55,438,628,000



DSWD FY 2013 TOTAL ALLOTMENT RECEIVED BY EXPENSE CLASS - P70,312,677,002.50



INTERNAL AUDIT

The Department continued improving its operations and management control by implementing measures contained in its Internal Control System, Risk Management, and Good Governance during the year.

The Department, through its Internal Audit Service (IAS), conducted two mandatory audits on monitoring and evaluation and Pantawid Pamilya. As part of its audit agenda, the Department conducted national audit on the finance and administrative system, Kalahi-CIDSS, program monitoring system of the Protective Services Bureau and the payroll process of Pantawid Pamilya.

Table 8. DSWD AUDITS CONDUCTED IN 2013

TYPE OF AUDITS	AUDITS CONDUCTED	FO / CO
Mandatory Audits	Department-wide Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (URBME)	PDPB
	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program i.e., Supply Side Assessment, Community Assembly, Family Development Session and Financial Management - Cash Grant	Ilocos Region (I), Cagayan Valley (II), and Central Luzon (III)
National Audit Agenda (NAA)	Management Audit on the Delegation of Authority and Delineation of Functions on key Operational, Financial, and Administrative Matters	CARAGA (XIII), NCR, MIMAROPA (IV-B), Western Visayas (VI), Central Visayas (VII), and Northern Mindanao (X)
	Assessment of the Kalahi-CIDSS Delegation of Authority and Delineation of Functions on Key Operational, Financial, and Administrative Matters for FOs	Bicol Region (Region V), Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), and Davao Region (Region XI)
	Examination of the Program Monitoring System of the Protective Services Bureau (PSB)	PSB
	Testing the resilience level of the payroll preparation process of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program in possible scenarios of operational disruptions	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program - NPMO and ICTMS

To validate the Fund Utilization Report (FUR) of the SWDAs/NGOs implementing the PDAF of some legislators, the Department issued Validation Reports with Certificates of Allowable Expenditures to eleven SWDAs/NGOs covering a total amount of Php42,779,326.53. These reports also generated Php314,949 for suspended accounts and Php49,000 for disallowed expenses.

SOCIAL MARKETING

In 2013, the Department utilized a varied mix of quad-media, interactive, and interpersonal channels to strengthen its social marketing campaign for the different SWD programs, projects and services of DSWD.

Ensuring that relevant messages are timely disseminated, the Department prepared and issued a total of 336 news and 55 feature stories which promoted DSWD's core poverty alleviation programs, as well as its regular programs. Of the total, 297 were published in leading newspapers and aired over various broadcast stations.

An advertorial on typhoon 'Pablo' disaster operations was produced and published in The Philippine Star, Philippine Daily Inquirer,

Manila Bulletin, *Bulgar*, and Sun Star Davao. Other positive stories of disaster victims who received the services and programs of the Department were also published in major national publications.





Moreover, three press conferences were held and 167 radio and television guestings were arranged by the Department. To help raise awareness on important sectoral issues, DSWD also led in the celebration of the Adoption Consciousness Week, National Family Week, and the Elderly Filipino Week.

The Department also monitored 6,064 social welfare and development stories that formed the basis of the 43 media monitoring reports weekly produced and disseminated to the different offices, bureaus, and services in the Department.

The Department produced an audio-visual presentation and three cinema plugs for the Anti-Human Trafficking campaign which were launched in two cinema block screenings and aired in six (6) blockbuster movies. Three radio plugs for the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA) were also developed in 2013.

Recognizing the power of social media, DSWD continued managing its website and the official Twitter and Facebook accounts, which currently have 18,297 followers and 18,333 likes, respectively. Said social networking sites were considered effective feedback mechanisms with the Department responding to 1,149 Facebook and 202 Twitter queries.

The Department also embarked on strengthening its crisis communication management during disaster operations. Crisis communication plans were formulated and implemented in response to the communication needs during the Zamboanga siege, Bohol earthquake and typhoon 'Yolanda.'

