



SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES PHILIPPINES

Member association:	Philippines
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Reporting period:	2020
Date & ADAM-ID of most recent child rights situation analysis:	Click or tap to enter a date. Click or tap here to enter text.
Report compiled by:	National Management Team
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (2 pages)

[An executive summary is a short overview of the information that is written in the rest of the report. Complete the summary after you have written the rest of the report to offer a very brief insight into the highlights of the MA annual report.]

1. National context and stakeholders (½ page)

[Provide a summary of major changes in the national context and key partners]

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected the Philippines. It has caused 500,000 businesses to close, 10.9 million Filipinos to become either unemployed or underemployed, and 22 million students to be out of school. The hospitals were also overwhelmed and were reaching their maximum capacity, accommodating about 4,000 new cases every day.

Since the first coronavirus case in the country on January 30, 2020, Filipinos began to see better days. Closed businesses have dropped from 38 to 6 percent or 90,000 firms. The number of unemployed has also decreased from 7.2 million in April to 3.8 million in October. And 23 million students have gone back to school in October, learning through modular and online modalities.

At present, Metro Manila and other cities are still under General Community Quarantine, making the country hold the longest lockdown in the world. With a total of 518,000 cases and about 1,800 new cases daily as of January 27, the Philippines is 32nd among the countries with the most COVID-19 cases and 2nd in Southeast Asia.

2. Member association analysis (1 page)

[Concisely summarise 2-4 main findings per topic below]

Strategy implementation status <i>[see 2.1]</i>	
Achievements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Became a self-sustainable MA in 2020 and maintained financial independence throughout the year despite the negative impact of the pandemic in fundraising. Generated 110 million pesos or 80% of the total 139.4 million pesos target. ▪ Increased the number of beneficiaries in AC by 6% from 2019 to 2020. Number of beneficiaries in FSP also increased by 30%, but there were errors in 2019 count so the rate of increase in FSP is not accurate. ▪ Provided additional support and services to FSP beneficiaries in response to the economic difficulties brought by the pandemic. ▪ Successfully shifted to online or distance learning by providing e-learning tools to children and young people in AC. ▪ 85% of children in SFC have average and above average educational performance. ▪ 82% of young people in YC have average and above average educational performance. ▪ 58% of children and young people in AC have medium and high employability skills. ▪ 53% exits in FSP families have achieved self-reliance. ▪ Bill on alternative care has been filed before the Congress, with the MA being part of the technical working group of the bill. 	
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Face-to-face fundraising became difficult due to movement restrictions and physical distancing guidelines. 	

- Income from program locations and operational facilities greatly decreased due to lockdowns and movement restrictions since they relied heavily on walk-in donors and clients.
- Lockdowns and movement restrictions made internal and external processes slow, causing delay in some programme implementations and disrupting coordination with government agencies which particularly affected admission of children in AC.
- Although e-learning tools had been sourced out by the MA, the ideal ratio was not enough for the use of young people which need 1:1 ratio of laptop per young person.
- An individualized intervention approach is needed for young people to help them achieve self-reliance.
- Needs to do more communication campaigns to popularize family-like care for advocacy purposes.

Lessons learned *[see 2.2]*

- Enough resources be made available to invest on the improvements of IT infrastructure and digitalizing internal processes.
- Active youth participation significantly contributes to youth empowerment and employability as shown in the results of youth councils.
- Strong cross-departmental cooperation is needed to become efficient and it ultimately generates better results.
- Community volunteers in FSP have great potentials to help the programme achieves its goals and so their capacity should be strengthened.
- To become effective in advocacy work, the MA must join in child rights networks and other like-minded groups, and actively participate in their activities so that the MA can position itself as a strong child rights advocate which then can be use as a leverage for legislative purposes.
- Diversify the skills of a fundraising unit so it could become easier to shift manpower from one campaign to another if needed, as with the case of face-to-face team shifting to tele-facing due to restrictions in face-to-face campaigns.

Cross-cutting topics *[see 2.3]*

- Poverty (Due to the pandemic, there were more cases of child abandonment and neglect among economically vulnerable families.)
- Legislative priorities (The goal to pass the bill on alternative care was pushed aside as the legislative priorities quickly shifted towards directly addressing the pandemic.)
- Employability skills (Due to economic recession, the job market has become more competitive. Thus, there is a need to do more to ensure that young people remain skilled and competitive.)
- Technology (The MA's ability to shift to online or distance learning relied heavily on providing technological tools to children and young people so that they can continue with their education.)

Sustainability actions *[see 2.4]*

- Continued to strengthen fundraising campaigns which led to 15% income growth in 2020 compared to the income in 2019. Thus, the MA was able to maintain self-sustainable status in 2020.
- Continually decreased administrative expenses (Nation Office facility) to ensure that it does not go beyond more than 10% of the total expenses of the MA.

3. Overview of programme(s) (¼ page)

[Briefly describe major results and learnings from the programmes]

Due to the pandemic, there was an increased demand for family-like care program. But because of the challenges brought by the pandemic, coordination with government agencies as well as internal procedure within the MA was disrupted and became slow. As a result, necessary permits and documentations needed for admission were delayed. But in spite of this, the MA was able to admit a total of 110 children across 8 program locations, making the average number of children and young people grew to 945.

For most of the year, the program locations were under strict lockdown to protect the children and young people, including the mothers and all other co-workers, from Covid-19. Education shifted to online or distance mode, and all program locations received e-learning tools such as laptops and smart TVs through the support of individual and corporate donors. These e-learning tools made it possible for the children and people to continue their education.

Youth-led initiatives in alternative care gained prominence in 2020 with young people taking the lead in conducting developmental and empowerment sessions for their fellow young people. The youth councils organized tutorials, webinars, personality development sessions and art workshops so that the children and young people can stay productive amidst the pandemic.

