

*Philippine Plan of Action
For Senior Citizens*

2006-2010

"Building a Society for All AGES"

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MESSAGE

The enactment of Republic Act No. 9257 also known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003" demonstrates our commitment to act in solidarity towards promoting the welfare of senior citizens and providing them equal opportunities to ensure that they lead productive and meaningful lives.

The Philippine Plan of Action of Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2006-2010 was therefore formulated, through inter-agency efforts, as a concrete expression of our common vision for the welfare of the estimated 5.7 million Filipino senior citizens. The Plan envisions to elevate their role from passive beneficiaries to self-reliant, highly motivated and participating citizens.

It is noteworthy that the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), together with the committed representatives of the different agencies and of the senior citizens sector have convened to come up with this plan of action designed to ensure that issues, concerns and needs of senior citizens in our country are adequately addressed.

We enjoin all sectors of society to support and implement this Plan of Action. We can do no less.


ESPERANZA I. CABRAL
Secretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development
Chairperson, NCMB



FOREWORD

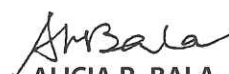
The 1st Philippine Plan of Action for Older Person (PPAOP) covering the period of 1999–2004 was in response to the Macau Regional Plan of Action. The said plan covers policies, strategies and programs in response to the 8 areas of concerns which include the following:

- Older Persons and the Family
- Social Position of Older Persons
- Health and Nutrition
- Housing, Transportation and the Built Environment
- Income Security, Maintenance and Employment
- Social Services and the Community
- Continuing Education/Learning Among the Older Persons
- Older Persons and the Market

In 2004, an assessment of the plan was undertaken to determine the gains and identify areas of concerns that still need to be addressed taking into consideration the 3 major areas of concern adopted during the World Conference on Ageing held in Madrid, Spain in 2003. Said concerns are the following: a) older persons and development; b) advancing health and well-being into old age; and c) ensuring enabling and supportive environments.

Towards this end, the need to come up with another plan is critical to ensure that the gains of the 1st plan will be continued and new initiatives be undertaken to promote and protect the best interest and welfare of the senior citizens.

The Philippine Plan of Action for the Senior Citizens (PPASC) 2006-2010 is a guide for all government agencies (GAs), local government units (LGUs), non-government units (NGOs) and other stakeholders in policy formulation, program development and resource generation in support of senior citizens.


ALICIA R. BALA

Undersecretary, DSWD
Alternate Chairperson, NCMB

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1999, Presidential Proclamation No. 1048 was issued declaring a nationwide observance in the Philippines of the International Year of Older Persons in line with the UN Declaration of International Year of Older Persons. In response, the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons (PPAOP) 1999-2004 was formulated to address the broad interests of the Filipino older person sector in a five-year period.

The Philippines has implemented the PPAOP 1999-2004. It addressed the need to institute appropriate policies, strategies, mechanisms and programs/projects to ensure that senior citizen's rights are upheld and respected.

The PPAOP 1999-2004 provided us with the perspective in developing an Inter-Agency Plan for Older Persons. This Plan promoted the rights and welfare of senior citizens and set priority areas and action points that guide efforts towards the attainment of the goals in ensuring the promotion of security and dignity of senior citizens while maintaining their full participation and human rights. The major areas for action were based on the recommendation of the Shanghai Implementation Strategy namely: (a) older persons and development; (b) advancing health and well-being into old age; (c) ensuring enabling and supportive environments; and (d) implementation and follow-up. In each area, key action points were identified for national and regional actions which took into consideration the results of the PPAOP 1999-2004 and national circumstances.

Through the Plan, two Executive Orders were issued namely EO 266 entitled "Approving and Adopting the PPAOP" and EO 105 known as "Group Homes for Disadvantaged, Sick, Homeless and Frail Older Persons." The Plan also developed programs for older persons (OPs) such as the Neighborhood Support Services for Older Persons (NSSOP), Group Homes for Older Persons, Consumer Welfare Desk for Older Persons, Balik Literacy, Senior Citizens Day

Centers, Inter-generational Program, Pensioners Day, Community-Based Health Programs Residential Care Giving Training, Geriatric ward and clinic at UP Philippine General Hospital, and Elderly Filipino Week Celebration.

The country remains committed to vigorously pursue and undertake active measures to deal with the challenges of population ageing and to create a "society for all ages".

On February 26, 2004, Republic Act No. 9257 otherwise known as "An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens", amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 7432, otherwise known as "An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes," was signed into law. This law benefits all resident senior citizens in the country.

The National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) was established to monitor the implementation of the law and is tasked to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders. Based on this, the NCMB issued Resolution No. 4, series of 2005 which created the Inter-Agency Committee on Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC) to develop the action plan for senior citizens. The PPASC 2006-2010 is a document that spells out the strategies, programs, projects and activities contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) for the promotion of Active Ageing in the Philippines.

The present Plan of Action is anchored on several international, regional and national mandates. It derives support from international mandates on ageing, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Madrid International Plan of

Action on Ageing adopted during the Second World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid, Spain in April 2002. It became the framework in crafting the Shanghai Implementation Strategy (SIS) on Ageing subsequently formulated during the Asia-Pacific Seminar on regional follow-up to the 2nd World Assembly on Ageing in September 2002 in Shanghai, China.

The formulation of the PPASC 2006-2010 is also principally guided by national policies and legislations acknowledging the role of senior citizens and promoting their active participation in development. It will also set out priority areas and action points that guide efforts towards the goal of ensuring that societies and individuals age with security and dignity while maintaining their full participation and human rights.

The PPASC provides measures whereby our senior citizens are assisted and appreciated by the community as a whole. It also develops programs beneficial to the senior citizens, their families and the rest of the community that they serve apart from implementing health and rehabilitation programs in every political unit of society.

The Plan is the product of a series of multi-stakeholders consultations and recommendations from the senior citizens sector. It will therefore serve as the strategic framework of all concerned Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organization and People's Organization in developing their plan of action to address the current challenges brought about by the trend of population ageing and its enormous implications, not only to individuals, but also in every aspect of community, national and international life.

The formulation of the PPASC 2006-2010 as a successor plan to the PPAOP 1999-2004 takes off and builds on the gains and lessons learned from the previous Plan and from the main recommendation of the PPAOP 1999-2004 evaluation workshop

in developing a responsive national strategy on preparing the society for the challenges of ageing and ensuring that the goals of active ageing are achieved. Priority shall be given to the needs of the underprivileged and sick or ailing senior citizens. Attention shall be given to the development of indicators for every major goal for senior citizens in every region, province, municipality and barangay. There is also the need to empower LGU's to translate national goals into a local plan responsive to the needs of senior citizens based on the current situation and applicable policies.

II. THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The Senior Citizens in the Philippines

It is estimated that the proportion of persons aged 60 years and older in the world will double between 2000 and 2050, from 10 to 21 per cent (i.e. from 600 million to 2 billion in absolute number)¹. In 2025, it is projected that 15 per cent of the world population will be aged 60 and over. Among the world's population aged 60 years and above, 52 per cent live in Asia and the Pacific in 2002, and this is projected to increase to 59 percent in 2025². Asia and the Pacific is the most rapidly ageing region of the world. As the region urbanizes, the availability of traditional family support is likely to diminish.

In the Philippines, the elderly population has been steadily increasing in both size and proportion. The 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) enumerated about 4.6 million persons aged 60 years and over (2.1 million males and 2.5 million females). This number represents 6 percent of 76.5 million total population in 2000. The 2000 figure is about 900,000 larger than the 1995 census figure of 3.7 million and 1.4 million larger than the 1990 figure (3.2 million). The 1995 proportion is slightly lower, at 5.4 percent. In 1960, only 4.3 percent of the 27.1 million Filipinos were in ages 60 years and over. In 1970 figure, the elderly comprised 4.5 percent (1.6 million) of the total population.

¹ UNESCAP statistics on older persons in the world

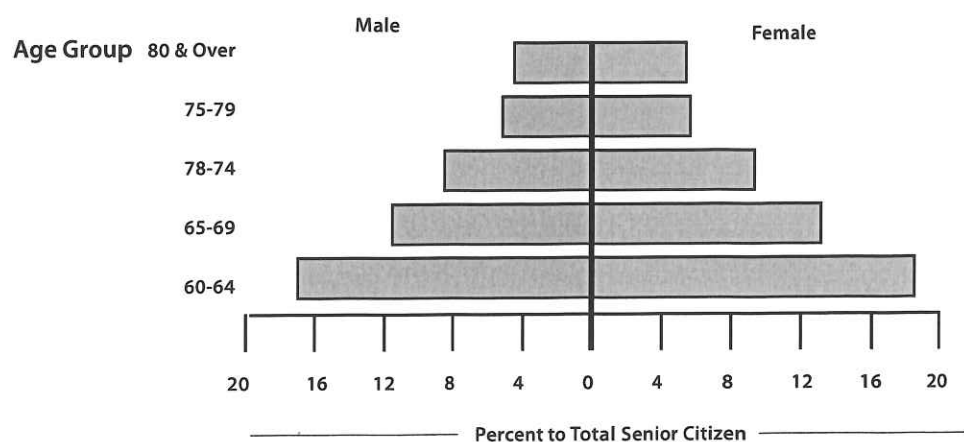
² UN Programme on Ageing

Table A. Population Distribution of Senior Citizens by Region: Philippines, 2000

REGIONS	Total Population	Number of Senior Citizens	Percent to Total Senior Citizens	Percent to Regional Population
PHILIPPINES	76,504,077	4,565,560	100.00	5.97
REGION I - Ilocos Region	4,200,478	337,797	7.40	8.04
REGION II - Cagayan Valley	2,813,159	179,655	3.94	6.39
REGION III - Central Luzon	8,030,945	482,333	10.56	6.01
REGION IV - Southern Tagalog	11,793,655	648,495	14.20	5.50
REGION V - Bicol Region	4,686,669	313,531	6.87	6.69
REGION VI - Western Visayas	6,211,038	473,752	10.38	7.63
REGION VII - Central Visayas	5,706,953	409,791	8.98	7.18
REGION VIII - Eastern Visayas	3,610,355	270,447	5.92	7.49
REGION IX - Western Mindanao	3,091,208	157,324	3.45	5.09
REGION X - Northern Mindanao	2,747,585	155,273	3.40	5.65
REGION XI - Southern Mindanao	5,189,335	259,533	5.68	5.00
REGION XII - Central Mindanao	2,598,210	120,425	2.64	4.63
NCR (National Capital Region)	9,932,560	468,876	10.27	4.72
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	1,365,412	86,741	1.90	6.35
ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao)	2,412,159	76,590	1.68	3.18
Caraga	2,095,367	124,283	2.72	5.93

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Of the 4.6 million senior citizens, about 54.11 percent (2.5 million) were females while the rest were males. This translated to a sex ratio of 84.8 or 85 males for every 100 female senior citizens, which was lower than the 1990 and 1995 sex ratios (88.43 and 87.63 percent, respectively).

Figure 1. Age-Sex Population Pyramid of Senior Citizens

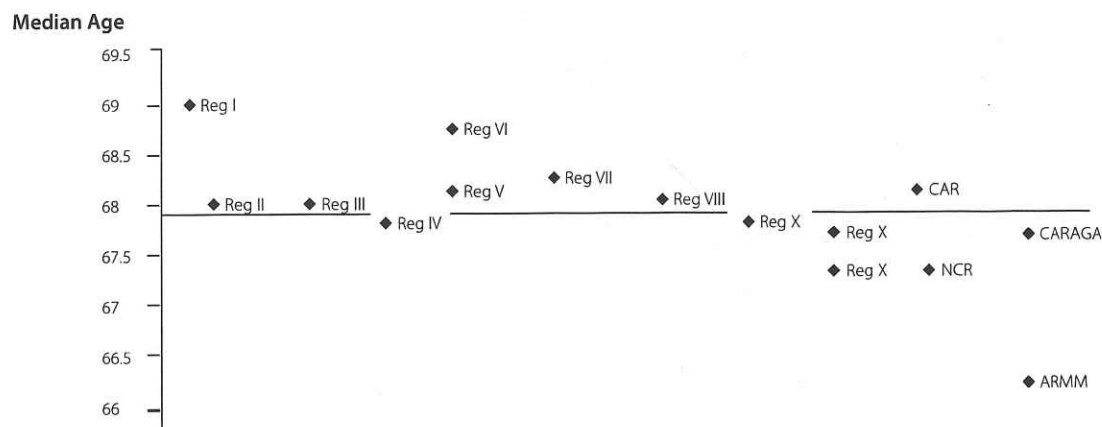
As expected, the percentage distribution of senior citizens tails off as age increases. About 35.77 percent of the said populations were 60 to 64 years old and 24.94 percent were 65 to 69 years old. Female senior citizens outnumbered males in all age groups with the biggest gap in the 80 years and over age group.

Senior citizens had a median age of 67.85 years in the 2000 CPH, same as that of 1990 and 1995. This means that half of the senior citizens population were below 68 years old.

Among the regions, the median age of senior citizens in Ilocos (Region I) was the highest at 69.15 years. Other regions that surpassed the national median age of 67.85 years were Regions II (67.97), III (68.05), V (68.06), VI (68.20), VII (68.24), VIII (68.06), and CAR (68.02).

As of 2005, the projected Philippine population of persons aged 60 years old and above totaled to 5,385,607. It comprises 6.3 percent of the whole projected population (85,236,913) of the country based on the medium assumption of the National

Figure 2. Median of Senior Citizens by Region, Philippines: 2000



Statistics Office (NSO). The breakdown of Senior Citizens statistics based on categorization are as follows:

Young Old (60-69)	3,251,386
Old (70-79)	1,577,383
Oldest Old (80 & above)	556,838

However, the number is growing at a faster rate than in many other countries and is expected to increase to 10.5 percent of the total population, or exceed 11.1 million by 2025³. In like manner, the projected average life expectancy for Filipinos is 72.75 years. The average rate for male is 70.00 years old and 75.50 years old for female. This may be caused by

³ Ibid.

