



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Leadership

Human Rights

Indigenous Communities



Annual Report 2010:  
Caucus of Development NGO Networks





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# Message from the Chairperson

National attention was mostly focused on the 2010 elections during the past fiscal year 2009-2010 (August 2009 – July 2010). The electoral landscape was altered with the death of former President Cory Aquino and the "game-changing" entry of her son, then Senator Noynoy Aquino, into the Presidential race. The May 2010 elections will be remembered for two things. First, it was the Philippines' first national automated elections. To the surprise of many, the automated election was in general successfully conducted, allowing for the peaceful transition to a new administration. Second, the May 2010 polls will also be remembered for partisan volunteerism not seen since the 1986 snap election, something which hopefully indicates a maturing electorate that is more pro-actively engaged in the electoral process.

We are proud to report that many of our members and their partner organizations have responded to our call for more active engagement in the elections, having implemented various partisan or non-partisan electoral programs during the past year. Such engagements play a crucial role in our political development as a nation, and serve as a counterforce to the prevailing system of patronage politics.

Having run on a people's campaign that was fueled by citizen volunteerism and having anti-corruption as his central platform of governance, President Noynoy Aquino is widely expected to usher in an administration that, unlike the previous administration, will be participatory, transparent and accountable.

Within the first few months of the new administration, many of the Cabinet Secretaries have begun to enter into partnerships with various civil society organizations (CSOs) for the promotion of good governance. Among them are Budget Secretary Butch Abad and Interior and Local Government Secretary Jesse Robredo, who have signed partnership agreements with CSOs that seek to promote greater transparency in national and local budgeting processes. Other departments such as the Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Health and Department of Education are also exploring and forging partnerships with CSOs.

CODE-NGO has been at the forefront of developing partnerships with some of these agencies, taking on the role of coordinating different CSOs/CSO networks and striving to make such partnerships as inclusive as possible. We have engaged with government in the formulation of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) for 2010–2016 by initiating a civil society assessment of the previous MTPDP involving 27 CSOs and CSO networks. We, in partnership with the Freedom from Debt Coalition and the United Nations Civil Society Advisory Committee, have crafted and published a Citizens' Roadmap which contains civil society recommendations for the next MTPDP. This has been presented to the government, and we have received assurance from the National Economic and Development Authority that CSOs will be able to participate in the formulation of the next MTPDP.

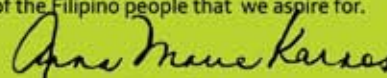
While having a government open to CSO engagement is a very welcome respite from what we have become accustomed to in the previous administration, CSOs must remain vigilant in pushing for good governance, sustainable development and social justice, amidst the varied and sometimes conflicting demands faced by government from different constituencies.

The Aquino administration has unfortunately been silent on the proposed Freedom of Information Act and has not included it among its priority legislation. Asset reform programs have also not been highlighted in the government's evolving anti-poverty program. These are but some of the issues of vital importance to civil society and which we must continue to advocate.

Under such circumstances, one more deeply realizes the value of CSO networks. Networks have played a crucial role in coordinating CSO response to opportunities for CSO participation in governance. These networks also play a crucial role in focusing attention and getting support for issues which are being neglected. Aside from these, networks provide services that help their members become more effective and sustainable.

Aside from its engagements with government, CODE-NGO has also prioritized strengthening its member networks during this past fiscal year, by providing the opportunity for peer assessment and support to all its member networks. As financial sustainability has become a problem for many CSOs and CSO networks, CODE-NGO has conducted resource mobilization workshops for the benefit of its member-networks. It has also begun to advocate among local funding institutions to provide support for CSO networking given its important role in development work.

Amidst these new-found hope and opportunities, and withstanding continuing struggles, let us continue to work towards the development and empowerment of the Filipino people that we aspire for.



**Anna Marie Karaos**  
Chairperson, CODE-NGO



# Vision for Philippine Society



We dream of a society...

**That promotes the total well-being of the Filipino people and the full realization of our human rights.** Where social justice and equitable distribution of wealth prevails.

**Where the basic needs of the broad majority are met and fulfilled, along with maintaining the sustainability of human survival.** Where all spheres of national development are participated in by all sectors.  
**Where the culture of the Filipino peoples are continuously promoted and enhanced.**

**Vision for CODE-NGO** ☀ CODE-NGO is the largest coalition of development NGOs in the Philippines, which, because of its scale and synergy, influences public policy, provides leadership in civil society and increases the effectiveness of social development work in the country.

**Mission** ☀ We commit ourselves to taking civil society leadership in policy advocacy and partnership building in the public arena, as well as developing the capacity and accountability of our member networks, towards the realization of a peaceful, just and sustainable Philippine society.

## Goals for 2008-2011

**CODE-NGO** has sustainable, accountable, transparent and active member networks and base organizations which are engaged in strengthening and renewing public institutions of integrity and for development and human rights by:

- mobilizing a broad range of civil society organizations (CSOs),
  - advocating good citizenship and governance,
  - building up a credible and widely-accepted policy advocacy,
- and marshalling support from other sectors, including funding institutions and donors.

# CoDE NGO History




**1990\*** Established by the 10 largest NGO networks in the Philippines to scale up the NGO sector's impact on national development and promote standards for NGO

**governance. 1991\*** Held its 1st National Congress, convening 1,000 NGO, PO and cooperative leaders, which ratified the Covenant on Philippine

Development and the Code of Conduct for Development NGOs. **1993\*** Played an instrumental role in setting up the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE), and NGO-managed funding mechanism created from USAid Debt-for-Nature Swap


**Agreement. 1995\*** Helped establish the Foundation for Sustainable Society (FSSI), another local funding mechanism created from a debt swap

agreement with Swiss government and NGOs. **1998\*** Engaged government in preparing its Philippine Medium-Term Development Plan (MTPDP) as a member of the NEDA Steering Committee since 1992, and has since periodically monitored the government's performance against its own MPTDP targets.

**1998**  Founded the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) with other civil society groups, a self-regulating mechanism for NGOs which sets a stringent standard for NGO professionalism and accountability.

**2000+** Co-convened the Tri-Sectoral Conference with business and government sectors, which presented the Administration with a reform agenda for

**effective governance. 2001\*** Co-convened the Kongreso ng Mamamayang Pilipino (KOMPIL) with other civil society groups, which became the backbone


of People Power II. **2001**  Conceptualized the PEACe Bonds, an innovative financial instrument that raised funds for the capital market, the proceeds of which are now being managed by the Peace & Equity Foundation to support NGO projects


that address poverty and inequality in marginalized communities. **2003+** Implemented the Local Anti-Poverty Program in 100 barangays, enabling citizens and communities to participate in tracking poverty incidence in their own




areas, advocating that projects which address their needs are budgeted by their local government units, and demanding their governments to be transparent and accountable in their spending.


**2005**  **Initiated the Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) Watch to monitor the legislators' use of their "pork barrel" funds**

**2006**  Mobilized civil society groups, through the Coalition for a Citizen's Constitution (C4CC) to participate in nationwide protests against the Administration's deceptive People's Initiative and Constituent Assembly for a self-interested Charter Change.

**2008**  **2008 - Initiated the Inter-Network Multi-Sectoral Regional Anti-Poverty Partnerships (IMRAPP), which aims to bring the scale and synergy of its member networks to bear on addressing persistent poverty in 4 of the poorest regions of the country.**

**2009**  as the National Coordinating Organization (NCO) for the country, led the conduct for the first time in the Philippines of the Civil Society Index (CSI), a global effort to study and support civil society in various countries.

**Co-convened with 26 other civil society networks and organizations the Civil Society Assessment of the 2004-2010 Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP).**

**2010**  Promoted active engagement in the Presidential elections in both partisan and non-partisan means, through voters' registration and education campaigns of Task Force 2010 and supporting the campaigns of reform leaders through the Change Politics Movement.

**Today, CODE-NGO, with its 12 national and regional networks representing 1,600 NGOs, people's organizations and cooperatives nationwide, maximizes its scale and synergy to influence public policy, provide leadership in civil society and increase the effectiveness of social development work in the country.**

## CSO Assessment of the MTPDP for 2004-2010

CODE-NGO, in partnership with other civil society organizations (CSOs), has undertaken periodic assessments of the government's performance vis-à-vis its commitments in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) since the Ramos Administration in 1992-98. This is part of **CODE-NGO's advocacy program to influence public policy and implementation, particularly in the areas of good governance, asset reform, access to financial resources and sustainable development.**

In the past fiscal year, CODE-NGO and 26 others CSO networks and CSOs came together to conduct an MTPDP Assessment covering 17 assessment themes. The assessment process included the drafting of 17 thematic assessment papers, thematic round table discussion (RTDs), 7 regional RTDs and meetings/discussions of the convenors. The draft of the assessment summary was also presented to NEDA officials in January 2010 for their comments. The assessment papers and summary were provided to the Presidential candidates in the May 2010 elections, to NEDA and the various government departments in May 2010 and again in July-August 2010, after the Aquino Administration assumed office.

The CSO Assessment showed that while the Administration of former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo can point to some accomplishments, most of the targets it laid for itself in the MTPDP for 2004 to 2010 were missed. Significant key targets were attained only in the macro-economic program, particularly the moderate economic growth averaging around 5 percent per year since 2001, and in micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) development – only 2 of the 17 assessment themes.

The assessment showed that, after 5 years of implementation (2004-2009), the MTPDP had not resulted to reduced inequality and poverty, a sustainable economy and people empowerment and democratization (including transparency and accountability). The GMA Administration's MTPDP failed on these three development goals. Attaining these goals would be an important challenge for the administration of President Noynoy Aquino.

The CSO Assessment also found the plan itself wanting, particularly in its lack of emphasis on asset reforms despite the historical problem of income and resource inequality, its lack of consideration for environmental sustainability and its narrow view of certain concerns, particularly tourism and information and communication technology.