In Family Strengthening Program, sustained linkages with government and private sectors helped strengthen the overall intervention program of the MA. Empowerment and employability projects for the families continued amidst pandemic. Throughout the year, the families participated in developmental and capacity building activities following required minimum guidelines to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

The cash support program implemented by the MA temporarily addressed food insecurity among 1,720 families at the height of the pandemic, benefitting total of 8,009 beneficiaries. With the untimely end of FS project supported by MFA-Iceland, the affected families were successfully transferred to regular FSP, ensuring that they still receive benefits from the program.

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1. NATIONAL CONTEXT AND STAKEHOLDERS (2 PAGES)

1.1 General description of national context (1 page)

[Summarise significant changes that occurred in the context since the most recent Child Rights Situation Analysis and mid-term plan analysis, the effect these had on the MA, and how the MA staff responded]

The Philippines in 2020

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected the Philippines, especially Metro Manila, its capital. The first coronavirus case in the country was recorded on January 30, 2020. And on March 16, the Philippine government imposed a lockdown over Metro Manila. Soon after, the whole Luzon region and other provinces were placed under Enhanced Community Quarantine to curb the spread of the virus.

At present, Metro Manila and other cities are still under General Community Quarantine, making the country hold the longest lockdown in the world. With a total of 518,000 cases and 10,481 deaths as of January 27, the Philippines is 32nd among the countries with the most COVID-19 cases and 2nd in Southeast Asia.

Unemployment and Food Security

During the lockdown, more than 500,000 businesses were closed. According to the Department of Trade and Industry, most of these businesses are micro, small and medium enterprises. Moreover, a labor report from the International Labor Organization found that 10.9 million Filipino workers had either lost their jobs or were forced to work reduced hours for lower pay. Because of this, food security has been a major problem for families. Twenty-one percent of Filipino households experienced hunger in July 2020 compared to 8.8% pre-pandemic. Most of these families reduced their food consumption and used up their savings to put food on their tables.

Sadly, this instability often leads to child neglect and abandonment. Some parents, about 3%, have expressed that they will have to send their children to work, and 2 percent will send their children to relatives or institutions, according to a survey conducted by World Vision.

Continuity of Education

Filipino children are also facing an education crisis amidst the ongoing health crisis. Over 22 million students were out of school due to class suspension, and the school year 2020 to 2021 was also delayed for four months. Despite the challenges, the education sector worked hand in hand to ensure that students are continuously learning. The Department of Education has implemented distance and blended learning modalities to keep the children and youth protected. More than a million devices were distributed to 44,000 public schools to be used for online learning, while printed modules and activity sheets have been made available for students who have no access to e-learning facilities. However, the effectiveness of remote learning remains a concern.

Access to Health Care

The Philippine health sector has 1,223 hospitals as of 2017 data. Unfortunately, only 36 percent of these hospitals can care for COVID-19 patients. These are level 2 to 3 hospitals that have intensive care units, and almost all of them are situated in urban cities. By August 2020, hospitals are reaching their maximum capacities, which led to healthcare workers appealing to President Duterte to extend the lockdown.

Fewer people, especially children, are visiting health facilities despite falling sick due to mobility restrictions and fear of contracting COVID-19. Medical expenses are also an issue for Filipino

households. According to World Vision’s survey, only 25% of the families are able to meet the health care needs of their children in this pandemic.

1.2 Key partners at national level (1 page)

[In **Table 1.2**, analyse key partners at the national level, particularly the effectiveness of the partnership]

Table 1.2 Key partners

Name of partner	Description (purpose of partnership)	Progress in last year (key actions taken)	Effectiveness of partnership (contribution to results)	Formal agreement signed
HSBC	COVID-19 Response (E-Learning)	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 3 million pesos for 30 sets of e-learning facilities (laptop and smart TV) for children and young people to be used for distance or online learning	Yes
UPS-Delbros	Youth Empowerment and COVID-19 Response (Food and Nutrition)	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 2.8 million pesos for food, household needs, and health care essentials for children and young people during quarantine period	Yes
Capital One	Health and Nutrition, Education and Family Budget Support	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 2.8 million pesos for e-learning facilities, food and household needs of families and young people	Yes
Herbalife Nutrition Foundation	Food and Nutrition	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 2.5 million pesos for food and nutritional needs of children and young people	Yes
Poul Due Jensen Foundation	COVID-19 Response (Food and Nutrition)	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 1.9 million pesos for food, household needs, and health care essentials for the children and young people during quarantine period	Yes
Pediapharma Foundation	Education	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 1.4 million pesos for educational needs of young people	Yes
RCBC Bankard	General Support	Regular donor engagements	Provided financial donation worth 1.3 million pesos for general support to children and young people	Yes

2. MEMBER ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS (5-7 PAGES)

2.1 Strategy implementation status (2-3 pages)

[Briefly explain the achievements and challenges that the MA experienced during the reporting period. Please refer explicitly to the mid-term objectives that you included in your mid-term strategy. Include relevant information about progress of actions for federation, achievement of desired results, changes in key performance indicator values, and implementation of planned actions.]

2.1.1 Alternative care

(a) Achievements

The average number of beneficiaries in alternative care reached 945 in 2020. This was a 6% increase compared against the average number of beneficiaries in 2019 which was 889. There were 110 admissions in 2020 which proved the significance of alternative care in responding to the growing number of children who lost parental care amidst the pandemic.

One of the major changes brought by the pandemic was the shift in education to online or distance learning. The MA quickly responded to ensure that all children and young people in alternative care would still be able to access quality education. With the help of individual and corporate donors, minimum sets of e-learning tools were deployed to all program locations.

85% of children in SFC have average and above average educational performance, while 82% of young people in YC have average and above average educational performance. Youth-led tutorial activities helped in maintaining this educational performance.

