



# Sustaining Years of Quality Service

Subok na Serbisyong Maagap at Matatag



THE 2019 ANNUAL REPORT





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# In-Review: The Catch of 2019

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the safety net for the Filipino people, helping the poorest of the poor, the disadvantaged, and the hard-to-reach. You can count the millions of Filipinos who benefited from the combined efforts of the Department. The underprivileged, marginalized, and abused, regardless of age, gender, or location are aided and accounted for by the various Field Offices in each region.

But what the numbers do not reveal is how the beneficiaries' challenges became a little easier, their burden a little lighter, and lives changed for the better. Whether it's rehabilitating a former drug-courier who can now provide for her family drug-free, or a mother who reunited with her missing son after 26 years—this is what *maagap at mapagkalingang serbisyo* looks and feels like.

These twenty-four hand-picked stories from our Field Offices best represent the work of the entire Department for the year 2019. When you add each success story together, it threads the fabric of our nation, woven into a beautiful tapestry of progress and development. This reveals the bigger picture of hope for the Filipino people.

## Vision

The Department of Social Welfare and Development envisions all Filipinos free from hunger and poverty, have equal access to opportunities, enabled by a fair, just, and peaceful society.

## Mission

To lead in the formulation, implementation, and coordination of social welfare and development policies and programs for and with the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged.











# 5 Programs for 5 Organizational Outcomes in 2019

## 1. PROMOTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS

### **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)**

4,250,272 Households covered

- Regular Conditional Cash Transfer 4,026,964

- Modified Conditional Cash Transfer 223,308

### **Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)**

55,779 Households served

### **Kalahi-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP)**

2,561 Sub-projects implemented

768,057 Households served

## 2. PROTECTIVE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE POOR AND VULNERABLE SECTORS

9,307 Clients served in residential care facilities

1,203 Clients served in non-residential care facilities

### **Alternative Family Care**

918 Children placed for domestic adoption

227 Children endorsed for inter-country adoption

375 Children placed for foster care

### **Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP)**

1,172,224 Children served

### **Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN)**

15,890 Children served

4,825 Pregnant and lactating women served

### **Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous Peoples**

5,790 Street children served

3,910 Street families served

### **Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC)**

2,690,916 Senior citizens covered

### **Centenarian Act**

938 Centenarians covered

### **Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)**

1,121,270 Clients served

### **Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)**

2,041 Individuals served

## International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN)

32,557 Distressed Overseas Filipinos served

## 3. DISASTER RESPONSE AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TO ENSURE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY OF DISASTER VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS

392 LGUs with augmentation

913,263 Internally-Displaced Households served

### **Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)**

42,229 Households served

### **Cash/Food-for-Work (C/FFW)**

40,387 Households served

### **Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM)**

474,356 Households served

## 4. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES REGULATORY PROGRAM TO ENSURE CONTINUED COMPLIANCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (SWD) AGENCIES STANDARDS

256 Registered and Licensed Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)

246 Accredited Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs)

5,756 Accredited Civil Society Organizations

92 Accredited Social Workers Managing Court Cases

814 Accredited Pre-Marriage Counselors

6,049 Accredited Child Development Workers

## 5. SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESOURCE AUGMENTATION PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE SERVICES OF LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (LSWDO) PROGRAMS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs)

1,426 LGUs provided with Technical Assistance (TA)

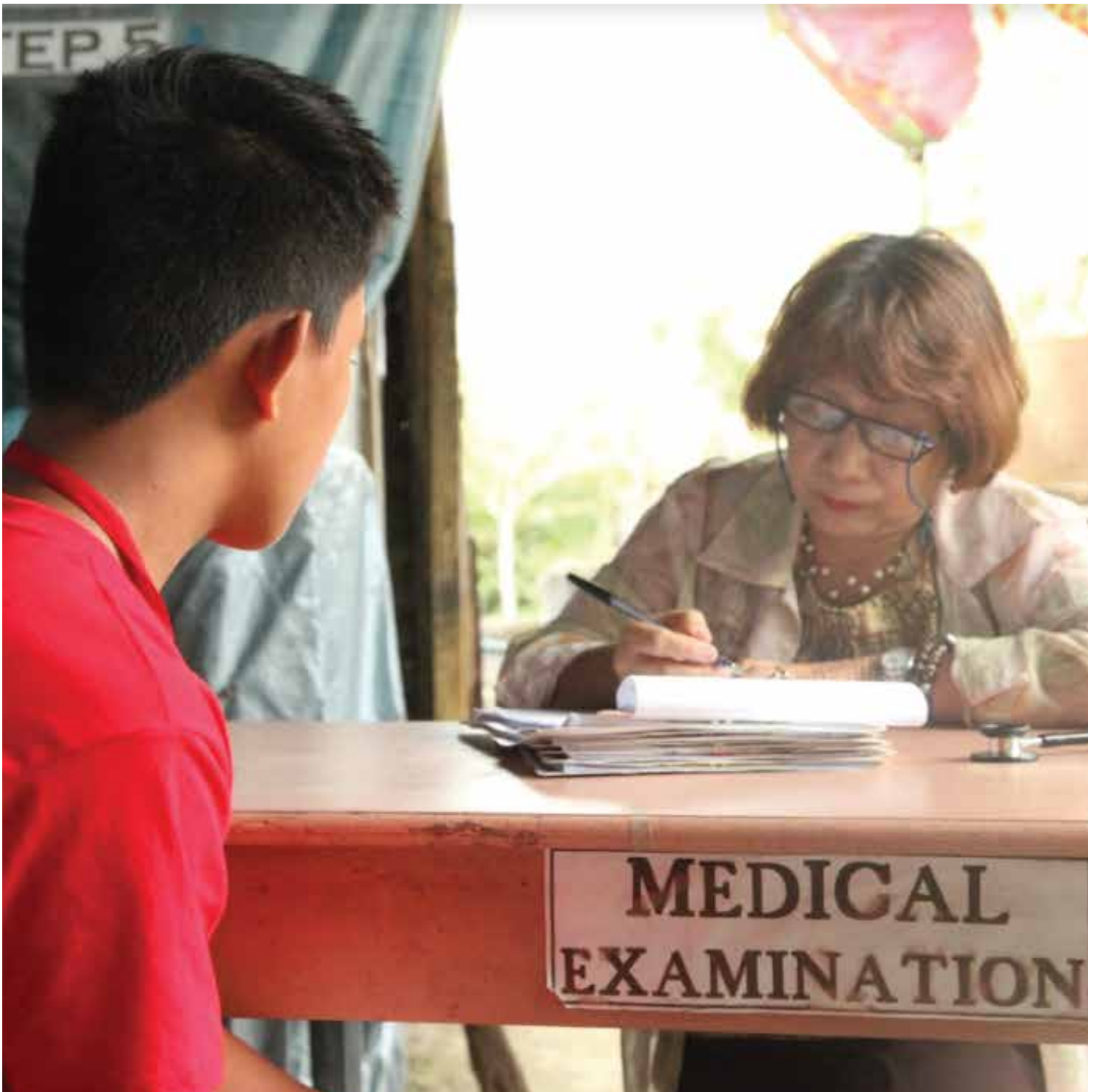
331 LGUs provided with Resource Augmentation (RA)



Organizational Outcome 1

# **Well-being of poor families improved**







# A Mother's Weed Story

Traveling to Sasaba, La Union on habal-habal may be as far as 18-kilometers of rough and muddy roads, but that's still a shorter distance compared to the road to rehabilitation for the recovering drug personalities (RDPs) or Katipuneros. In the Lutheran Church, many people gathered to complete their six-month rehabilitation program.

One of them is Anastacia Baludda, a 49-year old mother with seven children. Her story begins in 2012, when her husband was convicted. *"One night, my husband asked permission to sleep in the farm where we work. The next morning, I heard in the news that police officers captured drug couriers transporting marijuana to San Gabriel, La Union. My husband was one of the convicted. I just cried."*

Anastacia did not know how to raise her seven children all alone. She continued working as a farmer, but her meager income barely made ends meet. A friend encouraged her to transport marijuana to nearby municipalities. At first she hesitated, but with no other option, she eventually agreed.

Earning PhP200.00 per kilo, Anastacia was able to provide for some household essentials. This lasted only for a year because of fear, guilt, and agitation. *"I can barely sleep. I was always nervous,"* revealed Anastacia.

When President Duterte's war on drugs was carried out, the local government unit of Santol called the attention of all drug personalities in their area.

Ashamed and anxious after knowing that she was on the list, Anastacia and 26 other drug personalities in Sasaba participated in the rehabilitation program from April to November 2017 at the Itigil at Talikuran Na ang Droga, Ngayon Na! (ITAN) Reflection Camp.

Patterned after DSWD's Yakap Bayan Program in providing aftercare and reintegration services, RDPs worked their way to becoming active citizens and even community leaders.

*"At first, it was difficult, but my children supported me. There were times I felt weak and hungry going to camp, but my desire to finish all the activities was stronger. I wanted to regain my old self,"* narrated Anastacia.

During the six-month activities, Anastacia corrected unacceptable behaviors, forgave herself for all wrongdoings, found peace and contentment from social expectations, and trained to become a productive micro entrepreneur.



## Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)

The SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP) is a capacity-building program for identified poor, vulnerable, and marginalized households and individuals, aimed at providing viable intervention and support to improve their socio-economic conditions through access to and acquisition of necessary assets (i.e., competencies and resources) to engage in and maintain thriving livelihoods.

The SLP is implemented in all regions and considers all barangays as potential coverage areas.

**Total Households Served**  
**55,779**



**11 LGUs adopted the Yakap Bayan Program**  
**5,546 People Who Use Drugs (PWUDs) rehabilitated**  
**2,322 PWUDs provided with aftercare services**





# Yakap Bayan Framework

In 2016, the DSWD developed the YAKAP BAYAN FRAMEWORK of Intervention which uses a whole-of-nation approach to transform PWUDs from surrenderers to advocates, volunteers, and eventually, productive community leaders. As support service and aftercare program model, the Yakap Bayan helps recovering PWUDs maintain autonomous functioning and lifestyle change from rehabilitation, with the catalytic role of families, communities, and local government service providers. The Yakap Bayan weaves together readily available resources of LGUs, national government agencies (NGAs), academe, civil society organizations (CSOs), peoples' organizations (POs), and religious groups to provide support services and aftercare to PWUDs and their families.

To start over, members of the Samahang Pangkabuhayan ng Sasaba at Sapdaan (SPSS), a group affiliated with DSWD Field Office 1's Pagsadagan nga Agturong Raniag ken Ekonomiya Sustainable Livelihood Program Association (PARE SLPA) received livelihood assistance worth Php54,000.00. Anastacia proudly shared she is now a kapeng barako maker who retails her goods to her community.

After rehabilitation, Anastacia also received Php7,000.00 capital assistance to buy raw materials and packs them into finished products. Anastacia earns around Php40.00 per pack, a fortune for a homemaker and a budding entrepreneur.

Anastacia's organic coffee business also funded her buy and sell business of frozen foods, like fresh bangus and tilapia, pork, and chicken which she sells to her neighbors. Her business is a big help to the barangay because people save at least Php160.00 in jeepney fare or Php600.00 habal-habal fee going to and from the Poblacion.

To sustain the reintegration project, Santol Mayor Magno A. Wailan hired some of the RDPs, as kamineros to clean roads and clear paths for Php170.00 per day.

After showing satisfactory work performance, Anastacia now works as a regular kaminero receiving Php250.00 in daily wages. *"The work that the local government provided me is a big help. I will never go back to my previous undertakings,"* Anastacia happily shared.

Anastacia is no longer afraid to surrender to improve one's self.







# No More Classes Under the Banaba Tree

On her 33rd year of service as a public school teacher, Evelyn Urieta-Rivera, 57, finally sets foot as school principal at Sta. Lucia Elementary School. This small school, situated at the center of Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro, was built atop her family's ancestral land.

*"My family donated this land for the construction of this school. So among all schools, this is the one dearest to me,"* she added.

But as she entered the school on her first day, a heart-wrenching sight welcomed her—around thirty Grade 2 students crowded around their teacher, who was holding class under a Banaba tree.

## Classroom Under a Tree

With a total land area of 2,188 sq. kms, Sablayan is considered to be the largest municipality in the Philippines. Located at the central part of Occidental Mindoro, it's famous for the Apo Reef Marine Natural Park, the second largest contiguous coral reef in the world. Sablayan may be blessed with a one-of-a-kind natural wonder, this laidback town isn't exempted from one of the most pressing problems of the Philippine education system – the shortage of decent classrooms.

*"When it rains, the roof starts to drip,"* said Evelyn, pointing to the make-shift classroom. Its large trunk, looked like a wooden column planted in the center of the classroom. *"We couldn't give the makeshift classroom to older students because they wouldn't fit,"* said Evelyn.

## Building Schools, Building Futures

Due to the combined efforts of the community volunteers, the school, the barangay, and the municipal LGU, having classes under a tree is now a thing of the past. Three years have passed and the Banaba tree classroom has grown to give more comfort to its 7-year-old students.






*"We are very thankful for Kalahi, the teachers are very happy...There's a ceiling fan already, we may be able to transfer soon," said Evelyn, pertaining to the 1 unit, 2 classroom building sub-project of the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) program of DSWD.*

The Kalahi-CIDSS total grant was PhP780,000, to which the municipal LGU gave a counterpart of PhP500,000, the barangay LGU at PhP250,000, and even the school has set aside PhP36,000 from their budget.

17 active community volunteers of Brgy. Sta Lucia, ensured the smooth implementation of their new classroom worth a little over PhP1.5 million. Complete with amenities such as tables and chairs, fans, and a restroom, the classroom was constructed from the combined budget of the stakeholders.



KC-NCDDP

**2,561 Sub-projects implemented**

**768,057 Households served**

For Evelyn, the help of the community volunteers and the LGU officials realized their dream to provide the students the facilities they deserved. The community's collective effort produced a safer, more conducive classroom for the students – something that Evelyn would be thankful for even after her term as the school's principal.

*"If ever they have me transferred to other schools, I would still be happy knowing that I would be leaving the kids in a better condition."*





To date, Kalahi-CIDSS has a total of 206 sub-projects in the province of Occidental Mindoro, 48 of which are in Sablayan. The poverty alleviation program which uses the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach ensures community

members are in the heart of decision-making especially in identification, prioritization, establishment, and operationalization of the community sub-projects.





# Kalahi-CIDSS: Power to Walk for Development



## A Little Step for Change

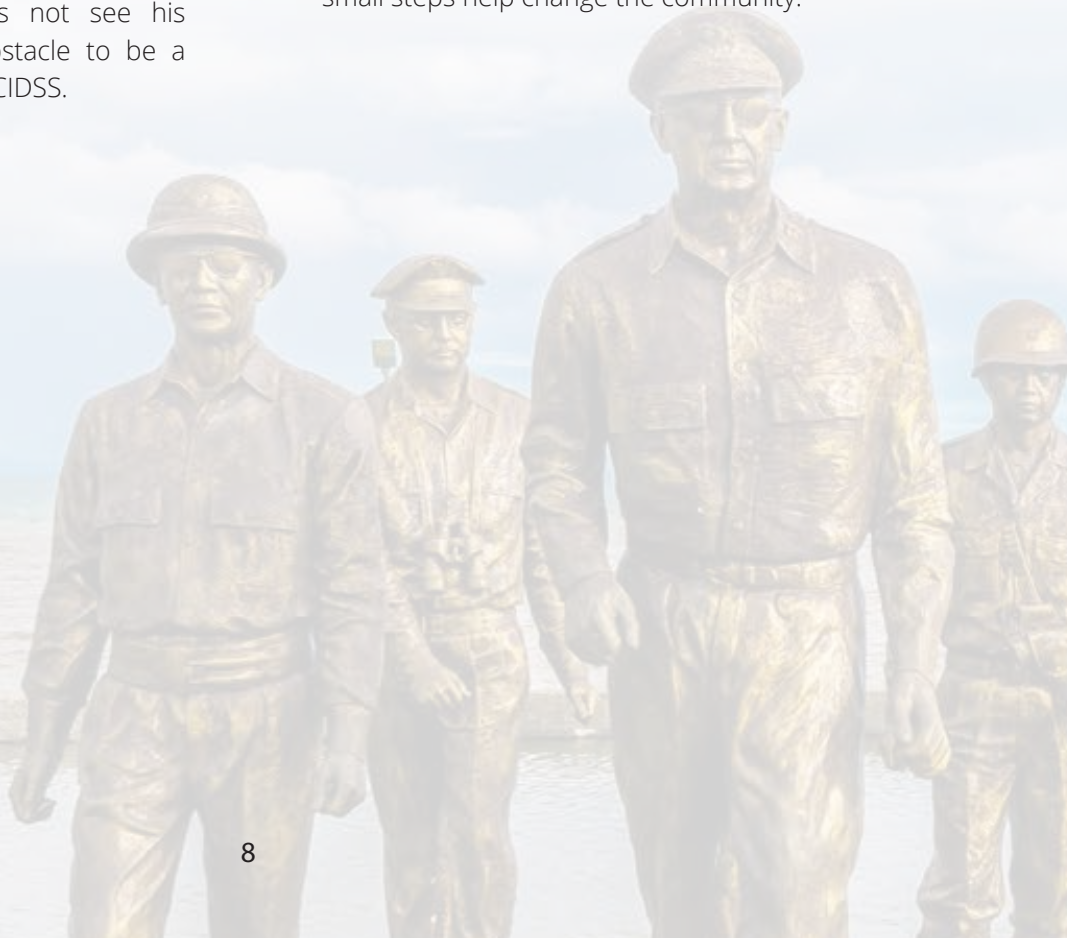
In the municipality of MacArthur, Leyte, Brgy. Tinawan, people don't notice anything different with Bonifacio Tiozon, 61, until he starts to walk. Bonifacio impaired his left leg from a motorcycle accident. Despite his disability, Bonifacio still works in his rice field to provide for his wife and two stepdaughters.

