



Networking. Empowering. Transforming.

Caucus of Development
NGO Networks

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



The Annual Report 2020 Team

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CODE-NGO is the largest coalition of competent, credible and committed development CSOs in the Philippines that influences public policies, shapes development and creates tangible impact in its partner communities.

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.

OUR MISSION

To capacitate and synergize our member networks and to be a national voice of civil society in the Philippines

CORE VALUES

Integrity

Participation

Innovation and Excellence

Respect for Diversity

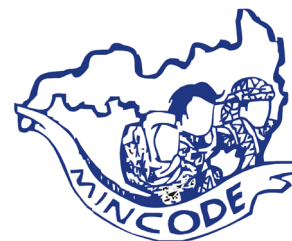
MEMBER NETWORKS



Cordillera Network of Development NGOs & POs



Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs and POs

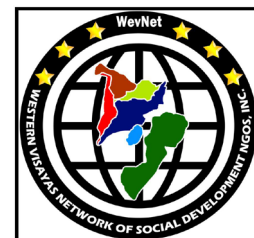


Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks



NATCCO NETWORK

National Confederation of Cooperatives



HISTORY

1990

Formally established by the 10 largest NGO networks in the Philippines.

1991

Held its 1st National Congress, with 1,000 NGO, PO and cooperative leaders. The Congress ratified its Covenant on Philippine Development and the Code of Conduct for Development NGOs. These historic declarations marked the development community's desire to promote its professionalism and to expand the reach and broaden the impact of development work in the country.

1993

Played an instrumental role in setting up the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), an NGO managed funding mechanism through a USAID debt-for-nature swap agreement.

1994

Expanded its membership by helping in formation and strengthening regional networks in response to the enactment of the Local Government Code of 1991.

1995

CODE-NGO helped establish another local funding institution, the Foundation for Sustainable Society, Inc, from a debt swap agreement with Swiss government.

1998

CODE-NGO, together with 6 other civil society groups, including member networks AF, PBSP and NCSO, established the Philippine Council for NGO Certification (PCNC). PCNC serves as the self-regulatory body that grants donee status for NGOs.

Also, the network started engaging in the Philippine Medium-term Development Plan (MTPDP) process. It has since monitored government's performance against its own MTPDP Targets.

1999

Launched the Successor Generation program, an innovative mechanism to address the human resource gaps in the NGO community. The program provided intensive training and mentoring to social development leaders of different generations.

2001

Co-convened the Kongreso ng Mamamayang Pilipino (KOMPIL II) with other civil society groups, which became the backbone of People Power II.

Conceptualized an innovative financial instrument known as PEACE Bonds to raise funds from the capital market. With the the proceeds from the bonds, the Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) was established to manage the fund that supports NGO projects and social enterprises to help address poverty and inequality in rural and urban communities.

2002

Established the Network Strengthening Fund to support the capacity building initiatives of member networks. In 2012, it was renamed Capacity Building Fund and implemented until 2017.

2003

Implemented the Local Anti-Poverty Program – Phase II in 100 barangays. Through the program, communities were empowered to participate in tracking poverty incidence and influencing LGU budgets.

2005

Initiated the Priority Development Assistance Fund Watch to monitor the use of the congressmen's pork barrel funds.

2006

Served as secretariat and convener of the Coalition for a Citizens' Constitution (C4CC), which staged nationwide protests against GMA's deceptive People's Initiative and self-interested Charter Change via Constituent Assembly.

2007

Co-convened the UN Civil Society Assembly, a consultative forum of the UN Country Team with CSOs in the Philippines.

2007

Organized 800 Bantay Canvass volunteers in 191 municipalities, 22 provinces and 4 highly urbanized cities to guard the canvassing of votes in the 2007 elections.

2009

Conducted for the Philippines the Civil Society Index, a global effort to study and support civil society in various countries.

2010

Crafted the CSO Development and Reform Agenda (DRA) for 2010-13 with a broad representation of CSOs and people's organizations. The agenda proposed key critical actions that the new administration should take, and actively campaigned for this with Presidential and local candidates of the 2010 elections.

2011

Until 2014, consortium member of the USAID-funded project called 'Strengthening the Capacity of Philippine CSOs'. The network contributed to the development of the project's Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT), mentoring the 138 participating CSOs on organizational development processes and led the Community of Practice learning exchange activities.

2012

Decisively engaged DBM, DILG, NAPC and DSWD on the government's Bottom Up Budgeting Program. It convened the BUB 383 coalition of CSOs and people's organizations to influence the policies, plans and budgets of the BUB program in 383 municipalities. By 2016 when the program ended, the coalition's coverage has expanded to 485 municipalities.

The network also formulated the Civil Society Report Card (CSRC) to monitor LGU performance for service delivery from the perspectives of local CSOs.

2013

Initiated the Advancing CSO Engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction & Management and Climate Change Adaptation (ACED) Project to support the capacity building and advocacy initiatives of the network and its members on DRRM-CCA. By 2014, it has established CSO DRR Coordination Hubs in 10 regions led by member networks.

HISTORY

2014

In 15 municipalities and cities, CODE-NGO members scrutinized the LGUs' Full Disclosure Policy documents for evidence-based agenda-setting, advocacy and participation in local planning and budgeting processes.

2016

CODE-NGO released a statement condemning the burial of the remains of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos at the Libingan ng mga Bayani. A noise barrage was organized to denounce the rushed and secretive burial ceremonies of the former president last November 18, 2016.

2017

Serves as the Secretariat of the Non-Government Steering Committee for the Philippine Open Government Partnership (OGP). It monitors government's performance viz its OGP National Action Plan commitments for a more transparent and accountable government.

2017

Co-founded SAFER to fundraise for locally-led humanitarian response, with NASSA Caritas Philippines and Humanitarian Response Consortium.

2018

Established the Network Strengthening Fund to support the capacity building initiatives of member networks. In 2012, it was renamed Capacity Building Fund and implemented until 2017.

2019

We have developed our institutional capacities on community-based DRRM and the regional coordination hubs' work have impacted communities positively, according to an evaluation study of the 5-year ACED project.



2020

On September 21, we filed a petition to the Supreme Court to question the constitutionality of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020. Our co-petitioners are national networks of faith-based humanitarian and development organizations - the Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc. (PMPI), Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils), and the National Secretariat for Social Action (NASSA)/Caritas Philippines.

We extended Calamity Fund and Communications support to our member networks for their coordination and continuing operations amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



AURORA REYES CHAVEZ,
CODE-NGO
Chairperson

There is power in that constant connection – an act that is deeper than networking.

Our work for the year 2020 began with the compounding challenges of facing the unprecedented crisis brought about by the global COVID-19 pandemic.

According to the survey among civil society organizations (CSOs) jointly conducted by CODE-NGO and the Partnership for Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA), eight out of every 10 respondents said that the COVID-19 pandemic and implementation of government-mandated community quarantine in 2020 affected its programs, projects, and services, its management, staffing, and office operations, and its funding and resource mobilization.

CODE-NGO and its member networks were certainly not spared.

- We immediately responded to the needs of our member networks (MNs) by extending financial support for their core operations, sustainability activities, salaries of staff and support to their families, communication expenses, and COVID-19 response.
- Beginning in March, the Board met monthly to keep each other abreast of local, national, and international situations. A quick survey on MNs' perceived threats, challenges, and opportunities was done. Weekly exchanges among our Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Coordination Hubs

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

covered COVID-19 needs assessment, response updates, good practices and lessons. Various national and international papers/studies were reviewed. All of those informed our reprioritized plans for the second half of the year.

2020 was indeed a turbulent year, a year unlike any other. But amid the devastation from the global pandemic, damages from a string of typhoons, increased unemployment, and continuing social and political violence, light flickered in the darkness through what we have accomplished.

- Public policies and programs were adapted and implemented as result of our advocacy work. These were largely brought about by our continuing role in the Philippine Open Government Partnership, our partnership with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) on digital information for monitoring and evaluation (DIME), and our conversations with the Cooperative Development Authority on cooperatives and business continuity planning.
- On Sept. 21, 2020, we filed the 36th petition to the Supreme Court questioning the Constitutionality of the Philippine Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 (ATA) with three other national networks of humanitarian, development, and faith-based organizations.
- We joined many sectors and institutions which called the administration for transparency, accountability, and prudent utilization of public funds to address the pandemic; for peace and protection of the civil society sector from the vague, overly broad, and dangerous provisions of the ATA; and for freedom of the press in the service of the people's right to know.
- We applauded our member networks for their advocacy influences and community services delivery in recent years till 2020. There were numerous accomplishments: inclusion of cooperatives in new legislations; WASH in conflict-areas and youth development in Mindanao; mental health and wellness; transparency in non-government organizations (NGOs); citizen monitoring and local governance; CSO participation and the DRRM Law; advocacy issues related to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao; coalition building for social protection; and children's rights against extra judicial killings.
- We continued to innovate by convening and raising awareness of the business sector on open government, by sustaining interest and use of the Kaya.org platform, and by training our member networks on DIME, open contracting, data visualization, and mitigating risk of abuse of ATA power. We also forged new partnerships for the legal protection of CSOs, for our advocacy on Freedom of Information, and for business continuity planning with the

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

following organizations – International Center for Not-for-Profit Law; TrustLaw - Thomas Reuter Foundation’s global pro bono legal program; Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc. (PMPI); Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNet PH); Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS), Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ), Model Cooperative Network in Davao City, and Union of Enterprising Cooperatives in Region 4.

- Finally, despite the economic downturn, we pursued opportunities to earn and save on costs. We managed to end the year 2020 in positive results, with an excess of receipts over expenses of Php 1.7M.

The Mid-term Assessment of the CODE-NGO Strategic Plan 2018-2022 was recently concluded. We realized that within our coalition, our strengths are more than our weaknesses; and outside of us, the opportunities are more than the threats. Thus, in the remaining years of implementing the Strategic Plan, we will not falter in working to significantly influence in public policy. We will synergize our advocacy plans towards what must unite us rather than divide us: COVID-19 recovery of our sector, the 2022 National Elections, DRRM and Climate Change Adaptation, and protection of our civic spaces. We will restart the work of improving the

public image of CSOs. To ensure effective governance and management of our coalition, we will revisit and recommit ourselves to what gave birth to CODE-NGO 30 years ago – our Basis of Unity: the Covenant on Philippine Development and Code of Conduct. We will explore innovative models and strategies to generate resources – cash, material, technology, and people. Lastly, we will improve internal systems, structure, and policies towards sustainability.

In a time when we are physically distant from each other and from the communities we serve, let us bond through our collective purpose, determination, and strength. There is power in that constant connection – an act that is deeper than networking. And knowing fully well the opportunities that are in front of us, we can take heart unwaveringly, speak up solidly, and face obstacles unitedly. Others will see, and they will follow. As a result, we can support the efforts of our stakeholders to overcome this crisis.

Dios Mabalos!



AURORA REYES CHAVEZ
Chairperson

OUR COVID-19 RESPONSE INITIATIVES

COORDINATION



AF, CBD, CORDNET, EVNET, NATCCO, PBSP, PhilDHRRA, and CODE-NGO Secretariat

- Facilitation and participation in various online meetings/consultations on COVID-19
- Coordination between suppliers (small farmers and cooperatives) and possible buyers (NGOs, private groups and individuals)
- Coordination with LGUs regarding transportation of goods
- Support for UN-OCHA's rapid assessment survey among vulnerable groups

FUND RAISING



AF, CBD, CENVISNET, PBSP and PHILSSA

- Fund raising to support humanitarian responses, community mapping, and monitoring of government interventions

INFORMATION SHARING



AF, CBD, CENVISNET, CORDNET, MINCODE, NATCCO, NCSD, PhilDHRRA, and CODE-NGO Secretariat

- Collation of CSO activities and curation of laws, regulations and protocols affecting various sectors
- Sharing relevant information via websites; FB pages and partner mainstream media
- Translation of information to local languages

RELIEF ACTIVITY



CBD, CENVISNET, CORDNET, EVNET, MINCODE, PBSP, PhilDHRRA, PHILSSA, and WEVNET

- Provision of relief support to the staff, member base organizations, partner communities and frontliners
- CSO support to LGUs for setting up isolation facilities
- Provision of safe home for stranded students in Baguio City

OUR COVID-19 RESPONSE INITIATIVES

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



CENVISNET, NCSD, PHILSSA, and
CODE-NGO Secretariat

- Conduct of community assessment with partner organizations and communities regarding the impact of the pandemic to various sectors
- Mobilization of volunteers for assessment survey activities

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND OTHER SUPPORT



CENVISNET

- Provision of online mental health and psychosocial support to frontliners and communities
- Support for post-quarantine activities, such as Psychological First Aid (PFA), alternative livelihood or cash-for-work assistance etc.