(b) Challenges

Despite the increase in number of beneficiaries as compared to 2019, the 2020 average target number of beneficiaries was not met. Out of 1000 target number of beneficiaries, 945 was achieved. The gap, which was -5.5%, was due to the various difficulties in admitting children amidst the pandemic.

2.1.2 Family strengthening

(a) Achievements

There were 8,099 average number of beneficiaries or 1,696 families in Family Strengthening in 2020. Compared against the average number in 2019 which was 6,261 beneficiaries, there was a recorded 30% increase in 2020 in terms of average number of beneficiaries.

Out of 370 admitted children in 2020, 30.5% were admitted due to family with many children and 60.5% are due to severely economically under-sourced household.

To help the families during the pandemic, the MA provided additional supports and services amounting to at least 8 million pesos. Majority of these consisted of food and cash support which enabled the families to survive as many of them lost their source of income due to strict community lockdowns and movement restrictions. 260 beneficiaries who were initially exited from the programme were re-admitted to ensure that they were able to receive the necessary support to get through the pandemic.

But amidst the pandemic, there were 278 families who were exited and 53% of them already attained self-reliance, while the others mostly moved out of the program locations and voluntarily dropped out from the programme.

(b) Challenges

Lockdowns and movement restrictions caused disruptions and delays in the delivery of the programmes. The MA was just not prepared to efficiently run Family Strengthening Programme during a pandemic. But even similar programmes of the government and other organizations experienced similar challenges. Implementing online communication and coordination was only met with few successes as vulnerable communities did not have much online facilities available to them. Face-to-face gatherings, visits, and interactions are still the effective mode to run Family Strengthening Programme.

2.1.3 Youth care and employability

(a) Achievements

In 2020, an average of 343 young people were in the Youth Care Programme. Only 27 of them exited in 2020. Compared in 2019, there were 62 young people who exited. This 44% decrease in the number of exits in 2020 was to ensure that the young people who exited would not face the extraordinary hardships of living independently amidst pandemic.

From the 27 who exited in 2020, 9 were reunited to the family of origin. From the remaining 18, only 11 or 61% became independent enough to exit the programme while the rest either ran away or left due to personal decision.

In terms of educational attendance, 72% of the young people in 2020 had regular attendance. In 2019, the rate of young people who had regular attendance was 85%. This -13% gap is attributed to the impact of the pandemic in education where the shift to online or distance learning caused regular disruptions in classes. Although the rate of attendance decreased in 2020, the average and above average educational performance of young people went slightly higher from 80% in 2019 to 82% in 2020.

Medium and high employability skills of young people also increased from 55% in 2019 to 58% in 2020. Medium and high employability skills mean that the young person has the required, or in the process of acquiring, the knowledge, skills, and/or resources to secure a livelihood. This increase was made possible through the cooperation and partnership with private and public sectors.

To boost youth participation, the MA established a youth council at every program location. The councils led the developmental and empowerment activities for children and fellow young people such as sports events, tutorial sessions, wellness activities, and creative and performing arts sessions.

(b) Challenges

The onset of the pandemic made the use of technology a necessity more than ever, especially in ensuring that young people have access to education and can acquire the skills needed to become employable. The challenge in 2020 was that the MA could not provide enough laptops for the young people in alternative care which should be ideally 1 laptop for 1 youth. But the actual

ratio was only 1 laptop for 5 young people. This made it very difficult for every youth to catch up on online classes and other educational related activities.

To improve the employability programme, the MA needs to develop individualized intervention approach to help ensure that young people would achieve self-reliance. The career readiness program also needs to be developed further.

2.1.4 Advocacy

(a) Achievements

The bill on alternative child care was filed before the 17th Congress of the Philippines. The MA was part of the Technical Working Group of the bill which has the task to consolidate the measures seeking to codify the country's laws on alternative child care.

One of the leading proponents of the bill described it as a "long-overdue legislation that is quite urgent." This statement represents the experience of the MA in more than 50 years running the family-like care programme successfully but without enjoying the legal recognition that it so long deserves. With the filing of this bill, the MA took a major and concrete step towards finally gaining legal recognition of its family-like care programme.

(b) Challenges

Various stakeholders, including the Department of Social Welfare and Development itself, have reservations towards family-like care programme. The main solution that these various stakeholders see to address loss of parental care is still adoption, and that family-like care is considered redundant given that adoption and foster care are already considered the legal standard.

This perspective towards family-like care programme is expected as this type of programme is not popular in the Philippines. This clearly showed that the MA needs to strengthen its information campaign so that the family-like care programme becomes popular and accepted by the major stakeholders to be deserving of legal recognition.

2.1.5 Human resources

(a) Achievements

There was a minimal turn-over rate of co-workers in 2020.

(b) Challenges

Most co-workers working from home had no stable access to the internet, but despite this challenge they were able to accomplish their deliverables on a regular basis. Part of the major challenge was still hiring of mothers, aunts, and youth educators. Two mother positions remained vacant as there were no aunts who became full-pledged mothers. Due to the pandemic, there were no Specialized Mothers' Training conducted. Furthermore, 8 positions for aunts or family assistants remained vacant along with 2 youth educators.

2.1.6 Internal processes and digitalisation

(a) Achievements

Regular meetings have been conducted with all co-workers of the MA to familiarize them on the use Office 365. This is the first phase of the MA's plan to shift processes, reports, monitoring forms, and other relevant documents and internal procedures to Office 365 in order to maximize its capabilities which will lead to a leaner and more efficient MA.

In terms of PDB implementation, the current potential data quality issue is only at 6.25%. This number is lower than the average of other Asian countries which is at 30.3%. The low percentage of the data quality issues was because of the joint efforts of the program locations and the National Office to regularly update PDB2 and make sure that the data encoded are correct, complete, consistent and timely. It also helped to make the co-workers become familiar with the features and data fields of PDB2.