Bonifacio believes every citizen has the right and responsibility to participate in the development activities, even an impaired person like him. Which is why he still finds time to volunteer in his barangay. *"We need to attend to the calls for assemblies because it is our responsibility to the barangay,"* he says. Currently, Bonifacio is a Procurement Implementation Team (PIT) member. He does not see his impairment and age as an obstacle to be a Community Volunteer of Kalahi-CIDSS.

*"I know I can do something good for my fellow citizens. My inspiration are the children who manage to cross the road even when it's nearly impassable due to potholes and muds, and worsens during rainy days. You can see other children persevere just to get to school."*

Bonifacio knows how challenging it is to cross the muddy road especially with his condition. Because of this, he was more motivated to make their sub-project, a 282-meters elevated pathwalk possible. Bonifacio contributed labor to feel a certain ownership for the sub-project.

Forward-looking, Bonifacio still sees himself serving his community as a volunteer in Kalahi-CIDSS and with other agencies because these small steps help change the community.







### **Volunteerism as Legacy**

Edna Bayag, 34 years-old, chose to be a volunteer in Kalahi-CIDSS even if she has Tourette syndrome. She strives to talk despite her difficulties, with her head involuntarily and unceasingly moving. Edna's condition started to haunt her when she delivered her first child. Fortunately, the child was born healthy, but her second child did not make it. Edna's situation got worse since then.

Her mother, Lolita Bayag, recounted how Edna really wanted to be a community volunteer and took pride in it. She said, *"I am glad to see her being of service to others despite her physical condition."*

Lolita was once a member of the Operation and Maintenance Team in the previous implementation of Kalahi-CIDSS in her barangay. *"I'm finished with volunteer work. It's her turn to volunteer."* Lolita hopes she passed on a legacy Edna will continue on for the next generations to follow.







### **Servant Leader with the Voice of the People**

Edwin Bausal, 44 years old, became the barangay chairperson in Brgy. Villa Imelda. He returned to serving the people when he volunteered for Kalahi-CIDSS as an Assistant Bookkeeper.

Part of Edwin's struggles in taking the leadership are other people who doubt his capacity. Even with an inborn cleft lip and an orthopedic impairment, he persisted to make his voice heard.

*"Even if other people question my capabilities, I don't listen and still continue my work. I only listen to suggestions and ideas that are for the betterment of society."*

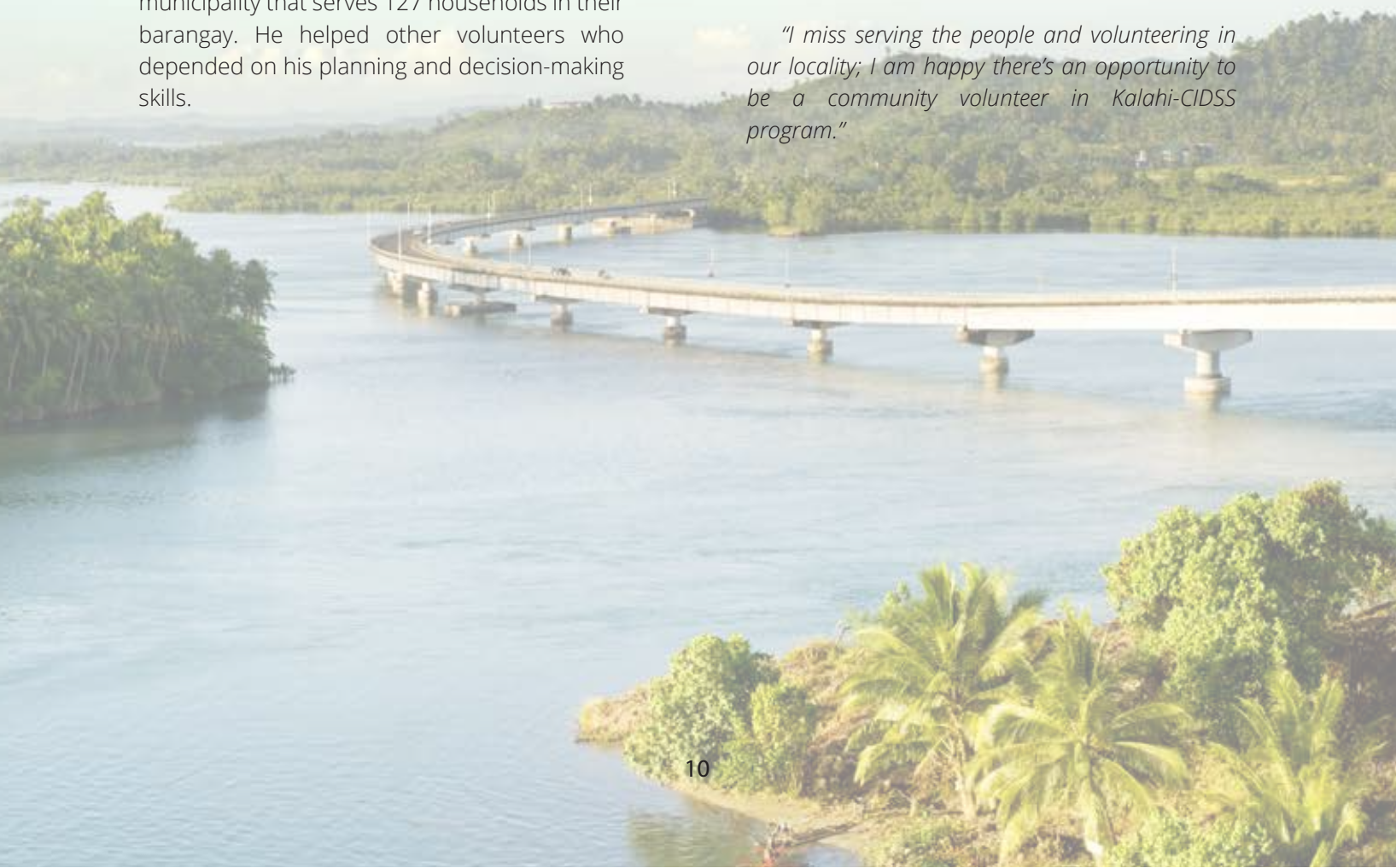
Edwin is proud that they accomplished the biggest Kalahi-funded health station in their municipality that serves 127 households in their barangay. He helped other volunteers who depended on his planning and decision-making skills.

Edwin really wants to continue adopting the Community-Driven Development strategy because of its pro-people empowerment. He said *"It's really good to hear people out. In Kalahi-CIDSS, we don't only focus on the sub-project accomplishments, but on the positive change in people's behavior."*

Because of Community-Driven Development, Edwin pledged to continue being the voice of the people. The Municipality of MacArthur has 9 sub-projects under LGU-led implementation, targeting 1,384 households to date.

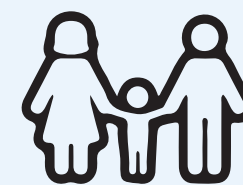
In the Kalahi-CIDSS program, a Community-Driven Development approach advocates for the mainstreaming of people with disabilities, integrated within the objectives of community empowerment. Here, the line between biological impairment and social limitation is broken.

*"I miss serving the people and volunteering in our locality; I am happy there's an opportunity to be a community volunteer in Kalahi-CIDSS program."*





# **TUHOG: DSWD Empowers Communities Through Assistance and Livelihood**



## **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)**

Launched in 2008 and institutionalized in 2019 through Republic Act No. 11310, the PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO PROGRAM (4Ps) is a human capital development program of the national government that invests in the health and education of children 0-18 years old who belong to poor households, through the provision of cash grants, in order to help them break the intergenerational transfer of poverty.

### **The Cash Grants are:**

- Health Grant of PhP500.00 per child (3 children maximum)
- Education Grant of PhP300.00 per child in grade school or PhP500.00 per child in high school (3 children maximum for 10 months in a school year)
- Rice Subsidy of PhP600.00 per month

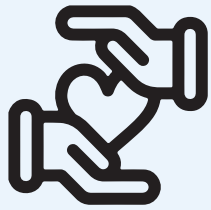
**Total Households Served  
4,250,272**

**Regular Conditional  
Cash Transfer  
4,026,964**

**Modified Conditional  
Cash Transfer  
223,308**







## **Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services – National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP)**

The KAPIT-BISIG LABAN SA KAHIRAPAN COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES - NATIONAL COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (KC-NCDDP) empowers communities in poor and disaster-affected municipalities to improve access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, and disaster risk-reduction and management.

Community project types include: Basic Services Sub-projects e.g., community water systems, school buildings, health stations, and electrification; Basic Access Infrastructure e.g., foot bridges, access roads, and foot paths; and Community Common Service Facilities e.g., pre and post-harvest facilities and small-scale irrigation systems.

**Total KC-NCDDP  
2,561 Sub-projects  
implemented  
768,057 Households served**

The Municipality of Pangantucan in the Province of Bukidnon is home to vast natural resources in the region. However, among the recurring concerns of the communities is still poverty. DSWD implemented three major programs together to effectively provide services to be most beneficial for those in need.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) provided monetary aid to poor households with children 18 years old and below, to help provide them an opportunity to continue and complete their basic education. The most common concern for families is the lack of finances to send their young learners to school since there are still financial needs for school supplies, transportation, and nutritional needs of the children.

The Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP), provides the necessary livelihood assistance to community associations in the barangay level. This is through the micro-enterprise track and employment facilitation.

The Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi-CIDSS) and National Community-Driven Development Program (NCDDP) inculcates the spirit of volunteerism.

Evelyn Secadron Alampayan, married to Nilo Alampayan, is a mother of five, from Barangay Pigtauranan, Pangantucan, Bukidnon. Evelyn is the current president of the 4Ps Parent Leaders Association of Pangantucan, *“Pantawid really helps our community, it doesn't only provide us with learning, but opportunities to bring our children to school.”*

All of Evelyn's children are in school, the eldest in college and the youngest in elementary. *“We really learned from the seminars and trainings provided on how to become good and effective leaders,”* said Evelyn.

*“We felt we are valued and important to our municipality. The family development sessions or FDS of the 4Ps are really helpful, especially the module on managing our finances and savings,”* continued Evelyn.

Evelyn also discussed how this poverty alleviation program provided opportunities to let families improve their level of well-being – in such aspects as finance, nutrition, health, and education.

Evelyn took these learnings to heart as she was selected to lead their community's SLP association as the president.

*“Some of us still do beads work, especially during Kaamulan Festival, we make Indigenous Peoples inspired necklaces and accessories for sale,”*

Evelyn constantly reminds all the members of their SLP association to rollback the funds since this is bound by a memorandum of agreement with DSWD so that other beneficiaries may also enjoy the same benefits as they have.

The second batch of association's beneficiaries ventured into fish farming; members now include the Indigenous People's of Pigtauranan, even the tribe elders are now involved in the venture. The association cultivates tilapia within Lake Napalit in Pigtauranan, Pangantucan, Bukidnon. The Department of Agriculture already signified the replenishment of fish fingerlings for the group.





*"Our first harvest profited PhP11,000 for one cage alone. We deposited the earnings and saved it since we want to harvest the other three cages before we compute how much dividends each member will receive."*

As a way of giving back to the community, Evelyn chaired the DSWD Kalahi-CIDSS Barangay Sub-Project Management Committee since 2015 where the community completed a Bottom-Up Budgeting project of a Day Care Center, a Kalahi-CIDSS NCDDP funded one (1) Unit – Two Classroom school building, a barangay access road, and the upcoming solar-powered lighting system for the barangay.

Evelyn mused *"We are really taking good care of these projects provided for us by DSWD. We now have additional classrooms for our learners, we also have livelihood assistance, among others. It really makes a big difference when the community manages the projects, we really take care of these, and there is good implementation. I also wish that the DSWD Kalahi-CIDSS program would continue and be institutionalized,"* Evelyn concludes.

Evelyn is also an instructional manager for the Department of Education's Alternative Learning System in their barangay, and hopes her community continues to work together for the improvement of the well-being of each family in Pigtauranan and Pangantucan.







## Geverola Family: **ALAGAD** ng Pagbabago 2019

**DON MARCELINO**, Davao Occidental— Living in the hinterland Sitio Kimonsol of Barangay Nueva Villa, Don Marcelino, Davao Occidental, is the family of Joel and Analiza Geverola. The Geverola family was recently named Huwarang Pantawid Pamilya of Davao Occidental and Regional Pantawid Pamilya ALAGAD (Affirmative and Laudable Advocacies on Gender and Development) ng Pagbabago Awardee.

The Search for Huwarang Pantawid Pamilya aims to recognize family-beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program who maintain strong family ties, demonstrate positive Filipino values, and create a positive impact in their community. Among the Huwarang Pantawid Pamilya finalists, the ALAGAD award is given to families whose members champion better gender relations in their homes.



**There are 254,843 Pantawid Pamilya  
beneficiaries in the Davao Region.**





### Nito Weaving

Joel and Analiza were married on May 14, 2000 and are blessed with seven children. Due to the adversities brought by poverty and the remoteness of their home, the two were not able to finish elementary school. But what they lack in educational achievement, they are gifted in the art of nito weaving. The two learned to craft baskets out of nito vines since they were children. This skill has passed down to them from their parents.

Other than preserving this unique artistic tradition, nito weaving is a means of livelihood to support their big family, and in building their own home. The family's house structure is made of light materials such as nipa, bamboo, and round timber.

*"Nito weaving may be a good source of livelihood but the income is not stable and constant. There are times we don't receive orders for our nito products," Joel said.*

Notwithstanding these challenges, the couple sought alternatives to sustain the needs of their large family. They ventured in livestock raising, such as pig, chicken, goat, and cow. Joel also accepted a job as laborer on days when they are not weaving nito. But despite all these, the difficulties are still too much.

### Some Opportunities

In 2012, the household registered in the 4Ps. *"Our family is very grateful of the cash grants from the 4Ps program. Because of this, we are able to provide the needs of our children in school and pay the school fees on time,"* Analiza shared.

Analiza, being the grantee, diligently attends orientations, meetings, and all developmental activities conducted under the program. In every Family Development Session (FDS), she learns new things she applies in her daily living.



But one day, on their way to acquire nito for a prospective buyer, the couple and four children got attacked by a swarm of bees in the forest which led to hospital confinement. *"In order to pay for our huge hospital bills, we decided to sell all our farm animals and we had to halt our nito weaving,"* Joel recounted. But this trial did not discourage them for long. Full of hope and optimism, the family resumed their basket production.

*"I attended skills training in ketchup making. I was also given the opportunity to participate in a micro-enterprise development and basic employment skills training. I also became a member of the Sustainable Livelihood Program Association (SLPA) in 2016. I used the money from the seed capital fund amounting to PhP10,000.00 as capital for our nito weaving venture,"* Analiza recounted.

Last 2018, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) conducted a four-day Training on Nito Weaving in Barangay Nueva Villa, with Joel and Analiza as resource persons. DTI attested that the nito products crafted by the couple are of good quality. Jose F. Villanueva Elementary School also plans to tap the couple to train its pupils in nito weaving.

### **Hard Work Pays**

With the family's efforts and with the aid of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, all seven of the Geverola children are attending school. Presently, the eldest daughter, Angelyn, is set to finish Bachelor of Science in Accountancy at John Paul College, Davao City. Angelyn is also a working student. She finished high school through the Department of Education's Alternative Learning System (ALS). Despite the challenges in life, she never stopped schooling. *"Poverty is not a hindrance to pursue your dreams,"* Analiza said.

