

HOW TO ADOPT A FILIPINO CHILD

Adoption is one of the most selfless and beautiful things a couple can do. We know that adoption is truly a viable option for many, many couples in the Philippines and throughout the world. But we also know that adoption is an expensive, lengthy, and cumbersome process. Because of this, many begin the process but often grow discouraged and give up.

The main purposes of this section of our website are to motivate and educate.

MOTIVATE

We want to encourage anyone who has started the process to KEEP GOING! If you feel stuck, reach out for help; even reach out to us and we will try our best to put you in contact with the right people who can help you. And if you have ever thought about adopting, we want to encourage you to stop thinking about it and begin to investigate the process. There is no better way to find out if something is right for you than to just start.

EDUCATE

We want to bring clarity to the process if you are interested in adopting a Filipino child. We have included a section if you are a Filipino citizen and another section if you are a US citizen since the process varies based on where you live. But whether you live in the Philippines or outside the country, one thing is for certain – your time, effort and resources are all very well spent when your intent is to adopt a precious orphan!

Let us get started.... but read the disclaimer first.

(Disclaimer – because the requirements and process for adoption are so precise and detailed, to avoid error, I have copied, word for word, the below and subsequent pages referencing adoption, straight from the Hague Convention website and the Philippines US Embassy website.)

Requirements for a Filipino Child to be Eligible for Adoption

Because the Philippines is party to the Hague Adoption Convention, children from the Philippines must meet the requirements of the Convention in order to be eligible for adoption. For example, the adoption may take place only if the competent authorities of the Philippines have determined that placement of the child within the Philippines has been given due consideration and that an intercountry adoption is in the child's best interests. In addition to the Philippines' requirements, a child must meet the definition of [Convention adoptee](#) to be eligible for an immigrant visa that will allow you to bring him or her to the United States.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

- **Relinquishment:** For a child to be eligible for adoption, his or her birth parents must first relinquish her/him through a Deed of Voluntary Commitment. This document allows the birth parents to release the child to the Department of Social Welfare and Development for subsequent adoption.
- **Abandonment:** In the event that the child has been abandoned and no parent is available to sign the Deed of Voluntary Commitment, a licensed and accredited child-

placing agency or other acceptable entity can petition the Department of Social Welfare and Development to issue a certificate stating that the child is legally eligible for adoption. Other acceptable entities that can petition include: a licensed and accredited institution managed by the national government or local government unit; a non-governmental organization; or a provincial, city, or municipal Social Welfare Development Officer who has actual custody of the child.

- **Age of Adoptive Child:** A child must be under 15 years of age
- **Sibling Adoptions:** In most circumstances, the Philippines strongly encourages siblings to stay together in adoption. In some cases, teenage siblings may be adopted separately through the Waiting Child Program, which encourages the adoption of children with special circumstances or needs.
- **Special Needs or Medical Conditions:** Children in the Waiting Child Program must be older than 73 months or meet one of the following criteria:
 - Need major surgery or have a major illness.
 - Have developmental delays.
 - Have a handicap.
 - Be part of a sibling group of older children; or
 - Have been sexually or physically abused.
- **Waiting Period or Foster Care:** Prior to departing Philippines with the child, adoptive parents must complete a five-day bonding period in the country.

For US citizens, here are your eligibility requirements:

- **Age of Adopting Parents:** Based on the Inter-Country Adoption Law of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 8043), the prospective adoptive parent must be at least 27 years of age and at least 16 years older than the child at the time of application, unless the adoptive parent is the biological parent of the child to be adopted or the spouse of such parent. The maximum age gap between the prospective adoptive parent and the child to be adopted must not exceed 45 years.
 - **Marriage:** If prospective adoptive parents are married, they must have been married for at least three years. They must file jointly for adoption. Applicants who have lived together in a common law relationship for several years must have been married for at least one year, although ICAB will consider the stability of the relationship prior to the marriage. Single applicants are eligible to adopt children between six and 15 years old in the Waiting Child Program. For prospective adoptive parents with a history of divorce, ICAB will consider prospective adoptive parents who have a history of two or fewer divorces and assess the stability of the current marriage to evaluate the suitability of a placement.