ADVOCACY



CORDNET, NATCCO, PhilDHRRA,
and CODE-NGO Secretariat

- CSO participation in the LGUs' interventions on COVID-19 response
- Lobbying for proposed Bill on the Stimulus Package for Coops; social protection and safety nets for vulnerable sectors; government transparency and accountability of COVID-19 funds
- Human rights watch

OTHERS



CENVISNET, CORDNET, NATCCO, and PBSP

- As front liners manning road entrances and exits in the communities
- Promotion of online KAYA payments to co-op members and other partners

2



PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Accomplishment, Evaluation and Learning Report

Membership

Advocacy

Strategic Communications

Center for Humanitarian Learning and Innovation

Open Government Partnership

ACCOMPLISHMENT, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING REPORT

The aim and objectives of CODE-NGO's work for the period are based on the CODE-NGO Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and Balanced Score Card (BSC), a business framework that helps the network design, manage, and track its strategies. It provides a "balanced" view of performance. At CODE-NGO, we look at performance from four perspectives: Stakeholders, Internal Processes, Financial, and Learning and Growth. In our BSC, the CODE-NGO Board, Member Networks, and Secretariat have their roles and responsibility.

1. Public policies, programs, and projects were adapted and implemented as a result of our advocacy. As the Secretariat of the Non-Government Steering Committee of the Philippine Open Government Partnership (OGP), we ensured that the 5th National Action Plan 2020-2022 was a co-creation of government and non-government stakeholders. The Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation (DIME) program of the Department of Budget and Management accepted our recommendation to include participatory mechanisms for open contracting information in the DIME portal. Through the advocacy work of our Center for Humanitarian Learning and Innovation (CHLI), the Cooperative Development Authority now requires all registered cooperatives to have their business continuity plans in place.

On Sept. 21, 2020, we filed the 36th petition to the Supreme Court questioning the Constitutionality of several draconian provisions of Republic Act 11479 or the Anti-Terrorism Law (ATL). Our co-petitioners are national networks of humanitarian, development, and faith-based organizations - Philippine Misereor Partnership Inc. (PMPI), Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNet PH), and the National Secretariat for Social Action/Caritas Philippines.

The Board approved three position statements on the following eemerging issues:

COVID-19 Response

Together with advocates of transparency and accountability, CODE-NGO called for the prudent utilization of national and local public funds to address the pandemic, with focus on providing safety nets for the most vulnerable.

Anti-Terrorism Law

CODE-NGO called for peace and protection of the civil society sector as the local organizations working on humanitarian, development, and disaster risk reduction and management in vulnerable communities are vulnerable due to the Anti-Terrorism Law.

Press Freedom and the Closure of ABS-CBN

Freedom of the press belongs not to the media

ACCOMPLISHMENT, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING REPORT

but to the people. It is a freedom needed in the service of the people's right to know. CODE-NGO spoke against the government's attempt to silence the media, and joined the statement of unity led by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism.

2. Advocacy influences of our member networks (MNs) in recent years till 2020 were: inclusion of cooperatives in different legislations like the Bangko sa Baryo Bill and Bayanihan Heal as One/Recover as One Acts (NATCCO); COVID-19 emergency assistance on water, sanitation, and hygiene for conflict-affected communities in Mindanao and the iWash Handwashing Facility campaign (PBSP); initiatives of the Wellbeing Cluster in Cebu and Bohol (CENVISNET); NGO Transparency Initiative (AF); citizen monitoring of local government unit projects using DevLive platform (PHILDHRRRA); engagement with the Governance Hub in Bicol (CBD); participatory local governance in Benguet and Mt. Province (CORDNET); CSO participation in the revision of the DRRM Law (PHILSSA - AKMMA); continuing advocacy efforts related to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MINCODE); creation of a social protection coalition in Eastern Visayas (EVNET); strengthening systems for youth development in Lanao del Sur (PBSP); and protection of children's rights against extra judicial killings (NCSD), among others.
3. The 10 Regional DRRM Coordination Hubs were immediately activated. Weekly hub exchanges covered COVID-19 needs assessment and response updates, good practices, lessons, and resources; community surveys and results; and government programs. Learning from these hub meetings, we organized webinars and shared resources on online learning facilitation, digital safety, requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, good governance practices under the new normal.
4. There were more synergies among our MNs this year. There is ongoing local convergence in the municipal LGU of Arteche, Eastern Samar, in Cebu and Bohol provinces, Davao, Quezon City and Antipolo. They also collaborated to raise resources for COVID-19 response in communities by aggregating food packs of vegetables, dried fish, and rice from cooperatives; to distribute the food packs; and to train cooperatives on Business Continuity Planning.
5. Nine new partnerships were forged for the legal protection of CSOs, our advocacy on Freedom of Information (FOI), and CHLI. Foremost in this list is TrustLaw, Thomas Reuter Foundation's global pro bono legal program. Other national partners are: PMPI, DRRNet PH, Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services, and Philippine Center for Investigative

ACCOMPLISHMENT, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING REPORT

Journalism. CHLI established partnerships with two large networks of cooperatives, namely, the Model Cooperative Network in Davao City, and Union of Enterprising Cooperatives in Region 4, as well as with the Department of Social Welfare and Development and Aboitiz Foundation.

6. We raised Php17M total income out of an adjusted Php20M target. The economic effects of the pandemic did not spare investment performance, which adversely affected our budget projection requirements. Monthly financial statements from fund managers were reviewed regularly, which allowed for timely action on investment maturities and placements. We consistently monitored the judicious use of our resources and calibrated spending among all programs and budget. Based on results of financial performance as of Dec 31, 2020, we have achieved the following ratios:

32%

OpEx vs. Total expenses

49%

Grant vs. Total income

12%

Project share vs. Total income

Before the year ended, the Board approved the Commission on Institution and Capacity Building's (CICB) guidelines on use of earnings

from the Peace and Equity Foundation long-term support.

7. Amidst the losses during the pandemic, we had some innovation during the year. For example, as part of the Philippine OGP till 2022, we were able to convene the business sector and raised their awareness on the OGP. The CHLI brokered the creation of Kaya Curate pages for two partner organizations, and sustained increase in the number of organizations and individuals using Kaya in the country. Five MNs trained on Digital Information for Monitoring and Evaluation (DBM), Open Contracting (PhilGEPS), and Data Visualization and used those to monitor infrastructure projects.
8. We immediately responded to MNs' needs and concerns by extending financial support for their core operations, sustainability activities, COVID-19 response, staff salaries or support to their families, Zoom annual subscription, internet subsidy, and communication allowance. We also adjusted the Capacity Development plan to address their needs. The Commission on Internal Reform Initiatives (CIRI) revised its campaign plan for good governance of MNs. The revised plan implementation, spearheaded by CIRI members, focused on monitoring MNs' compliance on good governance, providing technical assistance to MNs not yet certified by the Philippine Council of NGO Certification, and developing a Membership Monitoring System for each MN.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING REPORT

9. Beginning in March, Board meetings were organized monthly to keep each other abreast of local and national situations. A quick survey on MNs' perceived threats, challenges, and opportunities was done. Various national and international papers/studies were reviewed, including the government's Anticipatory and Forward Planning. All of the above informed our reprioritized plans for the second half of the year.

Safety protocols and work-from-home arrangement policies and guidelines were developed and reiterated to the staff. Weekly staff meetings as kamustahan sessions were used to air and address personal, family, and work concerns and to provide a familiar environment of happy friendships during the community quarantines. We accessed government's social benefits for employees and provided other ways and means to help the staff cope with the situation physically, emotionally, and financially.



LESSONS WE LEARNED

1. Adapting to technology should not hinder advocacy work - we make technology work for us and our objectives instead. Despite mobility restrictions, advocacy activities pushed through - initial meetings with the Department of Agriculture, conduct of the Zero Extreme Poverty 2030 COVID PULSE PH survey, PMPI learning events, FOI Tracker of the Right to Know Right Now coalition, continuing talks with the DILG, and the Dagyaw 2020 run nationwide. Limited mobility did not hinder the non-government sectors of the OGP from fulfilling their commitment to actively participate in the OGP processes. In fact, they shifted immediately to online mechanisms and capacitated their skills, knowledge and attitudes on "new normal" ways.
2. Technology is available to us and may be used for good governance. Government agencies are being encouraged increasingly to open up their data. Data sources are available but most data users are journalists, academics, or CSOs. We may learn or re-learn technologies available to us and put them to good use to ensure efficient public service delivery and prudent spending of public funds.
3. Constructive engagement with government fosters good partnership. Successful partnership building involves fostering trust, approving common values and goals, accepting strengths and weaknesses, and agreeing to disagree at times.
4. It is imperative for teaching-learning providers to have internal capacity and systems in place to deliver training in different modalities especially in times of emergency. On the other hand, it is also important for CSOs to embrace other learning modalities (e.g. virtual/on-line) as equally effective alternatives when face-to-face training is not feasible and practical. When CSOs realize the importance of business continuity management and decide to learn it, then that is more sustainable than mere compliance to a regulatory or policy mandate.
5. Communicating about why we do and what we've done successfully is important to sustain stakeholders' engagement with our relevance.
6. In adapting to change, one must recognize the need to change and take small steps to implement it. Readiness to change requires enthusiasm and effort, such that when unexpected situations come up, like the COVID-19 pandemic and its threats, one is still ready to "roll with the punches" and do one's best. When working as a team, consider how each member is able to cope in times of challenges. Being task-oriented yet communicative is important, even when there are sudden changes in the work environment.
7. Decisions on investment placements are made considering the market outlook, but remember as well that we can generate more resources (cash and non-cash) with our social capital.
8. Grow and remain in the vision, mission, goals, and values of CODE-NGO. In times of disruption like the COVID-19 pandemic, the collective can anchor you as you harness your own resilience, grit, and courage.

MEMBERSHIP

#CODECares: Monitoring and Support During Adversity

#CODECares has been our unwavering mantra throughout these trying times. CODE-NGO responded quickly to member networks' needs and concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic and community quarantines when the health emergency struck. The Board of Directors approved the release of support to member networks (MNs) amounting to P1.45M for core operations, sustainability interventions, COVID-19 response initiatives, operational expenses, Zoom annual subscription, internet subsidy, and communication allowance for their staff and members. Among the supported MNs' activities were the development of an online children's protection platform (Unlad Bata) for the dissemination of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on child protection in times of crisis; monitoring of MNs' good governance measures under the new normal; and assistance in developing strategic directives.

The CODE-NGO's calamity fund provided immediate relief assistance to affected staff of MNs and their member-based organizations. Thirty-two individual staff from the eight MNs and their member based organizations (MBOs) received a total of Php199,000 to supplement their salaries or support their families during the lockdown.

Despite the pandemic, CODE-NGO continues to work for and support the longterm viability of its member networks

The Membership program also redesigned its work under the guidance of the Commission on Institutional and Capacity Building (CICB) and the Commission on Internal Reform Initiatives (CIRI) to meet the demands of the new normal. The CICB updated its plan to strengthen MNs' capacities. Key staff from MNs and MBOs actively participated in two capacity-building activities on online facilitation and digital safety. These learning interventions led to MNs adopting ways of working remotely while remaining safe and effective.

CIRI members and the CODE-NGO secretariat collaborated to ensure MNs' compliance with government's reportorial requirements amidst constraints posed by the pandemic. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the MNs were able to submit their 2019 Audited Financial Statements and General Information Sheet to the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and/or the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). Almost all (91%) MNs submitted their Mandatory Disclosure Forms to the SEC. Half of the MNs conducted their General Assemblies, while three-fourths developed and installed their membership monitoring systems. From that 75%, 22% have updated their said system for 2020, while 33% have updated their MMS for 2019.

Despite the pandemic, CODE-NGO continues to work for and support the long-term viability of its member networks.

ADVOCACY

Priority Advocacies Adapt to Virtual Platforms for Online Forums

CODE-NGO's members who steer the network's priority advocacies of Peace, CSO Good Governance, Asset Reform and Participatory Local Governance used Zoom and Facebook to inform and educate key stakeholders about important issues even in the time of the pandemic. As the lockdown and safety protocols restricted movement, the Advocacy Working Groups (AWGs) organized online meeting and webinars to give much needed clarity on government regulations, insights on land use, protest on repressive policies and share good practices of locally led efforts to respond to COVID-19.

The convener for the AWG on CSO Good Governance, Association of Foundations (AF), put together information in a document that serves as a guide for NGOs and foundations on how to accomplish the requirements of the SEC and the BIR during the pandemic. Styled as a list of basic and frequently asked questions (FAQs), the document summarizes the pertinent details based on circulars and notices of the SEC and the BIR regarding internal governance of organizations such as how to conduct General Assemblies, submit annual requirements (ex. general information sheet and audited financial statements), and related information that may be



essential in addressing organizational concerns which was brought about by the pandemic and quarantine orders. The AWG organized an online discussion about the content of the FAQs to further clarify this with the CSO community on June 26, 2020.

Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHILDHRRRA), the convener for the AWG on Asset Reform, organized an online forum on June 30, 2020 entitled "Importance of Land Use in the Time of a Pandemic". The forum gathered presentations from experts on land use planning and advocates for proper land use that benefits communities and the environment. This webinar zeroed-in on the intricacies of land use and how it can be utilized as the first line of defense in the advent of a pandemic. Speakers from the fields of land use management, agriculture, architecture & design, spatial analysis, and epidemiology were invited and presented their insight on the matter. The webinar was streamed in various Facebook pages.