Through hard work and their enhanced craft, the Geverolas enjoy quality life, and share their craft to the community. Through this, the treasured weaving tradition could be passed on to generations to come, preserving the art of the B'laan Indigenous community.

The Geverola family continues to aspire for greater dreams, such as building its own space for production of nito-woven materials and at the same time, use the space to display their products. *"All of these dreams are possible, through resourcefulness and diligence. Our family has proven through our experiences that we can achieve success if we work harder together,"* the couple declared.





Organizational Outcome 2

# **Rights of the poor and vulnerable sectors promoted and protected**



# Love Knows No Limit

Six years ago, Christmas came early for Jhun and Marie, when Jhun was given a newborn child from a mother who couldn't provide for the needs of her baby.

*"Masaya ako nung una ko siyang makita. Naramdaman ko agad na siya na yung hinihintay namin para mabuo pamilya namin,"* Marie recalled. The child filled the couple's hopes and dreams. They became the child's foster parents with the assistance of DSWD. *"Anak na ang turing ko sa kanya noong una ko pa lamang siyang makita. Minahal na namin siyang agad,"* Jhun added.

But the positivity and the radiance that the child brought somehow turned to challenges. At 7 months old, the child experienced Acute Respiratory Infection, Atopic Dermatitis at 3 years old, Impetigo at 4 and again at age 6, and Pneumonia at 5 years.

The child was also diagnosed with Gross Developmental Delay at just 11 months. The news would have been devastating, but not for Jhun and Marie. They considered the diagnosis as another challenge.

The couple started bringing the child to physical therapy twice a week at the Cagayan Valley Medical Center (CVMC). Years of therapy bore its fruit as the parent's determination led to incremental

development in the child's motor function. At 16 months, the child could already hold her bottle with her hands unassisted. At 32 months, she developed even further by being able to raise her hands, achieve head control, and sit with some support.

*"Hindi natin mapipili ang mga nangyayari sa atin. Yung sitwasyon namin kay Angel, tinatanggap namin ng buo dahil ito ang binigay ng Diyos sa amin. Biyaya siya sa amin. Mamahalin namin siya at aalagaan sa abot ng aming makakaya,"* Jhun said.

At 4 years of age, Angel was brought to a Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center (STAC). A year later, she was able to minimize the use of her wheelchair and shifted to using a stationary chair. Now at six years old, Angel still relies on her parents when being fed. She still needs help to dress and undress, and relieve herself.

Despite all these challenges, the parents are hopeful because their love for their foster child is greater than the problems they face. They work together to give all her needs, and every sign of progress encourages them even further. Angel can now utter words such as mama, papa, and dede. She also shows cognitive development by being able to identify colors, shapes, numbers, and animals by pointing.







They are also preparing for Angel's future as they started a small broiler buy-and-sell business in 2016. The couple jointly manages their business and hopes to one day expand to their business to include home-for-rent opportunities.

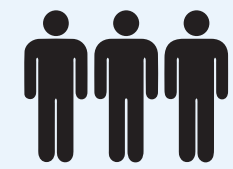
*"Gusto ko po na gamitin yung lupa na nabili namin para magpatayo ng bahay na pwede naming ipaupa sa iba. Sa ganoong paraan, mas makakaipon kami para sa kinabukasan ng aming anak," Marie said.*

Aside from the legal requirements for adoption, the couple continues to improve their rearing skills. Marie recently attended the National Training on Capability Building for Foster Parents in Davao City.

*"Natutunan ko sa training kung papaano alagaan ang mga batang kagaya ni Angel. Mas naiintindihan ko na ngayon yung mga kailangan niya kaya ako masaya na napasali sa training. Magagamit ko ito para sa preparasyon ko para sa adoption kay Angel," Marie said.*

### The Road Ahead

With the help of the Adoption Resource and Referral Section (ARRS) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office 2 (DSWD FO2), the couple is now finalizing all the documentary requirements to process the legal adoption of the child. Ms. Rosario Corpuz, Social Welfare Officer II and Head of the ARRS, said the diligence of the couple in meeting the requirements led to the swift processing of the adoption.



## DSWD accredited 5,756 civil society organizations (CSOs)

as beneficiaries of government programs or projects (or 401.39% of the 1,434 target CSOs). Here, accreditation refers to the process by which the DSWD officially recognizes CSOs as eligible beneficiaries or implementing entities of programs or projects utilizing government or public funds, in compliance with Section 71 of the General Provisions under the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act or Republic Act No. 11260.



**918 abandoned and neglected children  
were placed for domestic adoption**

**375 placed for foster care**

**227 endorsed for inter-country adoption  
through the Alternative Family Care Program**





## Adoption is a socio-legal process

of providing a permanent family to a child whose parents have voluntarily or involuntarily relinquished parental authority over him or her. Its objective is to enable a child, who is legally free or eligible for adoption, to benefit from family life and become a permanent member of a family that can give him or her the love, protection, and opportunities for growth and development.

The types of adoption in the Philippines include: agency adoption where an adoptive family is identified and developed for the child who is voluntarily or involuntarily committed to the state; and, family or relative adoption when the biological parents make a direct placement of the child to a relative within the 4<sup>th</sup> degree of consanguinity.

# Strengthening the Frontlines



For many years, the streets of Metro Manila are home to countless strandeers and vagrants. Many of these street dwellers left their homes and their tribes to gamble in a foreign place with minimum knowledge for livelihood or employment.

Realizing this challenge, the DSWD-National Capital Region (DSWD-NCR), created the Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families, and Indigenous People especially for the Sama Bajaus. The program empowers partner-stakeholders, communities, and barangays to directly address the concern of street dwellers. This is the baseline of operations to prevent and address the issues of homeless families in NCR.

This year, DSWD-NCR strengthened Metro Manila's frontline services to ultimately serve and empower individuals living in the Metro. On September 20, 2019, the first-ever Regional Convergence Orientation on Frontline Programs and Services was conducted with Metro Manila's 17 Local Government Units (LGUs), several Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), and National Government Agencies (NGAs).

Regional convergence, especially between NGAs and Local Government Units, is essential to ensure that the programs and services are delivered fairly and completely. DSWD-NCR's role is policy-making, program creation, technical assistance, and resource augmentation to LGUs.

### A Sama Bajau's Journey

Everyone has the right to live and have equal access to opportunities. To save one life at a time, DSWD-NCR continuously coordinates with Local Government Units to provide assistance to every social protection concern in Metro Manila.

Recently, 18-year old Mark Sarabe graduated from the Alternative Learning System and found employment. Little did anyone know, Mark took the Alternative Learning System twice, and failed both times. Through the Comprehensive Program for Sama Bajau and with the help of the Local Government, Mark was able to find work; from being a former park attendant, now he is employed as a service crew in a fast food chain.

*"Gusto ko pong magpasalamat sa DSWD sa pagtulong sa akin. Kung hindi po dahil sa inyo, hindi po ako makakarating sa aking kinatatayuan ngayon. Sa mga nandito po sana po ay tulungan din ninyo ang mga kapwa ko pa Sama Bajau upang maging maayos din ang kanilang buhay kagaya ng nangyayari sa akin. Huwag po kayong magsawang tulungan kami. Maraming salamat po,"* Mark expressed.

Through continuous meaningful collaborations with partner-agencies and local government units, the DSWD-NCR regional convergence on frontline social protection programs are committed to service with passion and utmost dedication.



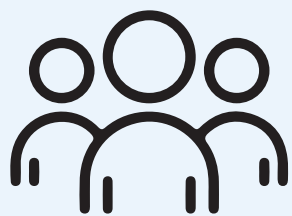


## **Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP)**

Institutionalized in 2018 through Republic Act No. 11037, the SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM (SFP) is the provision of food – in addition to the regular meals – to children currently enrolled in Day Care Centers (DCCs) or Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP), which serves as the DSWD contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development Program of the government. The SNP is an alternative strategy for local government units to respond to the early learning needs of children and utilizes play as an approach in developmentally- appropriate activities.

**Supplementary Feeding Program**  
**1,172,224 Children served**





## The Comprehensive Program for Street Children, Street Families and Indigenous Peoples,

especially Sama-Bajaus is an integrated approach in responding to the needs of children and their families, with an ultimate goal of contributing to the reduction of vulnerabilities of children, families, and indigenous peoples at risk on the streets, for them to live productively in a safe environment.

**5,790 Street children served**  
**3,910 Street families served**



## Footsteps: A Journey of Hope

Cordillera Administrative Region—How does a mother survive, when she loses all reasons to live? For 26 years, 51-year-old Benigna Careneo-Blanco held unto the memories of her children, hoping to see them again someday.

Nanay Benigna lived with her husband and her four children in Benito Soliven, Isabela. Due to poverty, her husband worked as a gasoline boy in Cauayan City, Isabela. He met another woman, and lived with her. Having a new partner, Benito threatened to kill Benigna.

Fearing for their lives, Nanay Benigna escaped with her 7 year old Emilio Jr., and 4 year old Elizabeth, leaving Vanessa and March Kevin behind with her husband.

The three walked from Isabela to Bataan. Due to fatigue, Benigna fainted at the market place and lost Emilio Jr. She tried looking for him, and asked help from a social worker. But despite all their efforts, Emilio Jr. could not be found.

With a heavy heart, Nanay Benigna continued their journey to Bataan with only Elizabeth with her. In Bataan, her husband's relative took Elizabeth to Solano, Nueva Vizcaya while Benigna reunited with her aunt at Sumaoy, Camarines Sur.





But it wasn't easy for Nanay Benigna to live with different people who physically abused her. One even forced her to beg. Instead of losing hope, Nanay Benigna begged for money to go back to Isabela and look for her children. Despite all the hardships, she found Vanessa, who worked as a house helper in Isabela. But upon seeing her, Nanay Benigna was asked to go back to Bicol because she couldn't stay with her.

Still, Nanay Benigna did not give up. She looked for Elizabeth at Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, and found her living with her in-laws. But once again, Nanay Benigna was told by her daughter there is no place for her to stay. Heartbroken, Nanay Benigna lived on the streets, begged, and cooked food with empty cans.

All her experiences took a toll on Nanay Benigna's mental health. She started to hallucinate, and saw light posts as figures asking her to walk, beg, and run away from police officers. Nanay Benigna wandered from Isabela until she was caught by the police at Tublay, Benguet. She was brought to the Local Social Welfare Office of Tublay and turned over to the Regional Haven for Women and Girls.

The Regional Haven is one of the institutions of the Department of Social Welfare and Development-Cordillera Administrative Region (DSWD-CAR) that protects, intervenes, and rehabilitates victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation.

At first, Nanay Benigna felt this would hinder her from reuniting with her family. But with the help of social workers, Nanay Benigna's dream of finding her lost son, Emil, finally came true.

On 30 July 2019, Emil came to visit her. Emil recalled that ill-fated day when Nanay Benigna fainted. He wandered the streets, crying, looking for help, until someone took care of him and introduced him to his foster parent, Mama Beth. It was with her support, that Emil was able to look for Nanay Benigna. After a year of searching for his family, he received a call from Regional Haven.

*"Nagpapasalamat po ako sa May Kapal, sa mama ko, sa Regional Haven kung hindi dahil sa inyo, hindi ko makikita ang tunay kong ina. Sa totoo lang, masaya naman ako sa pamilya na meron ako ngayon pero iba din kasi kapag nahanap mo kung saan ka nanggaling at ang sarili mong pamilya,"* Emil said.

According to Emil, Mama Beth is willing to accommodate Nanay Benigna in their home. Now, Nanay Benigna and Emil are making up for the lost time. While still in the center, Nanay Benigna helps her co-residents and takes her medications so she can be stronger. She wants to be a mother again to all her children. *"Masaya na ako dahil...wala na akong wish kundi makasama ang mga anak ko,"* Nanay Benigna said.



Residential and  
Non-Residential Care  
Program

**9,307 Clients in  
Residential Care Services**

**1,203 Clients in  
Non-Residential Care  
Services**

**PhP1,483,890,288.66  
Total Amount Utilized**

Services include social,  
home life, educational,  
health, psychological,  
economic productivity,  
socio-cultural, recreational,  
medical, and spiritual  
enrichment services.





# Whang-od, A Hundred-Year-Old Treasure

Apo Whang-od is the Philippines' oldest living mambabatok or traditional tattoo artist from the Butbut tribe in Kalinga. A hundred years ago, Whang-od Parat Oggay was born in Buscalan, Tinglayan, Kalinga. Her birth was only registered by her brother, Rudy Oggay, in May 2015.

As one of the 120 centenarians of the Cordillera Region, Whang-od received the recognition from the National Government through the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Cordillera Administrative Region (DSWD-CAR). Each centenarian received a Centenarian's Cash Gift and a Letter of Felicitation.

Whang-od is one of the 9 centenarians from Kalinga Province, while 30 are from Abra Province, 9 from Apayao, 11 from Ifugao, 27 from Mountain Province, 21 from Benguet Province, and 13 from Baguio City.

*"We are honored and elated to recognize this milestone of the Cordilleras. All our centenarians and elderlies deserve the acknowledgment and respect from all of us for they possess the wealth of experience and the gift of wisdom. Apo Whang-od is an epitome of how a woman can bring pride and honor to her community, as well as challenge the misconceptions of our society,"* DSWD-CAR Director Janet P. Armas said.



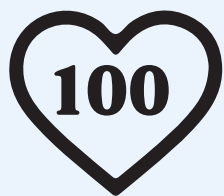


## The Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC)

The SOCIAL PENSION FOR INDIGENT SENIOR CITIZENS (SPISC) is a monthly stipend in the amount of P500.00 to augment the daily subsistence and medical needs of indigent senior citizens. As mandated by Republic Act No. 9994 or the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010, the SPISC is an additional government assistance aimed at: improving living condition; augmenting capacity to meet daily subsistence and medical requirements; reducing incidence of hunger; and, preventing neglect, abuse or deprivation of indigent senior citizens.

**2,690,916 Senior Citizens covered by Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens (SPISC)**





## Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016

Republic Act (RA) No. 10868 or the Centenarians Act of 2016 grants additional benefits to Filipino centenarians, which the DSWD is mandated to implement on the part of the national government. RA No.10868 is a tribute to Filipino centenarians who have spent their lifetime in contributing to nation-building.

### 938 Centenarians covered by the Centenarian Act



## A Life of Contentment, a Life Well-Spent

Sitio Tabontabon of barangay Mahagsay in the municipality of San Luis, Agusan del Sur is known to be a place where the Philippine Egret or tabons lay eggs. The locals residing in the area often witness the birds flocking together, especially during late afternoons.

Sitio Tabontabon has two rivers, Adgaw and Maasam. The people who live near the river Adgaw are known as Adgawan-on and those near the Maasam river are Maasamnon – both groups are from the Banwaon Tribe.

In a place where roads almost take you nowhere, Felicidad S. Manpinsahan, at a ripe age of 78, grew up and grew old at the Maasam side of the Sitio. She married Ankie Manpinsahan and was blessed with four children.

Felicidad never had the desire to live away from her birthplace. *“I grew up in Tabontabon, got married and raised a family here. I come from a family of farmers. My husband would plant root crops for a living. If we had a good harvest, we sell some of our root crops, bananas, and rice in the market place,”* Felicidad said.

The simple country life are spent mostly in their communities, and seldom go to town, because of the perilous trails going to the Poblacion.

Felicidad and other sitio residents set schedules when they go down to sell their crops. They tried different ways to reach town. Walking, horseback riding, even setting up their own “balsa” or bamboo raft.

*“We leave around 4 o’clock at dawn and travel downriver the whole day. Night time would come, and we [haven’t reached] our destination. So we would stop by the riverbank, tie our raft, and prepare a place to sleep. We would use banana leaves as our bed, and we would also cook our meals there. We would then leave at dawn the following day to continue our travel,”* she added.

Selling their produce is not just the only challenge they face, being far from town. She also worries about family members getting sick. The hospital or health center is also far from the sitio, and emergencies or accidents are very challenging to them.