The CSO Assessment convenors worked with six advisers - Prof. Leonor Briones, former National Treasurer, Dr. Cielito Habito, former Socio-Economic Planning Secretary, Archbishop Antonio Ledesma, SJ of the Archdiocese of Cagayan de Oro, Mr. Alberto Lim, former Executive Director of the Makati Business Club (MBC) and now Tourism Secretary, Atty. Christian Monsod, Chairperson of the Philippine Agrarian Reform Foundation (PARFUND), and Dr. Mary Racelis, of the Department of Socio-Anthropology of the Ateneo de Manila University.

CODE-NGO and the other MTPDP Assessment convenors have agreed to advocate for the assessment's recommendations in the new MTPDP for 2010-2016, which will be formulated by the new Administration and completed by December 2010. Related to this, the United Nations Civil Society Advisory Committee (UN-CSAC), of which CODE-NGO is the co-convenor, has also decided to prioritize the engagement in the new MTPDP formulation process in order to advocate for a "citizen's roadmap" aimed at reducing poverty and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

**"Its ability to harmonize civil society's diverse - and sometimes opposing-views on various social, economic, political and environmental issues, as I witnessed in the MTPDP assessment, is I think CODE-NGO's strength."**

- Felix Tonog, PBSP



# Civil Society Index - Philippines

**Almost half (45.7%) of the Filipino aged 18 and above consider themselves as active members of at least one civil society organization.**

This is one of the findings of the Civil Society Index Philippines research project conducted by CODE-NGO. As part of this research project, the Social Weather Station was contracted to conduct a population survey to estimate the membership in civil society organizations. The survey was conducted between 1 -4 October 2009.

## Membership in Social Organizations, Percent of Sample

Membership in Social Organization	Active Member	Inactive member	Do not belong
Church or religious organization	34.2	20.4	45.4
Sports or recreational organization	10.1	8.4	81.6
Art, music or education organization	6.0	5.3	88.7
Cooperatives	12.2	6.9	80.9
All social organizations	43.4	33.2	23.4

## Membership in Political Organizations, Percent of Sample

Membership in Political Organization	Active Member	Inactive Member	Do not belong
Labor unions	5.6	6.6	87.8
Conservation, environmental, animal rights organizations	8.2	5.4	86.4
Professional associations	3.7	3.6	92.7
Humanitarian or charitable associations	9.2	5.0	85.8
Non-government organizations	5.0	3.6	91.4
People's organizations	9.6	5.0	85.2
Consumer organizations	5.5	3.0	91.5
All political organizations	25.6	8.5	74.9

The different civil society organizations were classified as either social or political. 43.4% of those surveyed indicated that they are active members of social organizations, while 25.6% are active members of political organizations. Among all types of organizations, church or religious organizations have the highest membership at 34.2% of the population. In comparison, 5% of the population are active members of NGOs, 9.6% are active members of people's organizations and 12.2% are active members of cooperatives.

As part of the research, two other surveys were conducted among CSOs and external stakeholders. Collectively, these three surveys are used to generate data to assess civil society in five aspects: **Civic Engagement, Level of Organization, Practice of Values, Perception of Impact and External Environment.** The full report of the Civil Society Index can be downloaded at [www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org).

The Civil Society Index (CSI) is an action-research project that aims to assess the state of civil society in countries around the world. It has been developed and its implementation coordinated and supported by Civicus World Association for Citizen Participation and is implemented in the Philippines by CODE-NGO.



## Electoral Engagement for Development and Change Politics

The May 2010 elections will be remembered for two things: as the Philippines' first national automated elections and as the election which was marked by partisan volunteerism not seen since the 1986 snap election. These novel experiences, together with a new found hope among citizens, had made it timely to gather NGO and PO leaders for post-election evaluation workshops. It was also timely for CODE-NGO since many CODE-NGO members conducted partisan or non-partisan election related programs in response to the CODE-NGO general assembly resolution calling for engagement in the 2010 elections.

Eight regional evaluation workshops and a national conference were conducted between June and July 2010. During these workshops, an assessment of civil society electoral engagement was conducted. The participants shared their various experiences during the elections. For non-partisan engagement, voters' education modules were conducted. These covered topics such as the automated elections, candidates' profiles and choosing candidates. Agenda setting workshops were also conducted at the grassroots level with an anti-vote buying campaign conducted in several provinces.

It was noted that voters' education for the selection of candidates was more effective if it was connected to issues and positions, rather than values. This is due to the very limited information known about national candidates at the grassroots level, except for the leading contenders for president. Since what is only known is what is projected by candidates in the media, it is difficult to differentiate between honest and corrupt politicians. The situation is different for presidential candidates since they are the focus of news during the election period, and their media advertisements are balanced by news stories. In local elections, even if the electorate has more information about local candidates due to their proximity, massive vote buying tends to skew election results.

Several success cases of reform oriented candidates achieving victory were noted in the Iloilo Province. Iloilo CODE, the NGO network in the province, has been implementing a comprehensive governance program for several years. Their program begins with issue based voters' education and covenant signing with candidates during the elections. After the elections, they hold their elected officials accountable by demanding public reporting on the accomplishments vis-à-vis commitments of the politicians during the elections. These regular activities have created a demand for transparent and accountable government, which led to the defeat of non-transparent candidates in three municipalities in the province.

An anti-vote buying campaign was also conducted in several provinces. Special care in the messaging was needed so as not to alienate voters. Past campaigns had a tendency to shame vote sellers, which was ineffective. This campaign focused on the effects of vote buying. Huge posters and stickers were printed and posted in public areas. The campaign was successful in raising awareness and making vote buying an issue to think about among voters. However, since the amounts being given were substantial, many still opted to sell their vote. (The amounts given in many areas could provide for several weeks supply of rice.) It was shared by participants that until poverty was drastically reduced, it will be very difficult to curb vote buying.

During the national conference, then incoming DBM Secretary Florencio "Butch" Abad also presented on the challenges and opportunities for change in the new administration. He was joined in a panel discussion by Dr. Eddie Dorotan of the Galing Pook Foundation.

The workshops and the national conference provided CODE-NGO members and partners an opportunity to draw important lessons from their experiences, which would help charter the way forward for NGOs and POs as they engage with the new government. There was a common sentiment that since Aquino ran on a people's campaign fueled by citizens' volunteerism, it is expected that his administration will uphold the pillars of good governance: transparency, accountability and participation.

# Building a Stronger and Younger Constituency for Constitutional Reform



In August 2009, CODE-NGO as a member of the Coalition for a Citizens' Constitution (C4CC) started implementing the third phase of its Constitutional reform advocacy. The project, which is supported by Misereor of Germany, aims to **promote widespread and meaningful participation of citizens, especially the youth sector, in discussing critical issues concerning constitutional reform.** Its goal is to reach a broader consensus regarding proposals for amendments or revisions of the Charter. C4CC is also working on enacting a law or resolution in Congress convening a Constitutional Convention during the first three years of the new administration. CODE-NGO works

with C4CC's members and partners to build chapters of Constitutional reform advocates in various parts of the country; i.e. CBD in Bicol, CordNET in Region 1, EVNet in Region 8, WevNet in Region 6, Kaabag sa Sugbo in Region 7, Archdiocesan Center of Concern, Empowerment and Social Service in Region 10, MinCODE in Region 12 and People's Alternative Study Center for Research and Education on Social Development (PASCREs) in NCR. As of July 30, 2010, the project has involved 280 organizations with an aggregate of over 30,000 members from 35 districts in 19 provinces.

C4CC has also established working relationships with regional autonomy advocates such as the Bicol Autonomy Movement and the Lihok Pederal of Mindanao. Federalism is a strong advocacy among the C4CC constituents and one of the emerging complementary themes in pursuit of Federalism is the call to promote regional autonomy.

During the May 2010 elections, C4CC tried to bring forward the issues on constitutional reform in various local and national candidates' forums. During the debates, the issues on constitutional reform were not as prominent and attractive as the issues on fighting corruption and poverty which topped the campaign slogans of leading presidential bets. However, after the elections, charter change measures were still among the first bills that were filed in Congress, one of which was sponsored by ex-President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo who is now the Representative of the 1st District of Pampanga.

At that point, C4CC faced a dilemma : any talk of Charter change is being marked with public suspicion that such a move is again meant to benefit only certain political groups or individuals. Moreover, it was expected that constitutional reform would not ascend to the new Administration's priority agenda given the huge expectations of the people from the newly elected officials to fulfill their election campaign promises of fighting corruption and poverty.

Given such a scenario, C4CC considered it advantageous to support the plan of the new President, which he disclosed during his campaign, of convening a presidential commission that will study whether there is a need to revise or amend the constitution. For C4CC, this plan would be consistent with its advocacy to open the process of charter change to broader public discussion and meaningful citizens' participation.



## Pork Barrel (PDAF) Watch



CODE-NGO is continuously implementing the Pork Barrel Watch or PDAF Watch Project, a civil society monitoring effort focused on the projects funded by the legislators' Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF) and Congressional Allocations (CA). **The aim of the project is to help make public service delivery and the use of PDAF/CA – which annually amounts to P70 Million per congressman and P200 Million per senator, more transparent, accountable, responsive and effective.**

Now in its 3rd round, the PDAF Watch planned to monitor projects of Senators and Representatives funded by their PDAF and CA from 2007 to 2009. Four regional updating and training workshops attended by 67 volunteers from 33 congressional districts nationwide were held in January – March 2010. Unfortunately, they were not able to start their monitoring work because of the inability to access information from key government offices such as the Department of Budget and Management and the Department of Public Works and Highways (which implements most of the PDAF/CA projects), and from the Congresspersons and the Senators. Only nine (9) congresspersons and senators replied positively to the request for information on their projects, which were sent to them in November 2009. Similar requests were sent to the DBM and the DPWH in November 2009, but despite repeated follow-up calls and even visits to their offices, the DBM did not release any information up to the end of the term of the Macapagal-Arroyo Administration on June 30, 2010. The DPWH only provided information on PDAF/CA projects in the Visayas. (Note that in August 2010, the new Public Works and Highways Secretary Rogelio Singson released the information for the projects in Luzon and Mindanao.)

PDAF Watch also reviewed the information on the PDAF/CA projects available on the website of the House or Representatives, but found that only 109 or 41% posted reports for 2007, only 37 or 14% for 2008 and no congressperson has provided a report for 2009. The Senate's website, on the other hand, does not contain any information on the Senators' PDAF/CA.