- **Income:** Prospective adoptive parents must have a minimum annual income of \$40,000 USD.
- **Other:** Prospective adoptive parents must not have ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. They must be able to provide proper care and support and necessary moral values to all their children, including the child to be adopted. The Philippine government will ascertain the prospective adoptive parents' ability to provide necessary moral values from references from community or religious groups (priests, pastors, etc.), or from people who know the prospective adoptive parents and can testify that they have the capacity to care for the child.

Prospective adoptive parents must have at least a high school diploma.

Obesity is an unacceptable medical condition for prospective adoptive parents. ICAB previously defined obesity as a BMI of 35 or above. A more recent addition to the list of unacceptable health conditions is "metabolic syndrome," which is defined as a medical disorder that, when occurring together with a high BMI, increases a person's risk of developing cardiovascular disease and diabetes. A prospective adoptive parent's BMI is still taken into consideration along with other health and lifestyle factors.

For US Citizens, here is the process for adopting your Filipino child:

THE PROCESS

Because the Philippines is party to the Hague Adoption Convention, adopting from the Philippines must follow a specific process designed to meet the Convention's requirements. A brief summary of the Convention adoption process is given below. You must complete these steps *in the following order* so that your adoption meets all necessary legal requirements. Adoptions completed out of order may result in the child not being eligible for an immigrant visa to the United States.

1. Choose a U.S. accredited or approved adoption service provider
2. Apply to USCIS to be found eligible to adopt
3. Be matched with a child by authorities in the Philippines
4. Apply to USCIS for the child to be found eligible for immigration to the United States and receive U.S. agreement to proceed with the adoption
5. Adopt (or gain legal custody) of the child in the Philippines
6. Obtain a U.S. immigrant visa for your child and bring your child home

1. Choose a U.S. Accredited or Approved Adoption Service Provider

The recommended first step in adopting a child from Philippines is to select an adoption service provider in the United States that has been accredited or approved to provide services to U.S. citizens in Convention cases. Only accredited or approved adoption services providers may provide adoption services between the United States and Philippines. The U.S. accredited or approved adoption service provider will act as the primary provider in your case. The primary adoption service provider is responsible for ensuring that all adoption services in the case are done in accordance with the Hague Adoption Convention and U.S. laws and regulations. Learn more about [Agency Accreditation](#).

Prospective adoptive parents are required to work with an adoption agency authorized by the Inter-Country Adoption Board. View this [list of agencies](#).

2. Apply to USCIS to be Found Eligible to Adopt

After you choose an accredited or approved adoption service provider, you must apply to be found eligible to adopt by the responsible U.S. government agency, the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), by submitting [Form I-800A](#). Read more about [Eligibility Requirements](#).

Once USCIS determines that you are “eligible” and “suited” to adopt by approving the Form I-800A, your adoption service provider will provide your approval notice, home study, and any other required information to ICAB as part of your adoption dossier. ICAB will review your application to determine whether you are also eligible to adopt under Philippine law.

3. Be Matched with a Child in the Philippines

If both the United States and the Philippines determine that you are eligible to adopt, and if ICAB has determined that a child is available for adoption and that intercountry adoption is in that child’s best interests, ICAB may provide you with a referral for a child. The referral is a proposed match between you and a specific child based on a review of your dossier and the needs of a specific child in the Philippines. ICAB will provide a background study and other information, if available, about the child to help you decide whether to accept the referral or not. Each family must decide for itself whether it will be able to meet the needs of and provide a permanent home for a child. If you accept the referral, the adoption service provider communicates this information to ICAB. Matching by the ICAB’s Inter-country Adoption Placement Committee is not required for intra-family adoption or special needs cases. [Learn more about this critical decision](#).

4. Apply to USCIS for the Child to be Found Eligible for Immigration to the United States and Receive U.S. Agreement to Proceed with the Adoption

After you accept a match with a child, you will apply to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for provisional approval for the child to immigrate to the United States ([Form I-800](#)). USCIS will make a provisional determination as to whether the child meets the definition of a Convention Adoptee and will be eligible to enter the United States and reside permanently as an immigrant.

After provisional approval of Form, I-800, you, or your adoption service provider will submit a visa application to the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy in Manila, which is responsible for issuing immigrant visas to children from Philippines. A consular officer will review the Form I-800 and the visa application for possible visa ineligibilities and advise you of options for the waiver of any noted ineligibilities.