*"I gave birth to all my children at home. I delivered them myself. I just pushed when I had contractions, and the baby would be expelled. I then cut the umbilical cord after. I was never sent to a hospital and no midwife was available to assist me," Felicidad explained.*

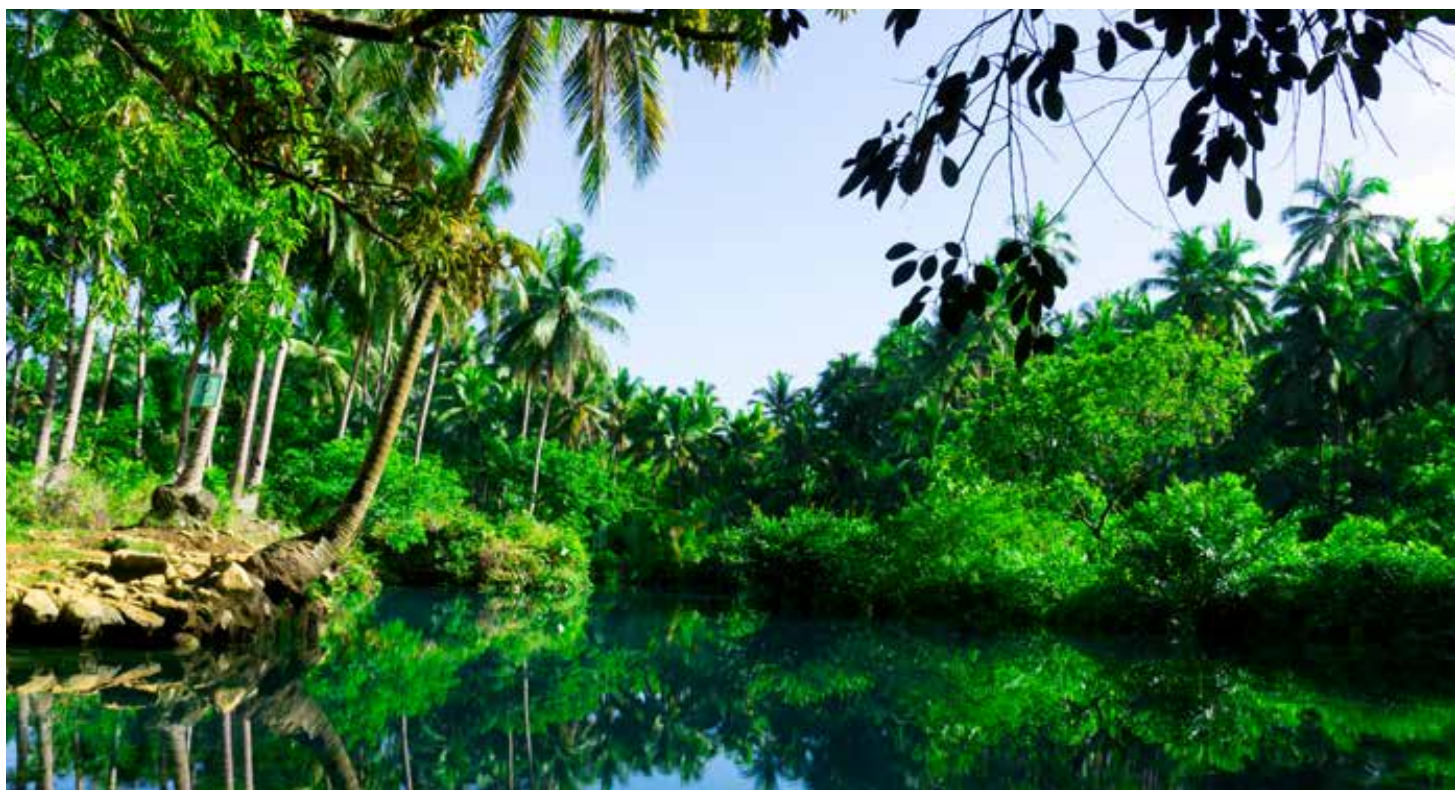
All her life, she never thought of their living condition as an issue. Poverty was never an issue for her. They do not expect people from other barangays, or the Poblacion, to feel bad about their condition. She remains positive amidst the hardships they face in their community.

Felicidad takes care of her grandchildren and attends to household chores. She lives with her eldest son and his family. She shares that they need to farm and hunt to put food on the table. *"In order for us to have food on the table, my husband, when he was still alive, would set traps for chickens and pigs, hunt for monkeys and wild dogs,"* she added.

Felicidad was more than happy to hear the news that she was a beneficiary of the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program of the DSWD. When she claimed her 2018 grant, she was glad she could buy medicine and provide for the needs of her family. Together with other beneficiaries from Sitio Tabontabon of barangay Mahagsay, they rode their "balsa" downstream to the Poblacion to claim their UCT grants. They prepared clothes and food good for two days.



The Unconditional Cash Transfer Program provided cash grants of **Php300.00 per month or Php3,600.00 per year** to **3,846,684 poor households.**







*"I and my fellow senior citizens are so happy with the grants. It is a good thing that our needs are addressed because we could no longer work because of our old age. Unlike before when we were still strong, we could still earn some money – but now, that is already impossible. This additional grant from UCT will be used to buy vitamins which I will have for months. I will also be able to help my grandchildren with their needs in school," she shared happily.*

The Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Program caters to 3.2 million Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen beneficiaries in the entire country. They are given an additional grant to cope with price increases due to the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law.

After the payout, they went to the market to buy rice, medicines, and vitamins. All her companions went home riding a habal-habal or a motorcycle. But Felicidad decided to stay with her cousin Edna M. Mapungahan at the Poblacion in San Luis, because she finds it too hard to live with her son at Sitio Tabontabon. She can't walk long distances and even stand for long periods of time – her legs are weak, her body can no longer endure rigorous activities. Her younger cousin is capable of taking care of her; making sure she has her vitamins and eats healthy food.

*"I would only feel lonely back at Mahagsay because my husband is no longer with me...My children already have their own families. It is better that I stay here with my cousin so that it will not be difficult for me to go when there is payout for Social Pension and UCT," Felicildad explained.*

Felicidad's situation is very difficult. Not all women have the strength and courage to live life with limited opportunities. She is a woman who became wiser and wiser as the years went by because of the trials and difficulties in life. She was not able to experience luxuries, but her simple living made her content, and much happier, even in her old age.



# Social Welfare Attachés Helping Distressed Overseas Filipinos (OFs)

The DSWD's International Social Services Office (ISSO) deploys social workers as Social Welfare Attachés (SWAtts) in countries with a high concentration of Overseas Filipinos (OFs). The main goal is to protect and promote the general welfare and rights of OFs, especially the vulnerable and the distressed. A total of seven (7) SWAtts were deployed in 2019.

All OFs are vulnerable to abuse, human rights violations, and undesirable negative situations that may affect normal functioning. They may be victims of human trafficking, illegal recruitment, unfair labor practices, petty crimes, and work-related or marital abuse. There are also abandoned children needing family reunification, and have medical problems.

The DSWD ISSO provides distressed OFs with access to government services guided by the "One Country Team Approach," and collaborates with the country team, in coordination with local GOs or NGOs, church-based organizations, and Filipino communities.

The SWAtts' clear sense of purpose, service, commitment, hard work, sincerity, compassion, professionalism, and expertise helped in achieving these accomplishments.



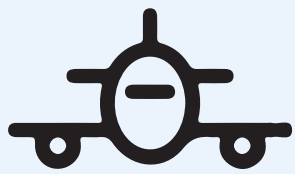
## The DSWD develops and enhances social welfare and development (SWD) standards

to ensure quality assurance measures in the implementation of SWD programs and services by SWDAs. Standards development involves the formulation of minimum conditions for the attainment of the rights and welfare of clients of SWDAs (i.e., poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged individuals, groups, families, and communities). Thereby, SWD standards are key business areas essential in operating SWDAs and in implementing SWD programs and services.

**256 Registered and Licensed Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)**

**246 Accredited Social Welfare Agencies (SWAs)**





# **International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN)**

Under its INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR FILIPINO NATIONALS (ISWSFN), the DSWD provides comprehensive social welfare and social protection services to vulnerable and disadvantaged Filipinos in other countries to promote their well-being and best interest. Social Welfare Attachés and Social Work Interns are thereby deployed in countries with high number of distressed and irregular or undocumented overseas Filipinos. Thus far, the ISWSFN is available in the following locations: Malaysia; Hong Kong; Riyadh and Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Dubai and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; Kuwait; and, Doha, Qatar.

**32,557 Distressed Overseas Filipinos assisted under the International Social Welfare Services for Filipino Nationals (ISWSFN)**

**2,041 Individuals assisted under the Recovery and Reintegration Program for Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)**



## **ANECDOTAL INDICATORS OF SUCCESS**

### **1. Comprehensive Assistance**

On March 2019, Jayve Soliman, a minor, was hospitalized in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia due to bacterial meningitis and fell into a coma. His attending physician told his mother, Jennifer Soliman, that they did everything possible and he will no longer recover.

However, Jennifer did not lose hope and insisted to keep her son in the hospital. She stopped working and attended to her son day and night. Due to the daily expenses from continuous medication, she exhausted her savings and lost her job. Her family and relatives in the Philippines are unable to send financial support. Her friends helped, but it was still not enough to meet all their needs.

Emotionally and psychologically devastated, Jennifer kept hoping that her son will wake up. She finally decided to seek help from the Embassy and SWAtt for the repatriation of her son to continue medication in the Philippines and other welfare assistance while their repatriation was processed.

The SWAtt rigorously monitored the case, provided needed welfare services, to fully help the mother and child until they were repatriated to the Philippines, such as:

- Hospital visits and consultations with the patient's attending physicians to determine the health condition of the patient. Secured all necessary hospital documents to facilitate medical repatriation.
- Conducted counseling and assurance that the Philippine Government, through the SWAtt, was monitoring her son's case.



- c. Coordinated with Filcom/friends of Ms. Soliman for information dissemination and constant encouragement to continue helping.
- d. Coordinated with the ATN Unit of the Embassy for the documentary requirements and facilitated the immediate repatriation of the patient.
- e. Provided material assistance, including food, toiletries, and communication assistance, among others.
- f. Repatriation assistance including inland transportation and airfare.
- g. Referred to concerned Philippine agencies for continuous assistance after arrival in the Philippines.

Jayve Soliman gained consciousness after three months in coma. However, continuous medication and laboratory tests were needed, even four months after his arrival in the Philippines. The DSWD ISSO provided help and referred them to agencies or hospitals, as Jennifer was still unemployed, and promoted their rights to Government services.

At present, Jayve is almost completely recovered from his ailment, and undergoes continuous physical therapy and eye medication. Both mother and son expressed their appreciation to the SWAtt and DSWD.

## **2. Psychosocial Services to Runaway Distressed OFs – Emotional Healing and Recovery Sessions and Group Counseling**

To ensure effective and efficient psychosocial services for psychosocial recovery and to regain normal social functioning, the SWAtt in the Philippine Embassy in Kuala Lumpur developed the Healing and Resiliency Service for Distressed Overseas Filipinos (HEROES) Manual, in addition to conducting individual and group counseling to runaway distressed OFs in the Embassy shelter.

Bad experiences lead to emotional, social, spiritual, and psychological problems of OFs. These affect normal social functioning and decision-making capacities and abilities necessary to obtain new insights to see the positive side of life, and start their lives again.

Developed as part of the psychosocial interventions of the Office of the Social Welfare Attaché for distressed and traumatized OFWs, the HEROES Manual was designed for them to experience psychosocial, emotional, social and spiritual healing, and return to their pre-crisis situation. This intends to normalize social functioning and decision-making capacity, and increased social functioning to be more resilient with difficult life situations.

This service is composed of the following modules:

Module I: Self-Awareness

Module II: Psychosocial and Emotional Healing and Recovery

Module III: Rebuilding and Strengthening My Family

Module IV: Developing Harmonious Relationships with Others

Module V: Developing and Strengthening Patriotism

Module VI: Life Planning and Commitment Setting

Module VII: Becoming More Resilient in Life

The SWAtt in Malaysia conducted the healing sessions and group counseling regularly in the Embassy shelter for runaway OFs. The general outputs are:

### **a. Level of Participation**

Each week, the representatives of the wards reminded the SWAtt of the scheduled sessions, a clear indication of the positive response. The wards actively and happily participated in group games and activities; listened attentively to the SWAtt and co-participants; disclosed their experiences relative to the topics; and shared their insights.

The limited number of participants gave an intimate sharing of experiences and insights. Each group counseling was focused on one participant needing urgent ventilation of emotions and feelings as well as group advice and insights on action to take in order to resolve issues or concerns affecting them. The subjects of the group counseling freely expressed their feelings and thoughts without reservations. Other members of the group were actively listening and shared their understanding of the situation and advice.



The level of participation of the wards in all the activities and sessions contributed to the success of this service.

### **b. Personal Issues or Concerns that Emerged**

Common issues or concerns that emerged during sharing included family problems; work-related problems such as abusive employers, unsupportive agents, overworked, lack of day-off, and salary claims; health problems caused by overwork; emotional problems caused by work and family-related problems; and life uncertainty upon arrival in the Philippines.

### **c. Processing the Issues or Concerns and Obtaining Insights**

All issues or concerns were intensively discussed to help the wards understand the situation, their participation in the problem, and possible solutions to resolve the issues. The SWAtt probed questions and shared real life-based inputs that helped the participants gain new insights to help plan their lives upon returning to the Philippines.

The combination of healing sessions and group counseling are assessed to be effective in helping the wards recover from stress, plan for their future, and resolve immediate issues. This was a good strategy for full psychological and emotional recovery of the clients.

## **3. Recovery and Family Reunification for a Child Left Behind in Malaysia**

The MSWDO of San Leornado, Nueva Ecija referred the case of the child Muhammad Azhman Taugik to the SWAtt in Malaysia for recovery and family reunification. His mother, Leona Javier Maniquiz, was diagnosed with schizophrenia, and was taken care of by her sister, Maria Fe Candelaria.

In 2017, the child was brought by her maternal aunt, Maria Fe Candelaria to Labuan, North Borneo, Malaysia, per request of the child's father for a short visit. However, during the scheduled return to Manila, the father no longer allowed the aunt to bring the child back to the Philippines. This resulted to the worsening condition of the child's mother who waited for his return. The child's father was detained early 2019 due to an illegal drug case, and the child was left under the care of his paternal relatives in Labuan.

The SWAtt immediately coordinated with Maria Fe, and discussed plans to recover the child's custody. They contacted the paternal aunt of Muhammad in Labuan, Malaysia who agreed to surrender him to the SWAtt, but eventually changed her mind.

The SWAtt coordinated with the Filipino Community in Labuan to find the whereabouts of the child. They arranged for Maria Fe to personally fetch Muhammad, with all the needed documents.

When they visited the child's paternal relatives, they disagreed to surrender Muhammad. So the SWAtt sought the help of local officials and police authorities, coordinated with the ATN Unit of the Embassy for the travel documents, and with the Immigration Department to issue an exit pass. The Labuan Filipino Community leaders safely escorted them by boat to Kota Kinabalu, and provided airport assistance.

The involvement of local officials, police, and Filipino community leaders was necessary because the paternal relatives are known to be involved in drug trafficking, and the community they stayed at was known for illegal drug activities. Thankful for the assistance in recovering her nephew, they travelled back to the Philippines on October 21, 2019.







## Single Mom Earns College Diploma Despite Poverty

Being a single mother while pursuing a college degree is a daunting struggle, but for 23 year old Rigie May R. Marbella of Barangay Millabas, Pilar, Sorsogon, it inspired her to achieve her life's goal.

After four years of working in various companies in Metro Manila, May found out she was four months pregnant in her first year of college. *"I have a scholarship after finishing High School, but I do not like education as my course, so I ran away from home and worked as a cashier in an electronics company and various factories in Manila to earn and help my family finance their daily expenses."*

With minimum earnings from temporary employment, May opted to embrace her course and finish her studies– she is a grantee of the Expanded Student Grant-in-Aid Program for Poverty Alleviation (ESG-PA). ESGPPA is an educational grant that prioritizes the beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) by providing them an opportunity to get college education, increase their chance for better employment, and uplift the lives of their family, so they can contribute to national development.

The ESG-PA is implemented by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

According to May, she does not regret having a three-year old daughter but she recalled the stressful college life. *"It was so hard to study while thinking of where to get money for expenses the following day, when all the project deadlines are overlapping, and when my baby has no more milk and is sick at the same time. But, all the adversities, weary, sleepless nights, shame, and countenances paid off in the end,"* she shared.

When she was still pregnant, May was hospitalized due to eclampsia with severe anemia four times. *"This would be my second life. They said I could have died, but I'm grateful because even my baby survived and live,"* May said while wiping her tears with her hands.





May said a lot of people asked her how she could possibly finish school with a baby. But, she has learned not to care, even though other people's judgments hurt her and her parents, she knows stereotypes do not define people. May graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Elementary Education and an Honorific-Academic Award from Bicol University Polangui Campus.

*"I thank my parents for accepting and supporting me all the way. They were the ones I depended on. They took good care of my daughter when I had to leave her and go*

*back to school, when I could not go back home because I have no money, and when my allowances were delayed,"* she said.

May's story is vivid proof that teenage pregnancy does not hamper a woman's ambition in life. *"Here I am now, wearing the symbol of my success,"* she proudly said. May plans to take a review class and pass the licensure examination and get a good job. *"I have huge plans for my family, my child. In the near future I know we can attain our dreams and have a financially stable life,"* she said.