In donor database, the Lightning version of Salesforce proved to be helpful in making FDC operation become efficient. Most of the manual processes have now been moved to Salesforce and the database is being updated on a regular basis. All reports and analysis for FDC are now being extracted from Salesforce.

(b) Challenges

Implementing the use of Office 365 is a very new for the MA. To successfully implement this, the MA needs to provide regular capacity building sessions to all of its 300 co-workers. But more than developing the basic technical skills of the co-workers, the MA needs to change the workplace culture and lean it towards maximization of available technology. There is also a need to ensure that the use of specific tools in Office 365 has a practical use and is providing real and pragmatic solutions.

2.1.7 Fund development

(a) Achievements

2020 was the first year that MA Philippines became a self-sustainable. Despite the challenges in fundraising due to the pandemic, the MA was able to maintain its self-sustainability status.

FDC Department had a target of 106.5 million pesos and was able to generate 96.7 million pesos or 91% of the target. The program locations and other facilities had a target of 32.9 million pesos and was able to generate 13.3 million pesos or 40% of the target.

Overall, the MA generated 110 million pesos out of the 139.4 million pesos annual target. The overall achievement was 80%. The breakdown is as follow:

FACILITY	CHANNEL	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	%
FDC DEPARTMENT	Donor Retention	69.0M	57.5M	83%
	Acquisition through Digital and Tele-facing	4.25M	3.9M	92%
	Acquisition through Face-to-Face	14.25M	10.1M	71%
	Corporate Fundraising	15.0M	23.0M	153%
	Other FDC Campaigns	4.0M	2.3M	58%
	Sub-Total		106.5M	96.7M
PROGRAM LOCATIONS AND OTHER FACILITIES	Villages and other Facilities	32.9M	13.3M	40%
	Grand Total	139.4M	110.0M	80%

Note: Unaudited data from Navision as of 28 January 2021

(b) Challenges

The Philippines implemented one of the world's longest lockdown, and for the most part of 2020 almost all major cities in the Philippines are under very strict lockdown. With a fragile economy to begin with, the country continually suffered as the pandemic dragged on. As a result, the overall fund development program was affected.

Retention rate of committed donors was down to 64% by the end of the year, with most donors cited financial difficulties due to the pandemic as main reason for cancellation. To make matters worse, the face-to-face acquisition numbers plummeted as public places were closed for up to 4 months in some major cities. And when they reopened, foot traffic was barely present making it very difficult for the face-to-face teams to signup donors. Only 2,400 committed donors were acquired through face-to-face channel in 2020. This was only 42% compared against 2019 acquisition which was 5700 committed donors.

The effect was felt at program locations or children's villages as well. Since children's villages relied mostly on walk-in donors to generate income, their income took a massive downturn. While online mode of donation was an option, the donors did not respond well as this kind of donors prefer to visit the children's villages to give their donation personally. From the overall target of 22 million pesos, 9.7 million pesos had been generated by the children's villages or 44% of the target income.

Aside from the children's villages, the operational facilities were also greatly affected. The national training centre only generated 160 thousand pesos or 5% of the annual target of 3.1 million pesos. The facility received no external clients as gatherings were banned due to the pandemic. The Calbayog educational facility also only achieved 56% of the annual target revenue, generating 3.4 million pesos out of 6.1 million pesos target. This was due to the decrease in the number of students who enrolled due to the same restrictions brought by the pandemic.

2.2 Lessons learned (1 page)

[In **Table 2.2**, insert the main lessons learned from the reporting period and the actions taken to overcome challenges, capitalise on good practices, or use observations to improve programmes. If desired, briefly explain how you elicited and managed lessons learned during the reporting period.]

Table 2.2 Lessons learned

Type	Lesson learned	Action(s) to be taken	Status of action
[challenge / good practice / observation]			
Challenge	<i>Face-to-face fundraising team, particularly the inhouse team, needs to be equipped with the technical skills to do tele-fundraising. The system and the necessary tools must also be prepared and ready in case a sudden lockdown due to the pandemic would force the face-to-face fundraising team to shift to tele-fundraising again. When the lockdown was implemented abruptly, the face-to-face team was left idle for up to two months.</i>	<i>Series of trainings on the use of tele-fundraising systems had been conducted to inhouse face-to-face team. The necessary tools have been purchased and provisioned.</i>	<i>Done.</i>
Good practice	<i>Being able to swiftly develop new fundraising messaging and materials to suit relevance of the campaigns. Specifically, switching to Covid-19 appeals as soon as the national lockdown was implemented. This resulted to more income generated, especially in additional giving campaign, digital lead generation and conversion campaigns, and corporate fundraising.</i>	<i>Leverage on emergencies for fundraising campaigns</i>	<i>As needed.</i>
Observation	<i>To be effective in advocacy, the MA must get into and participate actively in child rights network and other like-minded groups. Only by getting the support of major stakeholders and similar child rights organization can the MA truly become effective in advocating for relevant care reforms and ultimately the legal recognition of alternative care and de-institutionalization of child care. Lobbying for legal recognition is not enough; first and foremost, the MA must be seen first as a strong child rights advocate.</i>	<i>Join child rights networks, participate actively in the networks' activities and campaigns, strengthen external communication campaigns.</i>	<i>Partially done.</i>
Good practice	<i>During the pandemic, the community volunteers in Family Strengthening Program proved to be invaluable as they facilitate the flow of information from and to the field. As the coworkers could not do visits due to movement restrictions, the community volunteers took over in gathering vital information such as the needs of their communities, and facilitated flow of information to the families which made it possible for the Covid-19 response project</i>	<i>Strengthen and capacitate further the community volunteer groups.</i>	<i>Partially done.</i>