The convener for the AWG on Peace, Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE), and advocacy groups based in Mindanao convened the Barog Katungod, Kalinaw, Kagawasan [Stand Up for Truth, Peace and Freedom], initially to call out the government on the Anti-Terrorism

ADVOCACY

Act of 2020 and for the President to veto it at that time when it was not yet signed into law. The group launched an online protest via Facebook on July 12, 2020 with cultural presentations and reading statements against the bill and the impact to human rights if the bill is passed into law.

Participation in governance at the local level remains one of the key advocacies of CODE-NGO, and during the pandemic the partnerships formed at the local level were utilized by CSOs and the communities that they serve. This was the highlight of the online forum organized by Central Visayas Network of NGOs (CENVISNET), the convenor of the AWG on Participatory Local Governance last July 16, 2020. The online forum was titled “The Role of LGU’s and Citizens’ Participation in the Pandemic” held via Zoom and also streamed in various Facebook pages. The forum featured local government partners including Mayor Vico Sotto of Pasig City who presented the partnerships they made with civil society organizations in responding to COVID-19 in their locality.

Towards the end of 2020, the AWGs took a step back and evaluated its work during the year to improve advocacy work in the context of the better normal.

COVID Pulse PH – Kamustahan through chat bots

The Zero Extreme Poverty 2030 PH Movement (ZEP) found ways to reach out to communities living in poverty and endeavored to know how they have fared in the pandemic. With its partners, the United Nations Development Programme in the Philippines (UNDP) and AI4Gov, ZEP conceptualized and implemented COVID Pulse PH, a survey tool deployed through messenger chatbots which can be accessed by poor households. ZEP tapped its members CENVISNET, Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA) and CODE-NGO to gather its members to facilitate the deployment of the chatbot survey in the community. The CSOs involved in the Metro Manila deployment are Aksyon sa Kahandaan sa Kalamidad at Klima (AKKMA), Educational Research and Development Assistance (ERDA) Foundation, Community Organizers Multiversity (COM), Foundation for Development Alternatives (FDA), Foundation for the Development of the Urban Poor (FDUP), Kalipunan ng mga Sektor sa Caloocan (KASECA), Muntinlupa Development Foundation (MDF), Peoples Alternative Study Center for Research and Education In Social Development (PASCRES) and areas of Hapag-asa, Caritas, International Care Ministries (ICM) and Promised Land Child Development Ministries. In Metro Cebu the survey was facilitated through the efforts of ZEP members

ADVOCACY

and partners – CENVISNET, Fellowship for Organizing Endeavors (FORGE), A2D, Feed the Children, Initiative for Movement-building, Political Action, and Community Transformation (ImPACT) and the Cebu Integrated Network of Youth Organizations.

The survey results show and validate the fears of development actors regarding income loss, food insecurity, and rise in poverty as effects of the pandemic. For example, in Phase 1 which was rolled out in May 2020 that reached 3,144 poor and vulnerable households within 10 cities in Metro Manila and 4 cities in Metro Cebu, 83% of households report a decline in income with 32% declaring total loss of income. With businesses closing down and unemployment at an all-time high, job insecurity is a consistent sentiment shared by the respondents, among which 2 out of 3 are working in the informal sector.

Alongside the grim statistics shine a sliver of hope as the survey also asks respondents about their “diskarte” to make ends meet. Despite the hardships that the households were experiencing, there are uplifting stories of individuals who came up with ingenious methods to get by. From backyard gardening, online selling, and relying on cheaper sources of food – 68% of households used different coping strategies to provide for their family and survive the pandemic.

The volunteer enumerators who helped facilitate the utilization of chatbots to answer the survey see

another angle in the whole process. The community facilitators, parent-leaders, social workers and community organizers assisted the household heads in answering the survey using smartphones and free data, or sent out the survey link to younger heads so they could respond remotely. Everyone picked up important lessons and insights. The respondents from the communities saw the gesture of volunteers who reach out to them as some form of “help”. By simply asking about their situation through “kamustahan”, the people in the communities felt grateful for being given a chance to tell their story. The chatbot therefore provides an innovative method of collecting data in an inclusive and potentially real-time manner. Not only can this potentially bridge the digital divide, but it also provides a safe space for the poor to share their sentiments. Indeed, recovery starts with a simple “Kumusta ka?” [How are you?]

Alongside the grim statistics shine a sliver of hope as the survey also asks respondents about their “diskarte” to make ends meet.

Reflections

from www.code-ngo.org/covid

When the pandemic struck the Philippines, CODE-NGO reactivated its regional DRRM Coordination Hubs to organize efforts, despite mobility and financial constraints, to respond to the needs of marginalized communities, frontliners, and other Filipinos. Every week from April to July, the hub convenors came together online to share community information, links to resources, good practices, and response plans. The conversations brought out stories of people from different places that felt much more distant because of the community quarantines.

There's the Lomboy Ka Marawi [Rise Marawi] campaign, which distributed weekly food packs to those who were stranded due to the lockdown. It also sustained 36 households. Another story was the Cordillera people's indigenous way of coping during the COVID-19 pandemic. Their respect for tradition, people, and nature is a powerful force that helps them adapt quickly. Another inspiring story was the urban gardening project of the Naga City Urban Poor Federation (NCUPFI), which provided nutritious foods that are readily available even in disruptive times. NCUPFI demonstrates that it takes

collaboration between the LGU and their network to provide effective local solutions.

To treasure these stories, CODE-NGO birthed the CODE-NGO COVID-19 Response and Recovery website (www.code-ngo.org/covid). The website published 35 articles - definitely a number far less than the many unwritten efforts of our member networks!

The experience of managing this dedicated website certainly pointed out how Communication should indeed be a core and strategic program in our work to achieve social change. Communication conveys the purpose of our coalition, the issues we deal with, and the accomplishments we have made. Communication can definitely take many forms, including word of mouth, use of print and broadcast media, press releases, posters and brochures, presentations, and special events, but websites have become a staple.

The CODE-NGO website (www.code-ngo.org) was re-designed in early 2020 to improve readers' navigation experience and to connect them with the life CODE-NGO lives. The website houses articles, position statements, resources, and documentation photos on CODE-NGO's membership, advocacy, lessons, partnerships, and other involvement. By

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

communicating those, we want to ignite collective action in the hearts of our readers.

However, effective communication is not just about content creation. It has to be planned and strategized - from knowing the purpose, identifying the audience, creating the message, outlining the channels, to using tactics and tools for maximal distribution, monitoring and evaluating. Generally, it is better to plan for a period of one year or less.

Learning from the Strategic Communications course conducted by CIVICUS and the Affinity Group of National Associations (AGNA), CODE-NGO developed a six-month communication plan for its COVID-19 response and advocacy. A solid communication plan is essential during the planning stage of any project, event, or idea. Also, a “general audience” is no audience. Messages should be customized for every target audience so that publicity materials could create impact.

It turned out, however, that the plan was an ambitious one - It set to communicate our member networks’ COVID-19 action in various LGUs and regions on traditional and social media platforms, and planned to pass information on key national government COVID-19 response and recovery programs to CSO leaders and to gather feedback from them. We were not ready for those. Nevertheless, we continued to apply the lessons whenever we could, ex. for the Social Development Week 2020 and online promotions on Facebook.



Latest Stories



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MORE STORIES

Communication guidelines and planning template were customized and utilized for CSOs’ advocacy against certain provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020.

The work of CODE-NGO and its member networks is replete with information that are simply waiting to be communicated! The Communications Program continues to support, innovate, and adapt to this fast-paced digital age and to aim to connect with and reach more readers nationally and globally.

Business Continuity Plan in Action in Bukluran Multi-Purpose Cooperative

The Bukluran Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BMPC) is a large-scale community-based cooperative in Paliparan III, Dasmarinas, Cavite that supports around 3,700 grassroots members all over Cavite. It extends quality services, loan products, livelihood programs, and others.

In October 2020, BMPC participated in the online Business Continuity Planning (BCP) training course conducted by the Center for Humanitarian Learning and Innovation (CHLI).

Before then, BMPC had no structured guidelines for the safety and security of its infrastructure, members, and staff. There were neither proper documentation and policies related to safety; safety and security measures were ad-hoc, fragmented, and inconsistent across its three offices.

Mr. Eduardo Saraida, the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors, disclosed, “The tailored format of the BCP training that CHLI provided and how the training was delivered were easy to comprehend, so BCP development was facilitated and finished within the targeted time given by CHLI.” The main office of BMPC is prone to fire and theft which the BCP addressed.



BMPC then included the draft BCP in the agenda of its Annual Strategic Planning. It was presented and narratively expounded to the Board of Directors and key staff. After a thorough discussion, the Board of Directors finalized and unanimously approved the BCP, with a resolution passed for this purpose.

A calendar of activities for all members, officers and staff were laid-out for BCP implementation. Trainings such as fire drills, safety measures, and how to use fire extinguishers were conducted at BMPC’s main office and two satellite buildings. At the main office, a fire exit was installed and visible signages were put in place.

According to Mr. Saraida, the BCP has become their basic reference for safety and security, where quantified checklists of what to do before, during, and after a disaster strikes can be referred to at one’s fingertips, staple at the table. Even the first layer of strategies against a COVID-19 pandemic were included. For easy access, hard copies of the BCP are visible on the General Manager’s table and at operation offices.

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

CHLI has conducted nine (9) runs of BCP Training in 2020 with around 300 participants from cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) all over the country. CHLI worked in partnership with the National Confederation of Cooperatives, CLIMBS Institute of Management, Model Cooperative Network, Union of Enterprising Cooperative, and the Department of Trade and Industry – Region 4A.

With the COVID-19 pandemic restricting face-to-face learning events, CHLI converted its training modules into a learning package that can be delivered fully on-line. To learn more about BCP, visit its website at chli.asia/services-products.

Open Government: Guiding Light for Participatory Governance

2020 has been a challenging year as various countries worldwide continued to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic's effects. Nonetheless, the Open Government Partnership (OGP) provided hope for continuing advocacy on participatory governance, transparency, and accountability. The OGP community adopted new and more significant ways of doing things.

Responding to unprecedented challenges from global health crisis, the OGP Global granted a one-year implementation extension of member countries' Action Plans through the Criteria and Standards Subcommittee-Coronavirus Resolution. Commitment holders now have until August 31, 2022 to carry out their OGP commitments. The Philippine OGP Steering Committee then developed and approved



the Guidelines on the Extended Implementation of its 5th National Action Plan (NAP).

The co-creation process for updating the commitments included in the PH-OGP 5th NAP for 2019-2022 continued under the new normal. Both government and non-government institutions were actively involved in various online consultations to adjust the priorities, modalities, and timeframe of the plan. Online bilateral meetings, sectoral consultations, and commenting via the PH-OGP Official Facebook Page resulted in participatory and responsive commitments to the revised plan.

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

The revised PH-OGP 5th NAP maintains its ten commitments. Twelve government agencies and five non-governmental organizations will continue working together to meet the targets and milestones set for the next two years. A notable change is incorporating COVID-19-related initiatives. Examples of these are:

1. Proactive disclosure of all COVID-19 information from national government agencies c/o the Presidential Communications Operations Office (PCOO)
2. Survey of public health care workers on the extent of implementation of the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act c/o the Public Services Labor Independent Confederation – National Public Congress Workers (PSLINK – PUBLIK)
3. Realigning the budget allocated for COVID-19 response c/o the Department of Education (DepEd)

The Revised NAP was launched in an online event in December 2020. The celebration was highlighted by messages of support from PH-OGP Steering Committee Chair and DBM Secretary Wendel Avisado, Co-Chair Andrea Maria Patricia Sarenas of MINCODE, OGP CEO Sanjay Pradhan, Senator Grace Poe, and UNDP Resident Representative Selva Ramachandran. The event culminated in a pledge read by all participants that underscored their commitment to continue and sustain the advocacy for open government.

By maximizing the use of technology, CODE-NGO initiated information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to keep stakeholders informed and engaged despite restrictions for in-person activities. OGP news and knowledge products were curated and disseminated weekly via the CODE-NGO website and Facebook. A total of 25 weekly e-news was emailed to 2,000 OGP government and non-government partners nationwide.

New members of the PH-OGP Non-Government Steering Committee – CSOs from Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao, National Capital Region, business, academe, and public sector union - were nominated and elected through an innovative and participatory mechanism. The committee members for FY 2020 to 2022 are as follows:

1. Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD) – CSO Luzon
2. Sectoral Transparency Alliance on Natural Resource Governance in Cebu (STANCe) – CSO Visayas
3. Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE) – CSO Mindanao
4. Unang Hakbang Foundation, Inc. (UHF) – CSO NCR
5. Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) – Business sector
6. La Salle Institute of Governance (LSIG) – Academe

CODE-NGO initiated information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to keep stakeholders informed and engaged.

7. Public Services Labor Independent Confederation - National Public Workers' Congress (PSLINK - PUBLIK)
– Public sector union
8. Kaabag sa Sugbu – Continuing representative; CSO
Visayas

MINCODE was elected as Chairperson of the Non-Government Steering Committee, and CODE-NGO was retained as the committee's secretariat until 2022.