Organizational Outcome 3

**Immediate relief  
and early recovery  
of disaster victims/  
survivors ensured**



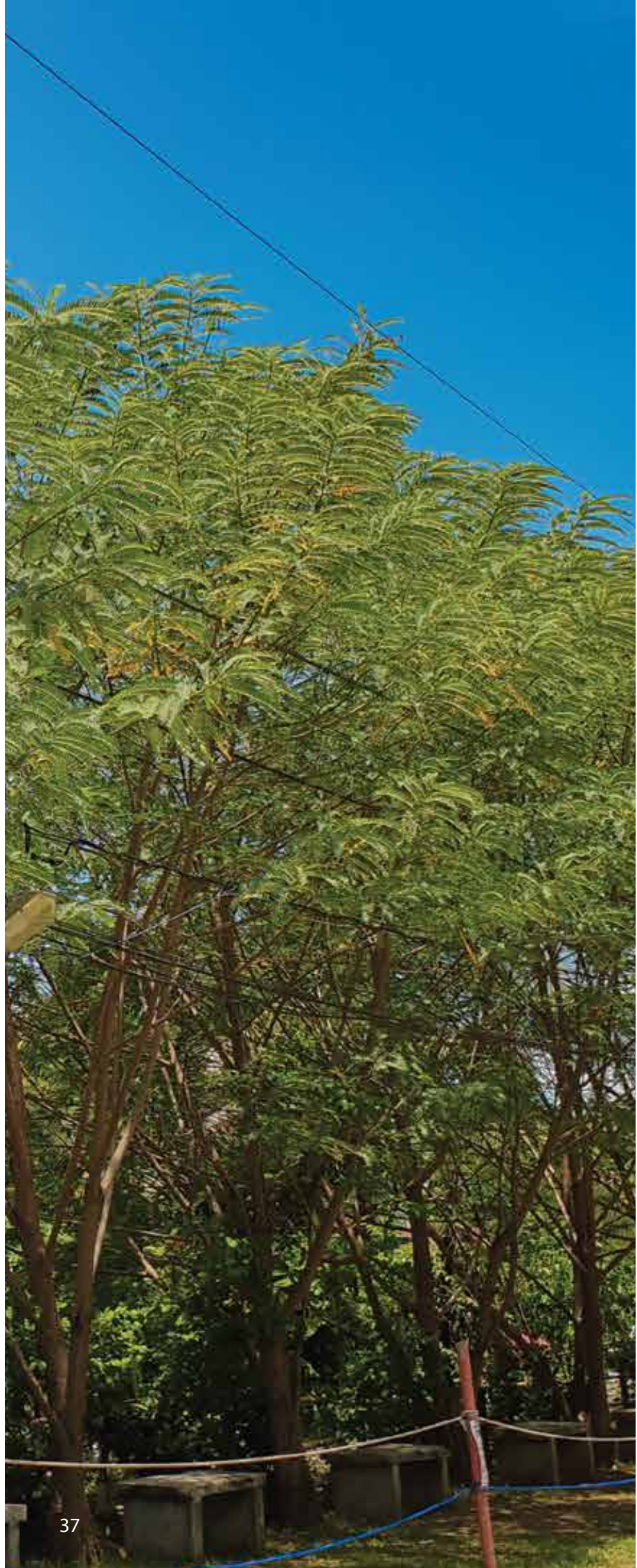




# Katuray Tree Planting

*“When you mention, katuray tree, the first thing that comes to every Bulaceño’s mind are the solo parents,”* claimed Ma. Victoria Morelos, Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer (MSWDO).

According to a study from Bulacan State University (BSU), the pollution in the river of Bulakan, Bulacan is on a critical level. This badly affects the fishing conditions in the area, distressing the fisher folks who solely rely on the river for sustenance. To reduce pollution, planting trees with phytoremediation properties is recommended. Among these trees is katuray. Katuray helps in the reforestation of eroded slopes and rehabilitation of depleted agricultural lands.







In 2015, the Solo Parents Federation (SPF) spearheaded the Katuray and Cotton Tree project, from planting to maintenance. Their dedication and unwavering efforts left a mark. Planting katuray trees became part of the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation - Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR) of the municipality and a Cash-for-Work project of

DSWD Field Office III. This cash-for-work became another source of income for the residents of Bulakan. *"While planting katuray trees together, we grew together like a family."* This is how Ms. Josephine Delos Santos, President of SPF, would describe how the Katuray and Cotton Tree project improved the lives of solo parents like her.





Every barangay in the municipality of Bulakan has a nursery for katuray trees. These nurseries are taken care of by the Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) in Bulakan. Karumata, cotton trees, and turmeric are also grown in the nurseries. According to Angel Almario, PYAP-Bulakan secretary, *“we use the incentives from cash-for-work to help us nurse the plants to be distributed to the barangays.”*



Even without cash-for-work, the persistent support of the community's advocacy is part of the Bulakeños' lives. Katuray helps in the reforestation of eroded slopes and rehabilitation of depleted agricultural lands. The municipality of Bulakan aims to continue cultivating the resident's knowledge of indigenous plants, as their advocacy against climate change.



## Cash-For-Work

CASH-FOR-WORK is a short-term intervention which involves transitional support and citizenship building through temporary employment, wherein families – affected by disaster – are provided cash or food assistance in exchange for community works (i.e., preparedness, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation or risk reduction projects, and activities in communities or evacuation centers). Its daily rate shall generally be 75% of the prevailing daily wage rate set by the National Wages and Productivity Commission.

**40,387 Households served  
for Cash/Food-for-Work  
(C/FFW)**





# Risk Resiliency Program (RRP)

Focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation, the government’s RISK RESILIENCY PROGRAM (RRP) covers 18 major river basins and priority principal river basins in the country. As RRP component, the DSWD implements the CASH-FOR-WORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION (CFW-CCAM) to: encourage participation in community projects; provide temporary employment as income augmentation to families; minimize impacts of climate change and disasters through adaptation, prevention, preparedness and rehabilitation.

**474,356 Households served for Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM)**

# Angels in Red Vests

On November 2, 2019, Maricris Espina, together with Ed Sherwin Patalinghug, Gilbert Realce, and team leader Engr. Jhon Balansag, traveled to Cagayan de Oro on board the MRRV 4406 of the Philippine Coast Guard to deliver relief goods in areas affected by the earthquakes in Mindanao. Maricris, 33, works as an administrative assistant in the DSWD Field Office VII, assigned at the regional warehouse.

The next day, while the DSWD team and the coast guard personnel were loading the relief goods for Cotabato, Maricris received a call that a fire broke out where she and her family lives, in Sitio Panting, Barangay San Roque. Since there were no firefighters yet in the area, she called up the Cebu City Command Center to report the fire incident. She was the first report the command center received about the fire.

DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS  
FOR DISASTER VICTIMS  
**392 LGUs provided with resource  
augmentation for disaster response**  
**913,263 internally displaced households benefitted**

Maricris received the bad news that her house and the houses of her parents and parents-in-law were all gutted by fire. Although she felt extremely sad, Maricris continued working because she knew many earthquake victims were waiting for the relief goods.

*“I cannot just stop the inventory of the goods loaded for Cotabato and Davao regions because these goods are greatly needed by many people who suffered from the earthquake,”* said the teary-eyed Maricris. With the help of the coast guard, Maricris went back to Cebu and stayed at the evacuation center with her family. *“I am inspired by the message of Secretary Bautista to continue working and serving the people in need,”* Maricris shared.







## SWD TARA Program

As a component of the SWD TARA PROGRAM, technical assistance consists of non-monetary interventions designed to enhance the capacity of LSWDOs to effectively implement SWD programs, projects, and services. It is provided in the form of trainings, workshops, seminars, coaching and mentoring, consultations or sharing and demonstration sessions for LSWDOs.

### 1,426 LGUs with Technical Assistance (TA)

Under the SWD TARA Program, resource augmentation is the provision of support to LGUs/LSWDOs for the immediate response and early recovery of victims of disaster and the implementation of other LSWDO-led programs and projects as mandated by existing laws. It is provided in the form of supplies, materials or funding, as well as interim deployment of DSWD personnel to assist LSWDOs during disaster operations.

### 331 LGUs with Resource Augmentation (RA)



“You often hear that angels are in heaven. However, you see and feel angels in the country, particularly in distressed areas. Angels in red vests, that’s how I see DSWD personnel working together and looking for an opportunity to help our brothers and sisters, especially those who are victims of calamities, that are in need of food, shelter, and care. No overtime, no weekend, no holiday, no extra pay. It’s often a consolation working overtime when you know that the extra time you spare is very valuable to others. I am proud to work with all of you.” — DSWD Secretary Rolando Joselito D. Bautista







## **Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)**

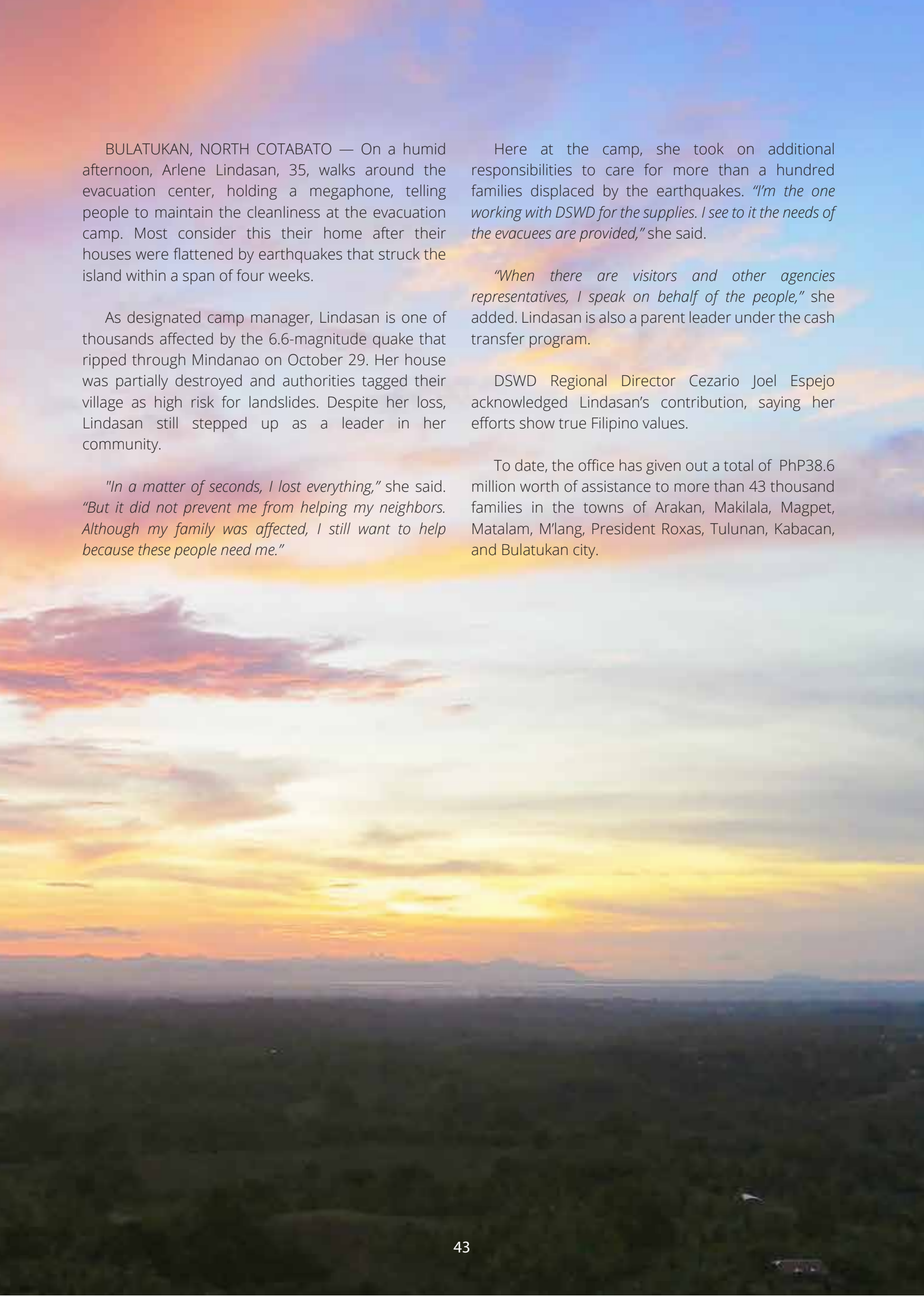
The EMERGENCY SHELTER ASSISTANCE (ESA) is a cash or material grant provided to families – affected by disasters – whose houses are either totally or partially damaged. Thus, it may be released in cash or in the form of construction materials, dependent on the situation favorable to the beneficiary families and timelines set for implementation.

**42,229 Households served for Emergency Shelter Assistance (ESA)**



## **Mother Helps Neighbors in North Cotabato Earthquake**





BULATUKAN, NORTH COTABATO — On a humid afternoon, Arlene Lindasan, 35, walks around the evacuation center, holding a megaphone, telling people to maintain the cleanliness at the evacuation camp. Most consider this their home after their houses were flattened by earthquakes that struck the island within a span of four weeks.

As designated camp manager, Lindasan is one of thousands affected by the 6.6-magnitude quake that ripped through Mindanao on October 29. Her house was partially destroyed and authorities tagged their village as high risk for landslides. Despite her loss, Lindasan still stepped up as a leader in her community.

*"In a matter of seconds, I lost everything," she said. "But it did not prevent me from helping my neighbors. Although my family was affected, I still want to help because these people need me."*

Here at the camp, she took on additional responsibilities to care for more than a hundred families displaced by the earthquakes. *"I'm the one working with DSWD for the supplies. I see to it the needs of the evacuees are provided,"* she said.

*"When there are visitors and other agencies representatives, I speak on behalf of the people,"* she added. Lindasan is also a parent leader under the cash transfer program.

DSWD Regional Director Cezario Joel Espejo acknowledged Lindasan's contribution, saying her efforts show true Filipino values.

To date, the office has given out a total of PhP38.6 million worth of assistance to more than 43 thousand families in the towns of Arakan, Makilala, Magpet, Matalam, M'lang, President Roxas, Tulunan, Kabacan, and Bulatukan city.



# Anda Fights Climate Change

**ANDA, PANGASINAN** is the only island municipality in the Province of Pangasinan, with 18 barangays and 8,855 households. Due to its location, the municipality is vulnerable to climate change impacts such as typhoon and drought that affect the livelihood of fisher folks in the coastal barangays.

In 2018, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of the Local Government of Anda, worked together with DSWD Field Office 1 to fight the emerging effects of the complex shifts of the climate systems. They implemented various climate change adaptation and mitigation activities through the Cash-For-Work (CFW) project amounting to Php5,250,000.00.

## Dismantling Fish Pens

In May 2018, more than 1,000 families in Barangays Siapar, Awag, Carot, Dolaoan, San Jose, Mal-ong, and Poblacion were affected by fish kill along Caquipotan Channel where fish pens and fish cages have proliferated the area.

On 31 May 2018, the Local Government declared a temporary suspension of fish stocking within the aquaculture zone of the municipality, thus leaving the fisher folks to lose their regular sources of income.

Recognizing the adverse effects of the moratorium, LGU Anda, with the people's consultation, conducted a 10-day CFW to provide temporary employment to dismantle illegal fish pens. *"The excess fish meals or pellets go to the bottom of the ocean, obstruct free water flow and pollute the water systems leading to fish kill,"* said Dolaoan Brgy. Captain Baltazar Pajarillo. Pajarillo further disclosed that DSWD's CFW was a big help in funding their project because the local government has no funds. Bamboos from the removed pens were distributed to the residents to restructure their huts or used for firewood.











### Beautifying Schools

All 21 elementary schools in the municipality are recipients of DSWD's CFW to improve their gardens and surroundings. This provided a safe and attractive learning environment for pupils, and also allowed the parents to share their creative gardening skills while earning. *"Kami ay nakatutulong sa paaralan ng aming anak at naipakikita rin namin sa komunidad na masaya ang pagtutulungan,"* shared Junelie Carolino, Parent-Teacher Association President at Namagbagan Elementary School. Junelie, a Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary, encouraged all parents to practice environmental protection at home.

*"Maganda ang Cash-For-Work kasi hindi lang nilalabanan ang climate change pero naibabahagi rin ng mga magulang ang kanilang kaalaman sa organic gardening. Ang mga magulang din ay namumulot ng mga basurang pwede pang i-recycle at maganda itong halimbawa sa mga bata at komunidad. Tayo ay magtutulong para mahilom ang ating mundo,"* School Principal Elvira Aqui narrated. Namagbagan Elementary School was the 2017 and 2018 municipal winner in the Gulayan Sa Paaralan with attractive-landscape grounds using cost-effective materials with proper waste management.