	<i>to become successfully implemented. The potential of the community volunteers to help with the program can be explored further.</i>		
<i>Good practice</i>	<i>Strong cross-departmental cooperation is a must to maximize results. This was apparent between the corporate fundraising unit of FDC and the CDYE unit of Program Department. Corporate donors who want to support young people are quickly connected with CDYE program. Same observation between the advocacy unit of Program Department and the communications unit of FDC. These two units collaborated to bring maximum result in advocacy activities</i>	<i>Continue good working relationships between departments and avoid working in silos</i>	<i>Continuously being practiced.</i>
<i>Good practice</i>	<i>Promoting youth participation enables young people to build ownership in their work and ensures that they are able to contribute significantly in their care and development. This was shown clearly in youth council activities.</i>	<i>Promote and strengthen youth councils at program locations and find ways to make it more engaging to young people.</i>	<i>Continuously being practiced.</i>
<i>Challenge</i>	<i>Provide enough resources to invest in IT infrastructure and to digitalize internal processes. The pandemic abruptly changed the workplace and unfortunately the current IT infrastructure and the internal processes could not efficiently address the needs of the new workplace.</i>	<i>Plan IT infrastructure needs and provide resources. Fast track digitalization on internal processes.</i>	<i>On-going.</i>

2.3 Cross-cutting topics (¾ page)

[Outline national initiatives, actions, and/or main changes noticed in cross-cutting topics, such as child safeguarding, gender equality, HIV/Aids, environment, human rights, disabilities, etc.]

Advocating for a law on alternative care in the Philippines has been a major objective of the MA in the past many years, but still remains a challenge up to now. For more than 50 years, the MA has been implementing family-like care successfully but has not enjoyed any legal recognition at the national level.

The recent efforts of the MA made it possible for a bill on alternative care to be filed before the Congress, with the MA as part of the technical working committee. But the onset of the pandemic greatly changed the political landscape and the legislative priorities both in the Congress and in the Senate. As a result, the alternative care bill seemed to be pushed aside. It would require further strengthening the MA's advocacy strategy to keep the bill alive.

As the economy plunged into recession, many families failed to cope up and many more were on the verge of breaking down. This meant that more children lost parental care and more families became even more vulnerable. Most of these families belong to economically vulnerable group, which means that poverty is the main risk factor for them. The MA was able to respond by increasing the number of beneficiaries both in AC and FSP. In the coming years, the MA plans to increase the number beneficiaries.

Due to the same economic recession, the opportunities for our young people to become successfully employed has decreased. Economists project that it would take up to 2023 to normalize the situation. This means that the job market has slowed down and has become even more competitive. The MA needs to do more to ensure that the young people are equipped with the needed skills to become competitive.

Another big change in the country is related to education. Schools closed due to the pandemic and the learning system shifted to online or distance mode. Thousands and thousands of children and young people did not have the resources to cope up and so they lost access to education. Access to technology became synonymous with access to education. To ensure that children and young people would not be left behind, the MA sourced out e-learning tools such as laptops and smart TVs.

For those who had the means to continue with online or distance learning, a much heavier responsibility had been imposed upon the parents to help with the children’s education. In the children’s villages for example, the mothers and aunts had to learn the basics of operating a computer or electronic mobile device so they can properly help and guide the children with their lessons.

2.4 Sustainability actions (¾ page)

[Describe measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the member association. Relate the response to the type(s) of sustainability that the MA is striving for: e.g. social, political, financial, etc.]

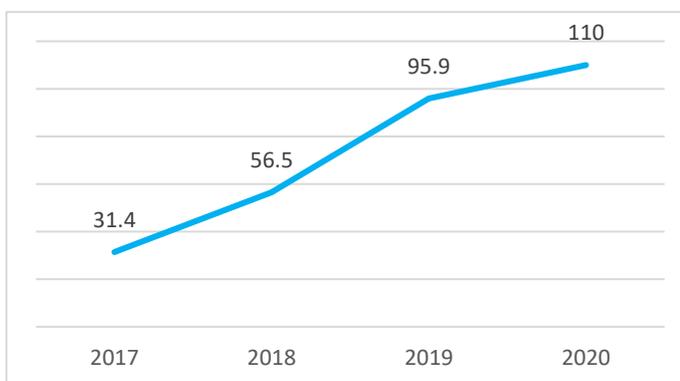
MA Philippines had been on Sustainability Path since 2017 and fully became a self-sustainable member association in 2020. The timing was off due to the onset of the pandemic, but despite the challenges in 2020, the MA managed to maintain its status as self-sustainable.

As soon as the Philippines was put under strict lockdown in the middle of March 2020, the management was quick to act and adjusted the budget. Income from fundraising was expected to go down, and since the MA no longer received additional financial support from the federation, the management deferred non-essential activities while maintaining quality care and services for the beneficiaries. Specifically, the MA targeted to lower down the administrative cost.

Although fundraising was expected to become challenging as the pandemic dragged on, the MA continually pushed its effort to acquire and retain donors. At the onset of the pandemic, the projection was only 70% of the annual target revenue would be achieved. As the year closed, the actual achievement was 80%.

To maintain its self-sustainable status, the MA relied heavily on fundraising through diversified channels: donor retention, face-to-face acquisition, digital and tele-facing acquisition, corporate fundraising, and other fundraising activities at the program locations.

Expanding and strengthening fundraising has been and will be the main action of the MA to ensure self-sustainability status.