At the local level, 2020 brought in good news. Together with 55 other local jurisdictions in various countries, the City Government of Borongan, Eastern Samar is the newest LGU from the Philippines to be part of the OGP Local Program. This came about from a competitive process where more than 100 LGUs globally submitted their applications for the OGP Local program. Borongan City will be working with its non-government partner—the Diocesan Commission on Justice and Peace of Borongan/ Caritas Borongan Incorporated (CBI), a member-based organization of CODE-NGO—and other CSOs in the city to promote open governance and implement their local action plan. The first Philippine OGP Local Program qualifier was the Provincial Government of South Cotabato in 2018.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*Caucus of
Development NGO
Networks, Inc.
(CODE-NGO)
(A non-stock, not-for-
profit organization)*

Financial Statements

**As at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and for the year
ended December 31, 2020 and five-month period ended
December 31, 2019**

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)
(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)
146-B B. Gonzales Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Report on the Audits of the Financial Statements

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO) (the “Organization”) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs).

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Organization comprise:

- the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances as at December 31, 2020 and 2019;
- the statements of total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019;
- the statements of changes in fund balances for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019;
- the statements of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with PFRS for SMEs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with PSA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with PSA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Board of Trustees of
Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)
(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)
Page 3

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on the Bureau of Internal Revenue Requirements

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under BIR Revenue Regulations

Nos. 34-2020 and 15-2010 in Note 18 to the financial statements is presented for the purposes of filing with the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management of the Organization. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Isla Lipana & Co.

Pocholo C. Domondon
Partner
CPA Cert. No. 108839
P.T.R. No. 0011401; issued on January 5, 2021 at Makati City
SEC A.N. (individual) as general auditors 1567-AR-1, Category A; effective until May 27, 2022
SEC A.N. (firm) as general auditors 0142-SEC, Category A;
valid to audit 2020 to 2024 financial statements
T.I.N. 213-227-235
BIR A.N. 08-000745-128-2019; issued on January 14, 2019; effective until January 13, 2022
BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0142, effective until January 21, 2023

Makati City
May 31, 2021

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)
(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)

Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances
December 31, 2020 and 2019
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2020	2019
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Current assets			
Cash	2	3,167,338	1,707,491
Receivables	3	6,088,042	4,028,049
Short-term investments	4	109,263,853	82,584,507
Other current assets		140,298	95,588
Total current assets		118,659,531	88,415,635
Non-current assets			
Long-term investments	4	73,596,228	97,291,527
Property and equipment, net	5	33,906,592	35,156,284
Total non-current assets		107,502,820	132,447,811
Total assets		226,162,351	220,863,446
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6	5,151,328	3,664,312
Deferred grants	7	3,295,708	715,348
Total current liabilities		8,447,036	4,379,660
Non-current liability			
Retirement benefit obligation	12	435,336	1,358,613
Total liabilities		8,882,372	5,738,273
Fund balances			
Endowment Fund	14	173,434,545	173,434,545
Membership Fund	14	3,215,407	3,125,407
Emergency Response Fund	14	526,192	157,576
General Fund-appropriated	14	82,647	82,647
General Fund-unappropriated	14	7,386,068	4,894,836
Donated fund	14	32,635,120	33,430,162
Total fund balances		217,279,979	215,125,173
Total liabilities and fund balances		226,162,351	220,863,446

The notes on pages 1 to 21 are integral part of these financial statements.

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)

(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)

Statements of Total Comprehensive Income
For the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2020			2019		
		Unrestricted (Note 14)	Restricted (Note 14)	Total	Unrestricted (Note 14)	Restricted (Note 14)	Total
Receipts							
Grants and donations	8	-	9,382,054	9,382,054	-	9,498,775	9,498,775
Investment income, net	4,8	6,944,061	-	6,944,061	4,121,381	-	4,121,381
Others	8	2,280,465	-	2,280,465	1,417,876	980	1,418,856
		9,224,526	9,382,054	18,606,580	5,539,257	9,499,755	15,039,012
Expenses							
Project expenses	9	-	9,382,054	9,382,054	-	9,499,755	9,499,755
Program expenses	10	2,989,320	-	2,989,320	1,508,071	-	1,508,071
Operating expenses	11	4,539,016	-	4,539,016	2,449,362	-	2,449,362
		7,528,336	9,382,054	16,910,390	3,957,433	9,499,755	13,457,188
Excess of receipts over expenses/Total Comprehensive Income		1,696,190	-	1,696,190	1,581,824	-	1,581,824

The notes on pages 1 to 21 are integral part of these financial statements.

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)

(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)

Statements of Changes in Fund Balances

For the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	General fund		Membership fund (Note 14)	Endowment fund (Note 14)	Emergency response fund (Note 14)	Donated fund (Note 14)	Total
	Unappropriated (Note 14)	Appropriated (Note 14)					
Fund balances at July 31, 2019	3,008,466	82,647	3,125,407	173,434,545	132,199	33,760,085	213,543,349
Depreciation for the period	329,923	-	-	-	-	(329,923)	-
Excess of receipts over expenses for the period	1,581,824	-	-	-	-	-	1,581,824
Transfer between funds	(25,377)	-	-	-	25,377	-	-
Fund balances at December 31, 2019	4,894,836	82,647	3,125,407	173,434,545	157,576	33,430,162	215,125,173
Additional funds received	-	-	90,000	-	368,616	-	458,616
Depreciation for the year	795,042	-	-	-	-	(795,042)	-
Excess of receipts over expenses for the year	1,696,190	-	-	-	-	-	1,696,190
Fund balances at December 31, 2020	7,386,068	82,647	3,215,407	173,434,545	526,192	32,635,120	217,279,979

The notes on pages 1 to 21 are integral part of these financial statements.

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)
(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)

Statements of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019
(All amounts in Philippine Peso)

	Notes	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Excess of receipts over expenses		1,696,190	1,581,824
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	1,372,692	639,481
Retirement benefits expense	12	485,108	64,302
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	8	21,742	548
Investment and interest income, net	2,8	(6,947,336)	(4,124,933)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(3,371,604)	(1,838,778)
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables		(2,075,206)	4,157,786
Other current assets		(44,710)	(28,600)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		1,487,016	569,151
Deferred grants		2,580,360	(5,251,887)
Cash absorbed by operations		(1,424,144)	(2,392,328)
Interest income received	2	3,275	3,552
Benefits paid	12	(1,408,385)	-
Net cash used in operating activities		(2,829,254)	(2,388,776)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Maturities and withdrawal of investments, net		(2,984,047)	(3,059,277)
Investment income received		6,959,274	1,895,115
Acquisition of property and equipment	5	(123,000)	(268,745)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		3,852,227	(1,432,907)
Cash flows from financing activity			
Additional funds received	14	458,616	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash		1,481,589	(3,821,683)
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		(21,742)	(548)
Cash at the beginning of the year/period	2	1,707,491	5,529,722
Cash at the end of the year/period		3,167,338	1,707,491

The notes on pages 1 to 21 are integral part of these financial statements.

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)

(A non-stock, not-for-profit organization)

Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2020

and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019

(In the notes, all amounts are shown in Philippine Peso unless otherwise stated)

Note 1 - General information

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO) (the “Organization”) was incorporated and registered with the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on January 30, 1991. CODE-NGO is an umbrella organization consisting of six (6) national and six (6) regional development non-government organization (NGO) networks in the Philippines. The Organization’s activities are funded principally through the earnings of its endowment fund, grants received from grantors, membership fees and donations.

As indicated in its SEC license, the purposes of the Organization are as follows:

- a) to convene the different NGO networks especially in confronting pertinent development issues collectively;
- b) to promote, advocate and work for the goals, objectives and interests of the development NGO community;
- c) to promote the rights and welfare of the development NGO workers;
- d) to provide a venue for dialogue, linkages and cooperation among the member networks; and
- e) to formulate and popularize an alternative development paradigm.

As a non-stock, not-for-profit organization organized and operated exclusively for the above purposes, CODE - NGO is exempt from income tax pursuant to Section 30 of the Tax Reform Act 1997. However, 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, is subject to tax.

The registered address of the Organization is at 146-B B. Gonzales Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

On December 5, 2018, the Organization’s Board of Trustees (BOT) approved to change the Organization’s accounting period from fiscal year ending July 31 to December 31. The Organization’s application for change in accounting period was approved by the SEC on July 24, 2019. Accordingly, the comparative period represents the most recent audited balances as at and for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The accompanying financial statements of the Organization were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Trustees (BOT) on May 28, 2021. There were no events subsequent to May 28, 2021 up to May 31, 2021, audit report date, which would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements.

Note 2 - Cash

Cash as at December 31 consists of:

	2020	2019
Cash on hand	25,000	25,000
Cash in banks	1,250,365	893,095
Cash held for special projects	1,891,973	789,396
	3,167,338	1,707,491

Cash in banks earn interest at prevailing bank deposit rates. Interest income net of withholding tax earned from cash in banks for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P3,275 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P3,552) (Note 8).

Cash held for special projects pertains to the remaining funds of the project accounts as at each reporting date.

Note 3 - Receivables

Receivables as at December 31 consist of:

	2020	2019
Grants receivable	1,335,487	1,539,553
Loans receivable from employees	1,199,822	80,797
Receivables from member networks and partners	1,143,271	1,310,917
Investment income receivable	634,456	649,669
Advances to employees	170,974	153,160
Other receivables	1,604,032	293,953
	6,088,042	4,028,049

Grants receivable pertains to amounts spent by the Organization for specific projects in excess of the grants received as at the end of the reporting period.

Receivables from member networks and partners are composed of cash advances for the implementation of the projects.

Investment income receivable pertains to accrued investment income from the Organization's investment in National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO).

Advances to employees pertain to the amount paid by the Organization on behalf of the employees collected through salary deduction.

Other receivables are amounts collectible from local and international partner organizations arising from transactions related to project implementation.

Note 4 - Investments

Investments as at December 31 are as follow:

	2020	2019
Short-term Investments		
Time deposit and other securities	36,568,478	18,278,725
Loan fund	72,695,375	49,305,782
Preferred equity shares	-	15,000,000
Total short-term	109,263,853	82,584,507
Long-term Investments		
Government and other securities	73,596,228	92,036,800
Loan fund	-	5,254,727
Total long-term	73,596,228	97,291,527
	182,860,081	179,876,034

The total investment income earned from these investments, net of premium amortization, investment management fees and fair value losses for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P6,944,061 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P4,121,381) (Note 8).

4.1 Loan fund

The Loan fund pertains to the Organization's investments in NATCCO which earn interest at an average of 3.42% annually. NATCCO is a secondary level cooperative with member cooperatives in the Philippines.

The movements of the loan fund as at December 31 are as follow:

	2020	2019
Beginning balances	49,305,782	53,117,893
Income reinvestment	2,454,866	1,442,616
Additional placement	20,934,727	-
Reinvestment to long term placement fund	-	(5,254,727)
Ending balances	72,695,375	49,305,782

Investment income earned from the loan fund for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P2,589,652 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P1,051,720) (Note 8).

4.2 Long-term investments

Long-term investments are comprised of the following:

	2020	2019
Government securities	20,200,757	18,124,578
Other securities	53,395,471	73,912,222
Loan fund	-	5,254,727
	73,596,228	97,291,527

Investments managed by AB Capital and Investments Corporation (ABIC) yielded an annualized net rate of return 0.37% (2019 - 1.85%). Investments managed by Security Bank Corporation (SBC) yielded an annualized net return of 6.49% (2019 - 5.66%). Investments managed by Union Bank Trust and Service Group (UTSG) yielded an annualized net rate of return of 5.20% (2019 - 2.16%).

Stocks quoted in the Philippine Stock Exchange comprise equity investments and are measured at fair value based on current bid prices.

Other securities, net include deposit in bank, dividends receivable and other assets, net of liabilities incurred by the funds.

Fund investment income earned for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P3,950,351 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 amounted to P2,744,037 (Note 8).

Total realized and unrealized investment income is summarized below:

	Note	2020	2019
Realized income		4,550,023	2,008,127
Fair value (loss) gain		(599,672)	735,910
	8	3,950,351	2,744,037

ABIC, SBC and UTSG charge an investment management fee payable monthly based on the month-end market value of the portfolio and is charged directly against or withdrawn from the cash held in the portfolio. Investment management fees for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P358,442 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P127,376) (Note 8).

4.3 Preferred equity shares

The preferred equity shares pertain to the shares in NATCCO with par value of P1,000 per share, bearing an interest rate of 9% per annum. The preferred equity share is reinvested annually, bearing an interest rate of 6% per annum. This investment option was terminated by NATCCO on November 2, 2020.

Investment income earned on preferred equity shares amounted to P762,500 for the year ended December 31, 2020 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P453,000) (Note 8).

