

ABSTRACT

Title : Study of Social Welfare and Development Budget of
Local Government Units in Region III
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The study is focused on the LSWDO budget, implementation of devolved programs and services and the hindering factors encountered by the LSWDOs in budget plan preparation.

Specifically, this research looked into the LSWDO regular budget and how much is allotted to SWD programs and services; what devolved programs are implemented by the LGUs and the hindering factors that were encountered by the C/MSWDOs that influenced the budget allocation for social welfare.

The descriptive type of research, with a questionnaire as the main instrument, was utilized in this study. This was supplemented by personal interviews with the respondents and documents review.

A total of 95 City and Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (C/MSWDO) respondents or seventy three (73) percent of the 130 (C/MSWDO) in the region have complied with the requirements of the study.

Based on the results of the study, it was found out that the LGUs have different practices in allocating budget for C/MSWDOs. Out of the 95 LGU respondents, 86 or 91 % have separate budget for their office. On the other hand, there were nine (9) LGUs or 11% whose budget does not include SWD programs but are lodged with the Office of the Mayor or other offices. It is worthy to note that 84 or 88% of the C/MSWDOs were given budget above 1 million pesos and as high as 24 million pesos (City of Meycauayan, Bulacan). However, in terms of percentages of the ratio of the budget of SWD programs to the MOOE, 49 or 51% of LGUs have budget within the standard percentage ratio of 70-30.

Similar to the findings of related research, this study reveal that the DCS, AICS, Emergency Relief Assistance are topping the list of most implemented devolved programs. Likewise, the issuance of Sr. Citizens and PWD ID which are post devolution services are being carried out by all the LGUs. On the other hand, the least implemented programs by the C/MSWDOs; while the Community Welfare are the Women Welfare, Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons Welfare Program Program is no longer implemented by the LGUs.

The hindering factors identified in budget plan preparation were encountered by minimal number of LSWDOs: lack of updated situationer (35%), political interference (26%), SWD not a priority program (16%) and limited knowledge on planning and budgeting (16%).

Based on the above results of the study, the budget plan preparation and non-implementation or limited implementation of SWD programs could not be fully attributed to the identified hindering factors. Thus, the focus of TARA intervention will be the advocacy and technical assistance on the conscious utilization of the SPDR/situationer in budget planning and on the compliance monitoring of the LGUs to the Standards on LGU SWD Delivery System that will ensure the availability of responsive SWD programs. These will serve as evidenced –based lobbying agenda in generating more support from the local officials in putting social welfare and development as priority concern in local planning and budgeting for the promotion and protection of the rights of the vulnerable sectors. It is recommended that the Standards Bureau shall pursue with coming up with the guidelines on the reward system for LGUs complying with Standards and sanctions for those who are not. Further study on the utilization of the statutory funds for the vulnerable sectors as provided by law is also recommended.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The implementation of the Local Government Code (RA 7160) brought several changes in the structure of the Philippine government as well as its programs and services.

Prior to the implementation of the code, the delivery of social services is brought directly by the line agencies of the government down to each local government unit (LGU) which, acceptably, created hindering factors. To lessen these hindering factors in the delivery of social services, the local government code outlined the basic premise that the basic social services should be brought closer to the people through a mechanism called devolved governance. This mechanism empowers local government executives to initiate actions that will directly provide social services to its constituents rather than get hold of assistance all the way from the central government where it is susceptible for various modifications.

In line with the purpose of strengthening local government units, the Code provided local government units a significantly broader range of powers and functions, including the

provision of basic services such as those classified under social welfare, health and agriculture support services. In fulfillment of the law's mandate, the DSWD devolved a very broad range of social welfare services to the LGUs. At the provincial level, programs and projects devolved pertain to rebel returnees and evacuees, relief operations; and population development services. At the city and municipal level devolved programs and services include: child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, welfare of the elderly and disabled persons, community rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services. At the barangay level, day care services which include the maintenance of the day care center were devolved.

After the devolution of the basic services to the LGUs, the DSWD took on the steering role on policy formulation, standard setting, monitoring and technical assistance. Consistent with Article 24 of RA 7160, executive Order 221, as amended, also mandates the DSWD to set standards for quality service delivery to promote and protect the social well-being and best interest of Filipinos. Hence the issuance of the Administrative Order No. 82 S-2003 entitled "Standards on Social Welfare and Development Service Delivery System" in the local government units and other related Administrative Orders. These standards served as important tool for LGUs to gauge the quality of SWD service delivery at any level of implementation. Further this establish as basis for national and local collaboration, technical assistance and resource augmentation (TARA). Another AO, AO # 17 set standards for SWD agencies along budgeting, the 70-30 percent ratio for MOOE and Personnel Services.

The implementation of the devolved services is highly dependent on the planning and budgeting system of an LGU. The national government had formulated policies that guide the LGUs basic programs and services transferred to them. To ensure the responsiveness of the plans to the prevailing and emerging needs and concerns of its constituents and the provision of corresponding budgetary support, one of the recent issuance of the national government is the DBM-NEDA-DILG-DOF JMC No. 1, S-2007. It aims to harmonize local plans with budgets and set a common direction in the implementation and achievement of local endeavors in harmony with national development goals and objectives. It also aim to strengthen the interface and complementation between LGUs, national government agencies, among all LGUs in all levels and funding institutions in the planning, investment programming, budgeting and expenditure management and revenue administration. The plan-budget linkage and process is outlined in the synchronized local planning-budgeting calendar as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Local Planning-Budgeting Calendar

Period covered	Activity
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January-March	Updating of planning and budgeting database (project profiles/status)
April-May	Analysis of planning environment for plan preparation/review/updating (situational analysis)
-do-	Updating /Preparation of AIP as input to budgeting
July	Formulation of vision, goals, strategies, objectives/targets and identification of Projects/ Programs/Activities (<u>PPAs</u>) (every 3-6 years)
	Harmonization and complementation of development vision, goals, strategic direction between and among province and component cities/municipalities
June-July	Identification of areas for complementation of PPAs between and among provinces and their component cities/municipalities Prioritization and matching of PPAs with available financing resources
	Issuance of Budget Call
	Preparation and submission of budget proposals
July 16-Aug 31	Conduct to technical budget hearings on budget proposals submitted by Department Heads
Sept.-October	Consolidation of Budget Proposals and Preparation/submission of Executive Budget to the Sanggunian Enactment of the annual Budget
	Submission of Supplemental Budget

Sources of budget of LGUs are the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) and own-source revenue. The IRA refers to the shares of LGUs from the national internal revenue taxes equivalent to 40% of the total annual revenue collection of the 3rd year, preceeding the current fiscal year.

The LGU shares per level are: 23 % for the Provinces & Cities, 34 % for the Municipalities and 20 % for the Barangay The percentage share for the LGU levels are computed based on the following factors: Population (50%), land area(25 %) and equal share (25 %).

As stipulated in the provisions of RA 7160 the fund shall be used to provide for basic services and facilities, particularly those which have been devolved by the national government Section 287, RA No. 7160, and Article 383 (b), IRR of RA No. 7160 direct LGUs to set aside no less than 20% of their IRA to fund development projects as identified in the LGUs development plans.