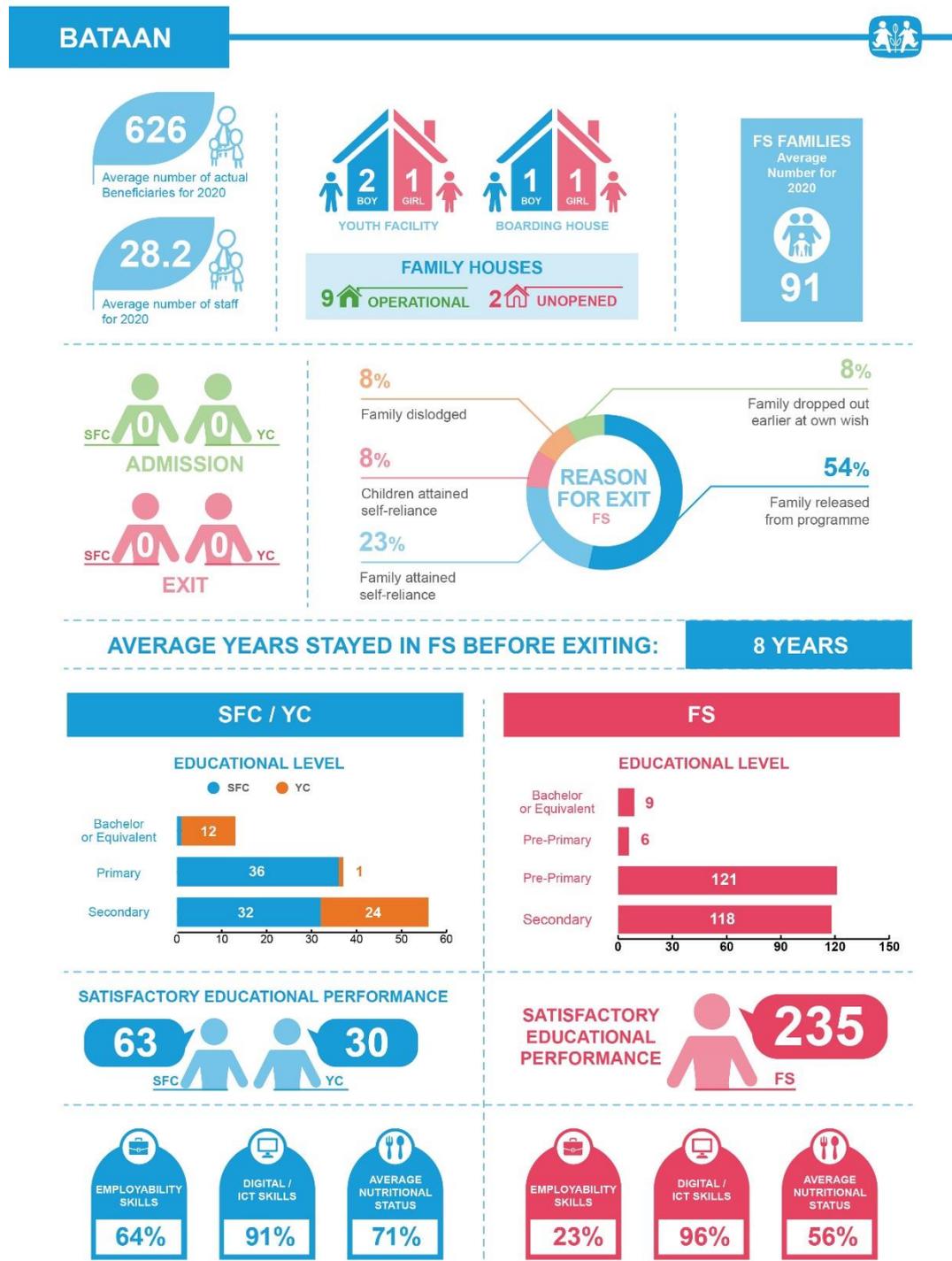


Income trend of the MA from 2017 to 2020 in million pesos.

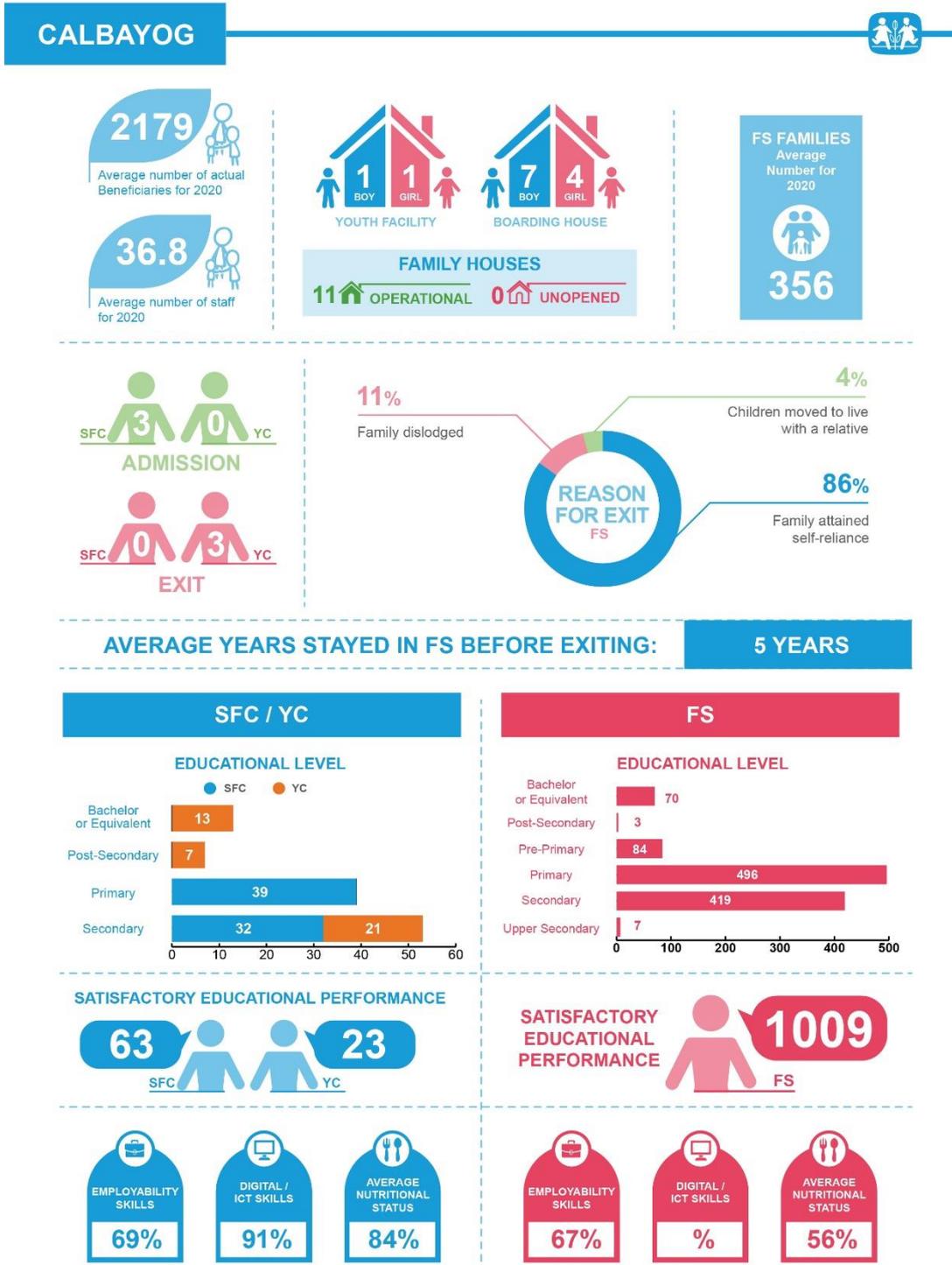
3. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME(S) (1/2-1 PAGE PER PROGRAMME)