Note 5 - Property and equipment, net

Details and movements of property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follow:

	Note	Land	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Transportation equipment	Pantry equipment	Land improvements	Building	Accounting Software	Total
Cost										
At August 1, 2019		18,953,204	1,300,813	1,056,564	614,816	69,486	-	15,739,532	908,755	38,643,170
Addition		-	-	11,940	-	-	95,500	161,305	-	268,745
Reclass		-	17,997	-	-	(17,997)	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2019		18,953,204	1,318,810	1,068,504	614,816	51,489	95,500	15,900,837	908,755	38,911,915
Accumulated depreciation										
At August 1, 2019		-	824,259	439,744	614,816	31,763	-	1,160,130	45,438	3,116,150
Depreciation and amortization	11	-	143,814	83,349	-	5,870	795	329,923	75,730	639,481
At December 31, 2019		-	968,073	523,093	614,816	37,633	795	1,490,053	121,168	3,755,631
Net book value at December 31, 2019		18,953,204	350,737	545,411	-	13,856	94,705	14,410,784	787,587	35,156,284
Cost										
At December 31, 2019		18,953,204	1,318,810	1,068,504	614,816	51,489	95,500	15,900,837	908,755	38,911,915
Addition		-	123,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,000
At December 31, 2020		18,953,204	1,441,810	1,068,504	614,816	51,489	95,500	15,900,837	908,755	39,034,915
Accumulated depreciation										
At December 31, 2019		-	968,073	523,093	614,816	37,633	795	1,490,053	121,168	3,755,631
Depreciation	11	-	201,083	173,840	-	11,425	9,551	795,042	181,751	1,372,692
At December 31, 2020		-	1,169,156	696,933	614,816	49,058	10,346	2,285,095	302,919	5,128,323
Net book value at December 31, 2020		18,953,204	272,654	371,571	-	2,431	85,154	13,615,742	605,836	33,906,592

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 charged to operating expenses as presented in the total statement of comprehensive income amounted to P1,372,692 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P639,481) (Note 11).

Note 6 - Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities as at December 31 are as follow:

	2020	2019
Accrued expenses	2,664,503	1,438,091
Retentions payable	664,998	796,289
Capacity building fund (CBF) payable	121,000	121,000
Democracy fund (DF) payable	25,000	25,000
Other payables	1,675,827	1,283,932
	<u>5,151,328</u>	<u>3,664,312</u>

Accrued expenses pertain to incurred but unpaid project and operating expenses related to the Organization's activities.

Retentions payable pertains to the final tranche of the approved grants to members and partner organizations. These are released upon completion of all project outputs and fund requirements.

Other payables include remittances payable to government agencies and amounts payable to employees, suppliers and other partner NGOs.

Note 7 - Deferred grants

Deferred grants represent funds unspent for the period/year which are applicable to succeeding periods. The funds are to be used only for specific projects and should be in compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant.

Unused funds at the end of the project are returned unless agreed to be retained by the Organization. Deferred grants amounted to P3,295,708 as at December 31, 2020 (2019 - P715,348).

Note 8 - Receipts

Receipts for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted
Foreign Grants				
Save the Children (CHLI)	-	1,954,808	-	2,280,354
Worldbank	-	1,735,658	-	1,232,422
HIVOS	-	828,054	-	756,333
FORUS	-	366,469	-	67,156
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)	-	105,497	-	-
Total foreign grants	-	4,990,486	-	4,336,265
Local Grants				
Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF)	-	2,189,227	-	3,351,419
Christian Aid	-	1,376,493	-	1,648,105
Humanitarian Leadership Academy (HLA)	-	726,528	-	162,986
USAID/Ateneo School of Government (ASOG)	-	99,320	-	-
Total local grants	-	4,391,568	-	5,162,510
Total grants	-	9,382,054	-	9,498,775
Investment Income				
Fund investment	3,950,351	-	2,744,037	-
Loan fund	2,589,652	-	1,051,720	-
Preferred equity shares	762,500	-	453,000	-
Investment management fees	(358,442)	-	(127,376)	-
Total investment income	6,944,061	-	4,121,381	-
Others				
Foreign exchange loss	(21,742)	-	(548)	-
Project share to general fund	2,056,077	-	1,414,068	-
Interest income from banks	3,275	-	2,572	980
Other income	242,855	-	1,784	-
Total others	2,280,465	-	1,417,876	980
	9,224,526	9,382,054	5,539,257	9,499,755

Grants represent several project funds received from local and foreign funding agencies to carry out specific projects related to the Organization's programs based on approved budgets.

All related expenses pertaining to the projects have been classified under "Project expenses" in the statement of total comprehensive income.

Other income mainly pertains to income from special loans and income from the closure of long overdue accounts.

Note 9 - Project expenses

Project expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 consist of:

	Funding agencies	2020	2019
Long Term Support Grant	PEF	1,981,027	-
Center for Humanitarian Learning Innovation		1,954,808	2,280,354
Open Governance Partnership	World Bank	1,735,658	1,232,422
ACED Phase 6	Christian Aide	1,376,213	-
Applying Open Contracting in Project Digital Imaging for Monitoring and Evaluation (DIME)	HIVOS	828,054	756,333
Center for Humanitarian Learning Innovation - Contract Expenses	CHLI	726,528	162,986
Forus - Advocacy	FORUS	366,469	67,156
Strategic Capacity Building Program for the Sustainability of Member Networks and Base Organizations (ECBF 3)	PEF	208,200	3,351,418
Protecting Civic Space in Asia-Pacific during Covid-19 Project	ICNL	105,497	-
Participate Project	ASOG	99,320	-
ACED_CBD LAHAR		280	508,267
Shared Aid Fund for Emergency Response (SAFER)			
ACED_Impact Evaluation of 5-Year ACED Project and Assessment of CODE-NGO DRR Hub Capacities	Christian Aide	-	742,468
Social Development Celebration (SDC) 2018	PEF	-	347,551
Civil Society Sustainability Index Project (CSO SI)	MSI		
Typhoon Mangkhut (Ompong) Emergency Response - Phase 2	Christian Aid	-	50,800
		9,382,054	9,499,755

Note 10 - Program expenses

Program expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 consists of:

	2020	2019
Personnel costs	2,989,320	1,349,595
Board meeting and national assembly	-	123,245
Democracy fund	-	30,000
Strategic Partnership and Linkages	-	5,231
	2,989,320	1,508,071

Program expenses related to Board meetings, General Assembly, Strategic Communications and institutional programs of the Organization were supported by the PEF Long Term Support project (Note 10).

Note 11 - Operating expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 consists of:

	Note	2020	2019
Personnel costs		2,288,883	1,262,000
Depreciation	5	1,372,692	639,481
Taxes and licenses		181,933	-
Professional fees		476,329	206,636
Membership fees		55,640	9,918
Communication		54,261	69,739
Travel and transportation		46,087	22,385
Publications		20,178	1,650
Utilities		9,953	87,133
Staff training and development		8,423	7,487
Contributions/donations		5,265	17,500
Repairs and maintenance		4,300	14,500
Bank service charges		911	200
Office tools and supplies		300	42,606
Meetings and conference		-	26,295
Others		13,861	41,832
		4,539,016	2,449,362

Professional fees include legal and audit fees, and service fees of staff hired for short-term positions.

Note 12 - Retirement benefit obligation

The Organization's Plan is non-contributory and of defined benefit type which provides a retirement benefit ranging from one hundred percent (100%) to one hundred fifteen (115%) of Plan salary for every year of credited service.

The Projected Unit Credit method was used to determine the current service cost for the year based on the most recent actuarial valuation dated March 18, 2021 of the Organization's retirement benefit plan for the year ended December 31, 2020.

The amounts recognized in the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances as at December 31 are determined as follows:

	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	1,120,966	2,044,579
Fair value of plan assets	(685,630)	(685,966)
	435,336	1,358,613

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning	2,044,579	1,987,076
Current service cost	287,165	105,497
Interest cost	46,770	42,308
Benefits paid - direct payments from book reserve	(1,408,385)	-
Actuarial loss (gain)	150,837	(90,302)
At December 31	1,120,966	2,044,579

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning	685,966	692,765
Expected return on plan assets	20,579	8,660
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(20,915)	(15,459)
At December 31	685,630	685,966

Actual return on plan assets for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to a loss of P336 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P6,799).

The retirement benefit obligation and retirement benefit expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Retirement benefit obligation	435,336	1,358,613
Retirement benefit expense	485,108	64,302

Retirement benefit expense consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Current service cost	287,165	105,497
Net interest cost	26,191	33,648
Net plan cost	313,356	139,145
Actuarial loss (gain)	150,837	(90,302)
Remeasurement on plan assets	20,915	15,459
Net remeasurement (gain) loss	171,752	(74,843)
Total net plan cost to be recognized in profit or loss	485,108	64,302

The principal actuarial assumptions used are as follows:

	2020	2019
Discount rate	3.43%	5.49%
Expected return on plan assets	3.00%	3.00%
Expected future salary increase	5.00%	5.00%

The average duration of the retirement benefit liability at the end of the reporting period is 18.4 years (2019 - 19.0 years).

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on published statistics and experience in each territory. The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner retiring at age 60 on the reporting date is 38.4 years for male and 40 years for female.

Note 13 - Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 amounted to P1,467,329 and P817,375, respectively. These pertain to salaries, allowances, other short term and pension benefits.

Note 14 - Fund balance

(a) General fund

There were no funds transferred to the Endowment Fund for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 (Note 14(c)).

As at December 31, 2020, the unappropriated and appropriated balances of the General Fund amounted to earnings of P7,386,068 and P82,647, respectively (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - P4,894,836 and P82,647).

(b) Membership fund

This fund consists of annual membership dues collected by CODE-NGO from its Member Networks. The BOT of the Organization shall decide on the use of these funds. Additional Membership fund received for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to P90,000 (for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 - nil).

As at December 31, 2020, the Membership Fund balance is P3,215,407 (2019 - P3,125,407). *(c) Endowment fund*

The Endowment Fund (EF) is restricted and only its earnings shall be utilized for operations and strengthening of the networks and its members.

The BOT adopted a policy that part of the organization's annual earnings equivalent to the annual inflation rate must be plowed back to the EF.

The Organization has total investments amounting to P182,860,081 and P179,876,034 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019, respectively (Note 4). As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 the total investments that pertain to restricted EF balance amounted to P173,434,545.

For the year ended December 31, 2020 and the five-month period December 31, 2019, the BOT did not approve any amount as a reflow of net income from the General Fund to the EF.

Included in the EF is the Park Won Soon Fund for Social Justice and Democracy. Mr. Park Won Soon, a Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for public Service in 2006, donated to the Organization his award money amounting to \$50,000 in February 2007, with peso equivalent of P2,500,000. The BOT approved the use of P500,000 to support PO/NGO activities related to non-partisan engagement in the 2007 elections. The remaining P2,000,000 was approved by the BOT for pooling with the EF of the Organization, with earnings to be used to fund projects for social justice and democracy based on guidelines to be approved by the BOT.

Park Won Soon Fund balance as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 amounted P3,840,055.

(d) Emergency response fund

On October 21, 2015, the Organization's BOT approved a policy providing that every year, 3% of the net income of the fiscal year shall be added to the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) until the fund reaches the amount of P2,000,000. In 2020, the Organization received additional fund amounting to P368,616 from one of its project ACED Phase 6 funded by Christian Aide. For the five-month period ended December 31, 2019, the BOT approved transfers from unappropriated fund to this fund amounting to P25,377. As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Emergency Fund amounted to P526,192 and P157,576, respectively.

(e) Donated fund

In January 2015, the Organization and PEF entered into a contract whereby the latter transfers and conveys, by way of donation, the amount of P22,000,000 to acquire property to house the former, subject to conditions stipulated in the contract. In March 2015, the BOT of PEF approved the donation be increased to P33,400,000. In November 2014, the organization partially received an amount of P18,953,204 to purchase land.

In March 2017, the BOT of PEF approved an additional P13,300,000 donation. There were no additional cash received for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 from PEF for the construction of building for which the Organization will solely use as office space for their daily operations and activities.

The related depreciation was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounting to P795,042 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019 amounting to P329,923. The fund is periodically diminished by the building's corresponding depreciation.

Note 15 - Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

Estimates, assumptions and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed herein.

15.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

(a) Estimating useful lives of property and equipment

The Organization estimates the useful lives of property and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives (EUL) of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. A reduction in EUL of the property and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation and amortization and decrease non-current assets.

There is no change in the estimated useful lives of property and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2020 and for the five-month period ended December 31, 2019.

(b) Estimating retirement obligation

The determination of the Organization's obligation and cost for retirement benefit is dependent on the selection of certain assumptions used by the independent actuary in calculating such amounts. The assumptions described in Note 12 of the financial statements include among others, discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets and salary rate increase. In accordance with PFRS for SMEs, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, therefore, generally affect the recognized expense and recorded obligation in such future periods. While management believes that the assumptions are reasonable and appropriate significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect pension and other retirement obligations.

Retirement benefit obligation as at December 31, 2020 amounted to P435,336 (2019 - P1,358,613) (Note 12).

(c) Determination of fair value of financial instruments

The Organization's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value require the use of accounting estimates and judgment. The significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence (i.e., foreign exchange rates, interest rates). Any changes in fair value of these financial assets and liabilities would affect the statements of total comprehensive income and statements of changes in fund balances.

15.2 Critical judgments in applying the Organization's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Organization's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments apart from those involving estimation, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Organization's financial statements:

(a) Allowance for impairment losses on receivables

The Organization reviews its receivable at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the statements of total comprehensive income.

In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions of a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

The Organization recognizes an impairment loss whenever the carrying amount of the receivable exceeds its recoverable amount.

As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the Organization assessed its receivables to be highly collectible and no impairment losses to be recognized on its receivables.

(b) Impairment losses of non-financial assets

The Organization assesses impairment of an asset whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the Organization considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- a. Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- b. Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business; and
- c. Significant negative industry or economic trends.