The DBM-DILG Joint Circular No. 1 series of 2005, prescribes the specific use of the 20% Development fund for Social Development Projects which include programs for the vulnerable sectors and economic development projects such as livelihood/entrepreneurship.

Under the General Fund include the statutory appropriations from the total IRA such as programs, projects and activities for GAD-5%, Persons with disabilities and Sr.Citizen- 1%, implementation of the programs of the LCPC pursuant to RA 9344-1% and Calamity Fund- Section 324 of RA 7160- 5% and other basic social services responsive to the MDGs such as poverty reduction projects, nutrition services, basic education services, maternal and child health services, health services to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases and safe drinking water.

Initial review of budget plan and preparation in Region 3 was conducted in 2007 with 34 LGUs of the 137 LGUs or 25% were covered in the study. The results show that only 5 or 14.70 % have complied with the 70%-30% ratio of MOOE/PS budget of the MSWDOs. Other major findings reveal that of the devolved programs and services, the DCS and AICS were the most implemented services and provided big budget. Other devolved programs particularly for the youth, women and disabled were implemented by very few LGUs.

Further, research conducted by Emelita C. Bolivar and Clemencia L. Basa in 1999 entitled “ Effects of Devolution on the Role Performance of Devolved Social Workers: A Case Study of Four Municipalities in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Pampanga” stated that “... the devolved social workers could not engage in a systematic process to reach out or achieve their agency’s goal through planning because of the very limited and inadequate funding support to the devolved social welfare programs and services. It seems then that the finding of providing lesser budget to devolved programs and services still exists 11 years after the devolution.

With the above condition, it is hope that this study will enable the researcher to come up with a baseline data of LGU budget and budget planning for social welfare and development programs and services which could eventually be used in assessing the need for technical assistance, resource augmentation and policy development/enhancement.

B. Statement of the Problem

This research work studied the LGU's social welfare and development budget; the devolved programs implemented and identified factors that hindered the physical and budget preparation. Specifically, the study answered the following questions:

1. How much is the budget allotment to the local social welfare and development office?
2. What are the devolved programs and services being implemented by the Local Government Unit?
3. What were the hindering factors encountered by the LSWDO in the preparation of the physical plan and budget?

C. Research Objectives:

The study aimed to determine the Social Welfare and Development budget of Local Government Units in Region III. Specifically, it sought to:

1. Determine the budget allotment of the City/Municipal Local Government to the SWD Office on the following:

- 1.1 Personnel Service.
- 1.2 Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE).
- 1.3 Capital Outlay.
- 1.4 SWD programs and services.

2. Determine the hindering factors encountered by the LSWDO in the preparation of the budget classified as internal and external such as:

2.1 Internal:

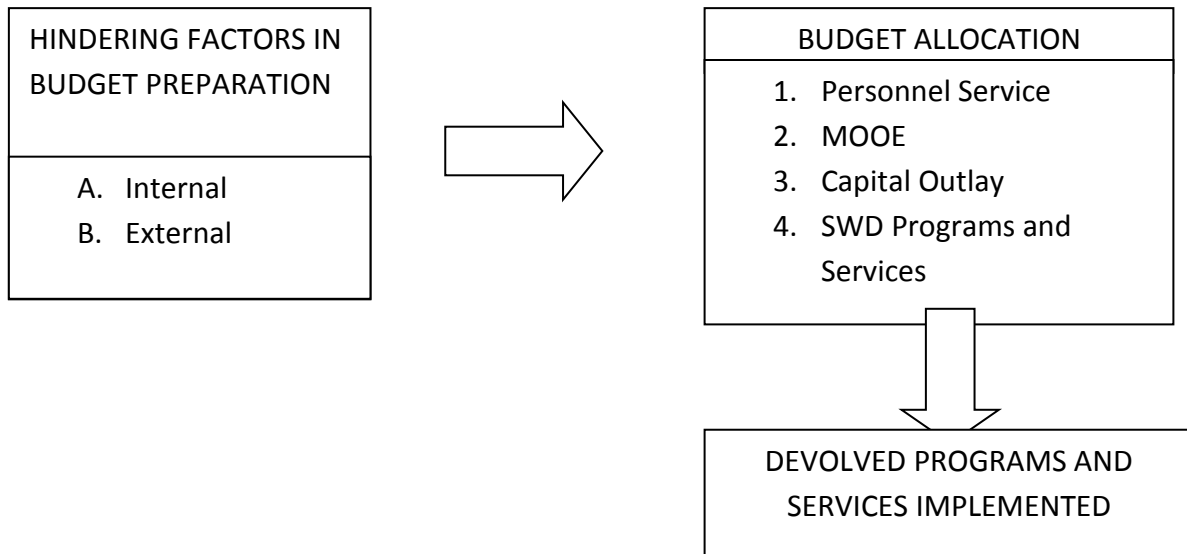
- 2.1.1. Inadequate knowledge and skills on budget plan preparation.
- 2.1.2. Lack of/not updated SWD situationer report.

2.2 External:

- 2.2.1. Political Interference.
- 2.2.2. SWD programs and services not a priority program of the LGU.

3. Determine the devolved programs and services implemented at the City/Municipal Local Government.

D. Theoretical Framework



The above framework shows the relationships of the variables under study. It shows that there may be hindering factors, both internal and external that affects the preparation of budget for SWD office and as such would have an implication in the implementation of devolved programs and services.

E. Significance of the Study

For the DSWD:

Result of the study provided the DSWD FO III with baseline data on the LSWDO budget and implementation of devolved SWD programs/services;

The study likewise identify areas for DSWD's technical assistance and resource augmentation in terms of budget plan preparation and implementation of SWD-related laws specifically the statutory budget for the vulnerable sectors.

For LSWDO

The result of the study shall serve as basis for advocacy on the full implementation of the devolved SWD programs and services which will require increase on SWD budget allocation and hiring of additional social workers/SWD staff and further improved the SWD offices/facilities ;

For the LSWDOs to continuously update and utilize SWD report/situationer as basis in planning and budgeting.

For the LGU, Social Planners, Program Development Officers and Policy Makers

The result of the study shall serve as guide or reference for an improved SWD budget preparation, allocation and utilization for an enhanced delivery of SWD programs and services.

F. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The respondents of the study were the staff of social welfare and development offices of each local government unit all throughout Region III who are directly involved in budget, planning and deliberation for social welfare and development programs and services.

The study covered the ten cities (10) and eighty five (85) municipalities in Region III constituting 95 local government units.

Operational Definition

Based on the identified problems and research objectives, the following are the key variables under study:

Budget Allotment- the budget allocated for the operation and maintenance of the LSWDO including the programs and services to be implemented from the General Fund and other sources (20%) Development Fund, non-office, (5%) GAD Fund, (1%) LCPC Fund, (1%) SC and PWD, (5%) Calamity Fund.

Personnel Services- Budget allotted for the salaries, wages and other benefits required by law for Local Social Welfare and Development Staff.

Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses- are expenditures intended for the implementation of SWD programs and services including operating expenses such as transportation allowances of staff, office supplies, gasoline and other expenses such as electricity, water and other administrative expenses.