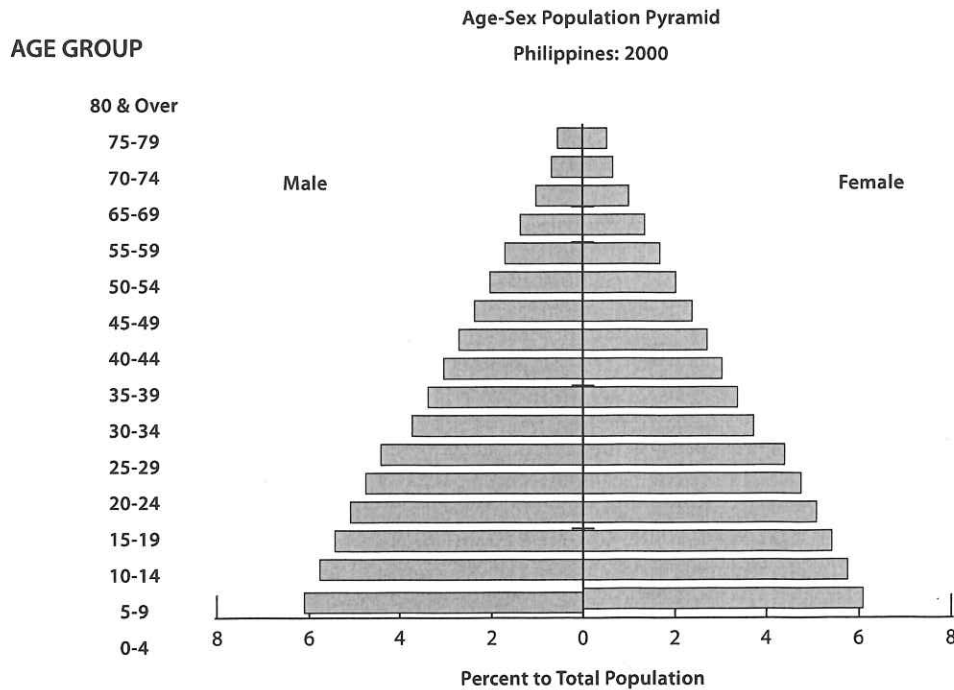
changing lifestyles and advances in medicine and medical technology.

The age structure of Philippine population (Figure 3) was a typical broad base at the bottom consisting of large numbers of children and a narrow top made up of relatively small number of elderly. Young dependents belonging to age group 0 to 14 years comprised 37.01 percent. The old dependents (65 years and over) accounted for 3.83 percent, while 59.16 percent comprised the economically active population (15 to 64 years).⁴

The 2000 dependency ratio was 69.04. This meant that for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64 years), they had to support about 63 young

⁴ Ibid.

Figure 3. Age-Sex Population Pyramid Philippines: 2000



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

dependents and about six old dependents. In 1995, the dependency ratio was at 69.60.⁵

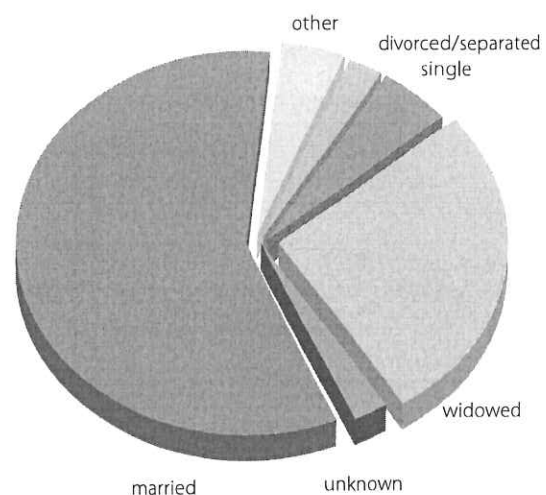
Of the household population 60 years old and over, 60.38 percent were married and 30.02 percent were widowed. A relatively small proportion was reported single (5.03 percent). Another 1.17 percent were divorced/separated and 2.76 percent were with other marital arrangements.

There was a higher proportion of males among married senior citizens (57.82 percent) and among those with other marital arrangements (62.08 percent). On the other hand, there were more female single (70.99 percent), widowed (76.49 percent), and divorced/separated groups (57.26 percent).

Three in five senior citizens reached at most elementary and 15.69 percent at most high school. About 4.85 percent were college undergraduates and only five percent were able to finish a degree.

⁵ Ibid.

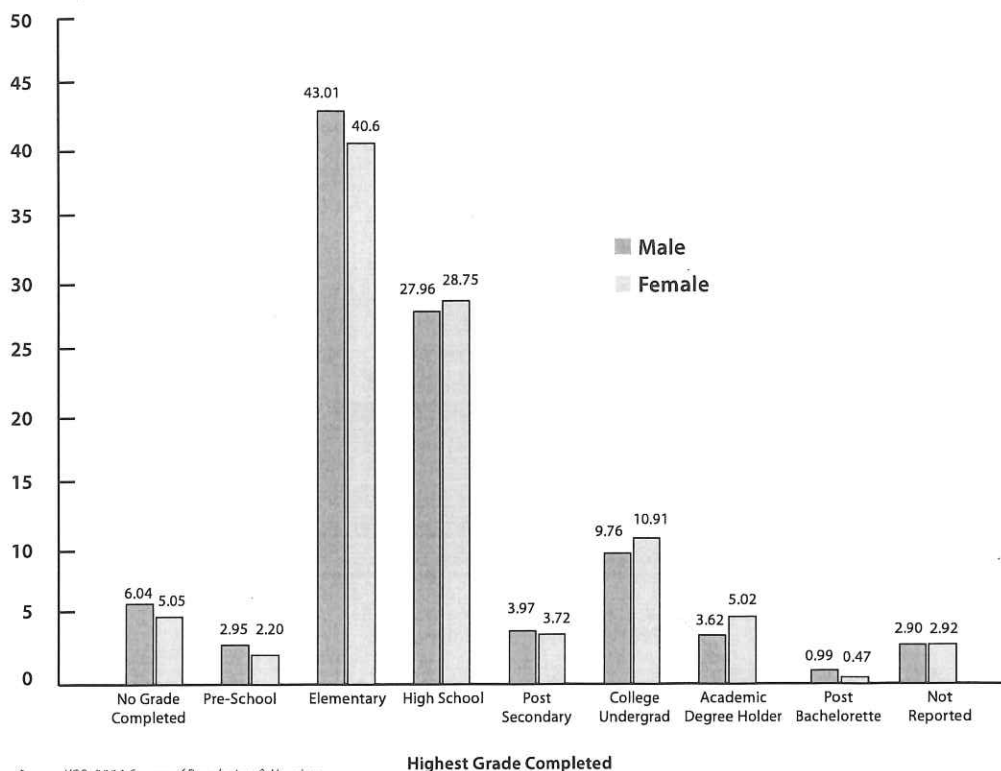
Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Senior Citizens by Marital Status



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Figure 5. Proportion of Senior Citizen by Highest Grade Completed and Sex, Philippines: 2000

Those who had not completed any grade made up of 10.15 percent, of which more than half (59.48 percent) were females.



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Only 3.62 percent of senior men were degree holders while 5.02 percent of senior women. On the other hand, the proportion of those who had not completed any grade or reached at most elementary level was higher for men than for women.

Among senior citizens, 81.01 percent were able to read and write a simple message. Literacy rate for males (82.23 percent) was higher than that of the females (79.97 percent).⁶

Table B. Literacy Rate of Senior Citizens by Sex, Age Group and Region, Philippines: 2000

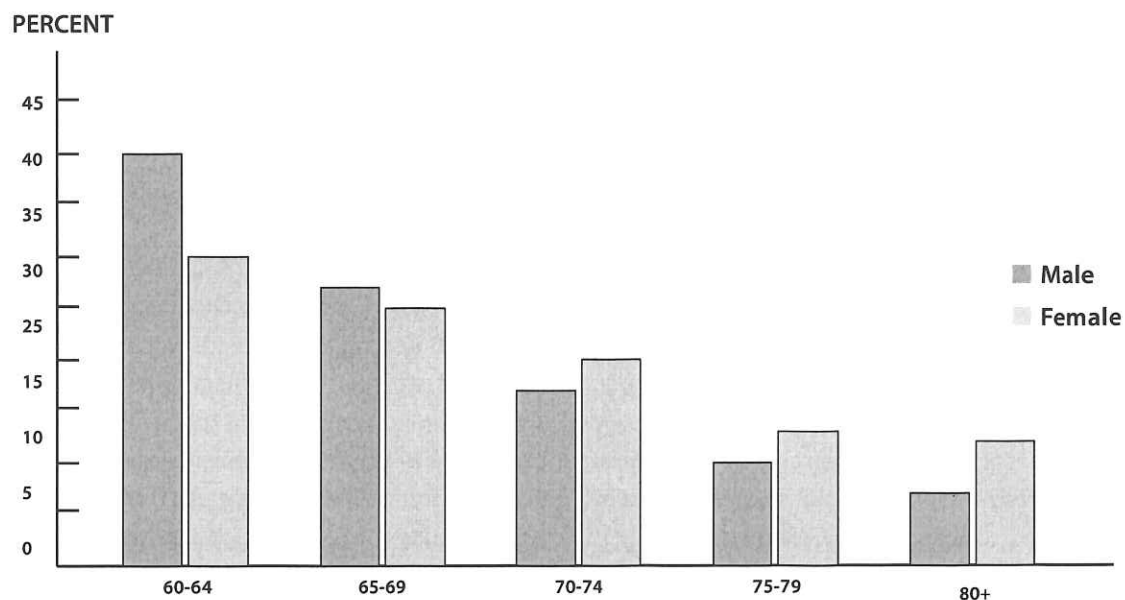
Age Group	Literacy Rate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.01	82.23	79.97
60-64	85.67	86.19	85.18
65-69	82.62	83.79	81.58
70-74	79.17	80.23	78.29
75-79	75.98	77.40	74.90
80 and Over	69.89	71.11	69.09

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

More than half of the household population 60 years old and over (57.41 percent) were household heads and nearly one-fourth were spouses of the household heads. Of the total number of households in the Philippines (15.3 million), 17.13 percent (2.6 million households) were headed by senior citizens.

Headship rate among males and females was highest at ages 60 to 64 years (39.41 percent for male-headed households and 29.69 percent for females).

Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Household Headed by a Senior Citizen by Age Group and Sex, Philippines: 2000



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Seven in ten households were headed by male senior citizens. Of the male-headed households, those with two members (17.57 percent) and three members (17.02 percent) had the highest proportion. For female-headed households, the highest proportion was for those households with only one member (19.88 percent) and two members (16.57 percent).

Table C. Number of Households Headed by Senior Citizens by Household Size and Sex of Household Head, Philippines: 2000

Household Size	Sex of Household Head		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,616,721	1,819,938	796,783
1	245,415	87,020	158,395
2	492,600	319,729	172,871
3	441,952	309,893	132,059
4	381,657	280,874	100,783
5	312,753	236,524	76,229
6	248,472	192,481	55,991
7	182,477	143,683	38,794
8+	311,395	249,734	61,661

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

About 5.38 percent of the senior citizens were living alone; most of them were aged 60 to 64 years old and majority were females (64.54 percent).

Table D. Number of Senior Citizens Living Alone by Five-year Age Group and Sex, Philippines: 2000

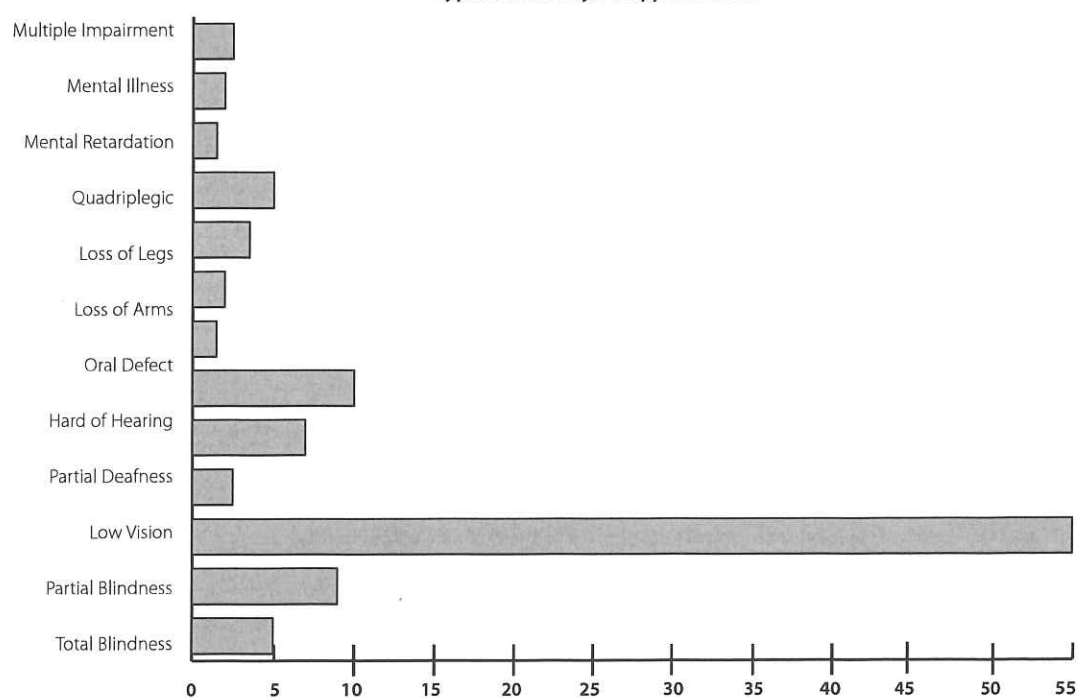
Age Group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	245,415	87,020	158,395
60-64	57,042	24,400	32,642
65-69	54,420	19,681	34,739
70-74	52,704	17,376	35,328
75-79	40,304	12,355	27,949
80 and Over	40,945	13,208	27,737

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Based on the 2000 Census of Population, a total of 942,000 (1.23 percent) of the 76 million population in the Philippines had disabilities. Of this number, 329,000 were senior citizens and they accounted for 34.93 percent of the total persons with disabilities (PWDs). Moreover, of the total number of senior citizens, 7.21 percent had some form of disability.