CODE-NGO has since written to the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senate President, Budget and Management Secretary and Public Works and Highways Secretary to provide them a brief report on the 3rd round of PDAF Watch and to submit recommendations to make the PDAF and CA more transparent, responsive and accountable.

# United Nations Civil Society Advisory Committee (UN-CSAC), Philippines



The UN-Civil Society Advisory Committee (UN-CSAC) is composed of 15 civil society organizations, elected from a larger group of 67 CSO networks called the UN-Civil Society Assembly. UN-CSAC serves as a consultative body to the UN Country Team (UNCT) by providing strategic

and substantive guidance on policies and programs to improve development effectiveness as well as advocating for identified cross-cutting issues for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). CODE-NGO, represented by its Executive Director Sixto Donato Macasaet continues to be the Co-Convenor of the UN-CSAC alongside UN Resident Coordinator Jacqueline Badcock. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) remains the designated lead agency of UN-CSAC.

This year, the highlight of UN-CSAC's engagement with the UN Country Team was the implementation of Platform HD2010, a special project awarded to the UN System in the Philippines to increase CSO participation in MDG processes. CODE-NGO, together with the Freedom from Debt Coalition (FDC) implemented one of four CSO outputs of the project – the crafting of a Citizens' Roadmap for MDGs in the MTPDP. The Citizens' Roadmap is a synthesis of policy recommendations and alternative development strategies towards the achievement of the MDGs and other social goals. It was crafted with the participation of CSOs and hopes to input into the MTPDP of the Aquino administration.

The project successfully addressed two priority joint activities identified by the UNCT and UN-CSAC at the beginning of the year, namely the conduct of a UN-CSO-Government Conference on the New MTPDP and a UN-CSO-Government Conference on Financing the MDGs. Another joint priority activity of UN-CSAC, the conduct of a Rapid Appraisal on the State of Participatory Governance was implemented by CODE-NGO and PHILDHRA this year.

Aside from being an implementing partner in various activities and projects, UN-CSAC played a key role in the formulation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The UN-CSAC participated in the UNDAF Consultation and UNDAF Strategic Planning.

## UN - CSAC members :

- 1) Association of Foundations (AF)
- 2) Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)
- 3) Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society Organization (CBCS)
- 4) Cordillera Network of NGOs and POs (CORDNet)
- 5) Eastern Visayas Network of Development NGOs (EVNET)
- 6) Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
- 7) Freedom from Debt Coalition (FDC)
- 8) International Center for Innovation, Transformation and Excellence in Governance (INCITEGov)
- 9) Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MinCODE)
- 10) Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
- 11) Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF)
- 12) Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA)
- 13) Social Watch Philippines
- 14) Western Visayas Network of Social Development NGOs (WEVnet)
- 15) Women's Action Network for Development (WAND)



## Fighting TB through Sectoral Agenda-building and Community Involvement

At this day and age when tuberculosis (TB) is no longer a public health problem among first world countries, and despite the fact that our government provides free health care and drugs for TB patients, **the Philippines still ranks 9th of 22 high TB burden countries in the world. TB is also the 6th leading cause of death in**

**the country, with 75 Filipinos dying of the illness daily.** While TB cases and mortality rates have been declining since the 1990s, the rate of decline will not be fast enough to meet our MDG target on TB incidence. Thus, it is most critical for various sectors to act together for a collective response to aggressively control TB. In July 2010, CODE-NGO signed up to support the fight against TB through the program of the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) on Linking and Networking Initiatives to Control Tuberculosis (TB LINC). Funding by USAID, PBSP's TB LINC project supports the DOH and various LGUs in the country's TB control initiatives and in achieving its national target of detecting 70% of TB cases and curing 85% of these cases.

CODE-NGO's project with TB LINC involves documenting effective community-led practices to control the disease and in mobilizing CSOs to help strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration to fight TB in 4 provinces in Mindanao: Zamboanga Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Sarangani and Maguindanao. It partners with its member networks and base NGOs such as HealthDev and MinCODE and its affiliates: Xavier Agriculture Extension Service (XAES) in Zamboanga and CO Multiversity in Cotabato, to implement the project in these provinces. (The TB LINC project of PBSP covers 18 provinces all over the country.)

Since TB is a disease that primarily affects people living in poverty, TB continues to disproportionately affect the most vulnerable sectors because of issues related to poor nutrition, poor housing, lack of access to health care and medicines and geographical barriers. Thus, CODE-NGO hopes to help surface health issues of the most vulnerable sectors - including the Indigenous Peoples (IPs), agrarian reform communities and internally-displaced peoples, among others, in its project sites in Mindanao. It also aims to identify mechanisms on how TB health care and medicines could reach the most vulnerable sectors more effectively, by engaging other government agencies, such as the Department of Health (DOH), the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) at the local and national levels for appropriate TB health policies. It also engages Local Government Units (LGUs), in partnership with the League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP) and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP) to make TB health care a priority program of the LGUs.



# International Linkages

## Aga Khan Foundation Study Tour



In November 2009, CODE-NGO organized a weeklong study tour for the Aga Khan Foundation in Geneva, which brought their partner **CSO leaders and government officials from Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Philippines to study government-CSO relations in the country**. While political and cultural conditions may differ in our countries, our visitors appreciated the dynamic relations between our NGOs and government institutions working at the national, local and community levels. They visited government regulatory agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), met some Representatives in Congress and was received by Mayor Alfredo Lim at the Manila City Hall. They visited NGO networks such as PHILSSA and NATCCO, as well as the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) and the Philippine Educational Theater Association (PETA). They also met the partner communities of ERDA in the former Smokey Mountain community in Tondo, Manila.

### Active Participation in AGNA, Civicus and NPC Asia

CODE-NGO actively participated in the activities of the Affinity Group of National Associations (AGNA) of Civicus and attended the AGNA Annual Assembly in Johannesburg, South Africa in August 2009. Having volunteered to take the lead in the AGNA working group for Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability (LTA) it also initiated the community of practice on LTA among AGNA members. We also created an e-group among AGNA members from Asia as a way to exchange news and information with each other. CODE-NGO has also been active in activities of the Civicus World Alliance for Citizen Participation such as the Civil Society Index (CSI), the launch of its book on Participatory Governance (From Political Won't to Political Will) and some on-line exchanges.

Also, CODE-NGO has been helping to formulate the by-laws and other organizational documents of the National Platforms Coalition of Asia (NPC Asia).

## Inter-network, Multisectoral Regional Anti-Poverty Partnership (IMRAPP)

Since 2007, **CODE-NGO aimed to bring its members together at the regional and provincial levels to work with other sectors and engage their local governments to address poverty through IMRAPP.** The original participating regions were Region 5 or Bicol (CBD), Region 8 or Eastern Visayas (EVNet), Region 9 (Western Mindanao), and ARMM (MinCODE).

Despite resource constraints, CODE-NGO, with the help of the Peace and Equity Foundation, chose to continue the IMRAPP initiative this year by focusing on one region - Bicol. The commitment was to come up with proposals for concrete anti-poverty projects, as a result of a more focused local partnership-building in a region. The ten-month project called "IMRAPP-Bicol" was approved on July 7, 2010 with the following objectives: 1) to strengthen the links between and among multi-sectoral civil society organizations; 2) to improve the effectiveness of CSO representations in local development councils and other governmental bodies who would advocate that government programs become more effective and responsive to the needs of the people; and, 3) to identify and develop development programs and projects that respond to the poverty situation of a specific area and mobilize resources from government, members of the participating CSOs, and other sources of funding.

"The IMRAPP-Bicol project was timely and indeed very important to CBD. It helped activate CBD members and provided the venue for the Camarines Sur NGOs and POs, as well as the private sector, to recognize the importance of formalizing a provincial network that will take the lead in partnering with the provincial government. The project is promising, which is hoped to jumpstart public-private partnership towards responding to the needs of the Bicolano people."-Joy Banares, Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD)

# Strengthening Capacities and Institutional Sustainability of Member Networks



**The impact of the tri-crises in governance, global economy and environment made the work of NGOs much more challenging last fiscal year.** The lack of accountability of the previous administration, the crisis that hit the world's financial institutions and climate change that brought unusually destructive typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng have undermined development strides made by civil society. A 2009 perception survey among CODE-NGO affiliates on the impact of the global financial crisis on NGOs confirmed the increasing difficulty of accessing funds for development, since many of the funding partners were themselves affected by the crisis and were cutting down budgets or re-focusing funding priorities. To respond to the crises, CODE-NGO focused on strengthening internal capacities of its members, particularly those struggling with their sustainability, by supporting the following activities:

## Reflections on the Sustainability of NGO Networks

Visits were made to priority networks CBD, CenVISNET, EVNet, MINCODE and NCSD to provide technical assistance for their organizational development. NCSD was coached for their application for certification with the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC) last July 2009, which led to their being certified in April 2010. The priority networks were provided opportunities to discuss their sustainability issues and to develop plans for building resources with their respective network Boards and leaders in February 2010. A CODE-NGO National Board workshop on network sustainability was organized in March 2010 to better understand the issues confronting concerned networks and help them improve their action plans through a "Peer Assist" system. In the "Peer Assist" system, the priority networks were matched with their peer consultants from among the National Board members, who would monitor the progress of the implementation of their respective action plans for resource building. The first "Peer Assist" session or meeting between the priority networks and their respective consultants was done during the July 2010 Board meeting and was scheduled every Board meeting thereafter for a period of one year.

[The reflection sessions on sustainability] gave us the impetus and additional push to explore further and implement revenue generating strategies for the PHILDHRRRA Partnership Center. The "peer assist" method works as we are able to get advice from other members who are also practitioners in similar industry or endeavor.

- Jing Lopez, National Coordinator, PHILDHRRRA

## Network Strengthening Fund (NSF)

The Network Strengthening Fund supported the action plans for sustainability of the priority networks. The Competitive Grant window of the NSF was reallocated to subsidize the basic operations expenditure of 5 priority networks CBD, CenVISNET, EVNet, MinCODE, and NCSD. The rest availed of the fund to support the conduct of their general assemblies. Eight (8) member networks availed of their NSF allocations amounting to Php1.063M or 80% of total fund allocation for the fiscal year.