If any indicator exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or value in use. Accordingly, whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Management assessed that there were no impairment indicators affecting the Organizations non-financial assets as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

(c) Provisions and contingencies

Judgment is exercised by management to distinguish between provisions and contingencies. Policies on recognition and disclosure of contingencies are discussed in Note 16.8 to the financial statements.

No provisions were recognized as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

Note 16 - Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

16.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (PFRS for SMEs) issued by the Philippine Financial Reporting Standards Council and approved by SEC.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following items which are measured on an alternative basis at each reporting date.

Measurement basis	
Government and other securities	Fair value
Retirement liability	Present value of the defined benefit obligation, net

16.2 Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks. These are stated in the statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances at amortized cost.

16.3 Receivables

Receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at the transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less any impairment losses. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of total comprehensive income.

16.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Organization recognizes a financial instrument in the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balance, when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(a) Classification

(i) Basic financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), unless the arrangement constitutes in effect, a financing transaction.

If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the Organization measures the financial asset at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

At the end of each reporting date, the Organization measures all financial instruments within the scope of PFRS for SMEs Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments* at amortized cost using the EIR method. Debt instruments that are classified as current assets or current liabilities shall be measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

The Organization's investments in bonds, loan fund and other debt securities are included in this category.

(ii) Other financial instruments

Investments in ordinary shares or preference shares are required to be measured at fair value if the fair value can be measured reliably. The Organization uses a hierarchy to estimate the fair value of shares.

At the end of each reporting date, the Organization measures all financial instruments within the scope of PFRS for SMEs Section 12, *Other Financial Instruments* at fair value and recognizes changes in fair value in profit or loss except equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably and contracts linked to such instruments that if exercised, will result in delivery of such instruments, shall be measured at cost less impairment.

If the reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at FVPL, its fair value at the last date the instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost amount less impairment until reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

The Organization maintains investments in ordinary shares, preference shares and government securities.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities pertain to liabilities that are not held for trading nor designated at FVPL upon inception. These include liabilities arising from operations or borrowings.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value of consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any related issue cost, discount or premium. Gains and losses are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

The Organization's financial liabilities include accrued expenses and other liabilities.

(iv) Derecognition

- a. *Financial Assets*. The Organization derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Organization transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, or the entity, despite having retained some insignificant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the assets in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the Organization shall derecognize the asset, and recognize separately any rights and obligations retained or created in the transfer.
- b. *Financial Liabilities*. The Organization derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized as "Other Income" in the statements of total comprehensive income.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances.

16.5 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of property and equipment is comprised of the purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the property and equipment to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Expenditures incurred after the property and equipment have been put to operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged against operations in the period when costs are incurred.

In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits to be obtained from the use of an item of property and equipment beyond its original assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as an additional cost of property and equipment.

The cost of property and equipment includes the cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the asset recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is computed using straight-line method over estimated useful lives of the related depreciable property and equipment.

The useful life and the depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Pantry equipment	3 - 5 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 5 years
Transportation and equipment	10 years
Building	20 years

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss in the period when the asset is derecognized.

Accounting software

Accounting software pertains to software licensing costs acquired separately and are measured at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, accounting software are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Acquired accounting software licenses are capitalized in the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

Accounting software is amortized using the straight-line method over five (5) years, the estimated finite useful life of the software. The amortization of accounting software is included under operating expenses in the statement of total comprehensive income.

The accounting software's residual values, expected useful life and methods of amortization are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date, to ensure that such residual values, expected useful life and amortization methods are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of accounting software. Any change in the expected residual values, expected useful life and methods of amortization are adjusted prospectively from the time the change was determined necessary.

16.6 Impairment of assets

Financial Assets. At the end of each reporting date, the Organization assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortized cost. If there is objective evidence of impairment, the Organization recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately.

If, in subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the Organization reverses the previously recognized impairment loss either directly or by adjusting the allowance account. The reversal shall not result in the carrying amount of the financial asset (net of allowance for impairment) that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognized. The Organization recognizes the amount of the reversal in profit or loss immediately.

Non-financial Assets. The carrying amounts of the Organization's non-financial assets such as property and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment or an impairment loss previously recognized no longer exists or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Organization makes a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of an asset's or its cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash flows independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in the statements of total comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Reversals of impairment are recognized in the statements of total comprehensive income.

16.7 Employee benefits

The Organization maintains a defined benefit retirement plan which is a retirement plan that is non-contributory in nature, defines an amount of retirement benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on certain factors such as age, years of credited service, and salary.

The liability recognized in the statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances in respect of defined benefit retirement plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of each reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The retirement benefit expense is equivalent to the change in the actuarial present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets during that period. It includes current service cost, net interest cost and net remeasurement gain/loss during the current period.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized in the period the plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on the net retirement benefit obligation or asset is the change during the period in the net benefit liability or asset that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit obligation and the return rate on plan asset. Net interest on the net retirement benefit liability or asset is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to profit or loss in the period in which these arise.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

16.8 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Organization expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. These are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes to financial statements when an inflow of economic-benefits is probable.

16.9 Fund balances

The Organization classifies fund resources according to their nature and purpose for accounting and reporting. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund.

The Organization maintains fund groups as follows:

General Fund - represents the proportion of funds that include current and prior period results and are available to support the Organization's operations.

Endowment Fund - represents funds restricted for the Organization's long term sustainability.

Membership Fund - represents fees received from members, which can be used for specific projects upon approval by the BOT.

Equipment Fund - represents the equipment donated for the operations of the Organization.

Emergency Response Fund - represents funds restricted for financing natural calamity relief assistance.

Donated Fund - represents funds donated for the construction of building and purchase of Land for which the Organization will use as office space for their daily operations.

16.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Organization and that income can be measured reliably. The Organization consistently applies the following specific recognition criteria:

(a) Grants

Grants are recognized upon fulfilment of the grantor-imposed conditions attached to the support and/or to the extent that the expenses are incurred. At project completion date, any excess funds are returned to the grantor, unless otherwise agreed by both parties that the excess be retained by the Organization and therefore credited to the General Fund.

(b) Donations

Donations are recognized as income upon receipt of cash.

(c) Investment income

Investment income is recognized as it accrues, using effective interest method.

16.11 Expenses

Expenses are recognized when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has risen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized when incurred.

16.12 Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statements of total comprehensive income. Organization costs, such as maintenance, are expensed as incurred.

16.13 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements are presented in Philippine Peso which is the Organization's functional and presentation currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are initially recorded using the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency rate prevailing at each reporting date. Exchange gains and losses arising from foreign currency denominated transactions and translations are charged to profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate if carried at fair value or at historical rate if carried at cost. Any changes in the carrying amount of non-monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the statements of total comprehensive income or changes in fund balances to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognized in equity; otherwise, the exchange difference is recognized in the statements of total comprehensive income.

16.14 Related party relationships and transactions

Related party relationships exist when one party has the ability to control or influence the other party, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Such relationship also exists between and/or among entities which are under common control with the reporting enterprise, or between and/or among the reporting enterprise and its key management personnel, directors, or its trustees. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

16.15 Events after the reporting date

Events after the end of the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the end of the reporting period that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period (non-adjusting events) are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Note 17 - Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) assessment

Subsequent to the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, a series of measures to curb the COVID-19 outbreak have been and continues to be implemented across the country. The Organization is closely monitoring the development of the COVID-19 outbreak and its related impact on its operations. Nonetheless, management continues to look for measures to mitigate and reduce any negative impact on its financial results or economic impact on the Organization brought about by the quarantine restrictions imposed in the country.

The Organization has taken appropriate measures to preserve the health and safety of its employees and stakeholders as well as the business operations and in compliance with government mandated issuances and regulations during the quarantine lockdown imposed in the country.

Management has appropriately considered the impact of the pandemic in determining the recoverability of its assets and sufficiency of provisions as at December 31, 2020 and along with this, will continue to address the issues that directly affect its business operations and is optimistic and expects that the COVID-19 pandemic would not have a significant long-term impact on the Organization's financials or on its ability to continue as a going concern.

Note 18 - Supplementary information required by the BIR

The following supplementary information required by the BIR and is not a required part of the basic financial statements:

Revenue Regulations (RR) No. 15-2010

(a) Other local and national taxes

	Amount
Real Property tax	159,896
Permits and licenses	21,537
BIR Annual registration fees	500
	<u>181,933</u>

(b) Withholding taxes

	Paid	Accrued	Total
Tax on compensation and benefits	706,657	370,131	1,076,788
Expanded withholding taxes	168,595	10,288	178,883
	875,252	380,419	1,255,671

(c) Tax assessments and cases

The Organization has no outstanding tax assessments nor cases under preliminary investigation, litigation and/or prosecution in courts or bodies outside the BIR as at December 31, 2020

All other required disclosures including excise, documentary stamp and value-added tax are deemed not applicable to the Organization.

Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 34-2020

On December 18, 2020, BIR issued RR No. 34-2020, Prescribing the Guidelines and Procedures for the Submission of BIR Form No. 1709, Transfer Pricing Documentation (TPD) and other Supporting Documents, Amending for this Purpose the Pertinent Provisions of RR Nos. 19-2020 and 21-2002, as amended by RR No. 15-2010, to streamline the guidelines and procedures for the submission of BIR Form No. 1709, Transfer Pricing Documentation and other supporting documents by providing safe harbors and materiality thresholds. Section 2 of the RR provides the list of taxpayers that are required to file and submit the Related Party Transactions (RPT) Form, together with the Annual Income Tax Return.

The Organization is not covered by the requirements and procedures for related party transactions provided under this RR as it does not meet any criteria of taxpayers prescribed in Section 2 of the RR.

ABOUT THE MEMBER NETWORKS

Association of Foundations (AF)

Central Visayas Network of NGOs (CENVISNET)

Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD)

Cordillera Network of NGOs and POs (CORDNET)

Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs and POs (EVNET)

Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE)

National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO)

National Council of Social Development (NCSD)

Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)

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

Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)

Western Visayas Network of Social Development NGOs
(WEVNet)



ASSOCIATION OF FOUNDATIONS
*Building Foundations,
Building A Better Future*

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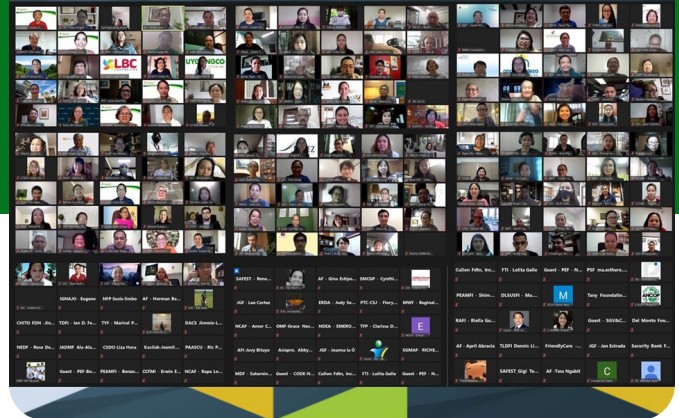


<https://www.afonline.org/>



Association.of.Foundations

197 Total Number of Member Base Organizations



Established in 1972, the Association of Foundations (AF) is currently the largest and most diverse national network of NGOs and foundations in the Philippines with 197 members.

In 2019, the network’s membership invested over P13 billion in various development programs in microfinance, education, health and nutrition, capacity building, livelihood, children’s welfare, emergency response, and various social services. These programs served approximately 29 million Filipinos nationwide.

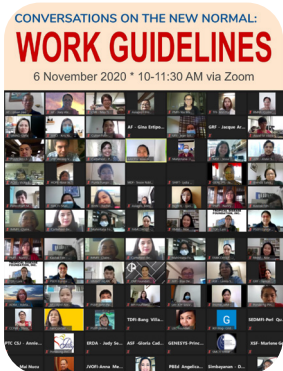
AF’s mission is to enable its member organizations develop sustainable programs that serve their communities through activities geared towards improved board governance, institutional effectiveness and stability, and NGO leadership that is capable of responding efficiently to persistent and emerging development issues. Amidst the state of a national health emergency, AF is keen at providing its members with the technical support that they need to adapt to a rapidly-changing environment and to the new normal.

Capacity Building Interventions towards the New Normal

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our way of life and has affected the way we do things. We had to go back to the drawing board and re-strategize to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on our programs and, consequently, on our members.

AF recognized the need to equip and build the capacities of NGOs and foundations to step-up and deal with the challenges of the new normal. It started with what AF thought was the most basic: addressing the problem of physical distancing and easing the effects of not being able to implement projects and activities the “usual way”. Virtual was the answer and we provided learning sessions which were most helpful in this regard. In 2020, AF shared important skills and knowledge with its members through the following virtual learning sessions:

1. Digital Learning Tools 101 (September 22)
2. Leading, Communicating, and Engaging Communities During Times of Crisis (September 29)
3. Facilitating Positive Digital Learning (October 13-14)
4. Conversations on the New Normal: Work Guidelines (November 6)
5. Re-Tooling NGOs for a Better Normal: Utilizing e-Wallets (November 24)



6. TeleConfidence: A Masterclass on Video Conference (November 27)
7. Kanlungan: Self and Community Care in the Work Space (December 11)

AF's leadership program, Leaders Empowered and Dedicated to Serve through the NGO Sector (LEAD to Serve), also migrated to virtual space to continue building the competencies of next-in-line NGO leaders and to better equip them to take on development challenges, including those in a pandemic.