WARNING: The consular officer will send a letter (referred to as an “Article 5 Letter”) to ICAB in any intercountry adoption involving U.S. citizen parents and a child from the Philippines where all Convention requirements are met and the consular officer determines that the child appears eligible to immigrate to the United States. This letter will inform ICAB that the parents are eligible and suited to adopt, that all indications are that the child may enter and reside permanently in the United States, and that the U.S. Central Authority agrees that the adoption may proceed.

Do not attempt to adopt or obtain custody of a child in the Philippines before a U.S. consular officer issues the Article 5 Letter in any adoption case.

Remember: The consular officer will make a final decision about a child’s eligibility for an immigrant visa later in the adoption process.

5. Adopt (or Gain Legal Custody) of Child in the Philippines

Remember: Before you adopt (or gain legal custody of) a child in Philippines, you must have completed the above four steps. Only after completing these steps can you proceed to finalize the adoption or grant of custody for the purposes of adoption in the Philippines.

The process for finalizing the adoption (or gaining legal custody) in the Philippines generally includes the following:

- **Role of Adoption Authority:** ICAB receives dossiers from adoption service providers, reviews, and processes applications, and matches children with prospective adoptive parents. As a final step, it issues placement authority.

The Inter-Country Adoption Placement Committee, part of ICAB, reviews the matching proposals during the matching conference. ICAB maintains two placement committees; each team is composed of the following: a child psychiatrist or psychologist, medical doctor, lawyer, registered social worker, and a representative of a non-governmental organization engaged in child welfare.

- **Role of Adoption Agencies:** The adoption agency, or adoption service provider, facilitates the pre-adoption counseling, home study, submission of application for adoption, child assignment, application for the child's intercountry adoption through ICAB, and post-adoption/placement reporting.
- **Time Frame:** Adoption processing depends upon many variables, including the availability of children to be matched with prospective adoptive parents, the number of prospective adoptive parents on the waiting list, and the caseloads of Philippine social service agencies and courts.
- **Adoption Application:** To start the Philippine intercountry adoption process, prospective adoptive parent(s) or their authorized adoption service provider must file an application with ICAB.
- **Adoption Process:**
 - *Endorsement of child for intercountry adoption:* The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) must administratively declare that a child is legally available for adoption as a prerequisite for adoption proceedings. For intra-family or relative cases, the biological parent(s) execute a Deed of Voluntary Commitment, signed in the presence of DSWD Social Workers.
 - *Matching:* The Inter-Country Adoption Placement Committee matches the child with a prospective adoptive parent(s) and refers its proposal to ICAB for approval. ICAB will then send a notice of a proposed match to the adoption service provider representing the prospective adoptive parents. The prospective adoptive parent(s) notify their adoption service provider of their decision with respect to the matching proposal within 15 days of receipt. *Note:* ICAB prohibits contact between the prospective adoptive parents and the child's parents /guardians or custodians before the Committee matching proposal has been approved. Exceptions to this rule include adoptions of a relative or in cases where the child's best interests as determined by ICAB are at stake.
 - *Placement Authority:* ICAB transmits the Placement Authority document to U.S. Embassy Manila within five working days of receipt of the required fees from the accredited adoption agency provider as well as the prospective adoptive parents' acceptance of the matching proposal.
 - *Application for immigrant visa:* The child appears at the embassy for his/her preliminary immigrant visa interview, together with the social worker from ICAB. At this stage, prospective adoptive parents are not required to appear for the interview.
 - *Issuance of Article 5 letter:* Upon receipt of the Placement Authority from ICAB and U.S. Embassy Manila's completion of the immigration review, U.S. Embassy Manila will provide ICAB with the Article 5 letter.
 - *Convention Article 17(c) Certificate:* Upon receipt of the Article 5 letter, ICAB will issue their Convention Article 17(c) Certificate, which transfers legal custody of the child to the prospective adoptive parents for the purposes of emigration and adoption abroad. U.S. Embassy Manila will then schedule the child for the final immigrant visa interview. The adoptive parents do not need to be present for this interview.

- *Child travels to the United States:* After finalizing the child's immigrant visa issuance with U.S. Embassy Manila, the adoptive parent or parents must escort the child from the Philippines to the United States upon completion of a five-day bonding period in country.
 - *Post-placement period:* Upon the child's arrival to the United States, the adoptive parents enter a six to eight-month post placement period where the accredited adoption service provider in the United States monitors the child's welfare and reports back to ICAB every two months. This requirement also applies to intra-family (or relative) adoptions. ICAB then reaffirms its consent to adopt.
 - *Petition for adoption in the United States:* The adoptive parent(s) should then file a petition for adoption before the court in the United States. In most cases, this is required for the child to acquire U.S. citizenship.
 - *Final adoption decree:* The adoption service provider should submit to ICAB the final U.S. adoption decree within a month of its issuance.
- **Adoption Fees:** Your adoption services contract with your adoption service provider should itemize the fees and estimated expenses related to your adoption process.