“The NSF supported WeVNet’s Provincial Member Network Capacity Development and has helped our members in network management and preparing their sustainability plans.”-Emmanuel Areno, WeVNET

### Scholarship Fund

The Scholarship Fund program, which should have ended in 2009, was extended until 2011, to support the respective human resource development programs of the secretariat of

CODE-NGO member networks. For this year, 3 networks availed of their allocations from the fund program, amounting to a total of PhP111,000.00: EVNet availed P36,000 to support the overseas study tour on cooperative development of one of its Board members and the social entrepreneurship training of the secretariat staff of its member NGO. CORDNET availed PhP45,000 to send 5 leaders from its member provincial networks to social entrepreneurship training in Ateneo de Manila University. PHILDHRRRA availed PhP30,000 to support a re-tooling workshop on Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD) of its Secretariat .



### Partnership with Universities’ Formation Offices

With PHILSSA’s lead, CODE-NGO supported the 3rd Student Formation Workshop in May 2010 as hosted and facilitated by KKP-Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City. The workshop convened 25 student formation officers from the Ateneo schools network, De La Salle schools network, Miriam College and Assumption College. Eight (8) NGO leaders shared their experiences in social development work as a way to promote social involvement among the student volunteers that undergo the character building and social formation programs of these schools.

### Internal Reform Initiatives

The members were reminded of the network’s commitment to PCNC certification as a “good housekeeping seal” and the target to have 50% of the membership to have been certified by the end of 2010, and 100% by 2014. Upon recommendation of the Commission on Internal Reform Initiatives (CIRI), the Board approved the conduct of a random survey among CODE-NGO members and affiliates on the subscription of the members to these targets. In the meantime, the Secretariat continued to work on developing the indicators for the “CODE-NGO Performance Monitoring System” to evaluate the effectiveness of CODE-NGO as a network. Member networks who actively participated in CODE-NGO activities were given recognition during the December 2009 13th General Assembly, with the Association of Foundations (AF) being declared as the “Best Performing Network” for the second time.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees and Members of  
**Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc.**  
(A Nonstock, Not-for-profit Corporation)  
69 Esteban Abada St., Loyola Heights,  
Quezon City

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc.**, which comprise the statements of financial position as of July 31, 2010 and 2009, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc.** as of July 31, 2010 and 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards.

### LETICIA C. TAGLE

Partner  
CPA Certificate No. 0017358  
PTR No. 2124103, January 18, 2010, Makati City  
Tax Identification No. 123-048-280  
SEC Accreditation No. 0039-AR-2 (Individual)  
SEC Accreditation No. 0007-FR-2 (Firm)  
BIR Accreditation No. 08-001682-6-2009  
PRC/BOA Accreditation No. 0005  
Makati City, Philippines  
October 20, 2010

**CAUCUS OF DEVELOPMENT NGO NETWORKS, INC.***(A Nonstock, Not-for-profit Corporation)***STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****July 31, 2010 and 2009**

	Notes	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	<b>P3,476,510</b>	P2,554,156
Receivables, net	8	<b>3,627,254</b>	4,531,008
Total current assets		<b>7,103,764</b>	7,085,164
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Held-to-maturity investments	9	<b>86,246,222</b>	86,032,404
Available-for-sale investments	10	<b>56,579,894</b>	49,407,490
Property and equipment, net	11	<b>704,612</b>	837,702
Total non-current assets		<b>143,530,728</b>	136,277,596
		<b>P150,634,492</b>	P143,362,760
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	<b>P3,448,424</b>	P2,979,273
Deferred grants	13	<b>1,719,743</b>	1,575,264
Total current liabilities		<b>5,168,167</b>	4,554,537
<b>Fund Balances</b>			
Endowment fund	21	<b>143,754,873</b>	138,149,244
Membership fund		<b>1,919,103</b>	1,662,821
Equipment fund		<b>512,357</b>	596,195
General fund		<b>(720,008)</b>	(1,600,037)
Total fund balances		<b>145,466,325</b>	138,808,223

*The notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete version of the notes can be downloaded from the CODE-NGO website [www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org).*

**CAUCUS OF DEVELOPMENT NGO NETWORKS, INC.**  
(A Nonstock, Not-for-profit Corporation)

**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
For the Years Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009

	Notes	2010			2009		
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
<b>Revenues</b>							
Grants and donations	14	P11,376,154	P-	P11,376,154	P7,045,826	P-	P7,045,826
Investment and interest income, net	15	9,411,985	-	9,411,985	7,749,222	-	7,749,222
Other income	16	1,439,427	-	1,439,427	671,360	-	671,360
		<b>22,227,566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,227,566</b>	<b>15,466,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,466,408</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
Project expenses	17	11,376,396	-	11,376,396	7,096,815	-	7,096,815
Program expenses	18	4,860,327	-	4,860,327	3,777,075	-	3,777,075
Operating expenses	19	3,086,700	-	3,086,700	3,051,601	-	3,051,601
Doubtful accounts expense		-	-	-	1,161,442	-	1,161,442
		<b>19,323,423</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,323,423</b>	<b>15,086,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,086,933</b>
<b>Other income (expense)</b>							
Loss on disposal of AFS investment		-	-	-	-	(16,022,631)	(16,022,631)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	7, 9	(2,024,114)	-	(2,024,114)	3,687,403	-	3,687,403
		<b>(2,024,114)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,024,114)</b>	<b>3,687,403</b>	<b>(16,022,631)</b>	<b>(12,335,228)</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses</b>							
		<b>P880,029</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P880,029</b>	<b>P4,066,878</b>	<b>(P16,022,631)</b>	<b>(P11,955,753)</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses</b>							
Add: Other comprehensive income		<b>P880,029</b>	<b>P-</b>	<b>P880,029</b>	<b>P4,066,878</b>	<b>(P16,022,631)</b>	<b>(P11,955,753)</b>
Fair value gains - net	10, 21	-	5,605,629	5,605,629	-	10,241,101	10,241,101
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>P880,029</b>	<b>P5,605,629</b>	<b>P6,485,658</b>	<b>P4,066,878</b>	<b>(P5,781,530)</b>	<b>(P1,714,652)</b>

*The notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete version of the notes can be downloaded from the CODE-NGO website  
[www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org).*



**CAUCUS OF DEVELOPMENT NGO NETWORKS, INC.**

*(A Nonstock, Not-for-profit Corporation)*

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

For the Years Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009

	Notes	2010	2009
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses		P880,029	(P11,955,753)
Adjustments for:			
Investment and interest income		(9,655,108)	(7,939,137)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	7,9	2,025,609	(3,648,135)
Realized foreign exchange gain	7	(1,494)	(39,268)
Loss on disposal of AFS investment		-	16,022,631
Doubtful accounts expense		-	1,161,442
Donated capital		-	596,196
Depreciation	11	100,608	158,263
Reclassification from equipment to expense	11	11,414	-
Accrual of retirement expense	20	251,305	233,243
Investment income transferred to membership fund	15	(166,282)	-
Premium amortization	9	195,080	189,915
Loss on retirement of property and equipment	11	25,576	10,135
Operating loss before working capital changes		(6,333,263)	(5,210,468)
Decrease in receivables		903,754	353,478
Increase (decrease) in -			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		217,848	(864,270)
Deferred grants	13	144,479	624,664
Net cash used in operating activities		(5,067,182)	(5,096,596)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Disposal (acquisition) of HTM investments	9	500,000	(41,145,558)
Proceeds from sale of AFS investments	10	-	40,000,000
Acquisition of AFS investments	10	(2,000,000)	(2,996,729)
Reclassification of AFS investments to cash equivalents	10	1,000,000	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	11	(88,348)	(638,909)
Investment and interest income received		6,334,960	7,749,222
Net cash provided by investing activities		5,746,612	2,968,026
<b>Cash flows from financing activity</b>			
Additional funds received		256,282	241,165
<b>Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>			
	7	(13,358)	39,268
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		922,354	(1,848,137)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	7	2,554,156	4,402,293
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	7	P3,476,510	P2,554,156

*(The notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete version of the notes can be downloaded from CODE-NGO website [www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org).)*

**CAUCUS OF DEVELOPMENT NGO NETWORKS, INC.**  
*(A Nonstock, Not-for-profit Corporation)*

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**For the Years Ended July 31, 2010 and 2009**

	Notes	Unrestricted		Restricted		Total
		General		Equipment		
		Fund	Membership Fund	Endowment Fund	Fund	
Balances at August 1, 2008		(P5,666,915)	P1,421,656	P143,930,774	P-	P139,685,515
Additional funds received		-	241,165	-	-	241,165
Donated capital		-	-	-	614,816	614,816
Fair value gains - net	10	-	-	10,241,101	-	10,241,101
Depreciation for the year	11	-	-	-	(18,620)	(18,620)
Realized loss on disposal of AFS investment		-	-	(16,022,631)	-	(16,022,631)
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year		4,066,878	-	-	-	4,066,878
Balances at July 31, 2009		(P1,600,037)	P1,662,821	P138,149,244	P596,196	P138,808,224
Additional funds received		-	256,282	-	-	256,282
Fair value gains - net	10	-	-	5,605,629	-	5,605,629
Depreciation for the year	11	-	-	-	(83,839)	(83,839)
Excess of revenues over expenses for the year		880,029	-	-	-	880,029
Balances at July 31, 2010		(P720,008)	P1,919,103	P143,754,873	P512,357	P145,466,325

*The notes are an integral part of the financial statements. The complete version of the notes can be downloaded from the [CODE-NGO website www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org).*

## Selected Notes To Financial Statements

(The complete Notes to Financial Statements are available from the CODE-NGO Secretariat upon request and is uploaded to the CODE-NGO website [www.code-ngo.org](http://www.code-ngo.org))

### NOTE 9 - HELD-TO-MATURITY INVESTMENTS

The details of this account are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	2009
Republic of the Philippines (ROP) bonds	<b>P42,425,859</b>	P44,631,696
Government and other securities	<b>28,820,363</b>	26,400,708
Preferred equity shares	<b>15,000,000</b>	15,000,000
	<b><u>P86,246,222</u></b>	<u>P86,032,404</u>

The ROP bonds, managed by BDO Private Bank, are denominated in US dollars with total purchase price of US\$900,000. The ROP bonds were translated based on the prevailing exchange rates at fiscal year-end, which were P45.813:US\$1 and P48.121:US\$1 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Unamortized premiums amounted to P1,194,160 in 2010 and P1,322,796 in 2009.