Devolved Social Welfare Programs and Services- these are the basic social welfare and development programs and services devolved to the provincial, municipal and city levels as provided for in Department Order No. 005,1992 as follows:

Devolved Programs:

- Family and Community Welfare Programs
 - Community Organizing
 - Community volunteer Resource Development
 - Development of Community Welfare Structures
 - Social preparation for Peoples Participation
 - Parent effectiveness service
 - Responsible Parenthood
 - Social Service for Solo Parents
 - Pre-marriage counseling Service
 - Family Casework
 - Family Planning
- Women's Welfare Program
 - Self-enhancement capability Building
 - Productivity skills and Livelihood Development
 - Maternal and Child Care Skills Development
 - Counseling
- Child and Youth Welfare Program
 - Day Care Service
 - Supplemental Feeding
 - Peer Group Service
- Emergency Assistance Program
 - Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation
 - Emergency Shelter assistance
 - Disaster Relief Assistance

Disaster Management capability Building

Food for Work

Cash for Work

- Program for Disabled Persons

Assistance for Physical Restoration

Information Dissemination and Disability Prevention

Survival Communication Skills Development

Training Activities for total Communication

Social and self-enhancement for Disabled Persons

- Program for the Elderly

After Care Service

Special Social Services for the elderly

Community-based Rehabilitation Program

- Livelihood

Self-employment Assistance

Practical Skills Development

Job Placement

Hindering factors- these are practices or situations in the LGU which in one way or another affects the planning and budgeting system for SWD programs and services which are categorized as internal and external factors:

Internal factors include the inadequate knowledge and skills of the LSWDOs on planning and budgeting and the lack of or unupdated SWD situationer;

External factors include political intervention and SWD programs and SWD services not a priority of the LGU.

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature and Theoretical Framework

A. Review of Related Literature and Studies

This section provides summary of literature and research studies reviewed in relation to the research objectives. Studies done on devolution of social Welfare and Development are very limited particularly on SWD budget.

Table 2: List of the research studies reviewed.

Title of Material	Author	Period of Publication	Main Concept	Research Technique Used
1. Devolution of Welfare Services (Problems and Issues).	Quieta, Romeo C.	1995	Devolution of welfare services, its advantages, problems and issues and implications to social work and DSWD.	Interview Questionnaire.
2. Implementing Guidelines for RA7160 on the Devolution of DSWD Programs and Services, Personnel, Assets including Liabilities to LGUs and other Purposes.	Department Order No. 05	1992	Implementing Guidelines to operationalize the transfer of DSWD programs, services and liabilities as provided by RA 7160.	
3. Effects of Devolution on the Role Performance of Devolved social workers: A Case Study of the Four Municipalities in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Pampanga.	Emelita Cruz Bolivar and Clemencia L. Basa	1999	Effects of Devolution on the performance of devolved social workers and factors that affected their role performance.	Interview Questionnaire

4. An evaluation of the dispensation of social welfare Services after Devolution of the Social Welfare and Development offices in the Province of Tarlac.	Leocadio Naelgas	1999	Effects of devolution in terms of relevance, adequacy, and responsiveness of programs, adequacy of number, competence mobility and autonomy of personnel, adequacy and functionality of resources, speed satisfaction of clientele and system of operation in the delivery of services.	Interview Questionnaire
5. Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA7160.			IRR on the devolution of powers and authorities from the National government Agencies to the Local Government Units.	
6. Devolution, Citizenship and Rights: Discontinuity and Dissonance.	Associate Professor ,UP Nilan G. YU	2009	Analysis of the impact of the Local Government Code of 1991 on social policy and social welfare.	Interview Questionnaire FGD

Studies conducted by Quieta and the Implementing Guidelines for RA 7160 by DSWD in 1992 state that the transfer of powers and authorities is aimed at enabling the LGUs to attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities, and to make them effective partners in the attainment of national goals (RA 7160). The devolution of social welfare programs and services as revealed by the study conducted by Quieta is more advantageous to the local residents, as it brings a wide-ranging benefit which includes greater participation, responsible planning, and responsive delivery of welfare services. Relative to this, the role of social worker is crucial and important particularly along planning and budgeting for SWD programs and services.

In the research study of Maruhum she pointed out that authority and decision –making rest in the hands of the local chief executives hence, they must have the knowledge about the nature of social welfare and the mandate of the LGU on the implementation of SWD programs and services.

In the study of Yu under Post-Devolution of Local Social Welfare reveal that not all municipalities have provided continued support for all the devolved programs. The common reasons for the discontinuance of devolved programs were resource related concerns, primarily in terms of budget limitations. In the devolved set-up, local social welfare and development initiatives are now contingent on the ability and willingness of local governments to allocate resources for such purpose. The scaling back of some programs reflects the varying financial resources and funding priorities of different LGUs.

Likewise, Naelgas also stated in his study that the non-implementation of programs and services can be traced to the availability of funds and to the prioritization of devolved programs to be implemented. He also cited that the delivery of social welfare services had been affected by political interference of LCE and lack of administrative support like transportation allowance and vehicle and limited manpower.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Survey questionnaire was used to collect the desired output from which results was formulated and developed.

The Planning Unit of DSWD RO 3 coordinated with the aforementioned local government units in the administration of the study in the entire 137 local government units (P/C/MSWDOs) in the region. Secondary data from DBM, the other department issuances and reports from the different SWD offices were also secured. The unit also identified concerned SWD personnel of the LGUs who will participate in the study as respondents as well as provided administrative support in the conduct of the study.

A self- administered questionnaire was utilized to gather the required output for the study. Orientation by province was conducted about the study and the instructions on the accomplishment of the self-administered questionnaire which was distributed to the target respondents after the orientation. The retrieval of the accomplished questionnaires was done with the assistance of the SWAD Team.

Analysis of secondary data was also used in the study. These include the copy of the C/MSWDO's budget, Ordinance on the passage of LGU budget, issuances/budget circulars of

DBM and the salient provisions of the RA7160: Local Government Code of the Philippines. These data were helpful in the analysis and validation of the data gathered from the self-administered questionnaire.

Data gathered from the questionnaire and documents review were tabulated, processed and analyzed by the Planning Unit which served as basis in coming up with the final report for presentation and submission.

The data gathered were analyzed using frequency counts with corresponding percentages.

B. Sample Selection

No sampling was done considering that 100% of LSWDOs were targeted as respondents of the study. However, only 95 or 73 % have submitted the accomplished questionnaires and copy of their budget. Using the Yamane formula with 10% margin of error, the actual number of respondents is sufficient to represent their respective provinces.

Instrumentation and Data Processing

The main data gathering instrument of this study was the questionnaire checklist. Data gathered was for the Calendar year 2009.

Chapter IV

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

This section provides the results of data gathered from the self-administered questionnaire accomplished by the Local Social Welfare and Development officers from the 95 LGUs (87 municipalities and 8 cities) regionwide and review of available pertinent records and documents. It is divided into three parts which answer the specific problems as regards the budget allotment of the City/Municipal Local Government to the SWD Office for Personnel Service, MOOE, Capital Outlay and SWD programs and services; the devolved programs and services implemented at the City/Municipal Local Government, and the hindering factors encountered by the LSWDO in the preparation of the budget classified as internal and external.