Senior males with disability constituted 31.31 percent while senior females constituted 38.52 percent of the total senior citizens with disability. Low vision was the common disability among

senior citizens (54.11 percent). Others suffered from difficulty of hearing (9.7 percent), partial blindness (8.43 percent), partial deafness (6.43 percent), and total blindness with 4.52 percent. A higher percentage of female PWD senior citizens suffered from low vision (56.48 percent vs. 51.16 percent), partial blindness (8.60 percent vs. 8.22 percent) and total blindness (4.81 percent vs. 4.15 percent) while more male PWDs suffered from difficulty in hearing (10.45 percent vs. 9.10 percent) and partial deafness (7.01 percent vs. 5.96 percent).⁷

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Senior Citizens with Disability by Type of Disability, Philippines: 2000

Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

Common diseases seen in 2005 at the Outpatient Geriatric Clinic of the Philippine General Hospital were the following: a) hypertension (221); b) degenerative osteoarthritis (147); c) non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus/impaired glucose tolerance (NIDDM/IGT) (92); d) pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) (62); e) osteoporosis/osteopenia (52); f) stroke/cardio-vascular disease (44); g) dyslipidemia; h) spondylolysthesis (27); i) neuropathies (20); and j) chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (19). Aside from common diseases, geriatric syndromes were identified as follows: a) dementia and Alzheimer's disease (AD) (17); b) constipation (13); c) hearing impairment (6); d) drug-induced gastritis (4); e) falls (3); f) metoprolol-induced bradycardia (2); g) malnutrition/hypoalbuminemia (2); h) anxiety disorder (1); i) depression (1); and j) chronic pain syndrome.⁸

Among senior citizens, 81.01 percent were able to read and write a simple message. Literacy rate for males (82.23 percent) was higher than that of the females (79.97 percent).⁹

Of the household population 60 years old and over, more than half were gainfully employed. They comprised 8.25 percent the female gainful

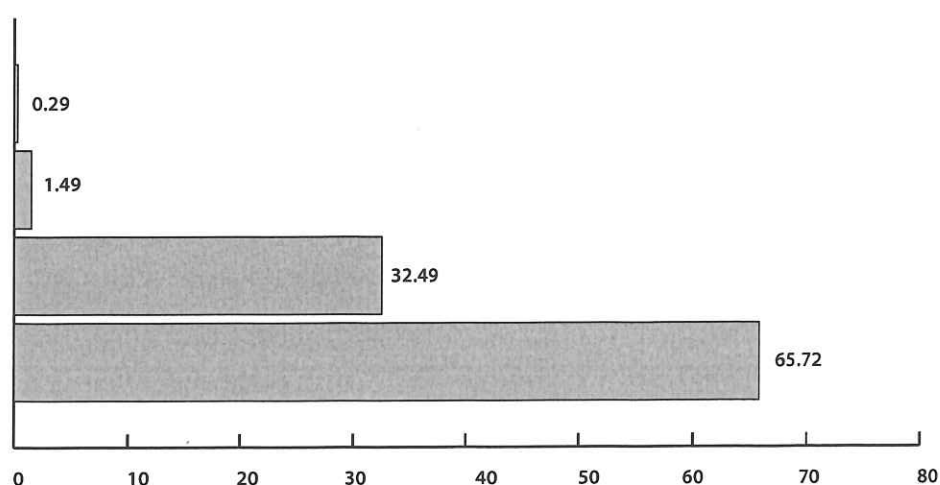
workers.¹⁰ Of the gainful senior citizens, 40.59 percent were farmers, forestry workers or fishermen and about ten percent (9.61 percent) were laborers and unskilled workers. Senior Citizens constituted 13.77 percent of the total farmers, forestry workers or fishermen and 6 percent of the total laborers and unskilled workers.

More than half (52.47 percent) of the gainful senior citizens worked in own-family operated farm/business, one in five (20.62 percent) was self-employed without any paid workers, and 11.89 percent worked for private business/enterprise/farm; all of them were dominated by males (52.34 percent, 73.56 percent, and 77.41 percent, respectively).

One in three gainful senior citizens (67.50 percent) worked in the same city/municipality where he resided, 3.04 percent in other places within the country, and 0.33 percent worked abroad.

The number of households with at least one member aged 60 years and over was 3.3 million (21.84 percent of the total households in the country), an increase of 987,699 households from the 1990 figure.

Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Household with at Least One Senior Citizen, Philippines: 2000



Source: NSO, 2000 Census of Population & Housing

¹⁰ Three (3) Year Report of the Outpatient Geriatric Clinic of the Philippine General Hospital

Most of the households with at least one senior citizen occupied single-type housing units (91 percent). Others lived in duplex (3.05 percent) and multi-unit residential buildings (4.37 percent). Others (0.3 percent) resided in commercial/ industrial/agricultural, institutional living. Nearly two in three households of senior citizens (64.97 percent) owned or amortized the housing units they occupied, 21.03 percent had a rent-free arrangement with the consent of owner, 6.96 percent rented the housing units, and 2.02 percent had a rent-free arrangement without the consent of owner.¹¹

Nearly two in three households of senior citizens (64.97 percent) owned or amortized the housing units they occupied, 21.03 percent had a rent-free arrangement with the consent of owner, 6.96 percent rented the housing units, and 2.02 percent had a rent-free arrangement without the consent of owner.

Based on the 2006 facts and figures of Social Security System (SSS), 587,846 members are receiving retirement pension totaling to Php24,192,030,000.

Demographic forces are at work that will change the age structure in this country as seen from the latest Philippine statistics. Owing to reduced birth and death rates and other demographic factors, the Philippine population is considered ageing.

By 2010, with this rapid growth in the older population is the increase in their special needs such as health care, housing, income security, and other social services. All these have to be addressed not only by their respective families and communities, but also by the whole government machinery, including the non-government organizations. Preparatory measures should be undertaken to prepare not only the senior citizens themselves but the whole citizenry in coping with this phenomenon.

Official statistics and demographic factors as well as related studies and projection indicate that the Philippine population is going to be gray in the not so near future.

III. LEGAL BASES

A. International Laws on Senior Citizens

1. Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing (adopted by World Assembly on Ageing in 1982)

This Plan strengthens the capacities of government and civil society to deal effectively with the ageing of populations and to address the developmental potential and dependency needs of older persons. It promotes regional and international cooperation. It marked for the first time an international consensus agreement on ageing that was reached by all governments. It put forth ageing not just as a problem faced by people who are already old, but as a lifelong process that requires early attention and preparation in social, economic, health and other aspects.

2. Macau Declaration and Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and Pacific (Draws on the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing)

This addresses important issues particularly on the seven major areas of concern relating to ageing and older persons: (a) the social position of older persons; (b) older persons and the family; (c) health and nutrition; (d) housing, transportation and the built environment; (e) older persons and the market; (f) income security, maintenance and employment; and (g) social services and the community. It provides a regional platform for members in the region to cooperate and share their experiences concerning policies and programs to meet the challenges of ageing. It contains concise recommendations with specific guidelines.

3. Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002)

This sets out priority areas and action points towards the goal of ensuring that societies and individuals live with security and dignity while maintaining their full participation and human rights. It sets policy direction in three major areas: (a) ageing and development; (b) health and well-being into old age; and (c) enabling and supportive environments for ageing. The plan aims to allow policy makers to focus on the key issues of ageing. It calls for changes in attitudes, policies and practices, in order to include ageing in global development agendas, to see development as a right of the elderly and to see an end to age discrimination.

4. Shanghai Implementation Strategy (Adopted by the Asia-Pacific Seminar on Regional Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002)

This strategy provides guidelines on the implementation of commitments on ageing made under the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002 and the Macau Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and Pacific 1999. The recommended major areas for action are: (a) older persons and development; (b) advancing health and well-being into old age; (c) ensuring enabling and supportive environments; and (d) implementation and follow-up. In each area, key action points are identified for national and regional action which takes into consideration the results of the 2002 survey on ageing and national circumstances.

5. Other International Mandates

In addition, the present Plan of Action also draws on the Proclamation on Ageing as annexed to General Assembly Resolution 47/5 of 16 October 1992 declaring the year 1999 as the "International

Year of Older Persons," the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and other relevant United Nations mandates related to ageing and older persons. It is also supportive of the relevant goals and targets contained in the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, the Copenhagen Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development in 1995 and of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region as revised by the Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development in 1997.

B. Enabling Philippine Laws on Senior Citizens

Senior citizens in the Philippines have traditionally received due care and concern from the family and the state. To stress this national attitude towards senior citizens, Article XV, Section IV, of the Philippine Constitution states that, "It is the duty of the family to take care of its older person members while the State may design program of social security for them." Moreover, Article XIII, Section II, provides that "The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all people at affordable cost."

1. The 1987 Philippine Constitution

• Article II, Section IX (Declaration of Principles and State Policies)

Provides that "The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full development, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life."

- **Article XIII, Section II (Health)**

Provides that "The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women and children."

- **Article XV, Section IV (The Family)**

States that "It is the duty of the family to take care of its older person members while the State may design program of social security for them."

2. Laws and Legislations for the Welfare of Senior Citizens

- **Republic Act No. 9257 (Enacted on February 26, 2004)**

"An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act 7432, otherwise known as "An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes."

This law was enacted to give full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation in society considering the senior citizens are integral part of the Philippine society. It expanded the coverage of the benefits and due privileges to the senior citizens to include all business establishments. It made mandatory the provision of 20 percent discount in all establishments, as well as installed due processes in the organization of the OSCA and selection of the OSCA Head. It also recognizes the important role of the private sector in the improvement of the welfare of senior

citizens and to actively seek their partnership. Also, it provides a comprehensive health care and rehabilitation system for disabled senior citizens to foster their capacity to attain a more meaningful and productive ageing.

- **Republic Act No. 8425 (Enacted on December 10, 1997)**

"An Act Institutionalizing the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Program, Crafting for the Purpose the National Anti-Poverty Commission, Defining Its Powers and Functions, and for Other Purposes"

The law institutionalizes and enhances the Social Reform Agenda which embodies the results of consultations and summits on poverty alleviation. For this purpose the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) was created. It adopted an area-based, sectoral and focused intervention to poverty alleviation wherein every poor Filipino family shall be empowered to meet its minimum basic needs of health, food and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation, income security, shelter and decent housing, peace and order, education and functional literacy, participation in governance, and family care and psycho-social integrity. Social reform shall address the fight against poverty through a multi-dimensional and cross-sectoral approach which recognizes and respects the core values, cultural integrity, and spiritual diversity of target sectors and communities. The Senior Citizens, as one of the basic sectors, is represented in the NAPC.

- **Republic Act No. 7876 (Enacted on July 25, 1994)**

"An Act Establishing a Senior Citizens Center in All Cities and Municipalities of the Philippines, and Appropriating Funds Therefore."

The law was enacted in response to the declared policy of the State to provide adequate social services and an improved quality of life for all. It also mandated the establishment of a senior citizens center in all cities and municipalities under the direct supervision of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in coordination with the local government units (LGUs) to respond to older persons' socialization and interaction needs as well as to serve as venue for the conduct of other meaningful activities. The law further states that DSWD in coordination with the LGUs, the DOH and other government agencies, the Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines (FSCAP) and other NGOs shall provide the necessary services to include but not limited to the following: social and recreational services, health and personal care services, spiritual services, livelihood services and volunteer resource services.

- **Republic Act No. 7432**
(Enacted on July 22, 1991)

"An Act to Maximize Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes."

The law recognizes the contributions of older persons in nation building as active participants. It mobilizes their families and communities they live with to reaffirm valued Filipino tradition of caring for the older persons. It also made mandatory the granting of the 20 percent discount from all establishments relative to utilization of transportation services, hotels and similar lodging establishments, restaurants and recreation centers and purchase of medicine anywhere in the country. It also exempted the senior citizens from the payment of individual income taxes. It also

installed in the organization of the Office of Senior Citizens' Affairs (OSCA) in the Office of the Mayor headed by a Councilor who shall be designated by the Sangguniang Bayan and assisted by the Community Development Officer in coordination with the DSWD.

- **Republic Act No. 344 or the Accessibility Law of 1982 (Enacted on February 25, 1983)**

It enhances the mobility of disabled persons by requiring certain buildings, institutions, establishments and other public utilities to install facilities and other devices. This Act provides for the minimum requirements and standards to make buildings, facilities and utilities for public use accessible to disabled persons including older persons who are confined to wheelchairs and those who have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs, among others. Rule II, Section 1.3 states that the built environment and transportation shall be designed so that it shall be accessible and shall ensure safety to disabled people, including older persons.

3. **The General Appropriations Act FY 2006 (RA 9336) under Section 32**

One Percent Allocation of Agency Budget to Programs and Services for Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities. This policy mandated all government agencies and instrumentalities to allocate one percent of their total agency budget to programs and projects for older persons and persons with disabilities.

National Budget Memorandum No. 98 also known as the Policy Guidelines and Procedures in the Preparation of FY 2006 Budget Proposal, encouraging agencies to include programs and activities to address the concerns of senior citizens and disabled persons.

4. Presidential Proclamations / Issuances

Executive Order No. 105, series of 2003 –

"Approving and Directing the Implementation of the Program Provision of Group Home/Foster Home for Neglected, Abandoned, Abused, Detached and Poor Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities" which was developed in 2003. Its main feature is the housing program that will address the housing requirements of neglected, abandoned, abused and unattached older persons and promote community-based program for older persons. This will encourage businesses to align their corporate social responsibility towards provision of the necessary infrastructure for poor older persons.

Executive Order No. 266, series of 2000

– "Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons" issued on July 17, 2000 which approves and adopts the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons, 1999-2004 as the country's blueprint to institute appropriate policies, strategies, programs and projects for older persons. It also created the inter-agency committee on older persons that shall be responsible for regularly updating, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the Plan for Older Persons.

Presidential Proclamation No. 1048, series of 1999

– "Declaring a Nationwide Observance in the Philippines of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999" which recognizes the complexity of ageing of the world's population and the need to have a common basis and frame of reference for the protection and promotion of the rights of older persons including the contribution that older persons could make to society.

Presidential Proclamation No. 470, series of 1994

– "Declaring the 1st week of October every year as Elderly Filipino Week" which is celebrated in recognition of the

valuable contribution of older persons in nation building.

Memorandum Circular/Administrative Order/Department Order

- **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Administrative Order No. 8, Series of 2005:** Guidelines for the Operation of the National and Regional Coordinating and Monitoring Boards (N/RCMB) of Republic Act 9257 "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003".
- **Department of Health (DOH) Administrative Order No. 177, Series of 2004:** Amendment to Administrative Order No. 171, s. 2004 on the Policies and Guidelines to Implement the Relevant Provisions of Republic Act 9257, otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003".
- **Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2005:** Guidelines on granting special discounts in special programs for senior citizens under Section 4, Paragraph (L) of RA No. 9257, otherwise known as the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003 and Rule V, Section 14 of its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
- **Department of Education (DepEd) Memorandum No. 138, Series of 2005:** Promoting "Access of Senior Citizens to Alternative Learning System" signed on 04 May 2005.
- **Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) Memorandum dated 11 November 2004 subject:** "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003".
- **Technical Education Skills and Development Authority (TESDA):** TVET Guidelines on RA 9257, otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003" signed on 30 March 2005.

- **Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)** Memorandum Circular No. 2005-63: "Office for Senior Citizens Affairs" signed 28 June 2005.
- **PhilHealth Circular No. 2, Series of 2005:** PhilHealth Guidelines for Members and Dependents to Implement the Relevant Provisions of Republic Act (R.A.) 9257, otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003."
- **Department of Agriculture (DA)** **Administrative Order No. 37, Series of 2005:** Implementing Rules and Regulations on the Grant of Special Discounts to Senior Citizens on the Purchase of Basic Necessities or Prime Agricultural Commodities pursuant to Section 2 of RA 9257, otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003".
- **Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)** **Memorandum Circular No. 2006-21:** Dissemination of the Approved Survey Form for the Profiling of Senior Citizens to Monitor the Implementation of R.A. 9257 otherwise known as the "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003."