Market prices of the ROP bonds amounted to US\$1,101,296 and US\$1,039,296 as of July 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The movements in the investment in ROP bonds are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	2009
Beginning balance	<b>P44,631,696</b>	P41,239,611
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	<b>(2,010,757)</b>	3,582,000
Amortization of premium	<b>(195,080)</b>	(189,915)
Ending balance	<b><u>P42,425,859</u></b>	<u>P44,631,696</u>

The government and other securities comprise the investment managed by AB Capital and Investment Corporation. The fund yielded an annualized net rate of return of 11.06% and 5.5% in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Short-term and long-term government securities, and other long-term securities comprise the fixed income securities. Stocks quoted in the Philippine Stock Exchange comprise the equity investments. These investments are measured at cost. The fixed income securities are booked at their principal amount plus the accrued interest; and the equity investments are booked at cost per share multiplied by the number of shares.

The details of the government and other securities are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Government securities	<b>P9,662,259</b>	P11,839,763
Other securities	<b>8,566,953</b>	8,948,877
Stocks	<b>10,388,112</b>	6,306,090
Other assets, net	<b>295,180</b>	(113,443)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fund investment at market value	<b>28,912,504</b>	26,981,288
Less appreciation in market value of investments	<b>(92,140)</b>	(580,580.82)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fund investment at cost	<b>P28,820,363</b>	P26,400,708

The movements in the government and other securities are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Beginning balance	<b>P26,400,708</b>	P25,000,000
Investment income	<b>3,034,177</b>	1,477,885
Withdrawal	<b>(500,000)</b>	-
Management fee	<b>(114,522)</b>	(77,177)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Ending balance	<b>P28,820,363</b>	P26,400,708

The preferred equity shares pertain to the shares of NATCCO with a par value of P100 per share. It has a term of 4 years maturing on November 3, 2012 and bears interest rate of 11% per annum.

NATCCO is a confederation of cooperatives. It is a secondary level cooperative with member cooperatives found throughout the Philippines.

Investment management fee of 0.40% per annum based on month-end market value of the portfolio payable monthly is directly charged or withdrawn from the cash held in the portfolio. Investment management fee as of July 31, 2010 and 2009 amounts to P162,564 and P127,122, respectively.

Investment income earned from these investments, net of premium amortization and investment management fees amounted to P7,516,947 and P4,962,899 in 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 15).

The total fair value of the HTM investments as of July 31, 2010 and 2009 is P94,366,182 and P91,380,44, respectively.



## NOTE 10 - AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE INVESTMENTS

The details of the account are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Unit investment trust fund (UITF)	<b>P37,560,307</b>	P31,954,678
Loan fund	<b>19,019,587</b>	17,452,812
	<u><b>P56,579,894</b></u>	<u>P49,407,490</u>

UITF is a collectible investment scheme that pools the investments of small investors into a larger fund under a professional management that is able to access more superior investment opportunities normally not available to individual retail players. The investors share in the gains or losses of the fund, proportionate to their respective participation in the pool. The Organization intends to hold the investment in unitized investment trust fund on a long-term basis.

The trust account is invested in a portfolio mix composed of 42% fixed income securities and 58% equity investments as of July 31, 2010. Fixed income securities are composed of corporate and government bonds. Equity investments are composed of investment in stocks, UITF, preferred shares and long term equity investments.

The trust account, unitized by the fund manager, is broken down into portions of ownership units and cost of each unit amounts to P101.13. As of July 31, 2010 and 2009, the Organization owns 318,444 units. The Net Asset Value Per Unit (NAVPU) amounts to P117.9494 and P100.3461 in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The movements of the UITF investment follow:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance at August 1	<b>P32,203,823</b>	P88,226,455
Disposal	-	(56,022,631)
Balance at July 31	<u><b>32,203,823</b></u>	<u>32,203,721</u>
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>		
Balance at August 1	<b>(249,145)</b>	(10,490,247)
Disposals	-	(2,374,723)
Fair value gain	<b>5,605,629</b>	12,615,825
Balance at July 31	<u><b>5,356,484</b></u>	<u>(249,145)</u>
<b>Market value</b>	<u><b>P37,560,307</b></u>	<u>P31,954,576</u>

The loan fund pertains to the Organization's investment in the loan fund of NATCCO which earns interest at 8% to 10% annually.

The movements of the loan fund investment are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Balance at August 1	<b>P17,452,812</b>	P14,456,083
Additions	<b>2,000,000</b>	2,000,000
Transfer to cash equivalents	<b>(1,000,000)</b>	-
Income reinvestment	<b>566,775</b>	996,729
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at July 31	<b>P19,019,587</b>	P17,452,812

Investment income earned from AFS investments amounted to P1,881,929 and P2,710,391 in 2010 and 2009, respectively (see Note 15).

Net fair value gains amounted to P5,605,629 and P10,241,101 for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This revaluation reserve on market value of the AFS investments is presented as part of the Endowment Fund.

In October 2008, the Organization sold part of its UITF amounting to P56,022,631 for P40,000,000 from which it incurred a loss of P16,022,631 and which it recognized in the statement of comprehensive income for the fiscal year 2009.

#### **NOTE 14 - GRANTS AND DONATIONS**

Grants and donations represent several project funds received from local and foreign funding agencies to carry out specific national programs based on budgets submitted and approved. All related expenses pertaining to such programs have been classified under the Project expenses account in the statements of comprehensive income. Grants realized in 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<b>Foreign grantors</b>		
Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V./Misereor	<b>P3,720,281</b>	P3,509,004
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	<b>2,517,549</b>	767,459
Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	<b>530,090</b>	-
Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD)	<b>224,572</b>	-
Help for Philippines during National Disaster (HPDN) of		-
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (RAPU)	<b>61,320</b>	
Japan Foundation / ACC21	<b>49,184</b>	-
United Kingdom Charity Commission (UKCC)	<b>30,500</b>	137,510
Management Systems International (MSI)	-	1,418,428

United Nations (UN)	-	55,961
Park Won Soon	-	22,887
	<b>7,133,496</b>	<b>5,911,249</b>

**Local grantors**

Commission on Human Rights (CHR)	<b>1,675,934</b>	319,275
Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF)	<b>796,302</b>	784,815
OXFAM – GB	<b>470,248</b>	30,487
Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS)	<b>330,000</b>	-
Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE)	<b>290,000</b>	-
United Nations Coordination Office (UNCO)	<b>221,609</b>	-
Coalition Against Corruption - Makati Business Club	<b>201,350</b>	-
The Asia Foundation (TAF)	<b>162,660</b>	-
USAID thru Philippine Business for Social Progress-TB Linc	<b>94,555</b>	-
	<b>4,242,658</b>	<b>1,134,577</b>
	<b>P11,376,154</b>	<b>P7,045,826</b>

## NOTE 17 - PROJECT EXPENSES

The details of the account for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Projects	Funding agencies	2010	2009
Building Stronger, Larger and Younger Constituency for Constitutional Reforms	Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V./Misereor	<b>P3,720,523</b>	P-
Civil Society Advocacy on Constitutional Reform (Phase 2)	Katholische Zentralstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe e.V./Misereor	-	3,559,749
Development and Change Politics	NED	<b>2,517,549</b>	767,459
Implementing the Civil Society Index in the Social Development Week	CHR PEF	<b>1,675,934</b> <b>796,302</b>	319,489 784,815
Study Tour for Delegates of Aga Khan Network	AKF	<b>530,090</b>	-
CSO Assessment - MTPDP (2004-2010)	OXFAM - GB	<b>470,248</b>	30,487
CSO Assessment - MTPDP (2004-2010)	IDEALS	<b>330,000</b>	-
CSO Assessment - MTPDP (2004-2010)	FPE	<b>290,000</b>	-
People's Electoral Initiative for Change Politics Establishing Vote Buying Free Zones	TFD	<b>224,572</b>	-
Platform Human Development 2010	UNCO	<b>221,609</b>	-
Priority Development Assistance Fund Watch	Coalition Against Corruption - Makati Business Club	<b>201,350</b>	-
Engaging Private and Public Participation in the Synchronized Local Planning, Investment Programming and Budgeting	TAF	<b>162,660</b>	-
Linking Initiatives and Networking to Control Tuberculosis Program (TB Linc)	USAID through Philippine Business for Social Progress	<b>94,555</b>	-
Post Ondoy Assistance to Affected Communities	HPDN-RAFU	<b>61,320</b>	-
Philippine - Japan Partnership Project	Japan Foundation / ACC21	<b>49,184</b>	-
Pilot NGO Assessment Tool	UKCC	<b>30,500</b>	137,540
Department of Agriculture Budget Monitoring	MSI	-	1,418,428
United Nations- Civil Society Advisory Committee	UN	-	55,961
Park Won Soon Fund	Park Won Soon	-	22,887
		<b>11,376,396</b>	P7,096,815

## NOTE 18 - PROGRAM EXPENSES

The details of the account for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	2009
Network strengthening fund	<b>P2,059,170</b>	P1,332,500
Personnel costs – program	<b>1,701,564</b>	1,543,090
Board meetings and national assembly	<b>588,819</b>	394,072
Democracy fund	<b>510,774</b>	360,000
Code-NGO advocacy	-	49,416
Scholarship grant program	-	42,164
Commission institution and capacity building	-	32,151
Commission internal reform initiative	-	23,682
	<b>P4,860,327</b>	P3,777,075



Network strengthening fund pertains to the annual fund support to the member networks. This was created to support the capability-building initiatives of member networks in conjunction with the Organization's capability building program.