1. PRESENTATION OF BUDGET ALLOTMENT PER MUNICIPALITY/CITY

Table 4.1- LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Aurora

Province/ Municipali ty	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Ca pit al Ou tla y	%	Total SWD Budget
	Personn el Service	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses								
			Admin	%	Program s	%	Total	%			
1.Casigura n	1,270,000	50	180,000	14	1,140,000	86	1,320,000	50	-	-	2,663,981.60
.Dinalunga n	2,142,880.92	52	110,000	15	495,000	85	605,000	48	-	-	1,270,000
3.Dipacula o	1,437,872.05	40	374,500	30	896,200	70	1,270,700	60	-	-	2,142,880.92
4.Dingalan	849,872	60	163,000	28	425,000	72	588,000	40	-	-	1,437,800.05

The four respondents from Aurora province represents 50% of the total (8) MSWDOs/LGUs in the province. Based on the result of the study, SWD budget for the four (4) LGUs ranges from 1.2M to 2.6M. Proportion of percentage of PS and MOOE of the total budget are within the interval 40-60 and 50-50. Percentage of budget for SWD programs ranges from 70%-86%. In terms of absolute amount, two (2) LGUs have below 1M budget for SWD programs lodged to the MSWDO.

Table 4.2- LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Bataan

Province/ Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses								
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%			
Bataan											
1.Mariveles	8,767,942.31	82.50	400,500.00	22.00	1,460,000	78.00	1,860,500	17.50	-		10,628,442.31
2. Limay	3,632,547.00	38.33	115,000.00	2.00	5,730,579	98.00	5,845,579	61.67	-		9,478,126
3. Dinalupihan	214,455.00	47.19	240,000.00	100.00			240,000.00	52.81	40,000	8.80	454,455.00
4.Balanga City	7,353,676.87	86.00	960,800.00	90.00	111,000	10.00	1,071,800	13.00	100,000	1.00	8,525,476.87
5. Hermosa	3,764,534.00	68.95	1,195,500.00	71.00	500,000	29.00	1,695,500	31.05	-		5,460,034.00
6.Morong	2,034,602.08	66.34	1,050,386	55.00	842,500.00	45.00	1,892,886.00	61.72			3,067,102.08
7. Abucay	1,235,238.07	85.23	80,000.00	38.00	134,000	62.00	214,000	14.77	-		1,449,238.07
8.Pilar	2,351,472.66	83.82	68,000.00	26.00	361,000	84.00	429,000	15.29	25,000	0.89	2,805,472.66
9.Bagac	2,124,862.00	62.57	129,600.00	11.00	1,111,700	89.00	1,241,300	36.55	30,000	0.88	3,396,162
10. Orion	2,516,000.00	92.74	125,000.00	64.00	72,000	36.00	197,000	7.26	-		2,713,000
11. Samal	2,077,309.59	75.75	105,000.00	16.00	560,000	84.00	665,000	24.25	-		2,742,309.59
12. Orani	1,959,303.23	60.53	1,115,462	100.00	-----		1,115,462	34.46	-		3,237,023

The twelve respondents from Bataan province represents 92% of the total (13) MSWDOs/LGUs in the province. Total SWD budget for the twelve (12) LGUs ranges from 454,000 to 10 million. Proportion of PS and MOOE to the total SWD budget is from 38-62, to 93-7. There are 4 LGUs with budget for Capital Outlay while two LGUs (Dinalupihan and Orani) budget is only for administrative expenses and no budget for SWD programs is lodged in their office.

Table 4.3- LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Bulacan

Province/ Municipali ty	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses								
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%			
Bulacan											
1.Marilao	5,481,704	64.18	630,000.00	20.59	2,430,000	79.41	3,060,000	35.82			8,541,704
2.Calumpi t	1,966,100.00	25.81	560,000.00	9.91	5,091,600	90.09	5,651,600	74.19	-		7,617,700
3.Plaridel	1,934,318	20.14	315,000.00	4.11	7,353,000	95.89	7,668,000	79.86	-		9,602,318
4. San Miguel	1,348,625.00	23.26	320,000.00	7.36	4,030,000	92.64	4,350,000	75.02	100,000	1.72	5,798,625
6.Bocaue	747,083.60	58.50	80,000.00	17.58	375,000	82.42	455,000.00	35.63	75,000	5.87	1,277,084
7.DRT	629,565.60	40.63	351,980.45	40.00	527,970.67	60.00	879,951.12	56.79	40,000	2.58	1,549,517
8.Balagtas	536,916	29.63	973,000.00	77.84	277,000	22.16	1,250,000	68.99	25,000	1.38	1,811,916
9.Bulacan	1,386,822.71	47.32	277,400.00	19.21	1,166,700	80.79	1,444,100	49.27	100,000	3.41	2,930,923
10.Oband o	535,541.08	48.64	535,390			0.00	535,390	48.63	30,000	2.72	1,100,931
11.Pulilan	448,517.35	8.57	6,166,300.00	128.89	-1,382,100	28.89	4,784,200	91.43	-		5,232,717
12. San Ildefonso	1,036,466.96	23.49	-1,366,200.00	40.47	4,742,200	140.47	3,376,000	76.51	-		4,412,467
13.San Rafael	693,671	23.86	-1,498,400.00	67.69	3,712,000	167.69	2,213,600	76.14	-		2,907,271
14.SJDM CITY	3,513,666.00	77.65	-992,820.00	104.38	1,944,000	204.38	951,180	21.02	60,000	1.33	4,524,846
15.Bustos	267,137.76	19.80	1,081,762				1,081,762	80.20	-		1,348,900
16.Paomb ong	684,630.00	32.64	95,000.00	6.72	1,318,000	93.28	1,413,000	67.36			2,097,630
17.City of Meycauay an	8,720,396.72	35.50	1,330,404.00	8.40	14,500,000	91.60	15,830,404	64.50	-		24,550,801
18.City of Malolos	1,641,950.56	12.04	360,000.00	3.01	11,590,000	96.99	11,950,000	87.60	50,000	0.37	13,641,951

The eighteen (18) respondents from Bulacan province represent 90% of the total MSWDOs/LGUs (24) in the province. Based on the result of the study, SWD budget for the eighteen (18) LGUs ranges from 1.1M to 24M. Proportion of PS and MOOE of the total budget are within 8-82 to 65-35, while the proportion of budget for SWD programs to the total MOOE

ranges from 20-80. In terms of absolute amount, all the twelve (12) LGUs has above 1M budget for SWD programs lodged to the MSWDO. The LGU with biggest budget is the city of Meycauyan having a total budget of 24,550,800. There were eight (8) LGUS have budget for Capital Outlay. On the other hand two (2) LGUs (Bustos and Obando) whose budget is only for administrative expenses and no budget for SWD programs is lodged in their office.