As part of the crisis communication strategy, information officers from the CO and other

FOs were deployed to disaster stricken regions as manpower augmentation. Further, the Department launched the publication of a two-page newsletter providing significant information on disaster relief and early operations, to wit: *Pahibalo* for Davao and Bohol; *Panawagan* for Iloilo; *Aviso* and *Pahati* for Zamboanga; and *Pahibaro* for Tacloban.

PROCUREMENT AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

Recognizing the importance of efficient, effective, and timely management of logistical requirements, the Department improved its procurement policies and systems for greater efficiency, strengthened procurement planning and monitoring, and instituted reforms in procurement management structures.

For 2013, the Department processed 4,254 procurement requests based on the Annual Procurement Plan of PhP5.05 billion.

During the series of disasters that hit the country in 2013, the Department procured goods and supplies for prepositioned goods for the immediate needs of the victims of disasters and calamities.

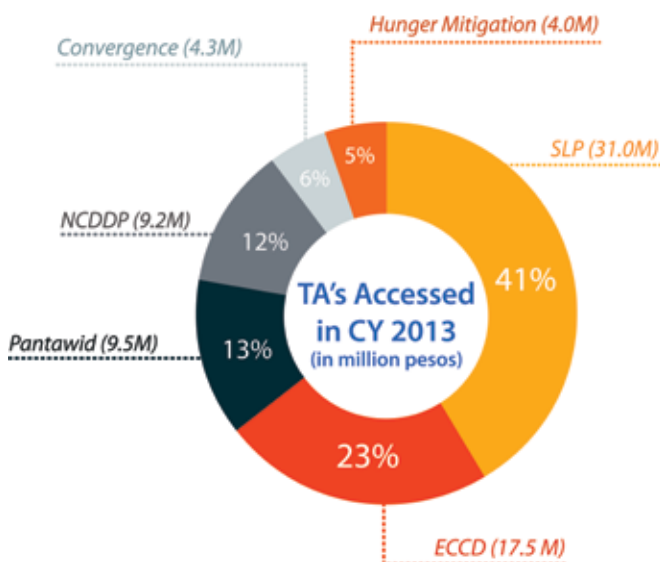
For typhoon 'Yolanda' alone, DSWD procured PhP1,454,277,690.44 worth of goods and supplies for family food packs from November to December 2013 in order to sustain the needs of internally displaced persons in the disaster stricken areas.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FACILITY MANAGEMENT

The Department directly accessed technical assistance (TA) grants valued at PhP75.5 million from the AusAID, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) in 2013.

The TA grants accessed in 2013 further refined the mechanisms of the agency’s three flagship programs, namely: Pantawid Pamilya, NCDDP-Kalahi-CIDSS, and SLP. The TA grants likewise supported priority strategies on Convergence, Gender, Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), and Hunger Mitigation. The grants value in 2013 was almost double the amount of TA grants in 2012 valued at PhP40 million.

The TA grants were in the form of consultancy services rendered by experts and resource persons on social protection, capacity building, policy formulation, program design, and other related topics. The summary of the TA grants accessed in 2013 per project is as follows:



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

The Department utilizes information and communications technology (ICT) as a tool for efficient and effective delivery of services. In 2013, the Department pilot implemented and developed new ICT systems in response to various program implementation needs.

Some of these are the Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG), DSWD Electronic Social Case Management System (e-SCMS); the Pantawid Pamilya Social Welfare Indicator web application; and the Online Database for Registration, Licensing, and Accreditation of SWD Agencies and Service Providers.

These systems are currently being documented for enhancements and/or full implementation.

The Department also developed the following ICT systems to improve specific internal and external operations:

- The electronic Personal Data Sheet System (e-PDS) as part of the Human Resource Information System (HRMIS) and currently being used.
- The Cash Allocation and Utilization Monitoring System (CAUMS), developed in the first quarter of the year, and later expanded to cover the budget business process.