#### **NOTE 19 - OPERATING EXPENSES**

The details of the account for the years ended July 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	<b>2010</b>	2009
Personnel costs	<b>P1,819,221</b>	P2,017,068
Professional fees	<b>343,930</b>	300,000
Communication	<b>157,529</b>	145,416
Staff meeting and development	<b>101,794</b>	32,528
Depreciation	<b>100,608</b>	139,643
Publication	<b>85,131</b>	77,005
Office tools and supplies	<b>84,519</b>	55,320
Meetings and conferences	<b>70,704</b>	49,589
Travel and transportation	<b>67,100</b>	69,673
Repairs and maintenance	<b>56,772</b>	42,049
Utilities	<b>54,774</b>	21,405
Contributions and donations	<b>39,775</b>	30,700
Overtime work costs	<b>16,566</b>	10,613
Membership fees	<b>12,841</b>	13,026
Taxes and licenses	<b>6,674</b>	6,898
Bank service charges	<b>3,740</b>	7,393
Representation and entertainment	-	20,801
Miscellaneous	<b>65,022</b>	12,472
	<b><u>P3,086,700</u></b>	<u>P3,051,601</u>

#### **NOTE 21- ENDOWMENT FUND**

The amount of the endowment fund of the Organization was set up at P147,964,530 through a resolution by the BOT on December 6, 2004. The amount shall be restricted and only its earnings shall be utilized for operations and strengthening of the networks and its members.

The BOT adopted, in December 2005, the policy of maintaining the real value of the fund such that part of the annual earnings equivalent to the annual inflation rate must be plowed back to the endowment fund.

However, in general, the Organization has not been able to observe this policy because the net annual incomes from the fund in the past years have not been enough to make such plowbacks and also to cover the annual budgetary requirements of the organization. In each fiscal year that this happened, the Management had presented this fact to the BOT when the proposed annual budgets were being discussed. The BOT approved the planned (reduced) annual plowbacks

included in such annual budgets since 2006, while maintaining the December 2005 policy as its standard.

While lower than the needed amounts, plowbacks were made in 2005 to 2007 so that by July 2007, the endowment fund value had gone up to P155.15 Million, and, with the inclusion of the P2 Million Park Won Soon Fund, the total fund was P157.15 Million.

Since then, the endowment fund has declined because of realized and unrealized losses related to the effects of the 2008-2009 global financial crisis on the investment market of the country. Thus, by July 2009, the value of the fund had gone down to P138.15 Million. With the improvement of the market in the past year, this has now gone back up to P143.75 Million as of July 31, 2010.

This account consists of the following:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Receivables	<b>P736,502</b>	P2,709,350
Investments in:		
Bonds	<b>42,425,859</b>	44,631,696
Government and other debt securities	<b>28,820,363</b>	26,400,708
Preferred equity shares	<b>15,000,000</b>	15,000,000
Unit investment trust fund	<b>37,560,307</b>	31,954,678
Loan fund	<b>19,019,587</b>	17,452,812
Property and equipment	<b>192,255</b>	-
	<b><u>P143,754,873</u></b>	<u>P138,149,244</u>

The movements in the fund are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Beginning balance, at cost	<b>P138,398,390</b>	P154,421,021
Additional investments	-	40,000,000
Disposal of investments	-	(56,022,631)
Ending balance, at cost	<b><u>138,398,390</u></b>	<u>138,398,390</u>
Beginning fair value adjustment	<b>(249,146)</b>	(10,490,247)
Unrealized gain (loss) for the year	<b>5,605,629</b>	10,241,101
Ending fair value adjustment	<b><u>5,356,483</u></b>	<u>(249,146)</u>
	<b><u>P143,754,873</u></b>	<u>P138,149,244</u>

Mr. Park Won Soon, a Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Public Service in 2006, donated to the Organization his award money amounting to US\$50,000 on February 25, 2007. The peso equivalent of this was P2,476,000. The Organization's BOT decided to use P476,000 to support PO/NGO activities related to non-partisan engagement in the 2007 elections. The BOT also decided that the remaining P2,000,000 will be pooled with the endowment fund of the Organization and its earnings will be used to fund projects for social justice and democracy based on guidelines to be approved by the Board. Due to the losses incurred by the endowment fund investments in 2008, the value of the fund declined by 0.8% or from P2,000,000 in March 2007 to only P1,983,443 as of July 31, 2009. For 2010, it gained P273,120 or 12.8%.

The following table shows the movements in the fund from Mr. Park Won Soon from 2006 to 2010:

	Share in income	Share in inc. (dec.) in endowment fund balance	Net effect	Fund balance, ending
Fund balance, beginning				P2,000,000
FY 2006-2007	P29,359	P35,400	P64,759	2,064,759
FY 2007-2008	68,202	(173,732)	(105,530)	1,959,229
FY 2008-2009	102,914	(78,700)	24,214	1,983,443
FY 2009-2010	181,882	91,328	273,120	2,256,563
Total	<u>P382,357</u>	<u>(P125,794)</u>	<u>(P256,563)</u>	

#### **NOTE 23 - TAXES**

The Organization, not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare as contemplated under Section 30 of the Tax Reform Act of 1997 (R.A. No. 8424), is accordingly exempt from the payment of income tax on income received by it as such organization. However, it is required to file an income tax return. Income derived from its properties, real or personal, or from any of its activities conducted for profit regardless of the disposition made of such income should be reported for taxation.

# Association of Foundations (AF)

Building Foundations, Building a Better Future!



## Core Program: Capacity Building for Non-Profits

At the very core of AF's mission is to **build the capacities of its member organizations in particular, as well as the larger NGO sector in order to achieve sustainability, professionalism, creativity, innovation and self-reliance.** Modules and workshops are a staple to this end ranging from Social Development and Institution Building to Finance and Human Resource Management to Effective NGO Board Governance. AF likewise offers assistance through one-on-one mentoring sessions to develop and/or improve internal systems that promote NGO transparency and accountability. AF recognizes the need to create an environment where its members and other NGOs are motivated to continuously enhance their work standards and, thus, improve their output and service delivery through better governance, program planning and implementation.

### Key Projects for the Year:

1. Peer Learning visit to Pondong Batangan Community Foundation in Batangas on September 17-19, 2009 for CFs nationwide.
2. Resource Mobilization workshop for Visayas and Mindanao NGOs on Oct 1-2, 2009 and Nov 23-24, 2009 in Davao and Bacolod cities.
3. Partnership project of The Batangas Alliance : Community Assistance for Bgy. Utod, Nasugbu, Batangas
4. Caring for the Caregivers: The AF Calamity Fund for NGO Staff. Beneficiaries were NGO workers in the NCR, Northern /Southern Luzon affected by typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng from October to November, 2009.
5. Board governance workshops for PACAP Partners from February to August 2010 in the following areas: Bohol, Baguio, Bacolod, Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Catarman, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, NCR, Ozamis, Surigao for various NGOs, People's organizations, and Cooperatives.

AF Website: [www.afonline.org](http://www.afonline.org)

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## Coalition for Bicol Development, Inc. (CBD)

**Core Program:** Provincial and city network building and strengthening

Through the years, CBD remains committed to work for Bicol development through the community efforts of NGOs, POs, and stakeholders. These commitments are coordinated by the network's efforts to further its core competency of **building and strengthening provincial and city NGO networks**. Through area visits and one-on-one meetings with network leaders, venues for members' updating and identification of technical assistance needed by the provinces in the Bicol region have been provided. CBD also continuously monitors the conduct of members' general assemblies. Through these gatherings, it believes that it will be able to ascertain the extent of involvement and engagement of their member-organizations in their respective areas. For a province that has no established membership-based regional network yet, CBD encourages them to settle for group meetings and updating. To date, CBD is putting in place a system to map out its members' programs, competencies and training needs. We hope that this system will guide the needed interventions by its members towards strengthening their respective organizations.

Key projects for the year:

1. **Building and Strengthening the NGOs-POs-CSOs Capacities for Effective Partnership with the Local Government of Iriga for Transparent and Accountable Governance for NGOs-POs-CSOs in Iriga City from October 2008-February 2010 in Iriga City, Province of Camarines Sur**
2. **A Study on Election Related Violence in Bicol for Multi-sectoral stakeholders; Bicolanos from October 2009-February 2010 in 6 provinces of Bicol**
3. **Voters Education in the Provinces of Bicol Community leaders; NGOs and POs from March –May 2010 in 6 provinces of Bicol**
4. **C4CC Multi-sectoral groups from January 2010-Dec 2011 in 3 Districts in the province of Camarines Sur**
5. **IMRAPP for NGOs-POs-CSOs from August 2010-March 2011 in the Province of Camarines Sur and Albay**

**CBD :**

Coordinator: Joy Oropesa-Bañares

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# Central Visayas Network of NGOs (CenVISNET), Inc.



## **Core Program:** Engagement with the Local Government

CenVISNET is a network of 3 provincial networks (Negros Oriental Network of NGOs or NEGORNET, Bohol Alliance of NGOs or BANGON, and Kaabag sa Sugbo) actively engaged in **local governance and partnership with their respective Provinces in Negros Oriental, Bohol and Cebu**. With this thrust, the member organizations of the provincial networks are accredited and active in various local special bodies (LSBs) such as Local Development Councils (LDCs), Peace and Order Councils, Health Boards, Education Boards, and Bids and Awards Committees. Most of the organizations hold key positions in Local Development Councils in municipalities/cities or the Regional Development Council.

As members in these various LSBs and as official representatives of the accredited NGOs and POs in their respective provinces, they carry the advocacy of their organizations' development agenda in the different local special bodies. Some are even invited to participate in the formulation of Executive-Legislative Agenda of the local government units, and a few sit in the LDC Executive Committees.

Key projects for the year:

- 1. CenVISNET Sustainability Reflection Workshop for Key Officers and Staff of the 3 Member Provincial Networks in February 19, 2010.**
- 2. CenVISNET Social Enterprise Seminar-Workshop for Key Officers and Staff of the 3 Member Provincial Networks in June 29-30, 2010.**
- 3. Business Plan & Feasibility Study Preparation Seminar for Key Officers and Staff of the 3 Member Provincial Networks in July 30-31, 2010**

### **CenVISNET :**

Coordinator: Mr. Greg G. Fernandez Jr.