Table 4.4- LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Nueva Ecija

Province / Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget	% over LGU Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses									
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%				
1.Sta. Rosa	1,182,864.21	36.13	621,500	32.29	1,303,000	67.71	1,924,500	59	20,001	0.61	3,273,897	39.8
2.Talavera	4,493,859.20	52.49	2,763,050	67.92	1,305,000	32.08	4,068,050	48	-		8,561,909.20	15.24
3.Aliaga	2,378,712.81	77.70	337,500	50.94	325,000	49.06	662,500	22	20,000	0.65	3,061,212.81	10.62
4.Carranglan	1,176,596.32	38.44	315,000	30.29	725,000	69.71	1,040,000.00	34		0.00	3,061,212.81	32.71
5.Gen. Tinio	1,564,842.17	39.69	1,965,242	50.82	1,902,000	49.18	3,867,242.17	98	75,000	1.90	3,942,242.17	48.25
6.San Antonio	991,879.08	33.29	100,000	5.05	1,882,000	94.95	1,982,000	67	-		2,979,879	63.16
7.San Isidro	1,671,418	56.09	256,000	20.51	992,000	79.49	1,248,000	42		0.00	2,979,879	33.98
8.Cuyapo	2,801,101.44	54.95	110,000	4.90	2,136,000	95.10	2,246,000	44	50,000	0.98	5,097,101.44	41.91
9.Bongabon	797,647.00	43.52	135,000	13.71	850,000	86.29	985,000	54	50,000	2.73	1,832,647.84	46.38
10.Cabiao	3,576,521.84	90.28	85,000	22.08	300,000	77.92	385,000	10	-		3,961,521.84	7.57
11.Jaen	534,930.00	37.54	220,000	24.72	670,000	75.28	890,000	62	-		1,424,930	47.02
12.Laur	1,022,719.00	24.83	1,077,719	26.33	3,015,400	73.67	4,093,119.00	99	25,000	0.61	4,118,119	

Province/ Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget	% over LGU Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses									
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%				
13.Rizal	2,021,296.56	58.06	127,000	8.85	1,308,000	91.15	1,435,000	41	25,000	0.72	3,481,296.56	73.22
14. Palayan City	6,103,798.00	82.72	449,265	36.01	798,440	63.99	1,247,705	17	-		7,378,503	37.57
15.Zaragoza	1,281,121.68	89.28	103,750	67.48	50,000	32.52	153,750	11	50,000	3.48	1,434,871.68	3.48
16.Gen Natividad	946,612.96	96.99	20,000	100.00		0.00	20,000	2	10,000	1.02	976,000	
17.Sto Domingo	773,310.60	33.18	785,000	50.42	772,000	49.58	1,557,000	67	-		2,330,310.60	33.13
18.Pantabanga n	2,683,050.00	51.49	139,400	5.99	2,188,000	94.01	2,327,400	45	200,000	3.84	5,210,450	41.99
19.Gabaldon	912,105.60	63.51	162,000	32.46	337,000	67.54	499,000	35	25,000	1.74	1,436,105.60	46.03

The nineteen (19) respondents from Nueva Ecija province represent (59%) of the total 32 LGUs in the province. Based on the result of the study, SWD budget for the nineteen (19) LGUs ranges from 976,000 to 8.5M. Proportion of PS and MOOE ranges from 25-75 to 97-2, while the proportion of budget for SWD programs to the total MOOE ranges from 0(1LGU) to 95-5 (San Antonio and Cuyapo). The LGU with biggest budget is the municipality of Talavera with a total budget of PHP8, 561,909.20. There were eleven (11) LGUs provided budget on Capital Outlay, while one (1) LGU (Gen. Natividad) has no budget for SWD programs lodged with the MSDO.

Table 4.5- LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Pampanga

Province/ Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses								
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%			
PAMPANGA											
1.Angeles City	5,969,435.69	66.11	2,294,328.18	87.08	340,424.80	12.92	2,634,752.98	29.18	425,531	4.71	9,029,719.67
2.Mabalacat	1,180,100.40	88.72	75,000.00	100.00	0	0.00	75,000.00	5.64	75,000	5.64	1,330,100.40
3.Arayat	1,832,367.32	53.70	598,000.00	39.08	932,000	60.92	1,530,000.00	44.84	50,000	1.47	3,412,367.32
4.Floridablanca	3,414,917.52	79.95	556,265.00	68.99	250,000	31.01	806,265	18.88	50,000	1.17	4,271,182.52
5.Apalit	1,832,367.32	63.62	466,000.00	46.69	532,000	53.31	998,000	34.65	50,000	1.74	2,880,367.32
6.Mexico	1,387,591.25	37.92	202,000.00	8.89	2,070,000.00	91.11	2,272,000	62.08	-		3,659,591.25
7.Candaba	575,505.00	22.61	620,000.00	31.47	1,350,000	68.53	1,970,000	77.39	-		2,545,505.00
8.Guagua	758,670.66	59.34	146,949.45	30.00	342,882	70.00	489,831.50	38.31	30,000	2.35	1,278,502.16
9.City of San Fernando	12,626,818.28	79.65	976,440.00	30.26	2,250,000	69.74	3,226,440	20.35	-		15,853,258.28
10.Magalang	629,000.00	39.53	142,000.00	14.76	820,000.00	85.24	962,000	60.47	-		1,591,000.00
11.Masantol	439,019.93	23.28	144,799.00	10.01	1,301,699	89.99	1,446,497.75	76.72	-		1,885,517.68
12.Macabebe	715,698.00	38.68	764,698.00	68.60	350,000	31.40	1,114,698	60.24	20,000	1.08	1,850,396.00
13.Minalin	587,067.44	88.67	75,000.00	100.00	0	0.00	75,000	11.33	-		662,067.44
14. Sta Ana	470,523.00	37.39	117,395.00	14.90	670,605.00	85.10	788,000.00	62.61	-		1,258,523.00
15.Sta Rita	579,588.06	59.65	50,000.00	13.00	342,000	87.00	392,000	40.35	-		971,588.06

The fifteen (15) respondents from Pampanga province represent 71% of the total 21 LGUs in the province. Based on the result of the study, SWD budget for the fifteen (15) LGUs ranges from 662,067 (Minalin) the lowest, to 9,029,719.67- the biggest (Angeles City). Proportion of PS and MOOE ranges from 23-77 to 88-12; while the proportion of budget for SWD programs to the total MOOE ranges from 0-100(2LGUs Minalin and Malabacat) to 19-9 (Mexico). There were seven (7) LGUs with budget on Capital Outlay, while two LGUs (Minalin and Malabacat) have no budget for SWD programs lodged with the MSWDO.