[Provide a **brief overview** of each programme location. If a Progress Report is available for the programme, simply paste the executive summary below. If a Progress Report is **not** available, summarise the programme learnings from the reporting period including achievements, lessons learned, risks, and sustainability actions.]

3.1 Programme location: Bataan

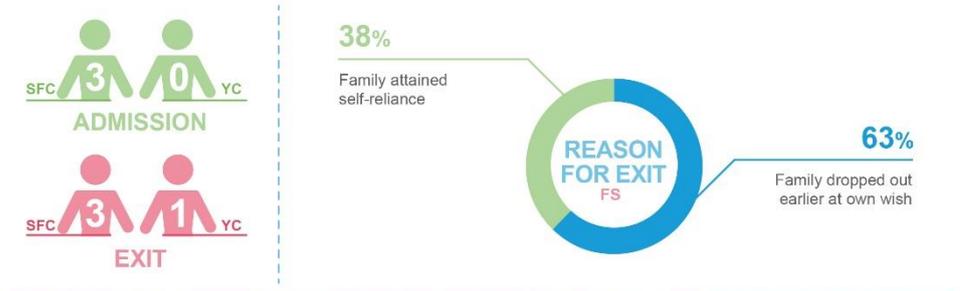
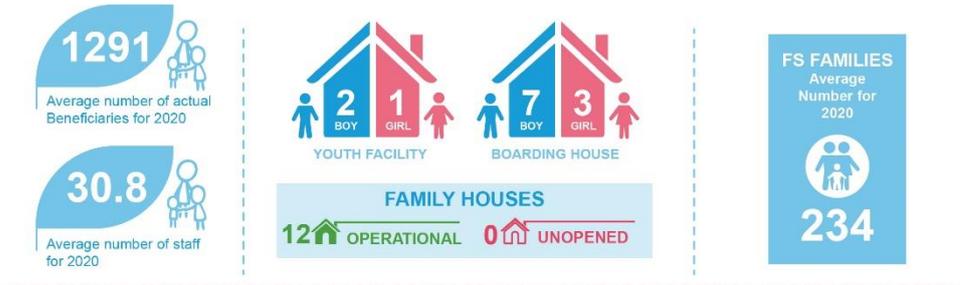


3.2 Programme location: Calbayog

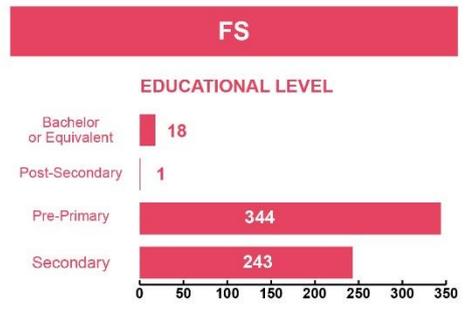
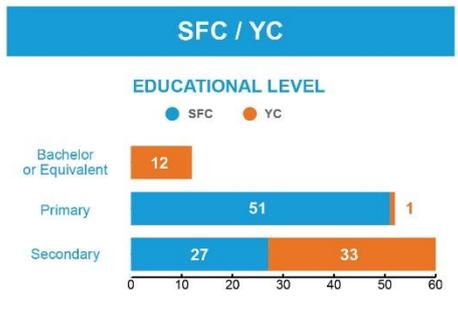