In response to the needs for an efficient and effective disaster operations, the Department developed these systems:

1. The Relief Goods and Inventory Management System (RGIMS) which has been completely deployed to the regional level.
2. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Mapping which consists of two programs for rapid disaster mapping: The Disaster Mitigation and Response Situation Mapping and the Philippine Evacuation Centers Mapping.
3. The Enhanced Disaster Reporting System (EDRS) was developed in the second quarter and its counterpart EDRS web application was likewise improved.

STRATEGY MANAGEMENT



In 2013, the Department undertook a refresh of its strategies. Apart from the crafting of the three SGs, 10 Strategic Initiatives were identified as once-and-done projects to support the achievement of the SGs. The initiatives are:

- Convergence Strategy
- Transition for Divestment
- Strategic Social Marketing Plan
- Scorecard Institutionalization
- Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System
- Competency-Based Recruitment, Selection, and Placement System
- Medium-Term Expenditure Plan
- Full Study and Proposal Towards the Setting-up the Resource Generation and Management Office (RGMO)
- Integrated Enterprise IT
- Online Database Sharing and Reporting System

A Rapid Cascading of the SGs was conducted for the CO Strategic Units and selected FOs. During this activity, the offices formulated their respective Scoreboards (composed of their Breakthrough Goals and Lead Measures) that are contributing to the SGs.

Following the Rapid Cascading was the Orientation on the Harmonized Performance Contract (PC) Indicators wherein the OBS and FOs were familiarized with the new Performance Contracting System and the Harmonized PC Indicators. The OBS and FOs drafted their Office PCs and Individual PCs, incorporating their respective Scoreboard Measures and other strategic priorities. During this activity, all the 16 FOs created their office Scoreboards.

To set the strategic direction for each OBS and FO until year 2016, the OSM conducted two (2) batches of Performance Planning Writeshops. During these activities, the OBS, FOs, and Attached Agencies drafted their Scoreboards for CY 2014-2016 and their three-year Office Performance Plans.

Technical assistance was consistently provided to the CO and FOs along the Performance Governance System (PGS) Journey, SGs, Strategic Initiatives, Performance Planning, and other related initiatives. Preliminary efforts were made to institutionalize the Online Performance Management System (OPMS), an automated reporting and monitoring mechanism for the Enterprise Scorecard, Unit Scoreboards, Strategic Initiatives, Office Performance Plans, and other related priorities.

Through various high impact activities which included the "We're all in this together" Flash Mob, the "SGs through My Lens" Mini-Photo Contest, and the "Frame It Up!" Photo-Essay Contest, the SGs were introduced to DSWD Community. A PGS Strategic Communication Plan was also drafted to impart the new strategic directions more effectively and more profoundly to the whole DSWD and its stakeholders.

Along with the recalibrated strategy was the meaningful involvement of experts from various sectors as advisers and partners of the Department's PGS journey. The Multi-Sectoral Governance Coalition (MSGC) was revisited to include a mix of traditional and non-traditional partners with potentials to make great contributions to the Department's SGs and Initiatives.

IV. Attached Agencies

COUNCIL FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN (CWC)

The CWC, the Department's attached agency for the children sector, bannered its theme "Poverty Reduction Starts with Children" in 2013. This was anchored on the overarching vision of the DSWD to reduce poverty incidence by 2030.

Activities ranged from the production of information materials and organizing public fora to the appearances of its officials on broadcast media hinged on the year-long theme. The Council organized the "Policy Forum on Poverty or Disparity Reduction Begins with Children" and discussed the child poverty situation in the country along with child-centered poverty reduction programs.

Three major researches were conducted by the Council: "Financing Study for Children", "Child and Adolescent Pregnancies" (which formed part of the annual State of the Filipino Children Report), and the "Evaluation of the Child Friendly Presidential Award."