IV. PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR OLDER PERSONS (PPAOP) 1994-2004 MILESTONES

1. Older Persons and the Family

- 1.1 Issuance of Presidential Proclamation No. 1048 "Declaring a Nationwide Observance in the Philippines of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999" in accordance with the Macao Plan of Action for Ageing where the Philippines is one of the signatories.
- 1.2 Creation of the National Inter-Agency Committee on PPAOP and 16 Regional Inter-Agency Committees to oversee, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the Plan of Action for Older Persons in line with the Macao and Madrid Declarations.
- 1.3 Developed the Advocacy and Education Campaign materials for RAs 7432 and 7876 through an intensive tri-media campaign.
- 1.4 Enacted the Presidential Proclamation No. 470 or the Elderly Filipino Week Celebration which is a nationwide special event every first week of October that has been instrumental in promoting the rights and welfare for older persons.
- 1.5 Established the Senior Citizens Volunteer Resource Project (SCVRP) which contributed to strengthening the information campaign on the public awareness on the magnitude of volunteerism areas by training and mobilizing older persons as volunteers to assist in the implementation of various social welfare and development programs of DSWD, FSCAO and LGUs.
- 1.6 Yearly conduct of the National Search for the Most Outstanding Older Persons or "*Ulirang Nakatatanda Award*".
- 1.7 Implementation of the Inter-generational Program, a social technology that brings together different generations in new and ongoing mutually beneficial structured activities to meet the needs of individuals and families throughout their life cycle.
- 1.8 Institutionalized the annual celebration of the Elderly Filipino Week.
- 1.9 Conduct of tri-media campaign during Elderly Filipino Week to strengthen information campaign on the new policy.
- 1.10 Continuing legislative advocacy and coordination with the OSCA.
- 1.11 Conducted an evaluative research to assess the status of implementation and compliance

of entities to RA 7432; the academe was also encouraged to develop researches in the field of gerontology (DSWD hosted quarterly presentation of studies on ageing).

- 1.12 Creation of a National and Regional Monitoring and Coordinating Board on the implementation, monitoring of national policies on ageing and for the development of plan of action for older persons in the succeeding years.

- 1.13 Development of electronic group (www.groups.yahoo.com/PPAOP) to serve as the main depository of documents and researches about ageing.

2. Social Position of Older Persons

- 2.1 Organization of the Federation of Senior Citizens Associations of the Philippines (FSCAP) in the national and local levels throughout the country.
- 2.2 Established the Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) in cities and municipalities.
- 2.3 Organized the Committee on Ageing and Generative Disease National Institute of Health (NIH) as a national center for research in health that includes various programs including gerontology.
- 2.4 Conducted the Nutrition Planning Workshop on the Regional Plan of Action for Nutrition and organized the Nutrition Management Training.

3. Health and Nutrition

- 3.1 Established the Geriatric Clinic in the Philippine General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital providing medical services such as Geriatric evaluation, rehabilitative management, specialty evaluation by the Memory Clinic, Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Dentistry and etc. to under-privileged and

poor older persons.

- 3.2 DOH implemented the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention for adults which provide free flu vaccines and osteoporosis screening and eye screening.
- 3.3 DOH issued a memorandum addressed to all drugstores in regards with the strict compliance of 20% discount for medicines to senior citizens.
- 3.4 Conducted a Life-long Education Programs for Ageing Preparation.
- 3.5 Conducted the Geriatric Assessment in hospitals.
- 3.6 Conducted seminars, lectures and/or symposia on gerontology, family health, positive family values, nutrition and others.
- 3.7 Provided trainings on care giving and physical fitness.

4. Housing, Transportation and the Built Environment

- 4.1 Issued Executive Order No. 105, series of 2003 entitled: Approving and Directing the Implementation of the Program "Provision of Group Home/Foster Home for Neglected, Abandoned, Abused, Detached and Poor Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities and its Implementing Rules and Regulation. The EO was endorsed as part of the Priority Programs of the Government wherein the donor of the program could avail of the 100% tax deduction.
- 4.2 Conducted a study on the physical housing facilities for older persons has been conducted and came up with sample housing design.
- 4.3 Implemented the Department of Transportation

and Communication (DOTC) Memorandum Circulars No. 94-001, 94-006 and 97-010 directing all operators of motorized land-based, sea-based and air-based public and private transportation services to grant senior citizens 20% discount. A sticker was provided in all major transportation terminals to promote the rights and welfare of older persons.

- 4.4 Activated utilization of Integrated Day Care Center for Older Persons and Children.
- 4.5 Advocated the establishment of Geriatric Ward in all government and private hospitals.
- 4.6 Operation and maintenance of government-owned centers and institutions (e.g. Golden Acres, Home for the Elderly and Home for the Aged).
- 4.7 Operation of 331 senior citizens centers nationwide.
- 4.8 Construction or renovation of transport facilities in compliance with the Accessibility Law such as designating seats for older persons at public transport, having suitable restrooms, installing ramps in terminals and bus stations, etc.

5. Income Security, Maintenance and Employment

- 5.1 Implemented the 10% across the board increase on the Social Security Services (SSS) retirement benefits.
- 5.2 GSIS issued new guidelines for pensioners to avail of 6-month pension loan not exceeding Php100,000 payable in 24 months.
- 5.3 SSS conducted assessment on the pilot implementation of providing social protection to workers in the informal sector.
- 5.4 GSIS conducted periodic pre-retirement counseling as part of social preparation for

eventual retirement of government and private employees.

- 5.5 46,552 older persons benefited from the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran Integrated Program (SEA-K) from 1999 to 2003. The SEA-K is a capability-building program for people's organization to self-administer a socialized credit preparation scheme. Its components include social preparation, capital assistance, savings mobilization and access to other social services.
- 5.6 Income Tax Exemption to individuals caring for older persons.

6. Social Services and the Community

- 6.1 Pilot implementation of the Neighborhood Support Services for Older Persons in three (3) regions covering 17 cities and municipalities. The project seeks to test strategies in helping frail/sickly older persons by involving the older persons' families, community volunteers/caregivers and the local government units. Its components include community volunteer development, physical fitness program for older persons, and home care.
- 6.2 Approval of DSWD and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) of the Joint Circular No. 2003-01 or the Implementing Guidelines for Section 29 of the General Appropriations Act for FY 2003 entitled, "Setting Aside One Percent of the Government Agency Budget for Programs/Projects Related to Senior Citizens and the Disabled."
- 6.3 Conduct of Pensioners' Day twice a month in all branches of government and private insurance organizations initiated by SSS and GSIS (includes free medical check-up, establishment of express lanes and privileges for the elderly).
- 6.4 Supported the pro-poor agenda through

advocacy of policies and programs in fighting poverty in old age.

- 6.5 Establishment of Crisis Interventions Units (CIU) in every DSWD office, and Medical Social Service in some public hospital in cooperation with the Department of Health (DOH) and LGUs.
- 6.6 121 older women benefited from the implementation of Assistance to Lola (grandmothers) in Crisis Situation Project which ran from January 1997 to December 2001. This was funded by a Japan-based NGO, Asian Women's Fund, which aimed to rebuild the self-esteem of former comfort women through provision of psychosocial interventions, livelihood assistance, among others.
- 6.7 Conducted training for service providers/ caregivers, community volunteers to help bedridden older persons in the community.
- 6.8 Pilot implementation of peer counseling project of COSE.
- 6.9 Implementation of Group Home Program.
- 6.10 Issuance of 4,273,678 senior citizens identification cards thru the different OSCAs nationwide. The card is a major requirement in availing discounted medicines and other privileges of older persons.
- 6.11 Senior citizens availed themselves of the one-day free Metro Rail Transit (MRT) and Land Rail Transit (LRT) ride relative to the Elderly Filipino Week celebration.

7. Continuing Education/Learning Among the Older Persons

- 7.1 The Basic Literacy program for the senior citizens especially in far-flung areas was implemented guided by a manual of

operations and Alternative Learning curriculum for the implementation of Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E) and Basic Literacy Program, and learning materials for instructional managers/literacy facilitators.

- 7.2 Implementation of non-formal education for 60 years old and above, spearheaded by the Bureau of Non-Formal Education under the Department of Education (DepEd).

8. Older Persons and the Market

- 8.1 Established the Consumers Right and Protection program.
- 8.2 Creation of 2,278 operational Consumer Welfare Desks nationwide in The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) offices and other business establishments.
- 8.3 Conducted information campaigns with business establishments and other NGOs and one conference with consumer organizations.
- 8.4 Distributed the consumer information materials, brochures on consumer rights and responsibilities.

V. EMERGING CHALLENGES

The Philippine government has been successful in initiating and facilitating efforts for the promotion of welfare of senior citizens based on the above accomplishments. This is evident in the existence of strong and active organizations such as the FSCAP and the establishment of OSCA around the country. Having an Inter-Agency Committee has also been an effective mechanism since it provides opportunity for the senior citizens and the government to interact on a quarterly basis to discuss and develop necessary interventions and actions to emerging issues and concerns of the sector in the national and regional fields.

Some major concerns of this sector are the rising number of senior citizens who are victims of violence and abandonment of senior citizens due to in-and-out-migration of younger family members. Another concern that needs to be addressed is the non-compliance of some residential buildings and establishments in terms of making their facilities accessible to senior citizens. Lastly, also a pressing challenge at present is the difficulty of disaggregating statistics and developing database for senior citizens due to limited funds but the government remains focused on its commitment in the Madrid Declaration.

The current government policies and structure for senior citizens in the Philippines have been in place which has created the necessary policy environment that would promote social protection for the sector.

It is generally acknowledged that ageing is a positive outcome of the combined social, economic and health advances. The challenge faced by the Government is to develop appropriate policies and practical measures to concretize this positive concept. While acknowledging that its main task is to promote national economic development, particularly, poverty alleviation, the Government has recognized the need to take urgent action on challenges relating to ageing. Among others, it has recognized the following six (6) major challenges:

1. Full implementation of RA 9257 "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003" and other policies on the elderly and the need to refocus programs to empower communities, instead of individuals;
2. Limited and inadequate data on Senior Citizens with particular emphasis on geographical and sex-disaggregated data collection in every LGU, including researches;
3. Understanding the issues and implications that an ageing population brings to the society;
4. Preparation of the populace for an ageing process that is both satisfying and productive

for the individual;

5. Development and improvement of service infrastructure and management of centers and institutions in an environment based on both traditional and modern institutions that will enable to meet present and future needs of an ageing citizenry; and
6. Delivery of social and human services needed by the growing number of Senior Citizens in the country.

The rise of the aging population translates into increase in the demand for health services by the elderly. A study done by Racelis et al (2003) on the share of health expenditure of Filipino elderly on the National Health Account, the elderly are "relatively heavy consumers of personal health care (22%) and relatively light consumers of public health care (5%)". From out-of-pocket costs, the aged are heavy users of care provided by hospitals, non-hospital health facilities and traditional care facilities.¹²

According to the study "Living Arrangements of the Elderly in the Philippines", more than one-third (36 percent) of the elderly persons in 2000 were between 60 to 64 years while one in every four (25 percent) were aged 65 to 69 years. Those aged 80 years and older constituted 11 percent. There were more women than men aged 80 years and older. Because women outlive men, in 2000 there were only 31 widowed elderly men for every 100 widowed elderly women; in terms of marital status distribution, about two out of five elderly women were widowed compared to only 16 percent of elderly men. The largest proportions of elderly men, about four out of five, were married compared to one in two elderly women. Eighty-seven percent of elderly men were heads of their households while one-third of elderly women were household heads. A larger percentage of women compared to elderly men were parents or relatives of heads of households they live with, again, reflecting the

12 Racelis, Rachel H. et al. Local Health Accounts (LHA) in the Philippines. 2003

higher survivorship of women than men.

In the same study, results showed that eight out of 10 elderly men and women were literate.¹³ Data on highest grade completed shows that one out of 10 had no grade completed, more than half had, at most, elementary education. Ten percent of the elderly had reached college or higher level of education. While almost nine out of 10 elderly men were heads of their households, only 62.6 percent had gainful occupation, 22.1 percent were without gainful occupation and may be receiving retirement pensions or getting support from their children or relatives. By comparison, only 19.2 percent of elderly women had gainful occupation. Two out of five elderly persons belonged to poor households.

In formulating the present Plan of Action, the government recognizes that the overall social and economic development of the nation, including the provision of basic social services for all the population, remains the priority national task. Hunger, poverty, ill health, social exclusion, unemployment, and limited access to education and basic amenities are critical national areas of concern requiring corrective action since this sector competes for scarce resources. The government acknowledges the need to view issues relating to ageing and senior citizens within this broader developmental context of priorities, needs and resource allocation.

VI. VISION, MISSION, GOALS & STRATEGIES

VISION

"A society for all ages where the senior citizens are empowered to achieve active ageing."

MISSION

"Promotion of active ageing, through social protection and support for the rights and welfare of senior citizens and their empowerment by developing policies, programs, projects and services

implemented with or through Local Government Units, Non-Government Organizations, People's Organizations, National Government Agencies and other members of civil society."

GOALS

Consistent with the goals laid down in the Madrid International Plan of Action of Ageing 2002 and the Macau Plan of Action on Ageing in 1999 which was further defined in the Shanghai Implementation Strategy, the Plan maintains the eight (8) major goals it has initially laid down. These are:

1. Recognizing the central role that the Filipino family plays in the care and nurture of its senior citizens, this Plan of Action aims to develop a holistic and multi-generational care program for senior citizens within the Filipino family network.
2. Cognizant of the valuable wealth of knowledge, skills and experience of Senior Citizens, this Plan aims to ensure given priority to community-based approaches which are gender-responsive, with effective leadership and meaningful participation of senior citizens in decision-making processes, both in the context of family and community.
3. Recognizing that health is a right of every person and that senior citizens are a special segment of Philippine society with myriad of health needs, this Plan of Action aims to ensure active ageing for senior citizens in a society where preventive and promotive aspects of health are granted in communities and where health services are accessible, affordable and available at all times.
4. Fully aware that senior citizens need security in shelter and freedom in mobility, this Plan of Action aims to enhance existing comprehensive programs and policies on housing, transportation and built environment

for the care and protection of senior citizens.

5. Envisioning a population of senior citizens who are self-sufficient and self-reliant, this Plan aims to promote financial security and financial independence of senior citizens.
6. Recognizing the role of communities, LGUs, NGOs, and POs, in promoting the well-being of the senior citizens, this Plan aims to empower the LGUs, NGOs and POs in developing community-based local service delivery system to address the needs of senior citizens.
7. Recognizing that it shall establish, maintain and support a complete, adequate and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of senior citizens, this Plan aims to promote the functional literacy of senior citizens to ensure their mainstreaming in the development efforts.
8. Ensuring to give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of senior citizens to human dignity; reduce social, economic, and political inequalities, and remove cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth, this Plan aims to value and protect the rights of senior citizens as legitimate consumers, thereby contributing to their dignity as individuals and freeing them from exploitation and abuse.