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# CORDILLERA NETWORK OF DEVELOPMENT NGOs AND POs (CordNET)

Building socially responsible, economically empowered, sustainable communities



**Core Program:** Poverty Alleviation Through Promotion of Good Governance and Social Enterprises

Since its inception, there have been two major concerns that **CordNET has aimed to address in its mission to improve the socio-economic landscape of the Cordillera Region: pervasive poverty and inadequate or inaccessible basic**

**social services.** Although the Cordillera Region is known for its rich natural and skilled human resources, its development potentials are not fully realized due to weak local governance. With the active involvement of various development organizations like NGOs, POs, and cooperatives that have proven to be effective vehicles for sustainable development, CordNET has taken the role of synchronizing and coordinating the civil society's development efforts in the Region. With CordNET, multiple stakeholders get to work together for the goals of poverty reduction and participatory local governance.

As a "Nerve Center" or an integrated resource center, CORDNET builds the capacities of its provincial network members to promote social enterprises and strategic partnerships with other stakeholders such as LGUs, government agencies, the academe, business sector, and communities.

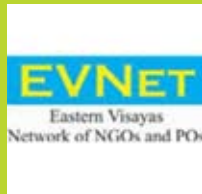
Key projects for the year:

1. Building Stronger, Larger and Younger Civil Society Constituency for Constitutional Reforms for NGOs, People's Organization, and Cooperatives from August 2009 – July 2012 in Benguet and Ifugao
2. Integrated Development Resource and Access Center for CORDNET members from August 2009 – July 2010 in Abra, Benguet, Mt. Province, Ifugao
3. High Value Woven Product Development for Fair Price, Fair Market Loom Weavers Association, Inc. for loom weavers from August 2009- July 2010 in Benguet
4. Value Chain Analysis and Development – Alternative Tourism and Woven Products for CordNET Members from August 2009 – July 2010 in Benguet, Mt. Province, and Ifugao

## **CordNET :**

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Tel. Nos.: 074 – 424-1246/ 074 – 444-7197  
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# Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs and POs, Inc (EVNET)



## **Core Program** : Participatory Local Governance

The Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs and POs, Inc. (EVNet) is a regional network with twenty-one (21) base NGOs and people's organizations (POs) in Region VIII. EVNet is focused on strengthening its member organizations by initiating efforts towards **network sustainability and by promoting compliance with government requirements for social development operations**. EVNet engages in various advocacy work for social accountability, participatory governance, and constitutional reform. Among these advocacies are the PDAF Watch (Pork Barrel Watch), Bantay Lansangan, Development & Change Politics: Partisan and Non-Partisan Engagement in the May 2010 Elections, and the organization and empowerment of youth leaders in three districts of Leyte for constitutional reform agenda. In line with this, EVNet members actively participate in local government bodies as key representatives in many levels of local governance from municipalities to Regional Development Councils.

## Key Projects for the Year:

1. EVNet Sustainability Reflection Workshop for 7 Key officials and members of the Board and 4 secretariat staff on February 8, 2010.
2. Development and Change Politics for POs and NGOs, and 256 Bantay Balota volunteers on the following topics: Partisan and Non-partisan politics in the May 2010 Elections, (January-June, 2010), No to Vote-Buying (April 30, 2010) in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Biliran and Eastern Samar AR Bantay Balota (May 11-12, 2010), Ormoc, Baybay, Inopacan, Hindang.
3. Social Accountability & Transparency: PDAF Watch (Pork Barrel Watch), Bantay Lansangan (Road Monitoring) for 16 Bantay Lansangan volunteers from 7 NGOs, February-April 2010, in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Biliran, Northern Samar, Samar and Eastern Samar
4. Building a Stronger, Larger, Younger Civil Society Constituency for Constitutional Reform for 3,000 youth leaders and CSOs in 3 districts, January 2010-January 2012 in Tacloban City, 4th and 5th Districts of Leyte.

## **EVNet:**

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## Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MinCODE)

**Core Program:** Peace and Advocacy Development for Mindanao

MinCODE envisions a "Mindanao society where its people live with equity and peace respectful of cultural diversities, caring of its rich natural resources and in harmony with their Creator."

With this vision, MINCODE aims **"to take the lead in the advocacy and action of tri-people peace and development and**

**other key issues affecting Mindanao by mobilizing network members and communities."**

To achieve this mission, the coalition formulated its strategic plan for 2008-2012 with three basic goals of making MINCODE: (1) a sustainable coalition; (2) an advocacy center for peace and development in Mindanao, and; (3) a resource center for CSOs by promoting relevant services for CSO strengthening. The coalition serves as a forum for discussion, dialogue and coordination among Mindanao networks and NGOs concerning development programs and its impact to the Mindanao community. MINCODE continuously work towards strengthening the participation and involvement of the civil society in various arenas of engagement where it can best bring forward the different developmental issues confronting Mindanao and its tri-people - the Indigenous Peoples (Lumad), Moro, and Christian settlers. MINCODE as a coalition supports develop mental initiatives geared towards improving the lives and conditions of the marginalized and vulnerable sectors in Mindanao including the farmers, urban poor, youth, women, children, workers, elderly, differently-abled, and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

MINCODE actively supports the call for participatory, transparent and accountable governance. The coalition and its member networks actively participate in local development councils and special bodies (LSBs), local development planning and budget and project monitoring to ensure that resources and services are directed to benefit the most vulnerable sectors.

### Key Projects for the Year:

1. Developing Sectoral TB Agenda and Replicating Models of NGO Community Participation in TB Control (TB LINC) for Indigenous Peoples, Agrarian reform communities and Internally-displaced persons (IDPs) from July 15, 2010 to July 15, 2011 in Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Sarangani, and Maguindanao.
2. Budget Tracking for Transparent Accountable Governance in Mindanao (BTTAG Mindanao) for Indigenous peoples, Agrarian reform communities, and Internally-displaced persons (IDPs) from July 2010 to December 2011, Davao City.
3. Constitutional Reform Advocacy with C4CC (Coalition for a Citizen's Constitution), Davao City

**MINCODE Website:** [www.mincode.org](http://www.mincode.org)

**Program Coordinator:** Catherine T. Gordo

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## National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO)



### **Core Program:** Financial Services for Cooperatives

NATCCO aims **to make the cooperative sector financially sound**. Thus, the Network's Treasury & Credit Group provides financial services – accepting deposits and providing loans to cooperatives. It released P234 million in loans to 86 cooperatives from January to May, 2010. In 2009, the Network released P286 million, in addition to the P647 million already

outstanding. These funds support grassroots projects and activities, as cooperatives use them to improve their facilities or lend out to members.

NATCCO enables cooperatives to put up Western Union branches so they can provide remittance services to their respective communities while earning income. Total branches now stand at 172, and are seen to reach 250 by early 2011. Remittances by overseas Filipino workers through Western Union-NATCCO branches reached \$14.52 million in January to August of 2010. NATCCO also established in 2008 its Stabilization Fund, a "solidarity fund" where co-ops contribute to a common fund to help one another. The Fund is a primary source of financing to cooperatives in financial distress. NATCCO's Information Technology Department also enables cooperatives to put up ATM's in their branches – bringing the cooperative sector into the electronic age. NATCCO likewise has the Mutual Benefit Association and the Enterprise Development Center, which provide life insurance and enterprise development respectively for cooperatives.

### Key Projects for the Year:

1. MICCOOP (Microfinance Innovations in Cooperatives) for 89,000 enterprising poor in the provinces since 2007 in 77 branches nationwide.
2. Aflatoun Child Savings Program: teaching 12,189 children in public schools the value of saving began in 2006 in 16 cooperatives and 143 schools nationwide.
3. Training & Consultancy for Cooperative leaders, staff (401 cooperatives and 1,200 individuals trained, as of July 2010, nationwide).
4. Mutual Benefit Association (Insurance arm of NATCCO) for 43,000 Individual cooperative members since 2008, nationwide.
5. Stabilization Fund for 16 cooperatives since 2008 nationwide.

**NATCCO Website:** [www.natcco.coop](http://www.natcco.coop)

**Chief Executive Officer:** Sylvia O. Paraguya

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# National Council of Social Development Foundation (NCSD)



**Core program:** Children's Rights and Welfare

**The National Council of Social Development Foundation (NCSD) is the first social development NGO network in the Philippines.** Established in 1949, it was first

known as the Council of Welfare Agencies, Inc. (CWAPI). It is the first NGO network to be given license and accreditation by the DSWD on Community-Based programs for children and families. Last year, NCSD celebrated its 60th anniversary, publishing a book about successful models of social work practice among its members. As a result of its recent strategic planning as a network, NCSD is "strengthening its niche on programs for vulnerable children and their families, re-organizing its network clusters from working along geographical to thematic concerns, considering various sectors of vulnerable children (e.g. street children, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, etc.) and further strengthening capacity-building programs for member NGOs and POs serving children. "

## Key Projects for the Year:

- 1. Strengthening of the Organizational Capacity/Institution Building of 9 NGOs/POs/councils in August 2009-May 2010**
- 2. Seminar/workshop on NGO Governance for 20 Focal Persons of NGOs/POs affiliate members in July 15-17, 2010**
- 3. Seminar/workshop on Project Proposal Building for 20 Focal Persons of NGOs/POs affiliate members in May 27-29, 2010**
- 4. General Assembly/Annual Performance Evaluation and Planning for 2010 NCSD member organizations and secretariat in December 4, 2009**
- 5. Child Protection Emergency Response for Victims of Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng - psycho-social interventions and activities for children in evacuation centers and emergency shelters in the affected areas in September-November 2009**

## NCSD :

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## Philippine Business For Social Progress (PBSP) Business Empowering the Poor

**Core Program** : Corporate Citizenship

Committed to poverty reduction, PBSP is the largest corporate-led social development foundation in the

Philippines and the **first of its kind in Asia leading**

**the promotion and practice of corporate citizenship.** More than 260 large, medium-scale and small businesses comprise PBSP. Together, PBSP members help the poor rise above poverty and become self-reliant. PBSP operates nationwide, with programs in Education, Health, Sustainable Livelihood, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Environment implemented with partners and communities as empowered players in development.