The Council's Advocacy and Communication Plan (AdvoComPlan) for the Second National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC) from 2011 to 2016 marked its third year of implementation. The AdvoComPlan, developed by ten inter-Department councils and committees on children, used the strategic framework of the "Child-Friendly Philippines: A Caring and Protective Society for, by, and with the Children (CFP: CPSC)."

The Council led the establishment of the Communities of Practice (CoP) on Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) to strengthen the Local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC). The program consolidated and replicated the best practices of recipients of the Child-Friendly Presidential Award.

Municipalities and cities which received the Child-Friendly Presidential Award comprise the CoP-CFLG, namely: New Lucena, Iloilo; Tubigon, Bohol; Naga City; Vigan City; Mandaluyong City; and Davao City.

"ALL RISE *para sa Bata!*" program was launched by CWC to involve all sectors to collectively help break the chain of inter-generational cycle of violence, abuse, and exploitation committed against children and women. The program enjoined all sectors to make a stand for the children, and speak out to put a halt to the cycle of violence.

Through the program, the CWC supported the Child Protection Network (CPN), and actively participated in a Manila-based conference billed "*Ako Para Sa Bata*" on December 2 to 3, 2013 at the SMX Convention Center in Pasay City.

In the aftermath of the onslaught of super typhoon 'Yolanda' in November 2013, the CWC participated in the national disaster relief and recovery efforts by repacking and distributing relief goods to affected areas in Leyte and Samar.

The Council also helped ensure the protection of internally displaced children by setting up and managing a Child-Friendly Space at the Villamor Air Base with the help of UNICEF-Manila. Members of the National Child Protection Working Group (NCPWG) took care of the protection needs of child survivors arriving at Villamor.



INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION BOARD (ICAB)

The ICAB in collaboration with the DSWD and NGOs launched a new advocacy and communications campaign through the original musical composition of "I Love You *Anak*." Ogie Alcasid volunteered his singing skills for the Filipino version of the song while renowned artist Lea Salonga lent her voice to the English version. The song carried positive messages on adoption to lessen the stigma faced by adopted children.

The campaign recognized the challenge of adoptive parents in communicating to the adopted child his or her adoption story. The campaign used parents and advocates as agents of change to shed light on adoption.

The first Filipino e-book on adoption with illustrations was developed and produced through the partnership of ICAB and DSWD with McCann, a global advertising network with offices in the Philippines. The e-book for adoptive parents is a tool to better understand adoption.

An animated version of the e-book was shown during the 12th Philippine Global Consultation on Child Welfare Services with the theme "Post Adoption Services: The Way Forward." The consultation provided a venue for adoptive parents and adoptees from Norway, America, Australia, and France to share their experiences.

Other important adoption topics discussed in the international consultation forum include financial issues of intercountry adoption and post adoption matters, current trends and practices on post adoption services, and the role of the Sending and Receiving Countries with speakers from the United Kingdom, Belgium, the US, Australia, The Netherlands, Finland, Canada, and the Philippines.

ICAB facilitated the intercountry adoption placement of 433 children from 76 Child Caring Agencies (CCA) nationwide in 2013. The adoption placement of these children ensured protective factors which ultimately benefited the children, providing healing effect throughout the child's formative years. Adoption also affords the child a significant permanent relationship which will lead to forming attachments.

ICAB transferred 12 children from the RSCC in Zamboanga to Manila due to the escalation of the conflict in Zamboanga City during the year. The children, all cleared for intercountry adoption (ICA), were in the process of either matching or placement. The White Cross Children's Home, House of Refuge, Mother Teresa Spinelli's



Treasures, Inc., and Gentle Hands provided temporary shelters to the children and also conducted case management.

Children in the RSCC Palo, Leyte affected by super typhoon 'Yolanda' were moved to CCAs in Cebu and Manila. A total of 35 children were relocated from Leyte, and 16 were issued with inter-country adoption clearances. Eleven others underwent processing and the eight remaining children were referrals from the Tacloban City Social Welfare and Development Office.