Table 4.6: LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Tarlac

Province/ Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	%	Total SWD Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses								
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%			
Tarlac											
1. Anao	245,973.44	54.24	42,500.00	20.48	165,000.00	79.52	207,500.00	45.76	-		453,473.44
2.Mayantoc	190,216.76	72.85	70,900.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	70,900.00	27.15	-		261,116.76
3. Moncada	733,900.00	37.68	80,000.00	6.59	1,134,000.00	93.41	1,214,000.00	62.32			1,947,900.00
4.Pura	462,287.90	28.18	572,000.00	48.56	606,000.00	51.44	1,178,000.00	71.82	-		1,640,287.90
5.Ramos	428,038.93	54.84	173,020.00	49.09	179,403.98	50.91	352,423.98	45.16	-		780,462.91
6. Sta. Ignacia	688,868.62	81.34	158,000.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	158,000.00	18.66	-		846,868.62
7.San Manuel	389,402.00	46.71		0.00	444,320.00	100.00	444,320.00	53.29	-		833,722.00
8.Paniqui	1,081,906.48	12.89	7,279,400.00	100.00		0.00	7,279,400.00	86.75	30,000.00		8,391,306.48
9.Camiling				0.00	1,876,530.00	100.00	1,876,530.00	100.00			1,876,530.00
10.San Clemente	562,272.49	52.01	504,064.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	504,064.00	47.99			1,081,168.49
11.Gerona	250,000.00	100.00							-		250,000.00
12.San Jose	1,061,834.08	56.28	624,700.00	75.75	200,000.00	24.25	824,700.00	43.72	-		1,886,534.08
13.TARLAC CITY	5,388,955.00	38.43	620,875.00	7.18	8,005,500.00	92.82	8,635,375.00	61.57	-		14,024,330.00
14.Victoria	532,359.32	25.14	255,000.00	16.29	1,310,000.00	83.71	1,565,000.00	73.91	20,000.00	0.94	2,117,359.32
15.Concepci on	903,095.12	25.65	268,500.00	10.26	2,348,800.00	89.74	2,617,300.00	74.35	-		3,520,395.12
16.Capas	1,499,075.64	33.56	105,000.00	3.54	2,862,500.00	96.46	2,967,500.00	66.44			4,466,575.64
17.Lapaz	735,029.00	20.82	1,646,000.00	58.87	1,150,000.00	41.13	2,796,000.00	79.18	-		3,531,029.00
18.Bamban	1,329,452.08	23.33	2,099,000.00	48.60	2,220,000.00	51.40	4,319,000.00	75.79	50,000.00	0.88	5,698,452.08

For the province of Tarlac, all of the C/MSWDOs were the respondents in the study. Based on the above table we can see that out of the 18 LGUs from the province of Tarlac, the Municipality of Anao has the lowest SWD budget amounting only to P261,116.76 while Tarlac City has the highest total SWD budget amounting to 14,024,330. Proportion of PS and MOOE ranges from 12-87 to 81-19; while the proportion of budget for SWD programs to the total MOOE ranges from 0-100 (3LGUs, Gerona, Sta Ignacia and San Clemente) to 96-4 (Capas). It can be observed that one LGU (Gerona) has no budget for the MSWDO, One (San Manuel) has no budget for administrative expenses, while One LGU (Camiling) budget is on SWD programs only.

Table 4.7: LSWDO Budget for 2009 – Province of Zambales

Province/ Municipality	LSWDO Regular Budget for 2009								Capital Outlay	Total SWD Budget
	Personnel Services	%	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses							
			Admin	%	Programs	%	Total	%		
1.Botolan	1,242,225.00	45.55	105,000	7.07	1,380,000	92.93	1,485,000	54.45		2,727,225.00
2.Iba	737,484.00	59.52	96,600	19.65	395,000	80.35	491,600	39.67	-	1,239,084.00
3.San Marcelino	987,724.00	31.51	218,000	10.15	1,929,000.00	89.85	2,147,000.00	68.49		3,134,730.00
4. San Antonio	761,287	32.36	191,000	12.81	1,300,000	87.19	1,491,000	63.39	100,000	2,352,287.00
5.Palauig	520,955.30	39.22	123,005	15.22	684,995	84.78	808,000.00	60.83		1,328,355.30
6.San Felipe	253,989.00	38.21	57,800	14.07	353,000	85.93	410,800	61.79	-	664,789.00
7. Subic	1,274,012.00	40.50	872,000	46.58	1,000,000	53.42	1872000	59.50		3,146,012.00
8. San Narciso	598,148.00	25.93	1,109,000.00	64.89	600,000	35.11	1,709,000.00	74.07	-	2,307,148.00
9. Candelaria	511,563	33.71	49,200	4.89	956,800	95.11	1,006,000.00	66.29	-	1,517,563

Based on the result of the study, and as we can see from table 4.7, out of the 9 LGU respondents from the province of Zambales, San Felipe has the lowest SWD amounting to 664,789 while Subic has the highest SWD budget amounting to 3.146,012.. Proportion of PS and MOOE ranges from 26-74 to 60-40; while the proportion of budget for SWD programs to the total MOOE ranges from 35-65 (San Narciso) to 95-5 (Candelaria. One (San Antonio) has budget on Capital Outlay.

2.Devolved SWD Programs and Services Implemented by LGUs

Based on the accomplished questionnaires and review of submitted accomplishment reports in 2009 with 116 LGUs, the following are the devolved programs and services implemented by the LSWDOs in the region:

Table 4.8: Devolved Programs and Services Implemented by LGUs

Devolved Programs and Services	Number of LGUs Implementing Devolved Progs. and Services by Province
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I. Family and community welfare Programs.	Aurora (8)	Bataan (12)	Bulacan (20)	Nueva Ecija (30)	Pampanga (20)	Tarlac (18)	Zambales (8)	Total (116)
1.1.Parent effectiveness Service	7	5	14	13	6	6	3	54
1.2.Pre-marriage Counseling	6	9	9	14	5	16	6	65
1.3.Marriage Counseling	7	6	8	7	9	8	3	48
1.4. Family Planning /Responsible Parenthood	Not implemented							
1.5.Family Casework/ Counseling	7	14	10	8	10	15	5	60
1.6 Social Services for solo Parents	3	8	5	3	5	18	3	50
1.7.Social preparation for Peoples Participation	Not implemented							
1.8.Community volunteer Resource Development	Not implemented							
1.9.Development of Com. Welfare Structures	Not implemented							

The Family and community Welfare Program is intended to assist socially disadvantaged families and communities to develop their capabilities in defining needs and formulating solutions to bring about desired social changes to families, as well as setting up viable community structures which would bring about desired social changes.

The target beneficiaries are socially disadvantaged families that include parents, surrogate parents, and solo parents who belong to the low-income group with problems in relationships, unemployed family heads and other needy adults and socially depressed barangays.

The services extended to the family are: (1) Parent effectiveness Service, (2) Responsible Parenthood, (3) Pre-marriage counseling Service, and (4) Family Casework Service. To the community are: (1) social Preparation for Peoples Participation, (2) community Volunteer Resource Development, and (3) Development of community welfare structures.

On Family welfare Program, 5 out 6 are being implemented by an average of 50% LGUs. Of this program the most implemented was the Pre- Marriage counseling.

On Community welfare program, no LGU implement any of the three devolved services involving community organizing.

2. Child and Youth Welfare Program	Aurora	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva	Pampanga	Tarlac	Zamba	Total
	(1,	1,111,	1,111,	1,111,	1,111,	1,111,	1,111,	1,111,
2.1 Day Care Service	8	12	20	30	20	18	8	116
2.2. Supplemental Feeding	3	5	4	18	8	9	5	52
2.3. Leadership and other capability building	2	5	6	9	3	3	2	30
2.4 Peer Group Services	This service was renamed as Unlad Kabataan Program							

The Child and Youth Welfare Programs refer to services and activities designed for the care, protection and rehabilitation of children and youth in difficult circumstances or situations and ensure their social adjustment and total growth and development.