Since its inception in 1970, PBSPS has benefited 4.5 million Filipinos and assisted over 6,200 social development projects through more than PHP 7 billion in grants and development loans. With over 40 years of managing poverty reduction programs on behalf of the business sector, PBSP has earned a reputation of being a trustworthy project partner for companies and international aid agencies. Our nationwide reach, specialist knowledge of development and corporate citizenship issues, combined with a strong culture of financial prudence and a cadre of professional staff have allowed PBSP to offer project management services and technical assistance to companies of all sizes as well as to bilateral and multilateral donor groups.

### Key Projects for the Year:

1. The Global Fund for TB Grant for the Philippines (P2.9 billion) for TB patients nationwide since January 2010 (ongoing project).
2. TB LINC (Linking Initiatives and Networking to Control Tuberculosis P370 million) from October 2006-September 2010 nationwide in 21 provinces and cities in Luzon and Visayas, Mindanao including the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao)
3. Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Program (SMEC) (P150 million) for Micro and small enterprises, micro-finance institutions nationwide.
4. Fundación Humanismo y Democracia AECID/H+D Multisectoral and Health Projects (P90 million) for farmers, fishermen, students, teachers, mothers and infants from January 2009 to the present in the areas of Albay, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur, Zamboanga, Caraga region.
5. Education and Livelihood Skills Alliance (ELSA) Year 2 (P60M) for education in Mindanao : students, PTCA, teachers, local school boards since February 2008 to March 2011 in the municipalities of Pigcawayan, Cotabato City, Malapatan, Tantangan, Sto. Niño, Esperanza, Lamabayong, Lantawan, Maluso, Bungaw, Panglima), Hji. Mutahmad in Basilan

**PBSP Website:** [www.pbsp.org.ph](http://www.pbsp.org.ph)

**Executive Director :** Rafael C. Lopa

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# Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)

Empowering rural communities towards sustainable development

**Core Program:** Sustainable Rural Development

PhilDHRRA boasts of its **26 years of experience in sustainable rural development**. Servicing the needs of NGOs in the rural areas, the network has focused on the following competencies:



1. Agrarian reform and rural development programs (organizing rural communities, building their capabilities for self-help and self-determination, with cross-cutting concern for gender equity) 2. People's participation in local governance (developing the capacity of rural communities, through organized groups, to effectively participate in local governance processes, thus enabling them to bring their development issues into the mainstream of local government decision-making) 3. Partnership and linkage building (Catalyzing processes to bring together various stakeholders to collaborate on common objectives, following the principles of continuing dialogue, mutual respect, transparency, and accountability). Unique in its approach to addressing rural concerns is PhilDHRRA's adoption of the Sustainable, Integrated, Area Development (SIAD) framework. Such an approach encourages the synergy of NGO initiatives into a defined geographical, political, or enterprise system enclosure, strengthening the capacities of people's organizations to engage their local governments and espousing the principle of equity-led sustainable development.

Key projects for the Year:

1. Strengthening Social Accountability Mechanisms for Food Security and Agricultural Development for farmers from March 2009 – May 2010 (Research project)
2. NAGKASAMA Sugar Marketing – Phase 3 for sugar farmers in Batangas in 2009.
3. Productive Capacity Improvement of Civil Society Groups in the Philippine Agricultural Sector and Establishment of Safety Net Measures Against Volatile Food Prices Farmers from June 2010 – October 2011 in Romblon, Sorsogon, Masbate, Capi, Antique, Samar, Eastern Samar, Western Samar, Negros Oriental, Bohol
4. Raising Awareness on the Social Dimensions of Climate Change for PhilDHRRA members (capacity building) from May 2009 – March 2010, in 3 regions (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)
5. Philippine Farmers for Food Project for farmers and LGUs (indirectly) 2010-2011 in Batangas, Quirino, Bukidnon

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# Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)



## Core Program: Participatory Urban Governance

PHILSSA's endeavors for **Participatory Urban Governance** involve **strengthening the capacities of PHILSSA member-NGOs, partner communities and organizations**, and promoting their participation in governance structures and processes for urban poor issues. Its programs for its members include:

1. Forming and strengthening urban poor organizations and federations;
2. Capacity-building and empowerment of NGO staff, urban poor leaders and other allies/stakeholders;
3. Research on urbanization and development issues/ concerns;
4. Urbanization and development agenda-building and advocacy;
5. Engagement with government in the local and national levels;
6. Developing and promoting multi-stakeholder partnership models to address urban poverty and housing concerns.

In the course of this work, PHILSSA has developed and is continuously enhancing its urbanization framework and strategy now involving twelve (12) main thematic concerns: Land use and Security of tenure; Housing; Infrastructure and basic services; Health and education; Environment; Livelihood, employment and productivity; Governance; Culture and values; Protection for vulnerable sectors; Public safety; Population management; and Food security.

### Key projects for the year:

1. **Institutionalizing Local and National Partnerships to address Urban Poverty and Homelessness in the Philippines** (with support from UK Department for International Development) Urban Poor from September 2008 - June 2012 nationwide; with 4 Pilot Cities (Quezon City, Legazpi, Mandaue, Davao) and 10 Partner Cities: Manila, Malabon, Montalban, Naga, Tabaco, Cebu, Toledo, General Santos, Iligan, Zamboanga
2. **Urban Partnerships for Sustainable Upgrading, Renewal, Governance and Empowerment** (with support from World Bank – JSDF) Urban Poor July 2007-December 2010 in the Cities of Iligan, Naga, Mandaue, San Fernando, La Union, Valenzuela, Legaspi, Talisay and Quezon City
3. **Broadening Solutions and Stakeholders in Addressing Livable and Secure Habitats for the Urban Poor of the Philippines** (with support from Misereor) for the Urban Poor from September 2006 -December 2009, nationwide.

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# Western Visayas Network of Social Development NGOs (WeVNet)



**Core Program:** Participatory Transparent and Accountable Governance (PTAG) Program

**The Participatory Local Governance (PLG) Program of ICODE/WEVNet has been running for 12 years.** The innovations which have been modeled in small and manageable LGUs has garnered several citations and grants from the



World Bank Panibagong Paraan, Galing Pook, The Asia Foundation and CIVICUS International, among others. From the PLG program started in Iloilo in 1997, it has further expanded its program to include Social Accountability in 2007 spearheaded by CSOs in the Region 6. The most recent (2008-2009) is the collaborative project with Capiz Code for a Counter-Corruption Initiative in Roxas City with (TAF) and the Bantay Lansangan (Road Watch) supported by the Transparency and Accountability Network.

WEVNet continues to empower its members by capacity building and resource linkaging. ICODE, which serves as the WEVNet Secretariat, was successful in scaling up the program through strategic partnership with LGU Alliances. Currently, ICODE has partnered with two (2) Inter-local Health Zones (ILHZ) in implementing a project for Transparency and Accountability in Governance (TAG) covering 11 LGUs of Iloilo. After a tedious process of appraisal, the project earned a multi-million project grant from the European Union for a two year project starting January 2010 to December 2011. The program includes Capacity Building for TAG, through MDG tracking focused on Population, Health and Environment, and Community Demand-driven Projects responsive to the needs for effective service delivery. ICODE uses Poverty Data Monitoring Systems (PDMS) that produces poverty maps, and IT-based information and tools to track MDG gaps. This has been well-appreciated by the LGU partners as it easily provides systematic and user friendly tools for more purposive analysis and program responsiveness to specific target communities.

## Key Projects for the Year:

1. Coalition for Citizens Constitution (C4CC) Youth, Basic sectors for urban poor, farmers, fisherfolk, Phase 3 - 2009-2010 Iloilo City, 5th District –Iloilo, Capiz- 1st district.
2. Bantay Lansangan for Road Users for the Transport Sector from 2009 – 2010 in Panay Provinces, Guimaras and Negros Occidental.
3. Change Politics Movement Candidates Forum for 2010 General Electorate, Volunteers for CPM May 2009-June 2010 6 provinces of Western Visayas
4. Participatory Transparent and Accountable Governance Program (Public-Private Partnership for Counter Corruption LGU Leaders and Community Based CSO Leaders January 2009-March 2010, ICODE-Capiz CODE Partnership, Roxas City
5. Halad sa Guimaras (supported by Lopez Group Foundation and PACAP) through ICODE – Guimaras PO partners Halad Multi Purpose Cooperative (Fisherfolk displaced by Oil Spill) from January 2008- December 2009 15 Hectares Agro-Forestry / Farm Site, Sitio Calihan, Brgy. La Paz, Nueva Valencia Guimaras

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The Board Members with Executive Directors/Coordinators of Member Networks, from left to right: (at foreground) Joy Banares (CBD); Cezar Belangel, Deputy Executive Director; Emelina Santos (NATCCO); Lauren Daclan (EVNet); Ma. Louise Lampon (MINCODE); Oman Jiao (AF); Anna Marie Karaos, Chairperson (PHILSSA); Roselle Rasay, Membership Specialist; Rowel Candelaria, C4CC Deputy Project Manager; Sixto Donato Macasaet, Executive Director; Agustin Docena (EVNet); Olivia Lucas (NCSB); Atty. Raul Barbarona (CenVISNET); Mona Liza Diones (WEVNet); Divina Luz Lopez (PHILDHRRRA); Andrea Maria Patricia Sarenas (MINCODE); Patricia Calilong (PBSB) and Patrick Lim, Advocacy Specialist.





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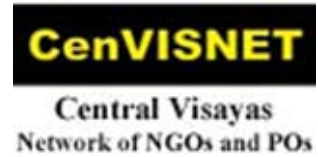


**Roselle Rasay**  
Program Specialist  
for Membership

**Patrick Lim**  
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# Member Networks



Partnership of Philippine  
Support Service Agencies  
(PHILSSA)



PhilDHRRA

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