The Department also spearheaded capability building activities for stakeholders in the form of trainings, consultations, and workshops participated in by 209 social workers from the DSWD FOs and RSCCs, NGOs, Child Caring or Child Placing Agencies, Regional or Family Courts, and LGUs from 10 regions.

The Department conducted on-site Matching Conferences at the RSCC in Lubao, Pampanga and at the RSCC in Zamboanga City to help social workers in case management and case study writing from ICAB. The social workers were also provided guidelines on how to observe and verify the actual condition of the children.

NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION (NYC)

The NYC positioned itself as “The Voice and Advocate of Youth” and contributed to the DSWD strategic objectives and the national government’s agenda on inclusive growth for the youth through policy formulation, advocacy and networking, technical assistance, and institutional development.

The Commission formulated 27 policy-related resolutions in 2013 focusing on the youth’s participation, education, employment, and health. One of the breakthrough policy recommendations in 2013 was the passage of Republic Act No. 10632 or “An Act to Postpone the Sangguniang Kabataan Elections on October 28, 2013, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9340, and for Other Purposes.”

NYC facilitated the adoption of regional youth policy resolutions at the LGU level, including Provincial Ordinance No. 2013-21 or “An Ordinance Creating the Provincial Youth Development Advisory Council of the Province of Camiguin” and Executive Order No. 021, “An Order Creating the Provincial Youth Development Council of Lanao del Sur.”

The Commission formed a partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) that resulted in technical and financial support for the final version of the Harmonized Module on Gender-Responsive and Life-Skills Based Local Youth Policies. The Philippine Educational Theater Association (PETA), on the other hand, handled the Training of Trainers.

The Youth Development Index (YDI) was the centerpiece advocacy of NYC in 2013. YDI measures youth development in the areas of education, employment, health, and participation at the provincial level. The Institute for Development and Econometric Analysis (IDEA), Inc. provided an initial YDI study covering nine pilot provinces which was the first of its kind in Southeast Asia.



NYC also continued its regular youth participation programs educating the youth on their rights and roles in nation building. These programs included the Abot-Alam Project for Out-of-School Youth, the KABAYANI Youth Volunteer Program, the 2013 Search for the Ten Accomplished Youth Organizations (TAYO), the Government Internship Program (GIP), the Youth Organization Registration Program (YORP), and the 40th Ship for Southeast Asian Youth Program (SSEAYP).

Other youth advocacy programs implemented were the series of regional consultations on Students’ Rights and Welfare, activities for the International Youth Day and Coastal Clean-up Day, and major events tackling teenage pregnancy, adolescence and youth health.

The Commission also launched the “Bonifacio Astig YouTube Rap Contest” to convey the relevance of Bonifacio’s heroism to the youth of today, and to instill nationalism even in this Internet age.

The Commission’s partnership with the Armed Forces of the Philippines resulted in the creation of the Youth Peace Agenda of the country, made possible through the conduct of a series of youth development fora and a peace camp.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY AFFAIRS (NCDA)

The core principle of NCDA policies and programs is the Disability Inclusive Development, adapted from the inclusive growth thrust of the Aquino Administration.

The Philippines is one of 62 countries that adopted the governing principles embodied in the “Third Asia and the Pacific Decade to Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities (2013 to 2022).”

The NCDA used the Incheon Strategy on Disability Inclusive Development as a framework

in the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Department did this in close collaboration with other government agencies and instrumentalities, LGUs, civil society organizations, and organizations of and for persons with disabilities.

NCDA facilitated consultations in the national and regional levels on issues billed as priority programs by the stakeholders. These consultations produced policies that address the needs of PWDs.