Information on adoption fees required by ICAB is available on their website, in the [FAQs section](#).

When the prospective adoptive parent is a foreign national, the court petition to adopt costs 10,000 pesos (approximately \$245).

- **Documents Required:** The following documents must be written and officially translated into English. They are required as part of the application for adoption submitted to ICAB:

Note: Additional documents may be requested.

- **Authentication of Documents:** You may be asked to provide proof that a document from the United States is authentic. If so, the Department of State, Authentications office may be able to assist. Read more about [Authenticating U.S. Documents](#).
 - Home study.
 - Birth Certificate(s) of prospective adoptive parent(s).
 - Marriage Certificate or Decree of Absolute Divorce, if applicable.
 - Written consent of the prospective adoptive parents' biological or already adopted children who are ten years of age or over, witnessed by the Philippine social worker after proper counseling.
 - Physical and medical evaluation by a duly licensed physician.
 - Psychological evaluation by a psychologist.
 - Most recent income tax return or any other documents showing financial capability.
 - Clearance issued by the police or other proper government agency of the place of residence.

- Character reference from the local church minister/priest, employer, or a non-relative member of the immediate community, who has known the prospective adoptive parents for at least five years.
- Form I-800A Approval (proof that the prospective adoptive parent(s) are suitable and eligible to adopt under U.S. law).
- Article 5 Letter, provided by U.S. Embassy Manila, which shows that the child to be adopted can enter the United States and reside permanently, once adopted: and
- Recent postcard-sized pictures of the prospective adoptive parent(s) and all immediate family.

6. Obtain an Immigrant Visa for your Child and Bring Your Child Home

Now that your adoption is complete (or you have obtained legal custody of the child for the purpose of adopting the child in the United States), there are a few more steps to take before you can head home. Specifically, you need to apply for three documents before your child can travel to the United States.

Birth Certificate

If you have finalized the adoption in the Philippines, you will first need to apply for a birth certificate for your child so that you can later apply for a passport. ICAB will help prospective adoptive parents acquire the birth certificate.

If you have been granted custody for the purpose of adopting the child in the United States, the birth certificate you obtain will, in most cases, not yet include your name.

Philippine Passport

Your child is not yet a U.S. citizen, so he/she will need a travel document or passport from Philippines. ICAB will help prospective adoptive parents acquire a Philippine passport for their adopted child.

U.S. Immigrant Visa

After you obtain the new birth certificate and passport for your child, you also need to finalize your application for a U.S. visa for your child from the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Philippines. After the adoption (or grant of custody for purpose of adoption) is granted, visit the U.S Embassy in Manila for final review of the case, final approval of Form I-800, and issuance of a U.S. Hague Adoption Certificate or Hague Custody Certificate, in order to obtain your child's immigrant visa. This immigrant visa allows your child to travel home with you. As part of this process, the consular officer must be provided the Panel Physician's medical report on the child if it was not provided during the provisional approval stage.

Read more about the [Medical Examination](#).

Child Citizenship Act

For adoptions finalized abroad prior to the child's entry into the United States: A child will acquire U.S. citizenship upon entry into the United States if the adoption was finalized prior to entry and the child otherwise meets the requirements of the [Child Citizenship Act of 2000](#).

For adoptions finalized after the child's entry into the United States: An adoption will need to be completed following your child's entry into the United States for the child to acquire U.S. citizenship.

** If your child did not qualify to become a citizen upon entry to the United States, it is especially important that you take the steps necessary so that your child does qualify as soon as possible. Failure to obtain citizenship for your child can impact many areas of his/her life including family travel, eligibility for education and education grants, and voting. Read more about the [Child Citizenship Act of 2000](#).*

We know that was a lot to read through and process, but we hope you found this information helpful. More importantly, we pray you will take the all-important next steps toward adopting a Filipino child. May God bless you as you walk the adoption journey.

Ways we can help:

- We can refer you to adoption agencies in the US that help couples adopt from the Philippines.
- We can refer you to organizations that offer adoption grants/assistance for couples wishing to adopt
- We can cheerlead you through the process!