The target beneficiaries are: (1) the potentially neglected children, (2) malnourished pre-schoolers, and (3) needy out-of-school youths.

The services extended are: (1) day care service, (2) supplemental feeding, and (3) leadership and other capability-building activities (4) peer group service.

Basically, on this program, only the day care service has been implemented by all LGUs nationwide. Although this service was devolved to the barangay level, the city or municipal

social welfare and development offices still provide technical assistance and some LGUs also provide funds for the additional honoraria of the day care workers. The supplemental feeding for malnourished pre-school children was implemented by 45% LGUs. In some LGUs this service is being implemented by the City/Municipal Health Office. For youth the Leadership Training and other Capability-building Activities was implemented by 30 or 26 of the 116 respondent LGUs. On the other hand the Peer Group Service had evolved and enhanced to Unlad Kabataan Program. This is reflected in item 2.2 on the SWD services implemented by LGU.

3. Women Welfare Program	Aurora	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva	Pampanga	Tarlac	Zambales	Total (116)
Productivity skills and Livelihood Development	1	4	7	3	4	2	1	22
Self-enhancement capability Building	Not implemented							
Self-enhancement capability Building	Not implemented							
Maternal and Child Care Skills Development	Not implemented							

The Women's Welfare Program, on the other hand, aims to promote the welfare of disadvantaged women giving special attention to the prevention, eradication of exploitation of women in any form, including prostitution, illegal recruitment, as well as promotion of skills for employment and self actualization.

The target beneficiaries are the socially disadvantaged women within the ages 25 to 59 years needy social welfare services. These include women who have no access to or limited opportunity for education, maternal and child care, livelihood, self-enhancement, and community participation, thus deterring them from participation in development. These women may come from the following groups: (1) Mothers of children in day care centers or supplemental feeding centers, and (2) women in especially difficult circumstances such as victims of involuntary prostitution, victims of illegal recruitment, women in detention and battered or abused women.

Of the 5 devolved services under this program, only one service, the PSCB was implemented 19% of the time.

The Program for Senior Citizens or elderly refers to the provision of services on (1) Assistance for Physical restoration (2) After Care, (3) Special Social Services for the elderly. The beneficiaries are persons who are 60 years old and above.

Devolved Programs and Services	Number of LGUs Implementing Devolved Progs. and Services by Province
1. Health Services	10
2. Education Services	15
3. Social Welfare Services	8
4. Public Safety Services	12
5. Environmental Services	6
6. Infrastructure Services	9
7. Cultural Services	4
8. Sports Services	3
9. Other Services	5
Total	72

[illegible]

Disability Prevention	
Survival Communication Skills Development	Not implemented
Training Activities for total Communication	Not implemented
Social and self-enhancement	Not implemented
Community-based Rehabilitation Program	Not implemented

The program for Disabled Persons refers to the provision of services on disability prevention, rehabilitation, and equalization of opportunities for physically, mentally and socially disabled persons in order to enhance their capabilities to attain a more meaningful, productive and satisfying way of life, and ultimately become self-reliant and contributing members of society.

The beneficiaries of this program are: (1) the socially disadvantaged persons who are “at risk” or vulnerable to disability, and (2) persons who are in need of rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities which include: (a) the physically disabled, (b) mentally disabled including the released prisoners, recovered drug dependents, alcoholics, mendicants, etc.

The services extended were: Assistance for Physical Restoration/ Provision of Assistive Devices, Information Dissemination and Disability Prevention, Survival Communication Skills Development, Training Activities for total Communication and Social and self-enhancement and Community-based Rehabilitation Program

Of the seven (7) devolved services under this program, only one (Assistance for Physical Restoration/Provision of Assistive Devices) was implemented by 24 or 21% of the respondent LGUs.

Emergency Assistance Program	Aurora (8)	Bataan (12)	Bulacan (20)	Nueva Ecija (30)	Pampanga (20)	Tarlac (18)	Zambales (8)	Total (116)
Assistance to Individuals in Crisis situation	8	12	20	30	20	18	8	116
Food /Cash For Work	2	7	3	3	6	8	2	31
Emergency Relief Assistance	7	12	20	30	20	18	8	116

Emergency shelter Assistance	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	14
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The emergency assistance Program is intended to provide relief, restoration and rehabilitation service to victims of natural calamities and social disorganization, as well as prepare people and the community to cope with disasters and to prevent loss of lives and properties.

The target beneficiaries are disaster victims (both natural and man-made) and other distressed and displaced groups (e.g., evacuees, squatters), as well as individuals in crisis situations.

The services extended on this program are: (1) disaster relief, which includes rescue and evacuation, provision of ready-to-eat foods, temporary shelter and setting up of community kitchen or mass feeding; (2) assistance to individuals in crisis situations, which includes medical, burial, food, clothing, and transportation; (3) emergency shelter assistance; (4) food for work; (5) cash for work, and (6) disaster preparedness.

In relation to the implementation of this program, all LGUs are implementing this program, particularly the AICS service and the emergency Relief services.

Livelihood Program	Aurora (8)	Bataan (12)	Bulacan (20)	Nueva Ecija (30)	Pampanga (20)	Tarlac (18)	Zambales (8)	Total (116)
Self-Employment Assistance	2	7	14	5	5	7	1	10
Practical skills development / Skills training (for OP)	2	3	8		1	5		19
Job Placement	No report reflected							

The Program on Livelihood refers to the provision of capital assistance to the most disadvantaged persons to undertake income-generating projects and gain opportunities to develop positive work habits and attitudes, improve capacity to utilize labor and income-oriented community services, gain occupational and business management skills, and improve lifestyle. This includes mini-agri and food-yielding projects and mini-home industries. The

services include the self-employment assistance, practical skills development and referral for job placement.

Of the 3 services under this program, SEA and PSD were implemented by 9% and 16% of the total LGU respondents.

Table 4.10: Other SWD Programs and Services Implemented by LGUs

New SWD Programs and Services	Number of LGUs Implementing Devolved Progs. and Services by Province							
I. Family and community welfare Programs	Aurora (8)	Bataan (12)	Bulacan (20)	Nueva Ecija (30)	Pampanga (20)	Tarlac (18)	Zambales (8)	Total (116)
Issuance of Solo Parent –ID	3	8	13		5	18	2	49
Child and Youth Welfare Program								
Home-based ECCD	7	2	2	8	-	6	3	28
Services to Children in Need of Special Protection	8	8	12	30	8	18	3	87
Services to Children in Conflict with the Law	6	10	12	30	8	17	3	86
Issuance of Travel Clearance	1	9	9	10	7	18	3	57
Unlad Kabataan Program	4	5	7	11	10	8	2	47
Educational Assistance	4	6	7	6	4	7	3	37

Leadership and other capability building	2	5	6	9	3	3	2	30
Older Persons								
Issuance of IDs	3	8	20	15	20	18	1	85
Neighborhood Social Support	3	3	5	3	7	3	1	25
Persons with disability								
SPED/Educational Assistance		2	2		-	1		5
Issuance of IDs	3	8	20	15	20	18	1	85

Other than the devolved programs and services, the LGUs are implementing services as provided by law. This include the services for CNSP and CICL per PD 7610 and RA 9344 ; the alternative form of DCS, the Home-based ECCD per ECCD Law; issuance of IDs for Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities and Solo Parents; services for the CICL per RA 9344; and the enhanced program for the youth from the Peer Group Service to Unlad Kabataan Program; and SPED for PWDs and educational assistance for the youth in response to the emerging needs of the sector.