Table 9. PWD-RESPONSIVE POLICIES ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN 2013

Implementing Agency	Policy Title
All Government Agencies, Local Government Units	Presidential Proclamation No. 688, which declared 2013 to 2022 as the Philippine decade of “Make the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities”
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Memorandum from the Secretary - “Institutionalization of Priority Lanes for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities in the Department”
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)	Memorandum from the Secretary - “Institutionalization of Priority Lanes for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities in the Department”
Department of Tourism (DOT)	Memorandum from the Secretary - “Institutionalization of Priority Lanes and Services to all Foreign and Filipino Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities”
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Memorandum from the Secretary - “Institutionalization of Priority Lanes for Senior Citizens and Persons with Disabilities in the Department”
Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)	Reactivation of Department Order No. 223-11 - “Creation of a DFA Working Group for Policies and Programs for the Disabled” in consultation with the NCDA
Department of Justice (DOJ)	Opening of PWD Assistance Desk in Justice Halls pilot tested in Quezon City Hall
Department Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	Memorandum Circular instructing all District Engineers to coordinate with the NCDA in organizing the District Accessibility Monitoring Team within their jurisdiction



Other milestone legislations to which NCDA made significant contributions were: Republic Act No. 10524 - Employment of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Government Agencies, Offices or Corporations, and in Private Companies; Republic Act No. 10372 - A Provision to the Intellectual Property Code of the Philippines Which Allows the Reproduction of Copyright Materials into Accessible Formats Specifically for Learning Activities of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs); and Republic Act No. 10366 - Establishment of Accessible Polling Places for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) by the Commission on Elections.



The NCDA also partnered with CWC for the adoption of the “Child Protection Policy” incorporating the concerns of children with disabilities. The Council also developed a Manual on Disability Inclusive Plan on Disaster Preparedness to address disaster-related concerns of persons with disabilities.

To fulfill the goal of increasing the number of LGUs compliant to disability-related issues, the Council organized consultations on building an inclusive environment for the PWD in the 17 regions of the country. The NCDA also set up disability sections in six schools, four in Luzon and two in the Visayas regions.

NCDA conducted seminars and workshops for 22 LGUs on Non-Handicapping Environment (NHE) and Disability Equality Training (DET), and guided three LGUs on Web Accessibility.

The Council arranged the writeshop on the “National Disability Strategy” and the “Decade Plan of Action” and signed up for two “Public Sector Linkages Program in Developing a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework on Disability in the Philippines.” The Department also co-sponsored with the Alliance of Persons with Disabilities (AKAP-Pinoy) the “National Forum on 10 Goals to Make the Right Real.”

With its funding assistance and networking support, the Council provided the PWDs with 66 wheelchairs donated by the Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, 26 customized wheelchairs, 200 white canes, four walkers, 12 pairs of crutches, four sets of hearing aids, 12 laptop computers, and seven tablets for college students with disabilities.

The Council likewise provided other support services such as sign language interpreters during court hearings, newborn screening card and kits, and conducted various trainings for PWDs.

As part of its strengthened advocacy for PWDs, the Council led the commemoration of 11 disability-related events which included the Women with Disabilities Day in March, the 35th National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week in July, and the International Day of Persons with Disabilities in December.

It also formed a partnership with the Presidential Communications Operations Office for a series of photography exhibitions with the theme “Nothing for us, Without us” in pursuit of the overall strategy of “Making the Right Real for Persons with Disabilities.”



CY 2014 DSWD THRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

Envisioning to become the world’s standard for the delivery of coordinated social services and social protection for poverty reduction by 2030, the Department of Social Welfare and Development continues its passion for developing and implementing strategies, policies and programs responsive to the needs of the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged through its CY 2014 Thrusts and Priorities.

The CY 2014 Thrusts and Priorities focuses on the Department’s initiatives to meet its Strategic Goals for CY 2016. These Thrusts and Priorities are also geared towards the embedding of the *Mahusay, Matapat, at Magiliw na Paglilingkod* as a key leadership brand attribute by which service is delivered to accompany the high performing culture that the Department’s customers and stakeholders demand.