Ways we cannot help:

- We cannot adopt out the children in our care directly to the public. Sorry.
- We cannot grant funds for couples wishing to adopt but can put you in touch with organizations that do.
- We cannot represent you in the adoption process.

If you have any questions always feel free to email us at info@filipino-orphans.org.

In the Philippines, adoption is a socio-legal process of providing a permanent family to a child whose parents have voluntary or involuntary relinquished parental authority over the child.

In the Philippines, there are two types of adoption recognized by the State.

1. The first type is agency adoption wherein a licensed adoption agency finds and develops adoptive families for children who are voluntarily or involuntarily committed to the state. The adoptive families go through a process from application as prospective adoptive family facilitated by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) or a licensed child-placing agency like the Kaisahang Buhay Foundation (KBF) and NORFIL Foundation to matching a child by the Child Welfare Specialist Group (CWSG) and finalization of the child's adoption in court.
2. The second type is family or relative adoption wherein the biological parents make direct placement of the child to a relative within the 4th degree of consanguinity.

For Filipino citizens, here are your eligibility requirements:

The following may adopt if of legal age and at least 16 years older than the adoptee, provided, however, that the minimum age gap between the adopter and adoptee may not be required if the adopter is the biological parent or sibling of the adoptee or the spouse of the adoptee's parent. The adoptive parent/s must have the capacity to act and assume all the rights and duties incident to the exercise of parental authority; of good moral character and has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

The State should also ensure that the adoptive parent is in the position to support, educate and care for his/her legitimate and illegitimate children and the child to be adopted in keeping with the means of the family; has undergone pre-adoption services as required in Section 4 of the Act.

On the other hand, in addition to these qualifications, an alien may adopt if he/she is a citizen of a state which has diplomatic relations with the Philippines; has been certified by his/her diplomatic or consular office or any appropriate agency that he/she is qualified to adopt in his/her country; and that his/her government will allow the adoptee to enter the adopters' country and reside there permanently as an adopted child.

Likewise, the adoptive alien must have submitted the necessary clearances and such other certifications as may be required by the DSWD.

Who May be Adopted?

Any person below 18 years of age who has been administratively or judicially declared available for adoption; the legitimate son/daughter of one spouse by the other spouse; an illegitimate son/daughter by a qualified adopter to improve his/her status to that of legitimacy. Also, a person of legal age if, prior to the adoption, said person has been consistently considered and treated by the adopter(s) as his/her own child since minority. A child whose adoption has been previously rescinded; or a child whose biological or adoptive parent(s) has died: provided, that no proceedings shall be initiated within 6 months from the time of death of said parent(s).

For Filipino Citizens, here is the process for adopting your Filipino child:

Outlined below are the different phases and general information to help you understand the steps involved in adopting a child:

A. Administrative Phase

1. Attendance in adoption forum/seminar
2. Application to DSWD-Field Office/Licensed Foster Care Agencies or Child Placing Agencies (List is with DSWD Field Office or Standards Bureau)
3. Assessment of the applicant/preparation of Home Study Report (by the DSWD-Field Office/child placing agency social worker)
4. Matching of child to Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPs)
5. Issuance of Pre-Adoption Placement Authority (PAPA) and Affidavit of Consent to Adoption
6. Placement of child with the PAPs
7. Post-Placement Supervision Period of at least 3 months
8. Issuance of Certificate of Consent to Adoption

B. Judicial Phase

1. Filing of Petition for Adoption
2. Supervised Trial Custody Period of 6 months or less
3. Hearing of the petition in court
4. Issuance of Decree of Adoption and Entry of Judgment (with Amended Birth Certificate)

What are the costs on documentary requirements, etc. for adoption?

It is important to note that the applicant will spend for securing the documents/requirements for adoption but the services of DSWD for adoption is free. As to the services of accredited child placing agencies, the applicant may directly inquire from the agency (Kaisahang Buhay Foundation, Norfil Foundation).

The prospective adoptive parent/s as petitioner/s for adoption of a child/children, will have to get the services of a private lawyer. The cost of services of a lawyer varies, which include an acceptance fee, appearance fee (in court) among others.

What are the Requirements for Domestic Adoption?