### **Risk Resiliency Program Cash-for-Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CFW-CCAM) 474,356 households covered**

mitigation measures such as rehabilitation of mangrove plantation, tree planting or reforestation, communal gardening, and fleet farming; rehabilitation of small-scale community infrastructures such as slope protection, desilting of waterways, rehabilitation of dikes, repair of barangay roads, and repair of drainage system; and other project activities of government agencies concerned needing cash-for-work support.





### Rehabilitating the Coast

Mangroves are vitally important in stabilizing the coastline and serve as valuable nurseries for various types of sea creatures necessary for human consumption. However, with the laxities of communities, these mangroves are gradually depleted. To address issues that contribute to dramatic consequences for humans and nature, Anda implemented mangrove planting and rehabilitation through the CFW project to ensure conservation.

Today, mangrove forests in the municipality are recovering and provide wider sources of food security, livelihood, and boost local tourism. Imbo Barangay Captain Francegil Matteo pledged to safeguard this resilient and biodiverse ecosystem by sustaining cleanliness and supporting all government programs and policies to fighting climate change.

Anda's environmental movement is an eye-opener to strengthen our personal and collective efforts to fight climate change.





# From Farm Laborers to Agri Entrepreneurs: Yolanda Victims Rise from the Calamity Through Thriving Livelihood

When Super Typhoon Yolanda hit the region, it was a dark phase for the farmers of Brgy. Villahermosa in Julita, Leyte. But no one thought that the calamity would be a blessing in disguise for the community.

Six years after Yolanda, and four years after the Villahermosa Organic Farmers Association (VOFA) received a grant from the DSWD-Sustainable Livelihood Program, the farm laborers became thriving agri entrepreneurs. From their Php300,000 capital provided by SLP, their assets are now worth over Php2,000,000.00, revealed by Florence Cañada, VOFA Business Manager.

From vegetable farming and farm equipment rental, their enterprise grew year by year with various National Government Agencies helping them diversify and expand their business. Aside from the different organizations that partnered with them, the expansion was the fruit of their hard work and dedication to their craft.

Today, they are focused with their hog raising business (received from the Provincial Government of Leyte) while their equipment rental and vegetable gardening are still operational. Their newest endeavor is a Rice Milling business, from a rice mill machine given by the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)







earlier this year. The warehouse that stores their machine was built from their association's profit. They also spent almost PhP300,000 in constructing pig pens for the 21 pigs they received from the More Income in the Countryside (MIC) Program of the Provincial Agriculture.

*"We are thankful because the livelihood assistance we received really helped us rise from the devastation. At that time, the members had no means to even rebuild their*

*houses. We had no idea how we could recover the losses from Yolanda," shared Cañada.*

The Local Government Unit of Julita recognized the exemplary performance of VOFA, and would always be on top of the list of successful associations worthy of another livelihood assistance. The LGU also encouraged other associations in the area to emulate VOFA and learn from their successful strategies.



When asked about their group's secret to success, Cañada said that one factor is their common vision for the association — to be an exemplary entrepreneur farmers association in Region 8. *"We consider SLP as our lucky charm,"* said Cañada. After SLP, financial assistance and livelihood projects from different agencies kept pouring in.

To easily transport their agricultural products, the Provincial Government concreted a part of the pathway in their area for their convenience. During the SLP Bangon Kabuhayan Awards 2017, DSWD awarded them the "Best Livelihood Rehabilitation Project" and semi-finalist in the Micro-enterprise Development category. This lifted the morale of the entire Municipality of Julita.



**The Sustainable Livelihood Program assisted 55,779 households through the Microenterprise Development and Employment Facilitation tracks utilizing the total amount of PhP1,537,474,970.34**









Organizational Outcome 4

**Continuing compliance  
of social welfare and  
development (SWD)  
agencies to standard  
delivery of social welfare  
and development  
offices (LSWDOs)  
ensured**





## **WD 4Ps, DOH-EV Strengthen National Voluntary Blood Program to Help Save Lives**

The DSWD Field Office 8, through its Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), inked a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Health-Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development (DOH-EVCHD) to support the National Voluntary Blood Services Program last August 5, 2019, at the DOH Regional Office VIII, Government Center, Candahug, Palo, Leyte.

The Republic Act No. 7719, also known as the National Blood Services Act of 1994, promotes voluntary blood donation to provide sufficient supply of safe blood, regulate blood banks, and to create public awareness on the importance of blood donation as a humanitarian act to help save lives.

DSWD Regional Director Marie Angela Gopalan imparted that this convergence initiative is very timely and meaningful amidst the dengue epidemic where many patients need blood transfusion.





According to the information released by DOH last August 6, 2019, Region 8 Eastern Visayas has exceeded the epidemic threshold of dengue for the past three consecutive weeks with 7,199 recorded cases. On the other hand, the blood collected from voluntary donors regionwide has not yet reached 1% of the total population as set by DOH pursuant to the mandate of the World Health Organization.

Blood is the most precious gift one can give, because it is a gift of life. The blood regulates body systems, supplies oxygen and nutrients to the organs, and transports signals and even hormones. Voluntarily donating can save lives, if the blood is separated into its components — red cells, platelets, and plasma. The demand for blood is high in emergency settings, like natural disasters or man-made crisis, like armed conflicts or accidents.

A memorandum of agreement signed by DSWD Regional Director Gopalan and DOH Regional Director Minerva Molon, in the presence of EVRMC Chief Salvador Evardone, 4Ps Regional Program Coordinator Paula Unay, stipulated the commitments of both agencies to actively work together in fostering a culture of voluntary blood donation. The National Voluntary Blood Services Program of DOH will be integrated with the programs, projects, and services of DSWD that involve 4Ps beneficiaries.

RPC Unay shared that even before the agreement was formalized, some 4Ps members, already voluntarily donated blood, as active citizens who contribute to society, and not mere dependents of the program.

The Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, is one of the government's poverty reduction programs spearheaded by DSWD, which invests on human capital by utilizing the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) strategy providing conditional cash grants to identified poor households to help improve their health, nutrition, and education, and sharing with them various knowledge and skills through the conduct of FDS.







# La Rose:

## Enabler of the New Generation

La Rose Noire Foundation, Inc. started its operations in the Philippines in 2016. It is one of the few fast growing Non-Government Agencies (NGA) in the country, from level 1 to level 3 in less than three years.

It centers its operations on skills training, particularly in baking, pastry, and coffee-making for out-of-school youths within Central Luzon. As they go on their mission to help the youth, they realized that lack of opportunity is not the only thing that hinders them in their development. The youth find it

hard to move forward because their dire, unique situation pulls them back.

This realization led La Rose to be more holistic in its approach to development interventions. Aside from giving every youth the opportunity to learn a new skill, La Rose ensured that their family situation does not get in their way.

True to its vision, La Rose has been molding young-spirited individuals into more competitive, strong-willed youths.





Notable in their dedication and commitment to their purpose, they were recognized as the Best Non-Government Agency at the regional level. The quality of their service proved to be at par with the global level when they bagged the Best Non-Government Organization during the PaNaTa Ko sa Bayan National Awards.

The NGA's programs and services not only cater to the youth but also children, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and individuals in need. They offer Scholarship Programs, Livelihood Programs, Training and Capability Building, Community Outreach Programs, and Networking with Partners.

La Rose is a non-stock and non-profit organization providing full scholarship grants, skills training, and livelihood to deserving but underprivileged youths in greater Central Luzon area. The Foundation's goal is to foster a commitment to young people that will promote education, social and community services, strong interpersonal skills, and hope for the future.



**256 SWDAs registered and granted license to operate**, confirming their SWD purpose and operation as social welfare agencies (SWAs).

**246 licensed SWAs attained accreditation** for SWD programs and services

**5,756 civil society organizations accredited** as beneficiaries of government programs or projects in keeping with Section 71 of the General Provisions under the FY 2019 General Appropriations Act.

**92 social workers managing court cases**

**814 pre-marriage counselors**

**6,049 child development workers** accredited as social welfare service providers\*

\*upon compliance with standards





# Healthier Ground for Misguided Young People

Last September 27, 2019, the Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth (RRCY) at Barangay Sto. Niño in Tanauan, Leyte was blessed and inaugurated. Everyone who was part of this 38 – year-old transition home for CICL, came to witness the event.

Tingog Sinirangan Party List representative Yedda Romualdez has been visiting the RRCY with her sons when they were still young, bringing sports equipment and books purchased from their savings.

Former Leyte Provincial Social Welfare and Development Officer and now consultant, Clotilde Malatbat represented Governor Dominico Leopoldo Petilla. She read his speech, *“Give Children-In-Conflict-with-the-Law a second chance, even third and fourth chances, in a way that reflects our unconditional love for our children. I believe that the second chances form the basis of the creation and continued success of the RRCY. But let’s not also forget*





*that these children lost their way because their families and communities failed to provide them with the proper guidance, discipline, and support, as well as the unconditional love that children need and deserve, especially from their parents. They are here because at some point, one or many of us failed them."*

Meanwhile, former DSWD Regional Director Restituto Macuto of Region VIII was present and had these words to say, *"When I assumed office after Yolanda, one of the concerns of the Centers was how to get back on its feet...the plan was made based on the vision to make our centers as Centers of Excellence. It was not an easy task. We have to ensure that DSWD is compliant with the Persons with Disabilities (PWD) Law*

*and other statutory requirements before we finalize and approve the plans."*

Assistant Regional Director for Operations, Marcela Lim, who was Head Social Worker of the RRCY for almost 28 years, narrated, *"Over the years, the center served a number of minors coming from the different provinces of Region 8. It has also undertaken different developmental projects and activities that contributed to the rehabilitation of Children-In-Conflict-with-the-Law under its care and custody. We were almost complete...to qualify for Level 2 standard but Yolanda was so cruel. RRCY was badly hit by super typhoon Yolanda. Our first concrete and more decent dormitory, which was completed and inaugurated in 2009, was not spared."*





Regional Director of DSWD Field Office 8, Marie Angela Gopalan, thanked all the staff who made the expansion and renovation of the Center's facilities possible. That means more and bigger activity areas, an infirmary, separate room for Persons with Disabilities, a fitness center, additional 70 dormitory type rooms conducive for the speedy rehabilitation and recovery of the minors, thanks to the Department's Centers and Residential Care Facilities (CRCF) Infrastructure Project that earmarked PhP2.3B for the agency's 71 centers nationwide.

The CRCF Project endeavors to provide better care and welfare services to members of vulnerable sectors thru repairs, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of centers and facilities.

Currently, there are 59 residents, Officer-In-Charge Georgina Bulasa disclosed. Activities like bible sharing, first Friday mass, counselling and other group activities for behavioral modification, home life training services, sports, Alternative Learning System (ALS) sessions, cooking and baking classes, and orientation on Republic Act 3344, fill the year.



Organizational Outcome 5

**Delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) programs by local government units, through local social welfare and development offices, improved**





# Antique Uplifts PWD Rights

San Jose, Antique—DSWD Assistant Secretary Glenda D. Relova commended the provincial government of Antique for its efforts in uplifting the rights of Persons with Disability (PWDs) during the 41st National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week.

With its theme, “Lokal na Pamahalaan: Kabalik sa Pagtupad ng Karapatan ng mga Taong may Kapansanan,” this year’s NDPR Week highlights the significant role of the local government in providing various social services and programs for the differently abled.

*“The rights of persons with disability is realized through the delivery of programs by the local government. An empowered local government is key in delivering services to the people. The Province of Antique’s untiring efforts ensured the improved lives*

*of the persons with disability,”* ASEC Relova said in her keynote message.

Over the years, Antique was dubbed as one of the most PWD-friendly provinces in the region and in the country. When it comes to the welfare of the differently abled, it is the precursor of change and development. The province is also one of the forerunners on the formation of the office structure for the Persons with Disability Affairs Office (PDAO).

ASEC Relova pointed out that the establishment of an office dedicated for the persons with disabilities ensures the fulfilment of the DSWD’s vision that development is for all, fair, just, unbiased, and that no one is left behind. *“Through these offices, the issues and concerns of the persons with disabilities is readily heard by the government. The DSWD closes the gaps in implementing programs and services*





for the differently abled,” ASEC Relova added. The strict regulation of giving 20% discounts in all public facilities and the provision of livelihood programs and capacity building for PWDs and stakeholders are some of the positive results. Last year, the province of Antique championed passing ordinances on social welfare and development services.

Alongside the observance of the NDPR Week, the province also celebrated the Social Work Week to recognize the unwavering passion of social workers in serving the underprivileged and disadvantaged

individuals and communities. ASEC Relova reminded the social workers that as time goes by, they are challenged to renew, reinvent, and recalibrate their profession to be fully efficient and effective in delivering the programs and services for the sake of social welfare.

*“It is my firm belief that the vision and mission of the DSWD can only be achieved as long as we, the social workers, deeply care enough, unconditionally love enough, and selflessly work together,”* ASEC Relova stated.







# **Panglao Bags Model LGU Implementing Kalahi-CIDSS Award**





The Municipality of Panglao bagged the 2018 National Gapas Award as the Best LGU Implementing Kalahi-CIDSS. Honorable Mayor Leonila P. Montero received the award on February 15, 2019 at the Land Bank of the Philippines Manila, during the DSWD Panata Ko sa Bayan Awards Ceremony.

One of the many points LGU Panglao deserved the award is their true service to their constituents. The Municipality of Panglao consistently provides support to the identified needs of the barangays, especially those who are not funded under Kalahi-CIDSS. In the implementation of the Kalahi-CIDSS Program in the municipality, the LGU improved its performance in every cycle, especially in sub-project implementation. It has never gone beyond the 180 days completion limit.

In 2018, the Municipality of Panglao also won the Best in Geo-Database Management, Database Management and Grievance Management awards during the yearly LGU Assessment and Awarding.

The Gawad Paglilingkod Sambayanan or GAPAS award is a sub-category of the Panata Ko sa Bayan Awards, given to partners for their invaluable support to the Department and to the program. This award is presented to the stakeholders and employees who contributed to the empowering of communities and individuals in every DSWD Anniversary since 2010.



The LGU of Panglao managed a total of Php34,858,600.00 of Kalahi and local grants.





**DSWD provided 1,426 LGUs with  
Technical Assistance to LSWDOs**

**299 learning and development interventions**  
conducted for LSWDOs to enhance their capacity  
to effectively implement SWD programs, projects,  
and services.