Of all the SWD programs implemented by LGU, the most implemented services are the Day Care Services, Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation and Emergency Relief Services Citizen wherein 100% of the LGUs implement these services. Other services implemented by more than 50% but less than 100% of LGUs are Issuance of IDs to Sr. Citizens and PWDs, services for CNSP and CICL. On the other hand the least implemented services in the list are the programs for the women, PWD and the Community Welfare Program.

1. Hindering Factors Encountered by LSWDOs in Budget Plan Preparation

Table 4.11: Number of LGUs Who Encountered Internal and External Hindering Factors in Budget Plan Preparation by Province

A.Internal Factors	Number of Respondents per LGUs							Total
	Aurora	Bataan	Bulacan	Nueva Ecija	Pampan ga	Tarlac	Zambales	
Total No. of respondents-	4	12	18	19	15	18	9	95
1.Lack/limited knowledge and skills on planning and budgeting-d	2	3	1	3	1	3	-	13 or 13%
2.Lack of/not updated SWD Situationer-a	2	6	7	6	3	5	6	35 or 36%
B.External Factors								
1.Political Intervention	2	2	3	3	8	5	3	26 or 27%
2. SWD Programs not a priority of LCE-c	3	1	1	1	5	3	1	16 or 16%

As shown in the above table, the number of LGUs who identified the hindering factors on budget plan preparation is very minimal; the lack of updated situationer was identified by 35 or 35% C/MSWDOs from among the 95 respondent; it is followed by political intervention with 26 or 26%; SWD programs not a priority of the LGUs identified by 16 or 16% and the least was the lack/limited knowledge in planning and budgeting.

CHAPTER V

INTEGRATION AND ANALYSIS

Budget Allotment of LSWDOs

The LGUs have different practices in allocating budget for C/MSWDOs. Out of the 95 LGU respondents who submitted copy of their budget 94 or 91% % of the P/C/MSWDOs have separate budget for their office which include the PS, MOOE including the SWD programs. Of the 91 LGUs with separate SWD budget, 44 or 44% already include in their budget the total requirements of their office for PS, MOOE including the total budgetary requirements for programs. There were 28 or 28% P/C/MSWDOs who were provided budget for Capital Outlay. On the other hand there were 8 LGUs or 8% whose budget do not include SWD programs while two (2) or 2% has no separate budget for the MSWD office. It was gathered during the interview that the budget of these two LGUs are lodged with the office of the Mayor. Likewise, the budget for Youth Program and Livelihood Program were mostly lodged with the Office of the Mayor and the office of livelihood implementing offices

In all the provinces SWD budget do not include the total budgetary requirements for all the devolved and new programs.

SWD programs implemented beyond the regular SWD budget and those with Zero budget for programs accessed budget from the 20% Development Fund/statutory and General Fund lodged in other offices of the LGU particularly under the Office of the Mayor/ Non-Office.

Devolved programs Implemented

Common findings of related research reveal that the DCS, AICS, Emergency Relief Assistance are still topping the list of most implemented devolved program which is actually being implemented by all the LGUs. Likewise the issuance of Sr. Citizens and PWD ID are being carried out by the LGUs. However, the women, PWD and youth sector were the least implemented programs by the C/MSWDOs. For the youth, other offices established by the LGU but lodged under the office of the Mayor implement program for the youth. The program for Older Persons is being undertaken by the OSCA under the supervision of the Office of the Mayor.

Hindering Factors encountered by the LSWDOs in Budget Plan Preparation

The C/MSWDOs realized the importance of the SWD Situationer as an important tool in planning particularly in convincing the LCEs and the Sangunian Panlungsod/Pambayan in

justifying their budget. This is one of the major reasons why they find difficulty in justifying the need for bigger budget for the implementation of responsive programs. Some C/MSWDOs are not even involved in the budgeting process and were just provided copy of the approved budget by the budget officers. On the other hand, those who have shown competence particularly in planning and budgeting and with good performance were able to gain the support of the LCEs and officials hence given high budget.

Political intervention particularly those identified as political allies of the previous administration play a major factor in the low budget appropriation for SWD programs and those whose budget is not within the control of the C/MSWDOs.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This section presents the conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study. It is evident in the result of the study that budget for Personnel Services is stable considering that they are protected by the Civil Service Rules and Regulations. In terms of the MOOE, the SWD program budget particularly the mandatory budget for the various sectors were not all channeled to the C/MSWDOs, there is a need to look into this to ensure that it is fully maximized for the intended programs for the welfare and development of the intended beneficiaries. It was also found out that this is dependent on the awareness of the LCE and LGU officials of the SWD issues and concerns confronting the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged sectors of the locality as well as the appropriate programs that could respond to these concerns. Majority of the elected officials nowadays are development- oriented who need to be made aware of these to be able to get their full support.

Recommendations:

Based on the results of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

1. For the Devolved Social Workers

- a. For all LSWDOs to prepare/regularly update the social Protection and Development Report that will identify the risks and vulnerabilities confronting the poor, vulnerable

- and disadvantaged sectors and the gaps on the current responses and consciously utilize these for planning responsive programs and serve as an evidence-based advocacy/lobbying material that will justify the need for adequate stable source of funding for the programs that will respond to the risks and vulnerabilities/gaps.
- b. To actively participate local council/committee undertakings, in the planning and budgeting process as well as in executive meeting that could influence the local officials on having full knowledge and appreciation of the LSWDO functions and the contribution that they can give in improving the situation of the locality.
 - c. To maximize the use of limited resources by adopting the public-private partnership in undertaking joint programs/projects with the NGOs and the civil society.
 - d. To institute efficient reporting/M&E system that could create awareness on the accomplishments in terms of output, outcomes and impact of the PPAs and the importance of a comprehensive and continues service delivery to its clientele in improving the SWD situation of the area.

2. For the LGU Officials

- a. To give priority consideration in the implementation of basic social welfare services, which is the very essence of devolution, that is, bringing the government closer to the people.
- b. To provide more funding to the devolved social welfare programs and services which are more developmental/preventive in nature.
- c. To provide the needed support and requirements stipulated in the AO#07 – Standards for SWD Delivery system

3. For PASWI

To continue providing a venue for LSWDOs sharing of good practices and providing support to its members for personal and professional growth.

4. For Further Study

- a. To conduct a comparative study on of LGU budget from 2009 as baseline that is provided by this study and after four years in 2013 which may be conducted in the 1st semester of 2014.
- b. To conduct further study on the utilization of LSWDO budget particularly the mandatory budgets as provided for in the General Appropriations Act and 20% development fund.
- c. For the concerned government agencies to make a review on the loopholes of devolution and address such problems such as ensuring the appropriation of budget

to the devolved programs and the utilization of the mandatory budget for the intended programs and beneficiaries

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