Overall, these sets of priorities are intended to provide impetus on how we deliver the Department’s programs and services while at the same time providing focus on the strategic priorities as we pursue better governance.

The thrusts for CY 2014 along the Strategic Initiatives and Major Programs and Projects are as follows:

Strategic Initiatives	Thrusts and Priorities for 2014
Convergence ++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the expansion of Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance (SIPAG) Project in the case management of households • Develop and adopt an integrated Social Welfare Indicators (SWI) and Situational Analysis (SA) tools • Expand public-private partnerships through BANTAY, TULAY, GABAY and KAAGAPAY framework in the implementation of social protection programs
Transition for Divestment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blueprint for DSWD Divestment Program including the development and pilot-testing of the Local Government Units (LGU) Incentive Program and the Online LGU Database for Devolved Programs and Services
Strategic Social Marketing Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and roll-out the Strategic Social Marketing Plan at the national and regional level • Develop a Communication Plan to inform and reach an agency-wide target on the Performance Governance System-Balanced Scorecard (PGS-BSc)
Performance Governance System (PGS) -Balanced Scorecard Institutionalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate DSWD strategy execution via the institutionalization of regular strategy reviews to firm its Proficiency Level and achieve breakthrough results • Install the electronic PGS to monitor scorecards and strategic initiatives at the DSWD Central and Field Offices
Unified Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the operationalization of the Department-wide Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System • Evaluate the impact of core social protection programs • Develop feedback systems for intermediaries, CSOs and legislators in developing services related to policy, technical assistance and resource augmentation
Competency-Based Recruitment, Selection, and Placement System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll-out the competency-based recruitment, selection and placement system to all the Field Offices • Develop competency models for strategic offices • Competency profiling of personnel of strategic offices • Implement and maintain the Human Resource Information System (HRIS)
Medium-Term Expenditure Plan (MTEP) 2014-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of MTEP, Project Procurement Management Plan (PPMP), Work and Financial (WFP) and Monthly Cash Program (MCP) to ensure that strategic initiatives are funded
Setting up the Resource Generation and Management Office (RGMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalize the RGMO based on the approved Terms of Reference

Strategic Initiatives	Thrusts and Priorities for 2014
Online Database Sharing and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the NHTO database through household assessment of 13 million households • Maintain the database of poor households as basis for sound policies and effective programs • Popularize the use of NHTS-PR generated data by other government agencies and LGUs in targeting the poor as beneficiaries of the programs and services intended for the poor and disadvantaged
Integrated Enterprise IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the DSWD Data Warehouse System • Develop the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens Information System • Enhance PantawidPamilya Information System version 2 • Develop the Enterprise Resource Planning Systems

Major Programs and Projects	Thrusts and Priorities for 2014
Convergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize implementation of PAMANA involving Kalahi-CIDSS, SLP, and PSB
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and strengthen the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program to cover all eligible poor households from the database of the poor • Sustain the gains of Pantawid Pamilya by brokering access of graduated set 1 beneficiaries to other social protection services particularly sustainable livelihood opportunities
Kalahi-CIDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain and expand the gains of Kalahi-CIDSS to cover an additional 323,325 households in 10,714 barangays in 486 poor municipalities nationwide • Facilitate environmental protection through CDD • Implement a CDD Modality for ARMM and Bangsamoro in cooperation with the Regional Government Unit and DSWD-ARMM • Develop models/tools to enhance the responsiveness of CDD to specific contexts and issues in poor communities: conflict-affected areas, indigenous cultural communities, disaster-prone areas and promoting gender participation benefits in implementation
Sustainable Livelihood Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand implementation of Micro-Enterprise Development and Guaranteed Employment Tracks serving 405,902 set 3 Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries to cover an additional 23,660 households
Protective Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake review and enhancement of systems, procedures and mechanisms for the delivery of retained SWD services • Reduce the number of street children/families by 80% in Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) • Ensure that no child in the Reception and Study Centers for Children (RSCC) stays longer than six (6) months
Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Cash-for-Work to 358,619 families • Operationalize Convergence of Cash/Food-for-Work, Disaster Response, and other programs • Evaluate and enhance Disaster Risk Reduction strategies, programs, services and partnerships of the Department • Deliver capacity development interventions to LGUs and intermediaries on hazard-vulnerability risk assessment, contingency planning and disaster response management
Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify Anti-Trafficking Campaign • Capacitate partners to reach more victims of trafficking locally and globally
Supplementary Feeding Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food supplementation to 2,006,549 children in day care centers and supervised neighborhood play • Full implementation of the new Guidelines in the Accreditation of Day Care Service vis-à-vis provision of support in the strengthening of its accreditation
Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens Program to cover additional 46, 954 beneficiaries and lower age category to 70