**331 LGUs provided with resource  
augmentation (RA)**



# Life Outside the Camp: A Grandmother's Story





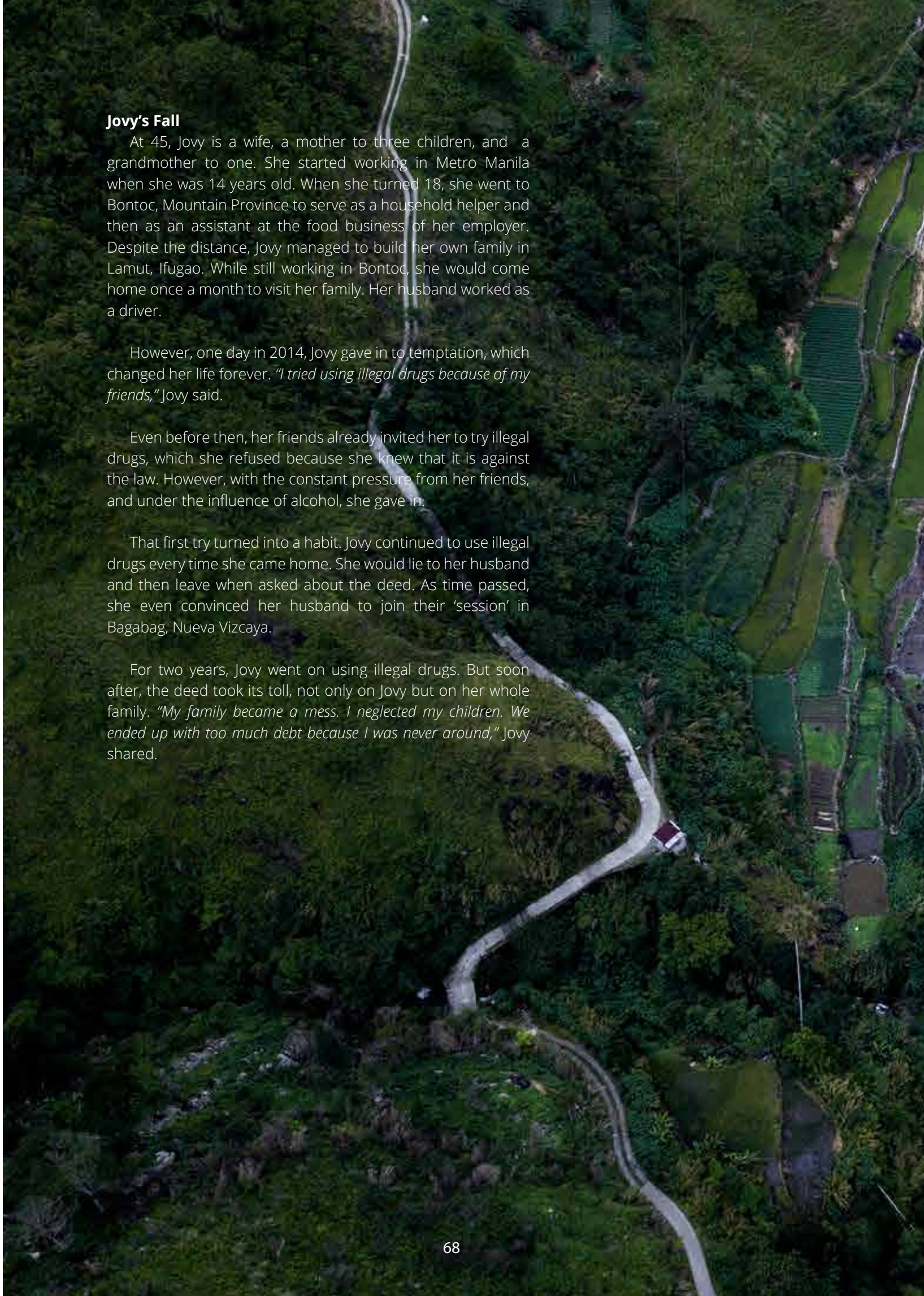
### **Cordillera Administrative Region**

*"It was difficult when I first started because I was separated from my family. And because I was not around, my children had nothing to eat," Jovy Padua shared as tears welled in her eyes.*

After one year and five days of rehabilitation under the Balay Silangan program of the Local Government of Ifugao, Jovy is one of the successful graduates of the Ifugao Reflection Camp (IRC). She is one of the first beneficiaries of this program that aims to rehabilitate drug surrenderers and reintegrate them back to their communities and families.





An aerial photograph of a lush green mountain landscape. A winding road or path cuts through the dense forest, leading down towards a cluster of terraced fields on the right side of the image. The terrain is rugged and covered in thick vegetation.

### Jovy's Fall

At 45, Jovy is a wife, a mother to three children, and a grandmother to one. She started working in Metro Manila when she was 14 years old. When she turned 18, she went to Bontoc, Mountain Province to serve as a household helper and then as an assistant at the food business of her employer. Despite the distance, Jovy managed to build her own family in Lamut, Ifugao. While still working in Bontoc, she would come home once a month to visit her family. Her husband worked as a driver.

However, one day in 2014, Jovy gave in to temptation, which changed her life forever. *"I tried using illegal drugs because of my friends,"* Jovy said.

Even before then, her friends already invited her to try illegal drugs, which she refused because she knew that it is against the law. However, with the constant pressure from her friends, and under the influence of alcohol, she gave in.

That first try turned into a habit. Jovy continued to use illegal drugs every time she came home. She would lie to her husband and then leave when asked about the deed. As time passed, she even convinced her husband to join their 'session' in Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya.

For two years, Jovy went on using illegal drugs. But soon after, the deed took its toll, not only on Jovy but on her whole family. *"My family became a mess. I neglected my children. We ended up with too much debt because I was never around,"* Jovy shared.







### Picking Herself Up

On October 2016, Jovy ended up behind bars. After spending some time in jail, Jovy was bailed on April 2017. Through a plea bargaining agreement, the court required her to undergo community-based rehabilitation. Soon after, she entered the Ifugao Reflection Camp (IRC) on July 2018.

The camp brought hope to Jovy. *"I learned so much in IRC: humility, respect, and most especially, going back to our Lord God. Before, I would be too shy to volunteer to lead the prayer but now, I learned to do so,"* she shared.

While inside IRC, Jovy continued to rebuild her relationship with God. This helped her gain back control over herself and her life again. *"I will never forget the lectures on attitude, behavior, and emotions. Even our TC meetings because it was during then that we were able to share our good and bad experiences,"* she said.

The IRC is a facility that provides psycho-social, medical, and other related services to drug surrenderers. Unlike the typical halfway house with a structured way of living for its wards, the IRC

resembles a camping type set-up where a maximum of 50 individuals every week per round can be accommodated for 6 months. It was initiated and is being maintained by the Provincial Anti-Drug Abuse Council (PADAC) through the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) as lead.

It later inspired the Yakap Bayan Framework of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), which featured the third pillar of the National Drug Rehabilitation Program (NDRP) or the Aftercare, Reintegration, and Transformation Support for Recovering Drug Dependents.

Through the Yakap Bayan, former drug dependents are transformed into community volunteers, and eventually community leaders and advocates for change who contribute to nation building.

### Life Outside Camp

Just a few days being outside the camp, Jovy takes small steps towards a new journey with a new reason to move on and live a happy life: her granddaughter. *"When I left [the camp], the first thing I did was to go pick up my granddaughter whom I am now looking after,"* she shared.





Aside from being a full-time grandmother, she keeps herself busy by selling barbeque and takes care of another child, which she is being compensated for.

In spite of how busy she is, Jovy still looks forward to more opportunities for a better life. *"I hope I can have more products to sell. I also want to set up a small market because we do not have one in our area,"* Jovy said.

When asked how she felt about the staff of IRC, she answered that she remains grateful to the people behind the second chance that was given to her. *"IRC helped me to accept my mistake and repent,"* she shared. Aside from the intervention provided at IRC, Jovy also found friendship and support from the people around her.

For the staff, it was Jovy's will to change for the sake of her family that in turn inspired them. *"We saw the strength and determination of Manang Jovy to change for the better. We are happy to see her continue to fulfill her goal to provide for her family and send her children to school,"* one social worker said.



At present, Jovy continues to live her life outside the camp. Despite the challenges of her past, she is now living with pride, enthusiasm, and an inspiration to others.

*"[Others] should not try using [illegal drugs] because it did not do me any good. Even if they find out [that I had used drugs before], I am not ashamed because it is true and a part of my life,"* Jovy shared.













# SHIELD for a Brighter Future





The Strategic Helpdesks for Information, Education, Livelihood, and Other Developmental Services, or SHIELD Against Child Labor Project aims to withdraw children from the worst forms of child labor by providing holistic and immediate interventions at the community level.

Developed to comply with RA 9231, as committed in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Philippine Program Against Child Labor (PPACL), and contribute to the removal of one million children from child labor by 2025.

The project utilized a three-pronged approach and multi-layered strategies to help eliminate child labor, particularly its worst forms and those in the blanket ban (below 15 years old). These approaches and strategies are reflected in the three (3) project components, the establishment of a Child Labor Local Registry (CLLR) System; Barangay Help Desk on Child Labor; and Advocacy, Organizing, and Capability Building.

The project was pilot tested from 2017-2019 in fifteen (15) barangays in seven (7) cities across four (4) regions, namely, Regions IV-CALABARZON, V, VIII, and X. As a result, 40,000 children were withdrawn from child labor.

As shared by Andrei (15 years old), one of the beneficiaries of the SHIELD project in Catanauan, *"Dahil sa tulong ng SHIELD hindi na po ako nagda-dagat (deep-sea fishing), nakakapag-focus na ako sa pag-aaral at katunayan po, ako ay top 1 sa klase."*

Andrei worked with his father at sea. As a father-and-son tandem, they go out to sea until they have enough catch for their family. He was in Grade 4 when he left school to fully help his family; Andrei accepted his new life, woke up early in the morning, battled the cold or the heat at sea, and pulled fish nets with only an hour of rest before they go out again for a new catch. There was even a time he had to catch fish by himself, when his father was sick.



Three years after he stopped schooling, Andrei is back in school. In 2017, Andrei was documented as a child laborer in the municipality and introduced to the SHIELD against child labor project.

*"Itinuro sa amin na ang mga bata pala, hindi dapat pinagtatrabaho. Ito ay labag sa batas at maaari kaming mga magulang na makasuhan,"* shared Andrei's mother, who realized their responsibilities as parents and understood the rights of their children, especially Andrei.

On June 2017, Andrei enrolled back in Grade 4 in Catanauan Central School at age 14. Though he was older than his classmates, and a grade lower than his younger sister, Andrei remained committed to stay in school. *"Natutunan ko po na ang mga bata ay dapat nag-aaral at hindi nagtatrabaho, lalo na kung wala pa sa tamang edad. Sinabi din po nina Mama na dapat mag-aral ako para makakuha ng mas magandang trabaho,"* shared Andrei.

For him, Andrei makes the most of his time when he is in school. He is even awarded the best in class and best in Mathematics. He is also recognized for being courteous and helpful.

The family also received a livelihood assistance from the program. *"Ginamit po namin itong puhunan para sa pagtutuyo (dried fish). Ngayon ay may regular na kaming kita pangsuporta sa lahat ng aming mga anak. Nakakaipon na rin po kami, katunayan ay nakabili na kami ng sariling lambat,"* Andrei's mother said. They are now saving to buy their own boat.

*"Mag-aaral po akong mabuti para maging isang pulis at para maiahon ko ang pamilya ko mula sa kahirapan,"* said Andrei, promising never to go back to his old life.

Andrei's story is just one of the numerous stories SHIELD against Child Labor project paved the way for children to stop working and continue studying. Through the project's series of advocacy sessions and capacity-building activities, parents of the child laborers became aware of the laws of child labor and its effects on their children. To help educate more parents, community caravans disseminated information.







To provide children with a school closer to their community in Barangay Malaya, Labo, Camarines Norte, the Malaya Integrated School was established through the partnership with SHIELD and other stakeholders on June 2018.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) also commissioned an international independent evaluator to evaluate the CARING Gold, which funds the SHIELD against Child Labor Project. The external evaluation yielded that SHIELD is a highly effective strategy to identify and withdraw children from child

labor and link households to social protection services. They also highlighted SHIELD as one of the good practices in the Philippines and recommended that the national government shall adopt the project as they found it to be a very effective management tool to address child labor in the country.

The project's sustainability depends on the support of the bureau and pilot LGUs. Partner agencies and organizations expressed their continuous support for the program, as project focal persons lobby for its adoption.



# **FY 2020 DSWD Thrusts & Priorities**

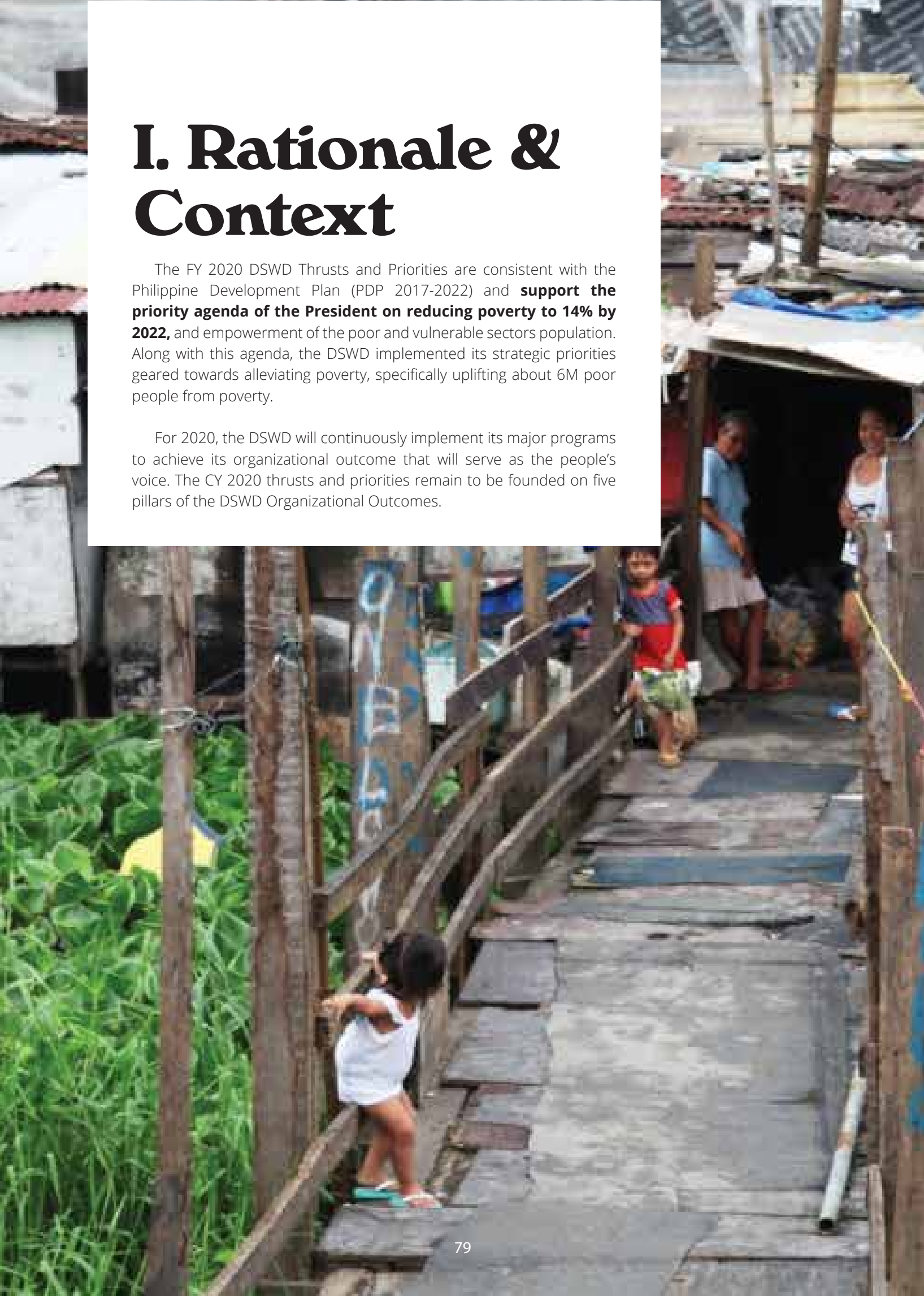
Rolando Joselito D. Bautista  
Department Secretary



# I. Rationale & Context

The FY 2020 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities are consistent with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP 2017-2022) and **support the priority agenda of the President on reducing poverty to 14% by 2022**, and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable sectors population. Along with this agenda, the DSWD implemented its strategic priorities geared towards alleviating poverty, specifically uplifting about 6M poor people from poverty.

For 2020, the DSWD will continuously implement its major programs to achieve its organizational outcome that will serve as the people's voice. The CY 2020 thrusts and priorities remain to be founded on five pillars of the DSWD Organizational Outcomes.





## II. Objectives

The 2020 DSWD Thrusts and Priorities shall guide and direct all DSWD Bureaus, Services, National Project Management Offices, and Field Offices in their role in strategy implementation which included formulation and adoption of gender responsive policies, plans and budgets, as well as performance contracts.

## III. Thrusts & Priorities

The following thrusts and priorities shall guide, direct, and channel the organizational efforts, resources and activities of the officials and employees essential for the attainment of strategies towards the achievement of organizational outcomes.







## Organizational Outcome 1: Well-being of poor families improved

1. Issuance of Sustainable Livelihood Program guidelines based on the 2019 SEA-K evaluation results.

## Organizational Outcome 2: Rights of the poor and vulnerable sectors promoted and protected

1. Facilitate access of beneficiaries to other complementary social protection services.
2. Sustain a one country team approach and harmonized inter-agency provision of social welfare services to distressed overseas Filipinos and their families in selected Diplomatic Posts and Home Offices.
3. Implementation of DSWD Operational Guidelines on Executive Order 70 s. 2018.
4. Ensure implementation of newly enacted social welfare and development laws.





### **Organizational Outcome 3: Immediate Relief and Early Recovery of Disaster Victims/ Survivors Ensured**

1. Institutionalize a Multi-Stakeholder Volunteer Mobilization Program for Disaster Operations.

### **Organizational Outcome 4: Continuing Compliance of Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDA) to standards in the delivery of social welfare services ensured**

1. Ensure the adherence of SWDAs to updated DSWD Standards through installation of customer-focused regulatory services and systems both at the Central Office and Field Office.

### **Organizational Outcome 5: Delivery of social welfare and development (SWD) programs by local government units (LGUs), through local social welfare and development offices (LSWDOs), improved**

1. Establishment of a fully-functional Social Welfare Development Learning Institute.











# Bangsamoro Umpungan sa Nutrisyon (BangUN)

The BANGSAMORO UMPUNGAN SA NUTRISYON (BangUN) Project is a comprehensive community-based and culturally-responsive convergence of services addressing the high incidence of hunger and malnutrition among children in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), through a collaborative approach that engages parents, communities, local government units, national government agencies, and civil society organizations.