A. For Children

Child Study Report prepared and signed by a licensed Social Worker handling the case
Birth Certificate or Foundling Certificate (For Foundling Cases)
Death Certificate of parents, as applicable
Certification of A Child Legally Available for Adoption (except if the adopters are relatives within the 4th degree of consanguinity or affinity or the child's stepparent)
Medical/Health Profile and History

B. For Prospective Adoptive Parents

For Filipino Applicants:

Home Study Report with the following supporting documents:

Authenticated Birth Certificate

Marriage Certificate in SECPA form, if married or Authenticated Divorce papers with copy of court decision and Certificate of Finality (for cases of foreign PAPs) by their Consulate, Annulment Decree with Certificate of Finality, Declaration of Nullity, or Legal Separation Documents (for Filipino applicants)

Written Consent to the Adoption by the legitimate and adopted sons/daughters/if living with the applicant, who are at least 10 years old

Physical and Medical Evaluation by a duly licensed physician (Certification to indicate that applicant has no medical condition that prevent him/her in acting or assuming parental responsibilities.

Psychological Evaluation Report (when appropriate). The validity of the report will depend on the assessment of the Psychologist.

NBI or Police Clearance

Latest income tax or any other documents showing financial capability e.g. Certificate of Employment, Bank Certificate or Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Three (3) Character References (e.g. the local church/Minister, the employer and a non-relative member of the immediate community who have known the applicant(s) for at least 3 years

3x5 inch sized photos of the applicants and his/her immediate family members (taken within the last three (3) months).

Affidavit of Guardianship | Guardianship is a legal relationship created when a person or institution named in a will or assigned by the court to take care of minor children or incompetent adults. So, a legal guardian refers to a person appointed by the court to represent and protect the interest of a child in legal actions.

Certificate of attendance in a pre-adoption forum/seminar

Adoptive Family Profile

For Foreign Nationals:

1) Certification that the applicant(s) have legal capacity to adopt in his/her country and that his/her country has a policy, or is a signatory of an international agreement, which allows a child adopted in the Philippines by its national to enter his/her country and permanently reside therein as his/her legitimate child which may be issued by his/her country's diplomatic or consular office or central authority on inter-country adoption or any government agency which has jurisdiction over the child and family matters.

2) Certificate of Residence in the Philippines issued by the Bureau of Immigration or Department of Foreign Affairs (as appropriate).

3) Two character reference from non-relatives who knew the applicant(s) in the country of which he/she is a citizen or was a resident prior to residing in the Philippines, except for those who have resided in the Philippines for more than fifteen (15) years.

4) Police Clearance from all places of residence in the past two (2) years immediately prior to residing in the Philippines.

For those who want to adopt or foster a child or know more about adoption and foster care, you may contact the following DSWD Offices and accredited Child Placing Agencies:

1. DSWD- Central Office IBP Road, Batasan Pambansa Complex, Constitution Hills, Quezon City Tel. No. 951-7438 (Protective Services Bureau-Child Protection and Placement Division) Email: adoption@dswd.gov.ph Website: adoption.dswd.gov.ph

2. DSWD-Field Office- NCR 289 San Rafael Street, Legarda, Manila Tel. # 488-2754 (Adoption Resource and Referral Unit) Email: arrsfcsteam@gmail.com

3. DSWD Field Office –IV-CALABARZON Alabang Zapote Road, Muntinlupa Tel. # 850-8380; 387-2632 Email: dswdfo4a_oarru@yahoo.com 10 ADOPTION CONSCIOUSNESS CELEBRATION 2018/Fact Sheet

4. DSWD-Field Office-IV-MIMAROPA 1680 F.T. Benitez corner, General Malvar St. Malate, Manila Tel. # 523-6077 loc. 205 Email: arrs.dswd4b@gmail.com

5. Kaisahang Buhay Foundation, Inc. No. 56, 10th Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City Tel # 912-1159/60 Email: kbf@kbf.ph

6. Norfil Foundation, Inc. No. 16 Mother Ignacia Avenue, Cor., Roces Avenue, Quezon City Tel # 372-3577/79 local or 373-2169 Email: norfilfoundation@yahoo.com

7. Inter-Country Adoption Board No. 2 Chicago Cor. Ermin Garcia Streets, Barangay Pinagkaisahan, Cubao, Quezon City Tel. # 721-9782; 726-4551; 727-2026 Email: adoption@icab.gov.ph

Please visit the DSWD website at www.dswd.gov.ph for the contact details of other DSWD Field Offices nationwide.

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