Major Programs and Projects	Thrusts and Priorities for 2014
Assistance for Informal Settler Families (ISFs) in Danger Areas as DRRM Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter assistance to 472 informal settler families to ensure safe and flood-resilient communities for ISFs living in danger areas and waterways of Metro Manila • Provide Interim Shelter Assistance to 40,000 informal settler families in order to facilitate the transfer of ISFs along waterways and danger areas to safe transition shelters while their permanent housing are under construction; or as incentive to ISFs who will transfer to the ready-available relocation of other housing agencies
Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process (GPBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the implementation of GPBP projects
Strategic ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS)
Good Governance and Anti-Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance to Transparency Seal, PhilGEPS Posting, Cash Advance Liquidation and Citizen's Charter • Conduct of Internal Automated/ICT-enabled Audits and Corruption Vulnerability Assessment • Develop a strategy-based 3-year Internal Audit Plan for CY 2015-2017
Policy and Plans Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the 5-year Social Protection Plan • Roll-out and utilization of the Social Protection Handbook and the Vulnerability and Adaptation Manual (VAM) on Social Protection for DSWD OBS and LGUs • Evaluate the implementation of Social Protection and Development Report (SPDR) • Development of the DSWD Corporate Plan CY 2015-2019
Legislative Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an advocacy plan to support the Department's legislative agenda in coordination with the OBSUs and Field Offices • Monitor and lobby for the immediate approval and enactment of SWD priority legislative measures including the SWDAs Act, Public Solicitation Act and Philippine Adoption Code
Social Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify promotion of completed social technology programs to LGUs and CSOs
Standards Setting, Licensing and Accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and sustain the established Quality Management System (QMS) ISO Certified (9001:2008) in the provision of regulatory services of the DSWD along the frontline services of the Department • Develop and implement quality assurance standards for DSWD frontline programs and services • Strengthen and maintain the Partnership and Volunteers Program of the Department through strategies, tools and advocacies to maximize partnerships and collaboration for implementation of SP/SWD programs and services • Develop mechanism on how to strengthen the functionality of ABSNET towards enforcement of SWD standards • Full implementation of the online system to ensure a systematic and centralized database for partner SWDAs and service providers to facilitate monitoring of SWD activities • Assess and enhance Guidelines on National Volunteers Service Program (Bayanihang Bayan) which includes the database of volunteers
Capacity Building of DSWD Staff and Intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous capacity building program for Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officers (MSWDOs) in Convergence areas • Ensure synchronization of trainings and workshops • Ensure continuous development and implementation of capacity development programs for DSWD staff, intermediaries and partner agencies in the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC) such as Training of Trainers on the use of Social Protection Handbook and modular social protection courses • Develop a communication Plan to popularize and operationalize Competency-Based Leadership in the DSWD
Knowledge Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and facilitate approval of concept paper of a Learning Institute with corresponding requisites • Purposive implementation and operationalization of knowledge management and framework accessible to all DSWD levels

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