**BANGSAMORO UMPUNGAN  
SA NUTRISYON (BangUN)**  
**15,890 Children served**  
**4,825 Pregnant and  
Lactating Women served**

To ensure the above mentioned priorities will be effectively and efficiently carried out, the following support to operations services will be pursued:

## **A. Support To Operations (STO)**

The DSWD shall streamline its organizational structure from the Field Offices to National Program Management Offices (NPMOs), Bureaus, and Services to enable up-to-date reports from the Field Office to the Central Office for consolidation, organization, data extraction, analysis, transformation, and reporting.

## **Planning, Policy Development, Research, and Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation**

1. Revitalize the Department's Performance Governance System (PGS) journey.
2. Institutionalize the DSWD Policy on Ease of Doing Business and Efficiency of Service Delivery.
3. Launch the National Profile of Poor Households or the Results of Listahanan 3.
4. Increase the number of partners and stakeholders by utilizing the updated Listahanan data for their implementation of social protection programs and services.

## **Strategic Social Technology Development**

1. Pilot implementation of Yakap Bayan Model Intervention prior to its implementation in all Regions.
2. Marketing of social technology programs, namely: Special Drug Education Center (SDEC) and Family Drug Abuse Prevention Program (FDAPP) Services to Local Government Units (LGUs) as part of institutionalization.

## **Improving Transparency and Efficiency Through Quality Management Program**

1. The entire Department shall be certified to relevant ISO Standards such as the ISO 9001 (Quality Management System).
2. Conferment of the Philippine Quality Award.

## **Creating a Learning Environment Through Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration**

1. Update KM policies/guidelines to enhance KM system functionality.
2. Provide network connectivity through the DSWD Enterprise Network.





## **B. General Administration and Support Services (GASS)**

The Operation Center at Central Office shall monitor the daily activities, updates, issues on the ground, accomplishments, and progress reports.

### **Organizational Development, Performance Management and Human Resource Management**

1. Revisit or revalidate the competency models for continuity and sustaining its activities.
2. Achievement of PRIME-HRM Level III (integrated HR) which includes the institutionalization of the DSWD Workforce Program, ensuring the streamlines filling-up of vacancies, and implementation of the DSWD Succession Management Program — ensuring business continuity at all times.
3. Completion of DSWD organizational enhancement and strengthening to become more responsive to the Department's mandate, and the current needs of the clientele.

### **Administrative and Other Support Services**

1. Completely utilize cash cards or other similar modes for the implementation of programs and services.

### **Automation Initiatives for GASS**

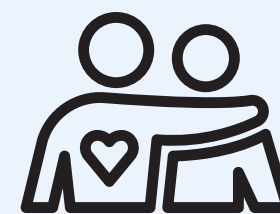
1. Department-wide implementation of the Enhanced Document Management Transaction System (EDTMS).

2. Institutionalization of the Enhanced Human Resource Information System (E-HRIS) across the entire Department which includes the rewards and recognition module, and medical profiles, among others, thereby significantly reducing processing time.

3. Operationalization of the Resource Inventory Management Systems (RIMS) and Bureau of Treasury Management System (BTMS) integrating both financial and procurement processes for automation.

4. Enhancement of the Property Records and Equipment Monitoring Inventory System (PREMIS) to include properties under Inventory Custodian Slip (ICS) and catalogue viewing of available serviceable properties and common office supplies, among others.

5. Establishment of an integrated GASSG ticketing system which shall include the human resource-related requests, technical assistance requests from all GASSG offices, and merging functionalities of the General Services E-Ticketing System (GSETS), which shall feature immediate securing of customer feedback for strategic operations planning.



## **Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)**

The ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS IN CRISIS SITUATION (AICS) serves as a social safety net or a stop-gap mechanism to support the recovery of individuals and families from unexpected crisis such as illness or death of a family member, natural and man-made disasters, and other difficult situations. Medical, burial, transportation, and educational assistance are the types of financial assistance under the AICS.

**1,121,270 Clients served under the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS)**







# To achieve the foundational outcomes of the DSWD

“Enabling Policy Environment Fostered,”  
“Timely and Evidence-Based Decision Making Driven by a Responsive Data Management, Research and Development, and Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Promoted” and “Dynamic Organization with a Culture of Innovation, Integrity and Excellence Exhibited,”

## The Support to Operations provide technical and substantive support:

1. Policy Development, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
2. Legislative Liaison System
3. Social Technology Development
4. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
5. Institutional Development
6. Information and Communications
7. Technology Management
- Resource Generation and Management
8. Social Marketing
9. Internal Audit

## The General Administrative and Support Services deal with overall administrative management support to DSWD:

1. Legal Services
2. Administrative Support Services
3. Procurement Management
4. Human Resource Management
5. Financial Management

## CONTINUING TRUSTS AND PRIORITIES

In order to ensure effective implementation of the Department’s annual thrusts and priorities in consonance with its commitment in the Strategic Plan 2018-2022— address the situation and the needs of the disadvantaged sector as well as the organization which it is mandated to serve—the following portion of the guidelines is deemed necessary to continue the on-going activities from the previous years under the following priorities:

1. Continue to institutionalize and harmonize the Community Organizing (CO) and Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach, and strengthen internal and external convergence.

2. Intensify promotion of the Comprehensive Intervention against Gender-based Violence (CIAGV) and Counseling Service for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (CSRPDV) to LGUs particularly in the areas where 4Ps is being implemented.

3. Complete the conduct of the 2nd Round SWDI Assessment for the 4.4M Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries.

4. Enhance and upgrade the SWDI system.

5. Evaluate the devolved social welfare programs to LGUs.

6. Generate private sector support for vulnerable sectors through external resource generation.

7. Institutionalize a Multi-Stakeholder Volunteer Mobilization Program for Disaster Operations.

8. Develop and implement an LSWDO Three-Year Regional Plan on the DSWD Technical Assistance and Resource Augmentation (TARA) Program for LSWDOs.





9. Intensify advocacy for the identified priority legislations i.e. National Policy on Community-Driven Development, Social Welfare and Development Act, Public Solicitation Act, Anti-Elder Abuse Act, and The Domestic Administrative Adoption Bill which equip and empower the poor with the financial and technical support required in order for them to be able to set their community priorities and take the necessary steps in order to address them in partnership with the LGUs and other institutions.
10. Evaluate and assess the existing planning, policy, development, research, and results-based monitoring and evaluation programs.
11. Set up standards and policies operation and maintenance guidelines for information systems.
12. Complete utilization of the collaboration mechanism (CGS, SWDL-Net, SWD-Forum) and expansion to other networks.







### **Gender Mainstreaming**

The Department will continue to mainstream GAD in its organizational policies, programs, human resource, and enabling mechanisms geared towards protecting human rights, promoting women's rights, advocating gender quality, peace and development, and eliminating all forms of discrimination.

1. Appropriate funding of the 2020 DSWD GAD Plan and Budget (GPB) to guarantee the implementation of DSWD GAD Agenda 2020-2025
2. Conduct of gender responsive assessment of programs and projects using the Harmonized GAD Guidelines tool. Issued in Quezon City, this 27th day of September 2019.







# List of DSWD Officials in Central Office and Field Offices

as of December 31, 2019

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### **Bautista, Rolando Joselito D.**

Office of the Secretary  
Department Secretary

### **Gascon, Georgia Ruby B.**

Office of the Secretary  
Head Executive Assistant

### **Pamonag, Danilo G.**

Social Welfare Development  
Undersecretary

### **Paje, Rene Glen O.**

Inclusive and Sustainable Peace  
Undersecretary

### **Hernandez, Jose Antonio R.**

OSEC Concerns  
Assistant Secretary

### **Dumlao, Irene B.**

Social Marketing Service  
Officer-In-Charge, Director III

### **Ambubuyog, Andrew J.**

Information Communication  
Technology Management Service  
Service Director, Director IV  
and  
National Household  
Targeting Office  
Concurrent Head, Director IV

### **Batocabe, Justin Cesar Anthony D.**

Information Communication  
Technology Management Service  
Assistant Service Director, Director III  
and  
National Household  
Targeting Office  
Concurrent Assistant  
Service Director, Director III

### **Canlas, Natividad V.**

Internal Audit Service  
Officer-In-Charge, Director III

## SPECIAL CONCERNS

### **Gudmalin, Camilo G.**

Special Concerns  
Undersecretary

### **Hernandez, Jose Antonio R.**

OAS Luzon Affairs  
Officer-In-Charge, Assistant Secretary

### **Pamonag, Danilo G.**

OAS Mindanao Affairs  
Officer-In-Charge, Undersecretary

## OPERATIONS GROUP

### **Torrefranca-Neri, Aimee S.**

OU Operations Group  
Undersecretary

### **Peñaflor, Rhea B.**

Specialized Programs  
Assistant Secretary

### **Relova, Glenda R.**

Statutory Programs  
Assistant Secretary

### **Macalalad, Noel M.**

Unconditional Cash Transfer-  
National Program Management Office  
Deputy National Program Director,  
Assistant Secretary

### **Gabuya, Gemma B.**

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program-  
National Program Management Office  
National Program Manager, Director IV

### **Rebuldela, Venus F.**

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program-  
National Program Management Office  
National Program Manager, Director III

### **Sollosa, Ernestina Z.**

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program-  
National Program Management Office  
National Program Manager, Director III

### **Armas, Janet P.**

Kalahi-CIDSS-NCDDP  
National Program Manager, Director IV

### **Macuto, Resituto B.**

Sustainable Livelihood Program-  
National Program Management Office  
National Program Manager, Director IV

### **Leon, Marife C.**

Sustainable Livelihood Program-  
National Program Management Office  
OIC Deputy Program Manager,  
Project Development Officer III

### **Naviarnos, Wilma D.**

Program Management Bureau  
Bureau Director, Director IV

### **Deloria, Maricel C.**

Program Management Bureau  
Officer-In-Charge Assistant Bureau Director  
Social Welfare Officer V

### **Cuaresma, Maria Rosario C.**

International Social Services Office  
Head, Director III (Co-Term/Contractual)

## STANDARDS & CAPACITY BLDG.

### **Villar, Florita R.**

OU Standards And Capacity Building  
Undersecretary

### **Macalalad, Noel M.**

OAS Standards And Capacity Building  
Assistant Secretary  
and  
Social Welfare Institutional  
Development Bureau  
Concurrent Head, Assistant Secretary

### **Hadjimuddin, Riduan P.**

Social Welfare Institutional  
Development Bureau  
Assistant Bureau Director, Director III

### **Ilano, Cynthia V.**

Standards Bureau  
Officer-In-Charge, Social Welfare Officer V

### **Suzara, Helen Y.**

Social Technology Bureau  
Officer-In-Charge, Social Welfare Officer V

## POLICY & PLANS

### **Ilagan, Luzviminda C.**

OU Policy And Plans  
Undersecretary

### **Niwane, Joseline P.**

OAS Policy And Plans  
Assistant Secretary,  
Policy Development And Planning Bureau  
Concurrent Head, Assistant Secretary  
and  
Office Of The Strategy Management  
Concurrent Head, Assistant Secretary

### **Giray, Hannah C.**

Policy Development And Planning Bureau  
Officer-In-Charge Assistant Bureau  
Director, Social Welfare Officer IV

### **Tuparan, Gil Reyes**

Resource Generation And  
Management Office  
Head, Senior Technical Specialist

### **Muñoz, Cheryl Rose L.**

Department Legislative Liaison Office  
Officer-In-Charge, Department  
Legislative Liaison Specialist



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES GROUP

### **Gaviola, Jose Ernesto B.**

OU GASSG  
Undersecretary

### **Santos, Rodolfo M.**

OAS Admin-GASSG  
Assistant Secretary

### **Agudo, Karina Antonette A.**

Procurement Management Service  
OIC, Chief Administrative Officer

### **Reynoso, Leonardo C.**

Human Resource Management  
And Development Service  
Service Director, Director IV

### **Porio, Marietta Thomasina Angeline T.**

Human Resource Management  
And Development Service  
OIC Assistant Service Director,  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Belizar, Wayne Dela Cruz.**

Finance And Management Service  
Service Director, Director IV

### **Pulido, Zaida L.**

Finance And Management Service  
OIC Assistant Service Director,  
Chief Administrative Officer

### **Urbiztondo, Maria Cassandra M.**

Legal Service  
Officer-In-Charge, Attorney V

### **Suller, Nicomedes Claro P.**

Administrative Service  
Service Director, Director IV

## DISASTER RESPONSE MANAGEMENT GROUP

### **Budiongan, Felicisimo G.**

OU DRMG  
Undersecretary

### **Encabo, Rodolfo M.**

OAS DRMG  
Assistant Secretary

### **Privado, Emmanuel P.**

National Resource And Logistics  
Management Bureau  
Bureau Director, Director IV

### **Banzon, Jam Karess Z.**

Disaster Response Management Bureau  
Officer-In-Charge, Director III

## FIELD OFFICES

### FO CAR

#### **Quintilla, Leo L.**

Officer-In-Charge, Director III

#### **Cabrera, Amelyn P.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations,  
Social Welfare Officer V

#### **Gascon, Enrique Jr. H.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Chief Administrative Officer

### FO NCR

#### **Tomas, Vicente Gregorio B.**

Regional Director,  
Director IV (Co-Terminus)

#### **Sacedor, Edna J.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations,  
Social Welfare Officer V

#### **Loza, Manuela M.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Social Welfare Officer V

### FO I

#### **Castillo, Marcelo Nicomedes J.**

Regional Director, Director IV

#### **Peralta, Marlene Febes D.**

Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations, Director III

#### **Ferrer, Anniely J.**

OIC - Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Social Welfare Officer V

### FO II

#### **De Villa, Fernando Jr. R.**

Regional Director, Director IV

#### **Alan, Lucia S.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations, Social Welfare Officer V

#### **Arao, Celso Jr. L.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Chief Administrative Officer

### FO III

#### **Maristela, Marites M.**

Regional Director,  
Director IV

#### **De Leon, Lalaine R.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Operations, Social Welfare Officer IV

#### **Blanco, Maribel M.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Chief Administrative Officer

### FO IV-A

#### **Almeda, Lucia C.**

Officer-In-Charge,  
Social Welfare Officer V  
and  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations

#### **Gatchalian, Mylah S.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Social Welfare Officer V

### FO IV-B

#### **Arriola, Purificacion R.**

Officer-In-Charge,  
Social Welfare Officer V  
and  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations

#### **Mijares, Joel S.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Chief Administrative Officer

### FO V

#### **Garcia, Arnel B.**

Regional Director, Director IV

#### **Razo, Arwin O.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Operations, Social Welfare Officer IV

#### **Rebanal, Lorna R.**

OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Chief Administrative Officer

### FO VI

#### **Macapobre, Ma. Evelyn B.**

Regional Director, Director IV

#### **Bagolcol, Delia V.**

OIC - Assistant Regional Director Fo  
Operations, Director III

#### **Felecio, Evangeline B.**

Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Social Welfare Officer V



# List of DSWD Officials in Central Office and Field Offices

as of December 31, 2019

## FIELD OFFICES

### FO VII

**Geamala, Rebecca P.**  
Regional Director, Director IV

**Lucero, Shalaine Marie S.**  
Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations, Director III

**Dolaota, Antonio R.**  
Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Chief Administrative Officer

### FO VIII

**Gopalan, Marie Angela S.**  
Regional Director,  
Director IV

**Kahano, Marlene L.**  
Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Social Welfare Officer V

### FO IX

**Caminan, Fatima S.**  
Officer-In-Charge,  
Social Welfare Officer V  
and  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations

### FO X

**Libang, Mari-Flor D.**  
Officer-In-Charge,  
Director III

**Dela Cruz, Aldersey M.**  
Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations, Director III

**Butil, Zosima G.**  
OIC Assistant Regional Director  
For Administration,  
Social Welfare Officer V

### FO XI

**Subong, Grace Q.**  
Officer-In-Charge, Director III

**Sy, Alfredo M.**  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations, Social Welfare Officer V

**Núñez, Raquel E.**  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director For  
Administration, Social Welfare Officer V

### FO XII

**Espejo, Cezario Joel C.**  
Regional Director, Director IV

**Selma, Bonifacio V.**  
OIC - Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations,  
Social Welfare Officer V

### FO CARAGA

**Lim, Mita Chuchi G.**  
Regional Director,  
Director IV

**Murih, Nerisa T.**  
OIC- Assistant Regional Director  
For Operations,  
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