STRATEGIES

The Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens, 2006-2010 will be the next stage in laying the groundwork for the senior citizen population in the next decade. It will harmonize and strengthen efforts to set directions and to exert concrete efforts in providing a quality of life in accordance with the agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the millennium declaration.

The Plan of Action adopts the priority directions laid down by the Shanghai Regional Implementation

Strategy on Ageing.

The Three (3) Priority Directions/Major Areas of Concerns are:

SENIOR CITIZENS AND DEVELOPMENT

ADVANCING HEALTH AND WELL BEING INTO OLD AGE

ENSURING SUPPORTIVE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS

A. SENIOR CITIZENS AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Mainstreaming ageing into development policy and promoting full integration and participation of senior citizens

Senior Citizens are at a greater risk of being denied the opportunity to participate in society and benefit from economic and social development. Large numbers of older persons in the regions live in rural and remote areas without much family and community support. They face problems of access to infrastructure and services. They are mostly marginalized in the process as most efforts are concentrated on harnessing the potentials of the young population and neglecting the older sector. It is therefore crucial to create solutions to prevent isolation, neglect and abuse of senior citizens.

Indicative Actions

- Ensure organization and functionality of OSCAs in 100% of LGUs (municipalities and cities).
- Develop/strengthen databanking and research on Senior Citizens with particular emphasis on geographical and sex-disaggregated data collection in every LGUs.
- Provide enabling support for the passage of new Senior Citizens legislative agenda or

Executive Orders by 2010 to address population ageing in relevant policy planning areas.

- Pass/adopt/fully implement enabling ordinances for the implementation of RA 9257 by the local government units.
- Establish and operationalize a Volunteer Program for Senior Citizens concerns.
- Enhance support for family and caregivers to promote quality home care for the Senior Citizens.

2. Provision of social protection and security

People working in the informal sector, staying in rural areas and engaged in subsistence activities are often not covered by adequate social protection or security. While attempts have been made to introduce more comprehensive long-term provision, currently pension schemes often have very low coverage, are unable to take care of the group of senior citizens who have retired from work or are currently without work and earnings, or they cater mainly to employees in the public sector. The key strategy in this area is to address the issue of how to adapt existing social protection/social security systems to demographic changes and changes in family structures.

Indicative Actions

- Increase the numbers of pensioners by year 2010 by 10% of the total population of Senior Citizens from 1.2 to 1.32 million pensioners.
- Establish Pre-Retirement Orientation program in every Government and Private Agencies (to include orientation for younger people to help them prepare for old age).

3. Alleviation of poverty in old age

The prevalence of poverty in regions is a consequence of unemployment and vulnerability among senior citizens. In the absence of more formal employment opportunities and adequate social protection/social security provision, it is important to develop alternative approaches to income security for senior citizens.

Indicative Actions

- Develop an appropriate Anti-Poverty Program for Senior Citizens or include them as a focused target group in poverty alleviation programs.
- Provide accessible micro-credit/finance to Senior Citizens.

4. Senior citizens and emergencies

Senior citizens, especially those without families, are particularly vulnerable during disasters and other humanitarian emergencies. Senior citizens, however, provide assistance during the emergency situations by assuming primary caregiving roles. Their ability to cope and their life skills in rehabilitation and reconstruction of communities after emergencies come in handy.

5. Promoting positive attitudes towards ageing and senior citizens

Senior citizens are entitled to be treated with care for their self-fulfillment, dignity and independence. A major challenge is to undo or alter the often negative stereotypes of senior citizens among the general population. Despite the fact that strategies which promote positive images of ageing have been developed to varying degrees and levels, the stereotyping of senior citizens as dependent, frail, troublesome, unable to contribute and

lacking in creativity still prevails, especially when the mass media portray them as such.

Indicative Actions

- Launch Tri-Media campaign in promoting positive images of Senior Citizens at national and local level and strengthen advocacy to ensure that concerns are responded to.
- Promote/institutionalize inter-generational learning programs.

6. Employment of senior citizens

Measures to achieve productive ageing through the continued employment of senior citizens in the workforce have yet to succeed. Increasing aged dependency ratios will put stress on the working-age population to support sustainable income security systems for senior citizens.

Indicative Actions

- Develop program for retiring Overseas Workers who are Senior Citizens.

7. Recognizing gender-specific issues in ageing

Majority of people in very old age (75 and above) are women who are vulnerable and are more likely to be widowed and lack income security and skills. Many of them work only in the home experiencing broken work patterns and lower income levels. In many cases they work in the informal sector, resulting in an inability to accumulate sufficient retirement income. It is thus important for policy makers to adopt a gender perspective in their formulation of policies and plans of action.

Indicative Actions

- Ensure gender equality programs for women Senior Citizens in all government offices.

B. ADVANCING HEALTH AND WELL BEING INTO OLD AGE

1. Ensuring the quality of life at all ages, including independent living, health and well-being

Senior citizens are at greater risk of encountering health problems due to declining stamina, deteriorating facilities and environment. However, such may be reduced through the practice of a healthy and active lifestyle as one ages. This means that the healthcare must be ensured at all stages of life. Appropriate interventions must be geared towards advocating active ageing in the whole life cycle process.

Indicative Actions

- Conduct fora, workshop, seminar and talk on active ageing which is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, income, participation and security in order to enhance the quality of life as people age.

2. Providing quality health and long-term care

Current long-term care systems are immature and consist of fragmented residential care and some limited official and voluntary home and community care. Most care for dependent senior citizens is provided by family members with scarce community-based resources. There is often a lack of quality assurance mechanisms and regulatory provisions in formal long-term care.

Indicative Actions

- Establish Geriatrics ward in every government and private hospital.
- Institutionalize Gerontology Training Curricula and Courses.

- Ensure that all Caregiver Training School will require their students to provide community training and caregiving to frail senior citizens in the community as part of their curriculum.
- Expand coverage/improve accessibility and affordability of social & health care to majority of indigent Senior Citizens.

C. ENSURING SUPPORTIVE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS

1. Senior citizens and the family

The ability of families to care for their older members is under pressure as a result of urban and labor migration, unemployment and economic restructuring with resulting internal family pressures. The traditional source of support and care for senior citizens, which is the family, should be strengthened and other alternative community based approaches should likewise be explored.

Indicative Actions

- Ensure support to Accredited Residential/ Group Homes/Senior Citizens Center to be provided with 50% discount for utilities and technical assistance.

2. Social service and community support

One of the important emerging concerns on population ageing is caring for the senior citizens in terms of both home-care services and community support. Meeting those demands require more effective coordination and cooperation among agencies (both GAs and NGOs) providing such services. Also, correct assessment of needs, matching of appropriate services, monitoring of standards

and the quality of services for the senior citizens are also important factors.

Indicative Actions

- Develop/implement/replicate new and existing innovative community-based programs addressing the independent living concerns of Senior Citizens particularly those abandoned, sick, unattached and homeless.

3. Housing and enabling environments

Another growing concern of senior citizens is their living in an environment that is planned largely for young people. Mobility and access to different spaces are restricted due to unfriendly designs. It is then imperative to improve the built environment and transportation to make it more elderly-friendly.

Indicative Actions

- Enhance standards to ensure quality care in formal care settings as well as standards for licensing and accreditation of existing health care providers and facilities.

4. Care and support for caregiver

Low prioritization is attached to supporting caregivers through training, information, psychological, economic, social and legislative mechanisms which will lead to a lack of services for caregivers, elderly women and female spouses.

Indicative Actions

- Institutionalize a school (learning centers) or training program for the Senior Citizens for their continuing education.

5. Protection of the rights of senior citizens

It is recognized that neglect, abuse and violence against senior citizens take many forms such as physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and financial. It must be recognized that senior citizens are important consumer group with common needs, interests and preference and are entitled to receive proper goods and services.

Indicative Actions

- Make consumer services for Senior Citizens more accessible and responsive.

D. MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

Cognizant of the importance of building networks and strengthening inter-agency collaboration as well as instituting mechanisms for plan implementation, policies, procedures and structures must be in place to ensure continuity of programs and plans.

- Designate a focal person for Senior Citizens in all government agencies.

- Organize a functional Coordinating and Monitoring Board Committee at the national and regional levels.
- Develop a Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens at the regional, provincial and city/municipal levels based on the national PPASC.
- Develop a research network/agenda for Senior Citizens (to tackle topics such as special needs of Senior Citizens living in rural and remote areas or living alone; evolving health and nutrition challenges of Senior Citizens; among others).
- Establish/strengthen multi-sectoral and public-private agency partnerships including donor organizations in addressing the concerns of Senior Citizens.
- Develop and implement a common tool or system for monitoring and evaluation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC).
- Mainstream/integrate Senior Citizens indicators/data in the Philippine Statistical System.

E. TARGETS

A. SENIOR CITIZENS AND DEVELOPMENT

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
A.1 Ensure organization and functionality of OSCAs in 100% of LGUs (municipalities and cities)	100% of LGUs by 2006 have organized functional OSCAs	DSWD, LGUs (DILG – lead agency)
A.2 Develop/strengthen databanking on Senior Citizens with particular emphasis on geographical and sex-disaggregated data collection in every LGUs including researches.	A set of unified/standardized set of indicators/data on Senior Citizens developed/strengthened for nationwide adoption Number and percentage of LGUs/ OSCAs adopting/completing/ making use of the unified databank on Senior Citizens.	NSO, NSCB, DSWD, LGUs, GSIS, SSS, COSE, POPCOM, PHILHEALTH, NAPC, ARPES, FSCAP, PRAMA (DILG – lead agency)
A.3 Provide enabling support for the passage of new Senior Citizens legislative agenda or Executive Orders by 2010 to address population ageing in relevant policy planning areas.	Two legislations/policy amendments on population ageing (e.g., increase in the coverage of pensioners to include low income groups and are not members by either SSS or GSIS)	(PMS, DSWD, House Committee on Social Service, Academe, SSS, GSIS, NGOs, POs, PCSO, COSE (DOF – lead agency)
A.3.1 Pass/adopt/fully implement enabling ordinances for the implementation of RA 9257 by the LGUs	Number and percentage of enabling local ordinances passed by LGUs with corresponding budget appropriations, where applicable	LGUs, DSWD (DILG–lead agency)
A.4 Increase the number of pensioners by year 2010 by 10% of the total population of Senior Citizens from 1.2 to 1.32 million pensioners	1.32 million pensioners by 2010	GSIS & SSS – lead agencies

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
A.5 Establish and operationalize a Volunteer Program for Senior Citizens concerns	At least 30% of FSCAP organizations mobilized in all regions to provide volunteer services	PNVSCA (FSCAP – lead organization)
A.6 Establish Pre-Retirement Orientation Program in every government and private Agencies (to include orientation for younger people to help them prepare for old age)	Quarterly orientations conducted No. of Senior Citizens serving as resource persons to these pre-retirement orientations	FSCAP, ARPES, COSE (GSIS, SSS, CSC, SCSC – lead agencies)
A.7 Develop appropriate Anti-Poverty Program for Senior Citizens or include them as a focused target group in poverty alleviation programs	Anti-poverty program for Senior Citizens or Basic Sector Agenda of Senior Citizens Sector fully responded to or acted upon	DSWD, NGOs, POs (NAPC lead agency)
A.8 Provide accessible micro-credit /finance to Senior Citizens	Number of microfinance programs that are Senior Citizens-friendly	DOLE, DSWD, PCFC, Land bank, DBP, Quedancor, CDA, NAPC (DOF–lead agency)
A.9 Ensure Tri-Media campaign in promoting positive images of Senior Citizens at the national and regional levels and strengthen advocacy to ensure that their concerns are responded to.	Existence of a 30-minute radio program to popularize RA 9257 and discuss issues concerning Senior Citizens	DSWD, Private Organizations, PhilHealth (PIA– lead agency)
A.10 Promote/institutionalize inter-generational learning projects.	Number of intergenerational trainings/activities conducted	LGUs, PRAMA, POPCOM (DSWD – lead agency)

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
A.11 Develop program for retiring Overseas Workers who are Senior Citizens.	Generate income benefits to the retirees	OWWA, POEA, PRAMA (DOLE)
A.12 Ensure gender equality programs for women Senior Citizens in all government offices.	100% compliance in all government agencies	DSWD, LGUs, CSC, POPCOM (NCRFW – lead agency)
A.13 Enhance support for family and caregivers to promote quality home care for the Senior Citizens.	Nationwide implementation of the neighborhood support services for Senior Citizens	All sectors (lead agencies are DSWD, TESDA, PIA)

B. ADVANCING HEALTH AND WELL BEING INTO OLD AGE

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
B.1 Conduct fora, workshop, seminar and short talk on active ageing which is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, income, participation and security in order to enhance the quality of life as people age.	A minimum of three (3) workshops and research fora on ageing in a year	All sectors (lead agencies are DOH, PRAMA, Aging Pinoy)
B.2 Establish Geriatrics ward in every government and private hospital.	50 % of all government hospitals, 25% private hospitals by 2010	LGUs (DOH – lead agency)
B.3 Institutionalize Gerontology Training Curricula and Courses.	Adoption and standardization of Gerontology Training Curricula and Courses	UP-PGH (Academe–lead organization)

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
B.4 Ensure that all Caregiver Training Schools will require their students to provide community training and caregiving to frail Senior Citizens in the community.	Issuance of memorandum circular or guidelines from TESDA for the development and use of a standard curriculum for training to ensure uniformity of key principles and messages.	NGOs (TESDA – lead agency)
B.5 Expand coverage/ improve accessibility and affordability of social and health care to majority of indigent Senior Citizens.	30% of indigent Senior Citizens (not covered by either SSS or GSIS) have social/health security by 2010 Number and percentage of accredited-GSIS/SSS/PhilHealth hospitals strategically located nationwide	DOH, LGUs (PHILHEALTH – lead agency)

C. ENSURE ENABLING AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
C.1 Develop/implement/ replicate new and existing innovative community-based programs addressing the independent living concerns of Senior Citizens particularly those abandoned, sick, unattached and homeless	50% of 16 regions by 2010 with established group homes/licensed foster families 100% of Senior Citizens Center being utilized as day care centers by 2010 Numbers of retirement villages constructed Numbers of other programs developed/replicated catering to the independent living needs of Senior Citizens	DSWD-lead agency LGUs, COSE DSWD-lead agency HUDCC, NGOs, POs, FSCAP HUDCC – lead agency DSWD – lead agency
C.2 Enhance standards to ensure quality care in formal care settings as well as standards for licensing and accreditation of existing health care providers and facilities.	2 new/enhanced operational guidelines on licensing, accreditation and monitoring of health care providers and facilities (1 for DSWD and 1 for DOH)	DOH, TESDA, NGOs (DSWD & DOH – lead agencies)