As an advocate of good governance in the sector, AF ensured that members were updated with regulatory procedures so they could comply with the basic legal mandatory requirements. To make it easier, AF came up with a FAQ on regulatory procedures that have been adjusted to the government-mandated protocols. Members were reminded that it is not just important to do good. It is equally important that NGOs build the foundations of good governance in order to have both the capacity and the reputation of a trusted and dependable development partner.



Central Visayas Network of NGO's

CHAIRPERSON

**ALDWIN JOSEPH
A. EMPACES**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LENBI R. LABORTE

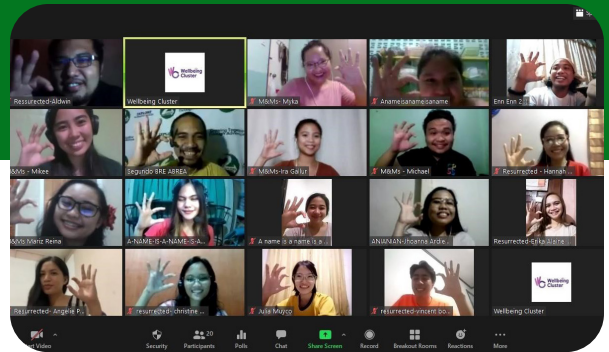
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50 Total Number of Member Base Organizations



The Central Visayas Network of NGOs is a coalition of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Region 7 composed of three provincial network members that are active in the field of local participatory governance. These are: Bohol Alliance of NGOs, Negros Oriental Network of NGOs, and Kaabag sa Sugbo in Cebu.

CENVISNET was formed to expand the reach and effectiveness of development NGO work in Region 7. CENVISNET is an effective avenue for discussion and consensus-building on fundamental issues in the region and the country, and for joint and coordinated action among its members and partners.

CENVISNET envisions a strong coalition of CSOs in Central Visayas with a mission of building the strength of its member networks in effecting good governance and attaining sustainable development in the region.

Mainstreaming Mental Health and Wellbeing to Humanitarian Actors in Central Visayas

Various studies here and abroad reveal that humanitarian workers experience mental health issues due to their work, constant exposure to loss and suffering, and lack of training or resources for self-care and stress management. Thus, this project aimed to mainstream mental health and well-being by providing virtual mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to frontliners and community volunteers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

More than 1,500 disaster emergency response personnel, barangay health care workers, social workers, community volunteers, educators, government staff, and NGO workers have undergone virtual MHPSS in 2020. Most of the recipients attested that VMHPSS helped them manage stress and anxiety brought by the pandemic. CENVISNET also organized 19 iCARE Mental Health Talks joined in by over 27,000 netizens in Facebook and Zoom.

More than 10 CSOs in Cebu and Bohol were trained on how to provide MHPSS online. With the aid of student volunteers and Visayan Youth Matter members, an ordinance to localize Mental Health and Well-being programs was drafted, which garnered a second place in the University of San Carlos – Political Science Department policy-making competition. The network is still conducting a Community-Based MHPSS survey, and developing, together with the Department of

Health, a database of mental health service providers, advocates, and trainers.


The project can be easily replicated in other regions, given a wealth of shared information and resources from the Psychological Association of the Philippines, University of the Philippines, and various mental health responders and service providers all over the country. With the project team's flexibility and adaptability, innovative strategies were likewise thought out and implemented. Internet technologies are now essential in conducting activities and responses; however, utilizing online platforms should also protect people from mental exhaustion, particularly from Phantom Vibration Syndrome – an emerging disorder due to excessive use of mobile phones. CENVISNET intends to address that, too.


The project contributes in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being, and the purpose of the Wellbeing Cluster PH, a loose network of CSOs and volunteers organized by CENVISNET as Regional DRRM Coordination Hub convener to provide care for carers and responds to disaster responders' concerns and well-being, among other purposes. It is currently supported by the Association of Foundations' LEAD to Serve Innovative Fund and the Wellbeing Cluster PH members and partners.




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 [CBDOfficial1](#)

170 Total Number of Member Base Organizations

The Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD) was formed in November 1996 as a regional network of provincial and city formation of non-government organizations and people's organizations in the Bicol Region.

CBD remains at the forefront of network members, empowering the capacity of its leaders and mobilizing them to contribute to the network's development agenda for the region. Among CBD's core competencies are research, training and facilitation, documentation, information dissemination and data management, issue and policy advocacy, human resources development and management, partnerships development and events organizing. The network is led by a nine-person Board of Directors which receives its mandate from the CBD General Assembly.

SDG Monovlogs: Advocacy Through Theater

Theatre can be a powerful tool to drive a message with an emotional hook. CBD chose theatre to help promote the different Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. A series of 17 monologues in short film format, dubbed SDG Monovlogs, is created by CBD in partnership with Teatro de Sta. Luisa and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

To illustrate, the SDG Goal 2: Zero Hunger – “To end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” – is discussed creatively in the short film, “Chicken Joy.” The film’s sole actor is Lorrybel Nachor, Executive Director of CBD and Teatro de Sta. Luisa alumnus. The monovlog is written and directed by Alcid Valencia.

The unnamed character is the poor breadwinner for his wife and four children. He has no permanent job but dreams of feeding his family well and rising above poverty.

One day, he saw his friend washing already cooked chicken and turning it to the Filipino adobo dish. Curious, he asked his friend, who then revealed that the chicken is “pagpag” food. “Pagpag” are leftover food collected from restaurants and scavenged. These foods are dusted off, washed, and recooked to make them more palatable. His neighbor calls it “magic.”



The friend takes the poor breadwinner to the restaurant where they put the leftovers in a plastic bag. At home, he cooks adobo for the first time, which makes his family very happy. He keeps going back to the restaurant to get more “pagpag” whenever he is unemployed.

The story escalates when he fights with three men who declare the restaurant as their territory. He becomes injured from the fight but refuses to visit the hospital. His friend sees him in the streets, and the poor breadwinner requests him to bring the “pagpag” home for his family.

Many households among the Filipino poor indeed scavenge and recycle food to survive. The monovlog paints a picture of their daily struggle of desperately providing food on the table for their families. CBD continues to fight poverty with its programs and projects.



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63

Total Number of Member Base Organizations

CORDNET is a network of 63 non-government organizations, provincial networks, and people's organizations that serves as coordinator for advocacy and sustainable development work of its members in the Cordillera Administrative Region.

It continuously discovers relevant, effective and culturally-appropriate models and implements projects in select provinces within the region. Its major thrusts are poverty alleviation, good governance and sustainable agriculture.



Social Enterprise as Life-saving Solution in the Mountain Province

Challenged by the pandemic's negative economic effects on farmers in the municipalities of Atok and Bokod in Benguet, and Bauko in Mountain Province, the seven member networks of CORDNET immediately sought the approval of their funding partner, MISEREOR, to realign the project budget originally intended for farmers' travel to community social enterprise development instead.

Although the project ended in July 2020, MISEREOR granted the request of the communities to use the budget for community social enterprises from July to November 2020. As vegetables were difficult to market during the pandemic, four communities were provided seed capital for their identified alternative livelihood, such as hog raising, baking, and vegetable processing, to augment their income.

By the end of 2020, the farmers had increased income and maximized resources as they utilized their produce to bake bread, feed their hogs, and process their unsold vegetables. The additional sources of income and active involvement of more members also strengthened their organizations. The products - meat, bread, noodles - became a ready supply for the communities when broader health protocols took effect. By providing training and other facilities, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Science and



Technology (DOST), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), and the Benguet State University augmented the budget from MISEREOR.

The strict health protocols hindered community members from fully participating, but through the "pass on scheme", every member had the chance to participate in the activities. In the "pass on scheme," the first set of recipients is responsible for passing on part of their livelihood to other members. Thus, from 10 recipients in the first few months, there were 20 recipients in the succeeding months, and so on.

For greater impact of community projects, all stakeholders - government, non-government, and private sectors - need to put their resources together and work with communities with a listening heart. In this empathic endeavor, the role of the CSOs to facilitate, coordinate and mobilize stakeholders to collaborate can be replicated with a higher chance of success.



Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs and POs



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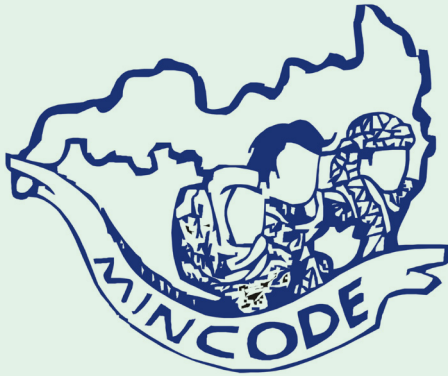
14

Total Number of Member Base Organizations



EVNET is a regional member network of CODE-NGO operating in the Eastern Visayas Region. It has member organizations from the region's six provinces. EVNet coordinates diverse member organizations based on a common goal, that is, to improve the quality of life of the marginalized sectors in the region – farmers, fisher folks, women, youth and children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

It pursues the following priority development agenda: To enhance economic opportunities of the basic sectors through social enterprises; to protect the environment of the region through sound policies, programs and projects; to improve the social well-being of people through an effective healthcare and education system; and to enhance greater participation through constructive engagement with the different actors of development in the region. EVNET's primary role is to empower marginalized communities and sectors so that they can alleviate themselves from poverty and actively participate in the arena of good governance, sustainable development, and socio-political reforms, among others.



CHAIRPERSON



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PATRICIA M. SARENAS**

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650 Total Number of Member Base Organizations



The Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE) is the largest coalition of networks of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Mindanao. It was organized in 1991 and was formally registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 18, 1993. MINCODE is at the forefront of peace and development work in Mindanao. It influences public policy, provides leadership in civil society, and increases the effectiveness of social development work in Mindanao.

MINCODE serves as a forum for discussion, dialogue and coordination among Mindanao CSO networks concerning development programs and their impact to the Mindanao communities. It continues to play an important role as capacity builder, knowledge manager, bridge builder, and advocacy center towards addressing poverty, protecting the environment, building resiliency, promoting social justice, and fostering transparent, accountable and participatory governance.

RESOURCEGov: Strengthening Local Governance and Service Delivery

This year marked the culmination of the three-year governance project entitled “Revenue Enhancement by Strengthening and Optimizing the Utilization of Resources and CSO Engagement in Local Governance, Phase 2.” The project aimed to enhance local capacities, systems and policies of 56 LGUs in Regions XI, XII and XIII on local revenue generation, budgeting, monitoring and CSO participation.

The project was implemented in partnership with Mahintana Foundation, Inc. and in close coordination with the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) of the DILG and local CSO partner-members Agri-Aqua Development Coalition (AADC), Kasilak Development Foundation, Inc. (KDFI) and The Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHILDHARRA). This was supported by the European Union.

The project was a success as it reached 138% of its targets. It has developed local experts on Open Data Kit (ODK)/Qlik, a business analytics program, and a legislative information tracking system (LITS). Eighty barangays are now using the LITS.

The project has trained more than 260 CSOs on CSO accreditation and CSO participation in budget process; as a result, almost 470 CSOs were accredited and 200 CSOs and CSO federations seated in local special bodies or project/performance monitoring bodies.

The ODK-based Citizen Satisfaction Index System has allowed local citizens to monitor their LGUs’ service delivery. The results were presented to LGU officials and incorporated to their Executive-Legislative Agenda, Annual Investment Plans, and other development plans. The project strengthened partnerships between CSOs and LGUs and encouraged the establishment of CSO Desks in respective LGUs. Lastly, the project has helped the LGUs raise resources. Their local revenue increased through the ODK-based business tax by 31.9% and real property tax mapping by 37%.

Here are key recommendations moving forward:

1. Encourage more LGUs to adapt an open access technology that will improve their performance and create seamless integrated service delivery platforms at a lesser cost. Support the call of LGUs for a province-wide adoption of the ODK and LITS, and sustain the learning exchanges as strategies to influence LGUs.
2. Institutionalize the utilization of ODK and LITS through policy support to ensure sustainability regardless of changes in political leadership.
3. Draft a concept paper on the creation of CSO Desks including financial sustainability, accountability, and policy support for CSOs.
4. Develop a capacity development program that will ensure programmatic scaling up of skills and knowledge of ODK and LITS users. Maximize existing local experts as resource persons.



NATCCO
NETWORK



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850

Total Number of Cooperatives



NATCCO was established in 1977 by five regional federations of cooperatives to standardize the training of its leaders. NATCCO's vision by 2022 is to be "A Self-Regulating Network of Cooperatives Mobilizing Resources & Sharing the Benefits of Growth."

To make this vision a reality, NATCCO performs its mission: To build the socio-economic capabilities of cooperatives (co-ops) for the upliftment of the quality of life of the people. NATCCO provides its 850 cooperatives nationwide with financial services, training & consultancy, eKoopBanker financial software, KAYA automated teller machines, KAYA mobile payments, life insurance, loan insurance, and advocacies. NATCCO enables co-ops to serve their members better thru services that are tailored for co-ops.

NATCCO Joined #BeAHungerWarrior and Fed 8,000 Children

Co-ops across the country have shown that cooperation, generosity and care for the community are at the heart of every cooperator. In October 10, 2020, 39 co-ops of the nationwide NATCCO Network joined the Hunger Warriors campaign of Gawad Kalinga and fed 8,000 children in their communities.

According to the Social Weather Station in 2020, 7.6 million families are suffering from sustained hunger. If the average family has six members, that redounds to 45 million Filipinos suffering hunger. An estimated 14 million of these Filipinos are children. With co-ops' resources and presence in communities, they could spearhead the campaign against hunger.

Under this campaign, co-ops aimed to 1) raise nationwide awareness of the hunger crisis, 2) organize volunteers to feed malnourished children, 3) build community kitchen hubs that will serve healthy, locally-sourced, and home-cooked meals to children for 120 days, and 4) continue even after the COVID-19 pandemic.



Four months (120 days) is the minimum period of time needed to avoid stunted growth in children, a common phenomenon among Filipino children characterized by apathy, lethargy, and mental retardation.

For compliance and efficiency, the co-ops coordinated with Gawad Kalinga Food Hubs. Fast food is discouraged. Foods cooked and served are supposed to be in accordance with pre-approved recipes that are vegetable-based and ingredients that are locally-sourced. Co-op members and personnel who are residents of the local community volunteered to purchase ingredients, prepare food and utensils, and designate a clean eating area. Co-ops also designated a portion of their Community Development Fund to ensure smooth implementation. By law and by definition, co-ops regularly earmark a portion of their net surplus to their Community Development Fund.

Cooperatives commit to meet the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goal of Zero Hunger.



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110 Total Number of Member Base Organizations

For 70 years now and with 110 member based organizations, NCSW has been able to build and expand its network locally and internationally with the private sector, government, and people organizations to address varied issues confronting the disadvantaged sectors of our society, particularly the promotion and protection of children's rights.

It continues to be a network of social service and social development agencies and organizations able to undertake capability building, advocacy and social mobilization activities and to influence change in national policies and development programs. From its initial focus on children's concerns, NCSW now emphasizes "total family and community development" in order to be more responsive to the focus of its member organizations. NCSW obtains funds from its Membership, UNICEF Philippines, CODE-NGO, and Peace and Equity Foundation.

Unlad Bata: Psychological Aid for Children

COVID-19 has impacted not only the physical health of Filipinos, but their mental health as well. In order to help children cope with the effects of the pandemic, the NCSD established an online child protection platform that provides them psychological support. The platform, called “Unlad Bata”, became operational in September 2020 with a project cost of Php120,000.

Social workers from the NCSD member organizations volunteered as providers of psychological support to children from different organizations.

“Unlad Bata” was also used to disseminate information, education and communication materials. The materials include infographics and posters about protection of children from sexual abuse, online child sexual exploitation (OSEC), and COVID-19 prevention measures. The network coordinated with the Philippine Children Ministries Network for the use of the concept of traffic lights in preventing OSEC, and with Plan International on protecting children from cyber-related victimization. The materials were also shared with public schools and local government units for wider application.



Creating the “Unlad Bata” platform had its challenges. Some member organizations already have their own communication platforms for working directly with children. Still, NCSD continues to encourage them to use this platform so that inter-organizational, inter-generational, and multi-geographic interactions can happen among the children and social workers.

NCSD, through its member organizations, is steadfast in moving forward and continuing to make a difference in the lives of children and families in street situations. The network is thankful for having loyal sectoral committee member who attend to the street children, for members who are present during meetings, and for the continued support from and monitoring by CODE NGO and its partner organizations.



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255 Total Number of Member Base Organizations

Philippine Business for Social Progress, Inc. (PBSP) is the largest business-led NGO at the forefront of strategic corporate citizenship and business sector leadership, contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Established in 1970, PBSP remains a consultant and partner of choice of companies and donors. PBSP creates sustainable solutions to societal problems in its core program areas which are Health, Education, Environment, and Livelihood and Enterprise Development. It also provides off-the-shelf options for engagement of companies and their employees. With a proven track record, PBSP provides end-to-end services in development consulting which include project and grants management, events, and backroom management.

Bayanihan Musikahan Raises Over PHP 100M for COVID19-Affected Communities

The COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines has put communities and various sectors at risk. As a result, calls for immediate support of vulnerable sectors were raised to help them cope with the quarantine. Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) partnered with various groups and individuals in conducting efforts to respond to this crisis. Bayanihan Musikahan was officially launched on March 19, 2020 – an online campaign to raise funds for the communities. This campaign is led by National Artist for Music, Mr. Ryan Cayabyab, who got more than 80 Filipino musical artists in marathon musical performances as a way to bring the nation together in the spirit of bayanihan, and to direct it towards aiding our most vulnerable communities. As of May 30, 2020, the campaign had raised a total of 122,383,196, giving survival kits to 90,125 families.

PBSP partnered with the Samahan ng Nagkakaisang Pamilya ng Pantawid, an organization of beneficiaries of the government’s Conditional Cash Transfer program (4Ps) that has an active list of at least 15,000 member families in the National Capital Region alone. Caritas Manila also provided the initial storage space requirements that staged these efforts and provided logistical and transportation support.

The campaign also supported the St. Arnold Janssen Kalinga Center that took in more than 400 homeless



people and provided them with shelter and food. The campaign provided P500,000 worth of grant and food supplies. The homeless persons agreed to support by repacking goods that were distributed to urban poor families, demonstrating that everyone has the capacity to help.

The campaign also worked with Likhaan Center for Women’s Health, Inc. in supporting local government-led quarantine centers for persons under investigation (PUIs) who had no capacity to self-isolate in the confines of their home. Surgical and KN-95 masks, protective goggles, surgical gloves, and alcohol were provided to the Quezon City Hope II quarantine center. The team also assisted the City Government in recruiting volunteer doctors and nurses to boost the capacity of the facility and provided for their monthly allowance.



PhilDHRRA

Philippine Partnership for the Development
of Human Resources in Rural Areas



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PhilDHRRAOfficial

47

Total Number of Member Base Organizations



PhilDHRRA is a national network of 47 non-government organizations (NGOs) with presence in 50 provinces of the country.

Since its inception in 1984, PhilDHRRA adopts the Sustainable and Integrated Area Development (SIAD) as its operational framework in building resilient rural communities. It has established competencies in the areas of:

1. agrarian reform and rural development
2. people's participation in local governance, and
3. partnership and linkage building.



Strengthening Resilient Communities in Caraga

The “Strengthening Resilient Communities under the Gender, Diversity and Good Governance Approaches in the Municipalities of Caraga Region, Philippines” project aimed to improve the resilience and living conditions of people affected by catastrophes in the municipalities of Buenavista and Kitcharao in Agusan Del Norte.

To achieve this, the project worked on strengthening the organizational and institutional capacities of local governments, civil society organizations, and women and vulnerable groups on governance and income generation through economic empowerment and inclusive livelihoods.

PhilDHRRA-Mindanao co-implemented this project with Paz y Desarrollo, with fund support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

Overall, the beneficiaries and partners acknowledged the significant contribution of the project in developing their competencies in gender issues, disaster risk and reduction, income generation, peace building, and participatory local governance. Through the representation of women in local decision-making bodies like the Barangay Peace and Development Council and Municipal Inter-Agency Council, their needs and concerns are now brought into the processes of government planning and development.

Several factors helped in the success of the project and in addressing challenges.

- The project ensured that beneficiaries were active participants in identifying their own needs and in developing project activities which might not have been covered during the project design phase.
- The project obtained the support of local government units, which endorsed the project, assisted in identifying six barangays, and served as resource speakers for training activities.
- The project ensured that provision of livelihood assistance was coupled with trainings on management, basic accounting, financial management and savings, and accessing funds from government or non-government organizations.
- PhilDHRRA’s working relationship with Paz y Desarrollo for more than 10 years helped in managing the project smoothly and in foreseeing possible expenditures and challenges.

Strengthening women’s capacities to generate income now can contribute to their continuous development and participation in the often male-dominated economic, political, social, economic spheres of community life. It will take time to achieve the project’s overall goal in improving the resilience and living conditions of the people, but this project is a good start.



PHILSSA

Partnerships for sustainable communities.



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PHILSSA

59 Total Number of Member Base Organizations



The Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies, Inc. (PHILSSA) is a national network of social development organizations working primarily on urban issues and concerns. It envisions itself as a partnership network and resource center of committed and competent social development practitioners who advocate and work towards an inclusive, transformative and sustainable urbanization with a preferential option for poor communities.

Aside from its program to strengthen the network's systems and services and help member-NGOs enhance good governance and sustainability, it also manages external programs for model-building in social service delivery and development interventions, and organizes advocacy campaign and activities on relevant issues. During times of distress and disasters, PHILSSA also supports local humanitarian leadership in responding to the situation and needs of poor and vulnerable communities, especially those assisted by its member-NGOs and partner-people's organizations (POs).

PHILSSA Emergency Response Initiatives during COVID-19 Pandemic and Aftermath of Super Typhoons

The COVID-19 pandemic and the related government-mandated community quarantine measures and health protocols have significant health and social-economic impacts on the poor in urban and peri-urban areas. Many lost their jobs and income, thus worsening their current living conditions.

Within weeks of the imposition of lockdown, PHILSSA worked with its members and partners in mobilizing resources to provide food relief, hygiene kits, cash grants, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, psychosocial support, and health information dissemination to affected poor and vulnerable households. The assistance covered Metro Manila and other urban areas all over the country, such as the cities of Cebu, Davao, Butuan and Marawi.

Further on, PHILSSA provided a more integrated assistance for select poor families in difficult situation in 10 barangays in Manila, Navotas and Quezon City due to confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases. The assistance extended hygiene kits and P5000 cash grants (through PayMaya and Palawan Express) to 391 families in isolation/ family quarantine. It trained 82 community frontline volunteers and equipped them with personal protective equipment (PPEs) and wellness kits so they could facilitate community interventions and help ease the spike of COVID-19 cases.

The efforts above were made possible through support from Oxfam-Philippines, Foundation for a Sustainable Society (FSSI), Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF), Ateneo de Manila University, and private contributors.

PHILSSA continues to monitor the situation in the areas, working with United Nations Development Programme and the Zero Extreme Poverty 2030 Movement in an innovative series of survey of Metro Manila urban poor communities using Facebook Messenger's chatbot. Valuable data on the situation of poor and vulnerable families and their coping strategies were gathered. Using this data, PHILSSA explores ways of assisting the affected families and communities.

PHILSSA continues to help its members rise up from natural disasters, particularly super typhoons Quinta, Rolly and Ulysses which brought destruction and havoc in many Luzon areas, especially in the Bicol region.

When these typhoons passed, food and non-food assistance was provided to several areas in Oriental Mindoro, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Metro Manila, Rizal, and Laguna. In San Miguel Island in Tabaco City, Albay, PHILSSA also gave cash grants and vouchers to 214 pregnant and lactating mothers, and hygiene and water kits to 760 families with totally-damaged and washed-out houses. PHILSSA's members and partners helped make these emergency response happen.



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59

Total Number of Member Base Organizations

Organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 2005, WEVNet is a regional network of six provincial NGO networks, namely: Iloilo Caucus of Social Development NGOs (ICODE), Negros Caucus, Antique Federation of NGOs (AFON), Aklan Caucus of NGOs, Capiz Caucus of Social Development NGOs (CODE), and Guimaras NGO-PO Caucus.

Presently, WEVNet has a total of 59 active member-based organizations in the said provinces.

Sustainable Alternative Learning Tour

The beach of Boracay in Aklan is not the only popular tourist place in Western Visayas. There are national and natural parks, marine reserves and sanctuaries, springs and rivers, falls, historic buildings and ruins, and many other must-see attractions in the region.

The Sustainable Alternative Learning Tour (SALT) is WEVNET's initiative to highlight these naturally beautiful places by adding an educational component on the work of people's organizations in and around these places. In Antique, for example, there are the Malumpati Cold Springs in Pandan, the multi-tiered Tuno Bogtong-Bato Falls in Tibiao, and the Marine Protected Area in Malalison Island in Culasi. SALT also aims to help generate funds for its provincial member networks.

In 2020, the model SALT packages for Antique and Iloilo were finalized. Strategizing sessions for SALT packages for the provinces of Negros, Aklan, and Capiz were not implemented due to travel restrictions imposed by the government.

The regional marketing plan was also formulated in 2020 with ICODE as the regional in-charge. Customer segments that will be involved are community based organizations of seaweed farmers, organic farmers, local handicraft makers, mangrove fishers, and local learning tour groups.



Malumpati Cold Springs in Antique.
Photo courtesy of Municipality of Pandan, Antique

There is on-going discussion with the regional tourism office for the inclusion of the SALT packages in the brochure of the Department of Tourism – Region 6.

WEVNET hopes to fully implement SALT after the COVID-19 pandemic by further developing the knowledge and skills of CSO partners on digital marketing and communication.



Tuno Bogtong-Bato Falls in Tibiao
Photo courtesy of Tripadvisor

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