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
C.3 Institutionalize a school (learning center) or training program for the elderly for their continuing education.	At least two learning/training programs conducted per year	DepEd, TESDA, CHED – lead agencies
C.4 Ensure support to Accredited Residential/ Group Homes/Senior Citizens Center to be provided with 50% discount for utilities and technical assistance.	100% compliance of utility service providers to provide 50% discount	DOE, LGUS (DSWD – lead agency)
C.5 Make CONSUMER services for Senior Citizens more accessible and responsive.	Majority of commercial and government offices have express lanes for the Senior Citizens by 2010 80% of consumer complaints are resolved	All sectors including commercial establishments All government agencies (DTI-lead agency)

D. Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-Up

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
D.1 Designate a focal person for senior citizens in all government agencies	100% in all government offices by 2010	All government offices
D.2 Organize a functional Coordinating and Monitoring Board Committee at national and at the regional levels	100% at all levels by 2006	DSWD – lead agency
D.3 Develop a Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens at the regional, provincial and city/ municipal levels based on the National PPASC	100% of the regions, provinces and municipalities have local PPASCs by 2010	POs, NGOs (LGUs – lead organization)

Actions	Targets	Responsible Agencies
D.4 Develop a research network/agenda for Senior Citizens (to tackle topics such as special needs of Senior Citizens living in rural and remote areas or living alone; evolving health and nutrition challenges of Senior Citizens; among others).	1 Research network by 2010 1 Research agenda adopted Number and percentage of researches in the research agenda undertaken by 2010	Academe like UPLB, UP School of Social Work, DSWD, POPCOM, UP-PGH, LGUs (COSE – lead organization)
D.5 Establish/strengthen multi-sectoral and public-private agency partnerships including donor organizations in addressing the concerns of Senior Citizens	Universal list of ODA supported programs and projects for Senior Citizens by types, funding agencies and cost/budget estimates Percentage of programs and projects adopted by the NCMB/pursued under the PPASC that qualified for funding assistance, where needed	DOF, PO/NGOs DSWD (NEDA – lead agency)
D.6 Develop and implement a common tool or system for monitoring and evaluation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC). D.6.1 Mainstream/integrate Senior Citizens indicators/data in Philippine Statistical System	1 monitoring and evaluation tool by 2006 Major national/regional/provincial indicators/data based on the standardized databank on Senior Citizens included in the annual Philippine Statistical System by 2010	DSWD, NCMB, IAC members lead NSCB – lead agency

VII. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional Arrangement

The success of the implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010 depends to a large extent on the coordination and cooperation of key government agencies and civil society partners such as the non-government organizations and people's organizations including the business sectors.

National/Regional Coordinating and Monitoring Board

- a. Formulate a National/Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders;
- b. Develop effective monitoring and reporting system towards an efficient, consistent and uniform implementation of the law;
- c. Develop and institute effective and innovative approaches and methods with which to address emerging concerns of the Senior Citizens;
- d. Coordinate the programs and projects of the concerned agencies to immediately and effectively address the issues and concerns of the Senior Citizens;
- e. Coordinate the conduct of nationwide information, education campaign and other advocacy activities on RA 9257;
- f. Monitor the conduct of orientation, training and other capability building programs to maximize the contributions and participation of Senior Citizens;
- g. Coordinate the conduct and evaluation of the plan of action, research and documentation of good practices and disparities for policy and program development;

- h. To actively establish national, regional and international networks for resource generation and technical cooperation; and
- i. Prepare yearly accomplishment report to the Office of the President, Congress and the concerned National Government and Local Government Units.

National/Regional Inter-Agency Committee on the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (2005-2010)

- a. Formulate, review and regularly update the National/Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens;
- b. Oversee, coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of Plan;
- c. Disseminate information about the Plan in the widest possible manner;
- d. Submit report on the status, issues and concerns on the implementation of the Plan to the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board, thru the DSWD Central Office; and
- e. Call on any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the national agencies, LGUs, to assist and ensure the full implementation of the programs and activities contained in the Plan.

B. Cooperating Agencies

Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) Local Government Unit

It shall establish in all cities and municipalities an OSCA to be headed by a senior citizen who shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of three (3) years without reappointment from a list of three nominees of the sangguniang panlungsod or the sangguniang bayan. The Office of the Mayor shall exercise supervision over the OSCA relative to their plans, activities and programs for senior citizens. The

OSCA shall work together and establish linkages with accredited NGOs, POs, and the barangays in their respective areas.

- a. To plan, implement and monitor yearly work programs in pursuance of the objectives of RA 9257;
- b. To draw up a list of available and required services which can be provided by Senior Citizens;
- c. To maintain and regularly update on a quarterly basis the list of Senior Citizens and to issue nationally uniform individual identification cards and purchase booklet, free of charge, which shall be valid anywhere in the country;
- d. To serve as a general information and liaison center to respond to the needs of Senior Citizens;
- e. To monitor compliance to the provisions of RA 9257 particularly the grant of special discounts and privileges to Senior Citizens;
- f. To report to the Mayor, establishments found violating any provisions of RA 9257;
- g. To assist Senior Citizens in filing complaints or charges against any person, natural or juridical; establishment, institution, or agency refusing to comply with the privileges under the RA 9257 before the Department of Justice or the provincial, city or municipal trial courts;
- h. To assist and coordinate with the concerned individual, establishment, institution or agency in investigating fraudulent practices and abuses of the discount and privileges exclusively granted to Senior Citizens; and
- i. To establish linkages and work together with accredited NGOs, POs, and barangays in their respective areas.

Local Government Units (Municipal/City)

It shall be the responsibility of the municipality/city through the Mayor to require all establishments covered by the RA 9257 to prominently display posters, stickers, and other notices that will generate public awareness of the rights and privileges of senior citizens and to ensure that the provisions of the RA 9257 are implemented to its fullest.

Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)

In coordination with other government agencies, such as, but not limited to, the Technology and Livelihood Resource Center (TLRC) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), shall assess, design and implement training programs that will provide skills and welfare or livelihood support for Senior Citizens.

Department of Education (DepEd)

The Department of Education (DepEd), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), in consultation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) for Senior Citizens, shall institute a program that will ensure access of Senior Citizens to formal and non-formal education. They are tasked to:

- a. Formulate and implement relevant and effective course design and educational programs;
- b. Conduct the necessary training for the implementation of the appropriate curriculum for the purpose;
- c. Ensure the availability of the needed educational facilities and materials; and
- d. Conduct continuing research and development program for the necessary and relevant education of the senior citizen.

Department of Health (DOH)

The Department of Health (DOH), in coordination with local government units (LGUs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) for Senior Citizens, shall institute a national health program whose aim is to promote healthy and productive older population and shall provide an integrated health service for Senior Citizens. It shall conduct researches and studies to promote health. It shall train community-based health workers among Senior Citizens and health personnel to specialize in geriatric care and health problems of Senior Citizens. It shall also provide technical assistance in coordination with DSWD, NGO and other concerned agencies to local government units in the establishment of community-based health rehabilitation programs.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in cooperation with the Office of Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) and the local government units, non-governmental organizations and people's organizations for Senior Citizens, shall develop and implement programs on social services for Senior Citizens whose components are as follows:

- a. Self and social enhancement services which provide senior citizens opportunities for socializing, organizing, creative expression, and improvement of self;
- b. After care and follow-up services for Senior Citizens who are discharged from the homes/ institutions for the aged, especially those who have problems of reintegration with family and community, wherein both the Senior Citizens and their families are provided with counseling;

- c. Neighborhood support services wherein the community family members provide caregiving services to their frail, sick, or bedridden Senior Citizens; and
- d. Substitute family care in the form of residential care/group homes for the abandoned, neglected, unattached or homeless Senior Citizens and those incapable of self-care.

Housing Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)

The national government through the HUDCC shall include in its national shelter program the special housing needs of Senior Citizens, such as establishment of housing units for the elderly in accordance with EO 105 promulgated on May 16, 2002. The Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) shall formulate housing designs suitable to the requirements of male and female Senior Citizens.

Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC)

Develop a program to assist senior citizens to fully gain access in the use of public transport facilities. Develop and set minimum requirements and standards to make transportation facilities, buildings and utilities for public use accessible to senior citizens to enhance the mobility of senior citizens particularly those with disability pursuant to the Accessibility Law.

Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

The DILG shall empower the LGUs, NGOs and POs in developing community-based local service delivery system to address the needs of the senior citizens. They shall encourage the establishment of grassroots organizations for the elderly in their respective territorial jurisdictions.

Civil Society Partners (NGOs, Academe, Business, POs, Faith-Based Organizations)

In coordination with government agencies it should assist in the development and implementation of program and services for the senior citizens included in the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. Undertake researches which impact on policy and planning areas for senior citizens.

For the First Semester – July 20
Second Semester – January 20
For CY accomplishment (national) – January 20

Note: In the preparation of semestral accomplishments, it is important to ensure that the semestral plans reflected in Annex D should sum up to the annual plan reflected in Annex C.

**VIII. PLANNING AND MONITORING
SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS
AND TIMETABLE**

A. Plan

The National and Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010 shall be submitted to DSWD-PDPB on or before December 2005 using the prescribed form in Annex C.

Likewise, a separate DSWD plan using the same prescribed planning form indicating the Major Final Outputs (MFOs) shall be prepared to determine the commitments of the Department.

A yearly updating/enhancement of the plans may be done as necessary, based on national pronouncements /declarations or emerging trends at the local level. Updated/revised plan will be submitted on every 2nd week of February of the planning year.

Each agency shall take into consideration the mandatory 1% of agency budget allotted for Older Persons/Persons with Disabilities.

B. Accomplishment Report

Monitoring of the Regional Plan of Action for Senior Citizens and DSWD plan shall be done every semester while the national agency plans shall be on annual basis, using the prescribed form Annex D – Monitoring Matrix Report and shall be submitted to DSWD-PDPB on the following dates:

C. Evaluation Report

An annual narrative evaluation report shall be submitted indicating the following: success and failures, lessons learned, recommendations/challenges. This shall serve as basis for enhancement of the plan, re-programming and re-structuring of activities. Human interest stories are encouraged to give a human face to the report and show impact on families of interventions identified and implemented in the Plan.

D. Monitoring Visits

Annual field visits to selected sample areas in regions shall be conducted by a monitoring team composed of representatives of the RIACPPASC and when necessary from the National Inter-Agency committee on Senior Citizens.

E. Annual Review

Annual review of the Plan should be conducted at the regional level, to be followed by a national review of the Plan. The review shall be participated by the inter-agency committee. The result can be used as basis for re-planning/re-targeting to ensure that emerging concerns of senior citizens are taken care of.

F. Mid-Term Review

A mid-term review shall be conducted in the middle of the five-year plan duration to review and assess the status of the implementation of the Plan. The result of the assessment and evaluation is helpful in the identification of new programs, projects and activities towards achieving the goals of the Plan.

G. Senior Citizens' Survey

A Senior Citizens' Survey shall be conducted every year to provide up-to-date information from which to assess the situation of senior citizens and to make an appropriate programs and projects. The result of the survey shall contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems as basis in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the senior citizens programs and projects.

The survey form (Annex E) will be circularized by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) to the barangay and will be widely disseminated to all concerned, and be filled-up completely by senior citizens. The OSCA of every barangay will submit the filled-up forms to the OSCA of the Office of the Mayor of every City and Municipality of every region nationwide. The OSCA of every Office of the City or Municipality will likewise submit said filled-up forms to the Office of the DILG Regional Director. The DILG Regional Director therefore will submit the regional consolidated filled-up Survey Forms to the DILG Central Office through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Community Relations and Special Concerns at 9th Floor, Francisco Gold Condominium II, EDSA cor. Mapagmahal St., Diliman, Quezon City with telefax no. 925-1126.

IX. FUNDING SOURCE

Consistent with the provisions in Section 32 of the General Appropriations Act, all heads of executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, commission and state universities and colleges and all others concerned shall set aside one (1) percent of their total budget to programs/projects/activities/services for senior citizens and persons with disabilities. The funds shall be utilized for the implementation of programs/projects/activities/services which will address the needs of senior citizens and PWDs, in any of the following areas:

1. Information, Education and Communication Campaign or Advocacy
2. Human Resource Development and Capability Building
3. Provision of employment opportunities
4. Social welfare and development programs
5. Protection and safety programs
6. Policy Development/Legislation that seeks to promote the rights, full participation and equality in the development process
7. Researches that seek to provide policy recommendations and affirmative actions that are responsive to emerging and holistic needs

As stated in Rule VII, Article 9, Section 16-21 (Government Assistance) and Rule X, Article 12 (Partnership of the National and Local Government Units) of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9257.

Other programs/projects/activities/services the agencies may implement to address the needs of senior citizens and persons with disabilities considering their respective mandates.

The heads of the concerned offices shall be responsible for the implementation of the programs/projects/activities/services for senior citizens and PWDs and the submission of the required reports as herein required.

X. CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2005-2010 will have the participation of all National Government entities and instrumentalities, of all local government units, government-owned and controlled corporations, and concerned private

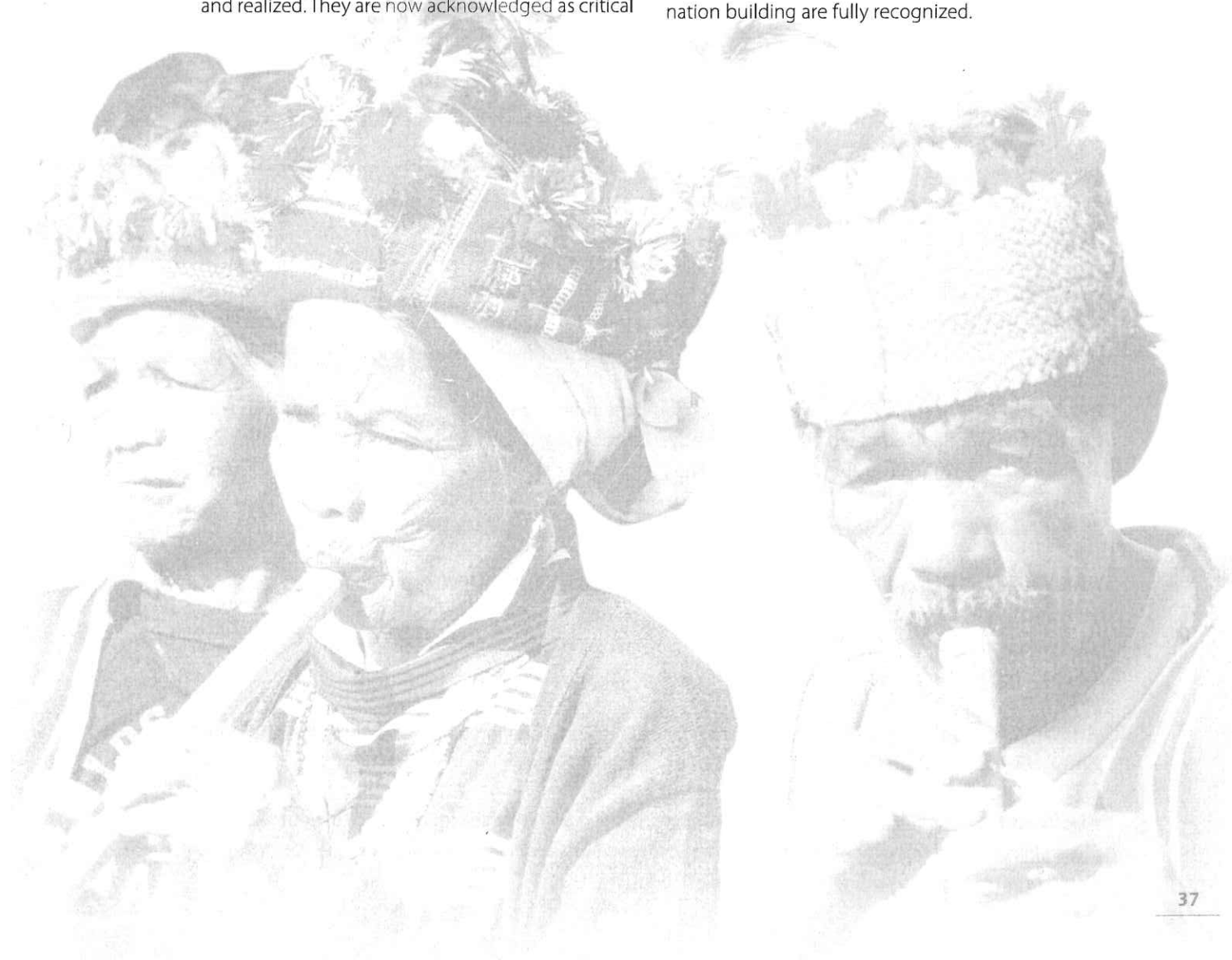
sectors/institutions. Through the program and projects of the Plan, the senior citizens will achieve greater access to various services contributing to their development.

It is hoped that the Plan will help the senior citizens, the government agencies, NGOs as well as members of civil society and other entities to successfully attain their respective targets, set in accordance with the Shanghai Implementation Strategy on Ageing.

At no other time than today are the special needs of senior citizens as well as the necessity for life long preparations for old age are being addressed and realized. They are now acknowledged as critical

issues facing governments and the public at large. Yet the acceptance of respectable success in our country in dealing with ageing should not dull those concerned into complacency. The success of the Plan unequivocally lies in the protection of the rights of senior citizens as well as in the recognition of their role, by the society as a whole, as contributors rather than as mere beneficiaries of the development process.

Moreover, the Plan addresses the need to institute appropriate policies, strategies, mechanisms and programs/projects to ensure that senior citizens rights are upheld, their needs and concerns are addressed, and their roles as active participants in nation building are fully recognized.



XI. ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Republic of the Philippines



NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NEDA SA PASIG, 12 Saint Josemaria Escriva Drive, Ortigas Center, Pasig City 1605 P.O. Box 419 Greenhills
Tels. 631-0915 to 64 [http: www.neda.gov.ph](http://www.neda.gov.ph)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Resolution No. 4, Series of 2007

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, CY 2006-2010

WHEREAS, the Philippine Constitution (Article II, Section 9) states that; "The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full development, a rising standard of living and an improved quality of life". It is also stated in Article XIII that "The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, elderly, disabled, women and children. Also, Article XV, Section 4 stated that "It is the duty of the family to take care of its older person members while the State may design program of social security for them";

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 9257 known as "The Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003" which created the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) is tasked among others, to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders:

WHEREAS, NCMB Resolution No. 4 series of 2005 created the Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) for the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2005-2010, which shall be responsible for the preparation, monitoring as well as evaluation of the Plan;

WHEREAS, the same IAC subsequently endorsed the Plan of Action to NCMB for their approval;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC), 2006-2010 takes off and builds on the gains and lessons learned from the previous Plan and from the main recommendations of the PPAOP 1999-2004 evaluation workshop in developing a responsive national strategy on how to prepare the society from the challenges of ageing and ensuring that the goals of active ageing are achieved;

WHEREAS, the Plan is anchored on several international, regional and national mandates recognizing the role of senior citizens and promoting their active participation in development.

WHEREAS, the Plan spells out the strategies, programs, projects and activities contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) for the promotion of Active Ageing in Philippines;

WHEREAS, this Plan of Action is the product of several consultations and active participation of the different government agencies, business sector, non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organization (POs) and senior citizens themselves;

WHEREAS, the Plan addresses the three (3) major areas of concerns related to population ageing in the Philippines, namely. a) Senior Citizens and Development; b) Advancing Health and Well Being into Old Age; c) Ensuring Enabling and Supportive Environments;

WHEREAS, the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) endorsed the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010 for approval upon issuance of NCMB Resolution No 18;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Social Development Committee-Cabinet Level approves and adopts the "Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens 2006-2010" for Implementation.

Approved this 23rd day of May 2007 in Pasig City.



ARTURO D. BRION

Secretary

Department of Labor and Employment

Chairperson, Social Development Committee-Cabinet Level



ROMULO L. NERI

Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning

Co-Chair, Social Development Committee-Cabinet Level



NOLI L. DE CASTRO

Vice President and Chairperson

Housing and Urban Development

Coordination Council

Member, SDC-Cabinet level



ESPERANZA I. CABRAL

Secretary

Department of Social Welfare and Development

Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



JESLI A. LAPUS

Secretary
Department of Education
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



ARTUR C. YAP

Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



RONALDO V. PUNO

Secretary
Department of Interior and Local
Government Member, SDC-Cabinet
Level



DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN

Secretary
National Anti-Poverty Commission
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



NASSER C. PANGANDAMAN

Department of Agrarian Reform
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



AUGUSTO L. SYJOCO, JR.

Director General
Technical Education and Skills
Development Authority
Member, SDC Cabinet Level



FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III

Secretary
Department of Health
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level



EDUARDO R. ERMITA

Executive Secretary
Office to the Executive Secretary
Member, SDC-Cabinet Level

ANNEX B



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Batasan Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Q.C
Telephone No. 931-8101-07

**NATIONAL COORDINATING AND MONITORING BOARD OF RA 9257
(EXPANDED SENIOR CITIZEN'S ACT OF 2003)**

Resolution No.14, Series of 2005

**APPROVAL OF GUIDELINES IN THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PHILIPPINE PLAN
OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, 2005-2010**

WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 266, series of 2000 known as "Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons (PPAOP) 1999-2004" signed by President Joseph E. Estrada on July 17, 2000, which also created the Inter-Agency Committee on Older Persons that shall be responsible for preparing and regularly updating the Plan for Older Persons, as well as monitoring and evaluation of Plan;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons 1999-2004 was concluded and there is the necessity to formulate a Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens for 2005-2010;

WHEREAS, the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) is tasked among others, to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders;

WHEREAS, NCMB Resolution No. 4, series of 2005 which created the Inter-Agency Committee for the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens, which shall be responsible for the preparation of, monitoring as well as evaluation of the Plan composed of the members of the previous Inter-Agency Committee on Older Persons 1999-2004;

WHEREAS, that for purposes of synchronizing all efforts towards the preparation and implementation of a Plan of Action for Senior Citizens for 2005-2010 was formulated;

WHEREAS, this Guidelines is the product of several consultations and active participation of the different government agencies, business sector, non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs) and the senior citizens themselves;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, THE BOARD ADOPTS, the "Guidelines in the Formulation and Implementation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens, 2005-2010" for implementation.

DONE this 26th of September in the year of the Lord, Two Thousand and Five, in DSWD Bldg., Batasan Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City.


MS. LOURDES G. BALANON

Alternate Chairperson
Undersecretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

MS. ENCARNACION G. BLANCO

Vice Chairperson
Assistant Secretary
Department of Interior and Local Government



MS. MA. SOCORRO S. SUERO

Member
Executive Director
Coalition of Services for the Elderly (COSE)


ATTY. TERESITA R. DOMINGO

Member
Assistant Secretary
Department of Justice

COL. EMMANUEL V. DE OCAMPO, AFP (Ret.)

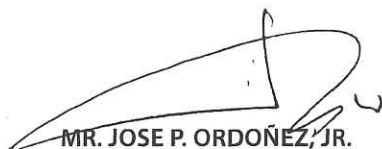
Member
President
Veterans Federation of the Philippines (VFP)

DR. NEMESIO T. GAKO

Member
Assistant Secretary
Department of Health


MR. BIENVENIDO L. RAÑOLA

Member
President
Alliance of Retired Postal Employees
and Senior Citizens (ARPES)


MR. JOSE P. ORDOÑEZ, JR.

Member
Secretary General
Federation of Senior Citizens Association
of the Philippines (FSCAP)


SR. GERTRUDES IMPERIAL

Member
Executive Director
Louise de Marillac Foundation

ANNEX C



**Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL COORDINATING AND MONITORING BOARD**

of RA 9257 (Expanded Senior Citizen's Act of 2003)

**Republic of the Philippines
Department of Social Welfare and Development**

DSWD Bldg., Batasan Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Q.C.

Resolution No. 4, Series of 2005

**CREATING THE INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINE PLAN
OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS**

WHEREAS, the National Coordinating and Monitoring Board (NCMB) is tasked among others, to formulate a National Plan of Action for Senior Citizens in coordination with concerned government agencies and other stakeholders;

WHEREAS, on July 17, 2000, Executive Order No. 266 was issued "Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons (PPAOP), 1999-2004", which also created the Inter-Agency Committee on Older Persons that shall be responsible for preparing and regularly updating the Plan for Older Persons, as well as monitor and evaluate the Plan;

WHEREAS, the previous Inter-Agency Committee for the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons 1999-2004 composed of the various sectors representing the government, non-government organizations, private sector and academe, remains committed and active in pursuing the implementation of various programs and activities for older persons;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Plan of Action for Older Persons 1999-2004 was concluded and there is the necessity to formulate a Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens for 2005-2010;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that for purposes of synchronizing all efforts towards the preparation of a Plan of Action for Older Persons 2005-2010, the NCMB creates the Inter-Agency Committee for the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC), which shall be responsible for the preparation of, monitoring as well as evaluation of the Plan composed by members of the previous Inter-Agency Committee on Older Persons 1999-2004.

DONE this 6th day of April, in the year of the Lord, Two Thousand and Five, in DSWD Bldg., Batasan Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City.


MS. LOURDES G. BALANON

Alternate Chairperson
Undersecretary
Department of Social Welfare and Development

COL. EMMANUEL V. DE OCAMPO, AFP (Ret.)

Member
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Assistant Secretary
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Member
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Coalition of Services for the Elderly (COSE)


SR. GERTRUDES IMPERIAL

Member
Executive Director
Louise de Marillac Foundation

ANNEX D

MATRIX ON THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, 2006-2010

VISION:

"A society for all ages where the senior citizens are empowered to achieve active ageing."

MISSION:

"To promote active ageing, provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of senior citizens and their empowerment through development of policies, programs, projects and services implemented with or through Local Government Units, Non-Government Organizations, People's Organizations, National Government Agencies and other members of civil society."

GOALS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES (PAPs)	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
I. To develop a holistic and multi-generational care program for Senior Citizens within the Filipino family network.	Senior Citizens and development	Promote/institutionalize intergenerational learning projects.	No. of intergenerational trainings/activities conducted.	2006-2010	DSWD - (Lead agency) LGUs, PRAMA, POPCOM
II. To ensure the priority of community-based approaches which are gender-responsive, with effective leadership and meaningful participation of senior citizens in decision-making processes, both in the contexts of family and community	Senior Citizens and development	Ensure organization and functionality of OSCA in 100% of LGUs (municipalities and cities).	100% of LGUs have organized and functional OSCA.	2006	DILG - (Lead agency) DSWD, LGUs
	Senior Citizens and development	Establish and operationalize a Volunteer Program for Senior Citizens concerns.	At least 30% of FSCAP organizations mobilized in all regions to provide volunteer services.	2006-2010	PNVSCA (FSCAP-lead organization)
	Senior Citizens and development	Develop appropriate Anti-Poverty Program for Senior Citizens or include them as a focused target group in poverty alleviation programs.	Anti-poverty program for senior citizens or basic sector agenda of the senior citizens sector fully responded to or acted upon	2006-2010	NAPC - (Lead agency) DSWD, NGOs, POs
	Senior Citizens and development	Ensure gender equality programs for women Senior Citizens in all government offices.	100% compliance in all government agencies	2006-2010	NCRFW - (Lead agency) CSC, POPCOM, LGUs, DSWD
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Establish/strengthen multi-sectoral and public-private agency partnerships including donor organizations in addressing the concerns of Senior Citizens.	Universal list of ODA supported programs and projects for Senior Citizens by types, funding agencies and cost/budget estimates Percentage of programs and projects adopted by the NCMB/pursued under the PPASC qualified for funding assistance, where needed	2006-2010	NEDA - (lead agency) DOF, POs, NGOs, DSWD

GOALS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES (PAPs)	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
III. To ensure active ageing for senior citizens in a society where preventive and promotive aspects of health are enforced in communities and where health services are accessible, affordable and available at all times.	Senior Citizens and Development	Enhance support for family and caregivers to promote quality home care for the Senior Citizens.	Nationwide implementation of the neighborhood support services for Senior Citizens	2006-2010	TESDA, PIA, DSWD - (Lead agency) All sectors
	Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age	Conduct fora, workshop, seminar and short talk on active ageing which is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, income, participation and security in order to enhance the quality of life as people age.	A minimum of three (3) workshops and research fora on ageing in a year	2006-2010	DOH, PRAMA, Ageing Pinoy - (Lead agency) All sectors
	Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age	Establish Geriatrics ward in every government and private hospital.	50% of all government hospitals, 25% private hospitals by 2010	2006-2010	DOH - (Lead agency) LGUs
	Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age	Institutionalize Gerontology Training Curricula and Courses.	Adoption and standardization of Gerontology Training Curricula and Courses	2006-2010	Academe - (Lead organization) UP-PGH
	Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age	Ensure that all Caregiver Training School will require their students to provide community training and caregiving to frail Senior Citizens in the community.	Issuance of memorandum circular of guidelines from TESDA for the development and use of a standard curriculum for training to ensure uniformity of key principles and messages	2006-2010	TESDA - (Lead agency) NGOs
	Advancing Health and Well-being into Old Age	Expand coverage/improve accessibility and affordability of social and health care to majority of indigent Senior Citizens.	30% of indigent Senior Citizens (not covered by either SSS or GSIS) have social/health security by 2010 Number & percentage of accredited GSIS/SSS/Philhealth hospitals strategically located nationwide	2006-2010	Philhealth - lead agency: DOH, LGUs
IV. To develop comprehensive programs and policies on housing, transportation and built environment for the care and protection of senior citizens.	Senior Citizens and Development	Develop/strengthen databanking on Senior Citizens with particular emphasis on geographical and sex-disaggregated data collection in every LGUs including researches.	A set of unified/standardized set of indicators/data on Senior Citizens developed/strengthened for nationwide adoption.	2006-2010	DILG - (Lead agency) NSO, NSCB, SSS, DSWD, POPCOM, LGUs, GSIS, COSE, PHILHEALTH, ARPES, NAPC, FSCAP, PRAMA

Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC 2006-2010)

GOALS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES (PAPs)	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
			Number and percentage of LGUs/OSCs adopting/ completing/making use of the unified databank on Senior Citizens.	2006-2007	
	Senior Citizens and Development	Increase the number of pensioners by year 2010 by 10% of the total population of Senior Citizens from 1.2M to 1.32M pensioners.	1.32 million pensioners by 2010.	2006-2010	GSIS & SSS - lead agencies
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Designate a focal person for senior citizens in all government agencies.	100% in all government offices by 2010	2006-2010	All government offices
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Organize a functional coordinating and monitoring board committee at national and at the regional level.	100% at all levels by 2006	2006	DSWD - (lead agency)
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Develop a Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens at the Regional, Provincial and City/ Municipal levels based on the National PPASC.	100% of the regions, provinces and cities/ municipalities have local PPASCs by 2010	2006-2010	LGUs - (Lead organization) POs, NGOs
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Develop a research network agenda for Senior Citizens (to tackle topics such as special needs of Senior Citizens living in rural and remote areas or living alone; evolving health and nutrition challenges of Senior Citizens; among others)	1 Research network by 2010 1 Research agenda adopted	2006-2010 2006-2010	COSE - (Lead organization) Academe like UPLB, UP School of Social Work,
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Develop and implement a common tool or system for monitoring and evaluation of the Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC).	1 monitoring and evaluation tool by 2006	2006	DSWD, POPCOM, LGUs, UP-PGH
	Mechanism for Plan Implementation and Follow-up	Mainstream/integrate Senior Citizens indicators/data in Philippine Statistical System.	Major national/regional/ provincial indicators/ data based on the standardized databank on Senior Citizens included in the Annual Philippine Statistical System by 2010	2006-2010	NSCB-(lead agency)

GOALS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES (PAPs)	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
V. To promote financial security and financial independence of senior citizens.	Senior Citizens and Development	Provide accessible micro-credit/finance to Senior Citizens	Number of microfinance program that are Senior Citizens friendly	2006-2010	DOF - (Lead agency) DOLE, DSWD, PCFC, Landbank, DBP, CDA, Quedancor, NAPC
	Senior Citizens and Development	Develop program for retiring Overseas Workers who are Senior Citizens.	Generate income benefits to the retirees	2006-2010	DOLE - (Lead agency) OWWA, POEA, PRAMA
VI. To empower the LGUs, NGOs and POs in developing community-based local service delivery system to address the needs of senior citizens.	Senior Citizens and Development	Provide enabling support for the passage of new Senior Citizens legislative agenda or Executive Orders by 2010 to address population ageing in relevant policy planning areas.	Two legislations/ policy amendments on population ageing (e.g. increase in the coverage of pensioners to include low-income groups not members by either SSS or GSIS.	2006-2010	DOF - (Lead agency) PMS, DSWD, GSIS, Committee on Social Service, Academe, SSS, NGOs, PCSO, Pos, COSE
	Senior Citizens and Development	Pass/adopt/fully implement enabling ordinances for the implementation of RA 9257 by the LGUs.	No. and percentage of enabling local ordinances passed by LGUs with corresponding budget appropriations, where applicable.	2006-2010	DILG - (Lead agency) LGUs, DSWD
	Ensure enabling and supportive environments	Develop/implement/replicate new and existing innovative community-based programs addressing the independent living concerns of Senior Citizens particularly those abandoned, sick, unattached and homeless.	50% of 16 regions by 2010 with established group homes/licensed foster families	2006-2010	DSWD - (Lead agency) LGUs, COSE
			100% of Senior Citizens Center being utilized as day centers by 2010	2006-2010	DSWD - (Lead agency) HUDCC, NGO, POs, FSCAP
			No. of retirement villages constructed	2006-2010	HUDCC - (Lead agency)
			No. of other programs developed /replicated catering to the independent living needs of Senior Citizens	2006-2010	DSWD - (Lead agency)
	Ensure enabling and supportive environments	Enhance standards to ensure quality care in formal care setting as well as standards for licensing and accreditation and monitoring of health care providers and	Two new/enhanced operational guidelines on licensing, accreditation and monitoring of health care providers and facilities (1 for DSWD and 1 for DOH)	2006-2010	DOH & DSWD - (Lead agencies) TESDA, NGOs

Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC 2006-2010)

GOALS	STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES (PAPs)	EXPECTED OUTPUT	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
VII. To promote the functional literacy of senior citizens to ensure their mainstreaming in the development efforts	Senior Citizens and Development	Establishment pre-retirement orientation program in every government and private agencies (to include orientation for younger people to help them prepare for old age)	Quarterly orientations conducted No. of senior citizens serving as resource persons to these pre-retirement orientations.	Quarterly	FSCAP, ARPES, COSE (GSIS, SSS, CSC, SCSC - lead agencies)
	Senior Citizens and Development	Ensure tri-media campaign in promoting positive images of senior citizens at national and regional level and strengthen advocacy to ensure that their concerns are responded to.	Existence of a 30-minute radio program to popularize RA 9257 and discuss issues concerning senior citizens.	2006-2010	PIA - (Lead agency) DSWD, Philhealth, Private organizations
	Ensure Enabling and Supportive Environments	Institutionalize a school (learning ctr.) or training program for the elderly for their continuing education.	At least 2 learning/training programs conducted per year	Annually	CHED - (Lead agency) Deped, TESDA
VIII. To value and protect the rights of senior citizens as legitimate consumers, thereby contributing to their dignity as individuals and freeing them from exploitation and abuse.	Ensure enabling and supportive environments	Enhance support to Accredited Residential/Group Homes/ Senior Citizens Center to be provided with 50% discount for utilities and technical assistance.	100% compliance of utility service providers to provide 50% discount	2006-2010	DSWD - (Lead agency) DOE, LGUs
	Ensure enabling and supportive environments	Make consumer services for senior citizens more accessible and responsive.	Majority of commercial and government offices have express lanes for the senior citizens by 2010, 80% of consumer complaints are resolved		DTI - (Lead agency) All sectors including commercial establishments All government agencies

ANNEX E

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PHILIPPINE PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, 2006-2010

VISION	"A society for all ages where the senior citizens are empowered to achieve active ageing."			
To Realize the Plan Vision				
GOALS	To develop a holistic and multigenerational care program for senior citizens within the Filipino family network	To ensure the priority of community based approaches which are gender-responsive, with effective leadership and meaningful participation of senior citizens in decision-making processes, both in contexts of family and community.	To ensure active ageing for senior citizens in a society where preventive and promotive aspects of health are enforced in communities and where health services are accessible, affordable and available at all times	To develop comprehensive programs and policies on housing, transportation, and built environment for the care and protection of senior citizens.
To Achieve Plan Goals				
MISSION	To promote active ageing, provide social protection and promote the rights and welfare of senior citizens and their empowerment through development of policies, programs, projects and services implemented with or through Local Government Units, Non-Government Organizations, People's Organizations, National Government Agencies and other members of civil society.			
In Fulfillment of the Plan Mission				
STRATEGIES	Three Major Areas of Concern			
	Senior Citizens and development (activities / programs / projects)		Advancing Health & Well Being Into Old Age (activities / programs / projects)	
Implement Plan Strategies				
IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION	Inter-Agency on PPASC 2005-2010	Government Sector		
		NGAs	LGUs & Leagues	GOCCs

To promote financial security and financial independence of senior citizens.	To empower LGUs, NGOs, POs, in developing community-based local service delivery system to address the needs of senior citizens.	To promote the functional literacy of senior citizens and to ensure their mainstreaming in the development efforts	To value and protect the rights of senior citizens as legitimate consumers, thereby contributing to their dignity as individuals and freeing them from exploitation and abuse
			
Ensuring Enabling & Supportive Environment (activities/programs/projects)			
			
Private Sector/Civil Society			
Trade and Industry	Academe	NGOs/POs	Media

ANNEX F

PHILIPPINE AND REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, CY 2006 - 2010

Agency/Region : _____

Senior Citizens Goals (1)	Goals/ Objectives (2)	Strategies/Programs/ Services / Activities/ Implemented to Address Senior Citizens Issues / Concerns (3)	Output Indicators of Programs/ Services/ Activities (4)	TARGETS BY YEAR					BUDGET COST (10)	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES (11)	EXPECTED RESULT (12)
				2006 (5)	2007 (6)	2008 (7)	2009 (8)	2010 (9)			

ANNEX G

NATIONAL AGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION ON PPASC MONITORING FORM, CY _____

Agency: _____
 Prepared by: _____
 Designation: _____
 Date: _____

Approved by: _____
(Printed Name and Signature)
 Designation: _____
 Date: _____

SENIOR CITIZENS ISSUES/ CONCERNS	GOALS/ OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/PROGRAMS/ SERVICES IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESSED SENIOR CITIZENS ISSUES/CONCERNS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT			FINANCIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	REMARKS
				CY PLAN	CY ACTUAL	% ACCOMPLISHMENTS	CY ACTUAL		

ANNEX H

REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR SENIOR CITIZENS MONITORING FORM

___ SEMESTER, CY ___

Region: _____

Prepared by: _____

(Printed Name and Signature)

Designation: _____

Date: _____

Approved by: _____

(Printed Name and Signature)

Designation: _____

Date: _____

SENIOR CITIZENS ISSUES/ CONCERNS	GOALS/ OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES/PROGRAMS/ SERVICES IMPLEMENTED TO ADDRESSE SENIOR CITIZENS ISSUES/ CONCERNS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT			FINANCIAL ACCOMPLISHMENT	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES	REMARKS
				SEMESTRAL PLAN	SEMESTRAL ACTUAL	% ACCOMPLISHMENTS	SEMESTRAL ACTUAL		

Note: Strategies-senior citizens and development; mechanism for plan implementation and follow-up; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensure enabling and supportive environments.

ANNEX I

Republic of the Philippines

Municipality

Barangay

SENIOR CITIZEN SURVEY FORM

(Please answer appropriately and legibly.)

NAME: _____
(Last Name) (First Name) (Middle Name)

ADDRESS: _____
(House No. & Street Name) (Barangay/District)

(Municipality/City) (Province) (Region)

DATE OF BIRTH: _____ **SEX:** _____
(Year) (Month) (Day)

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

CIVIL STATUS: _____ *Single* _____ *Widow/Widower*
_____ *Separated* _____ *Married*

RELIGION: _____ *Roman Catholic* _____ *Iglesia Ni Cristo*
_____ *Protestant* _____ *Islam*
_____ *Others, pls. specify* _____

ID NUMBER: OSCA _____ GSIS _____
TIN _____ SSS _____
PhilHealth _____

FAMILY COMPOSITION:

FAMILY COMPOSITION				
NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	CIVIL STATUS	OCCUPATION/INCOME

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:

☐ Elementary Level ☐ High School Level ☐ College Level
☐ Elementary Graduate ☐ High School Graduate ☐ College Graduate
☐ Not Attended Any School ☐ Vocational ☐ Post-Graduate

SOURCE OF INCOME AND ASSISTANCE: (Check all applicable)

☐ Own earning's, salaries/wages ☐ Spouse's salary ☐ Rentals/Sharecrops
☐ Own pension ☐ Insurances ☐ Savings
☐ Stocks/Dividends ☐ Spouse's pension ☐ Livestock/Orchards
☐ Dependent on children/relatives ☐ Others, specify _____

ASSETS & PROPERTIES: (Check all applicable)

☐ House ☐ Farmland ☐ Commercial Building ☐ Lot
☐ House & Lot ☐ Fishponds/Resorts ☐ Others, specify _____

MONTHLY INCOME: (In Philippine Peso)

☐ 10,000 and above ☐ 9,000 – 9,999 ☐ 8,000 – 8,999 ☐ 7,000 – 7,999
☐ 6,000 – 6,999 ☐ 5,000 – 5,999 ☐ 4,000 – 4,999 ☐ 3,000 – 3,999
☐ 2,000 – 2,999 ☐ 1,000 – 1,999 ☐ 999 and below

LIVING/RESIDING WITH: (Check all applicable)

☐ Alone ☐ Children ☐ Grandchildren ☐ Relatives
☐ Spouse ☐ Friends ☐ Househelps ☐ In-Laws
☐ Care Institutions ☐ Common Law Spouse ☐ Others, specify _____

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION/SKILLS: (Check all applicable)

☐ Medical ☐ Dental ☐ Farming ☐ Vocational
☐ Teaching ☐ Counseling ☐ Fishing ☐ Arts
☐ Legal Services ☐ Evangelization ☐ Cooking ☐ Engineering
☐ Others, specify _____

INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES: (Check all applicable)

☐ Medical ☐ Dental ☐ Religious ☐ Sponsorship
☐ Resource Volunteer ☐ Friendly Visits ☐ Counseling/referral ☐ Legal Services
☐ Community Beautification ☐ Neighborhood Support Services
☐ Community/Organization Leader ☐ Others, specify _____

PROBLEMS/NEEDS COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED: (Check all applicable)

a. Economic

☐ Lack of income/resources ☐ Loss of income/resources
☐ Skills/Capability Training: (specify) _____
☐ Livelihood opportunities: (specify) _____
☐ Others, specify _____

b. Social/Emotional

☐ Feeling of neglect and rejection ☐ Inadequate leisure/recreational activities
☐ Feeling of helplessness & worthlessness ☐ Senior Citizen Friendly Environment
☐ Feeling of loneliness and isolation ☐ Others, specify _____

c. Health

☐ High cost medicines ☐ Lack/No health insurance/s Inadequate health services
☐ Lack of medical professionals ☐ Lack of hospitals/medical facilities
☐ Lack/No access to sanitation ☐ Others, specify _____
☐ Health problems/Ailments: specify _____

ANNEX J

DIRECTORY

Inter-Agency Committee on Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens, 2005-2010

Chairperson:

FLORITA R. VILLAR

Assistant Secretary for Policy and Program
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Constitutional Hills, Batasan Pambansa Complex
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CONCEPCION A. NATIVIDAD

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ISA III

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Supervising Trade and Industry Specialist

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HELENA RUBY A. HERNANDEZ

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GRACE G. PUEBLA

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