3.3 Programme location: Cebu

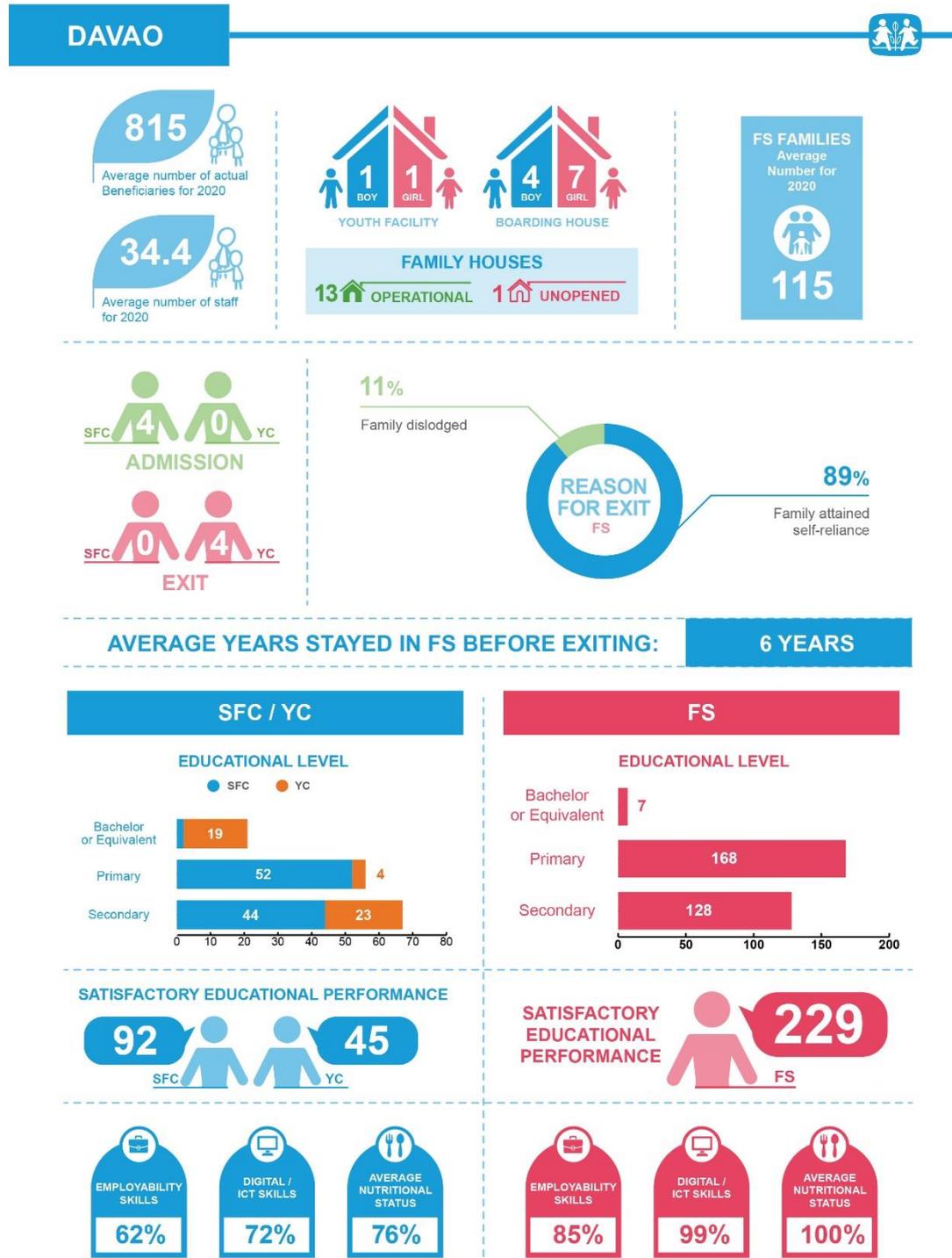
CEBU



AVERAGE YEARS STAYED IN FS BEFORE EXITING: 4 YEARS

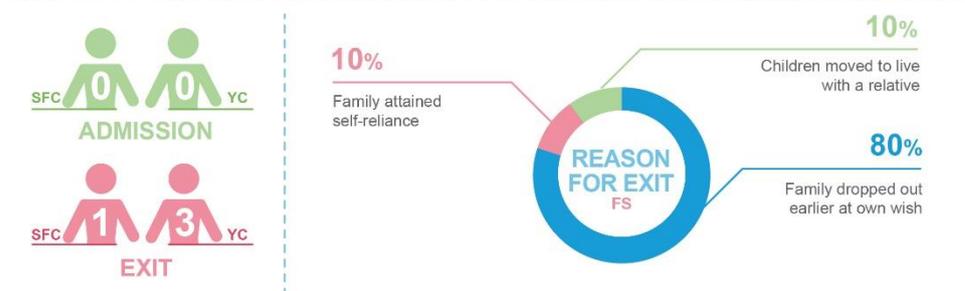


3.4 Programme location: Davao

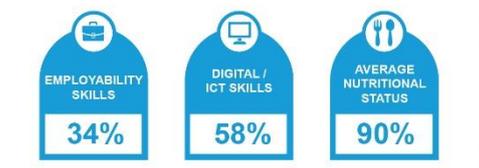
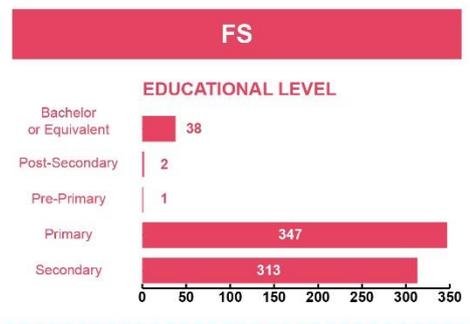
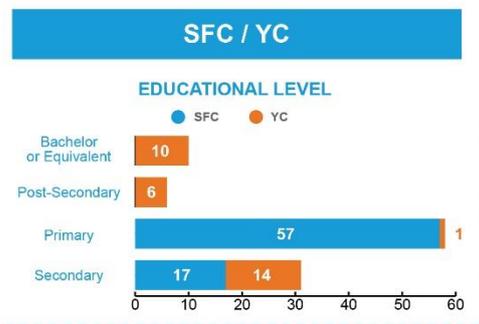


3.5 Programme location: Iloilo

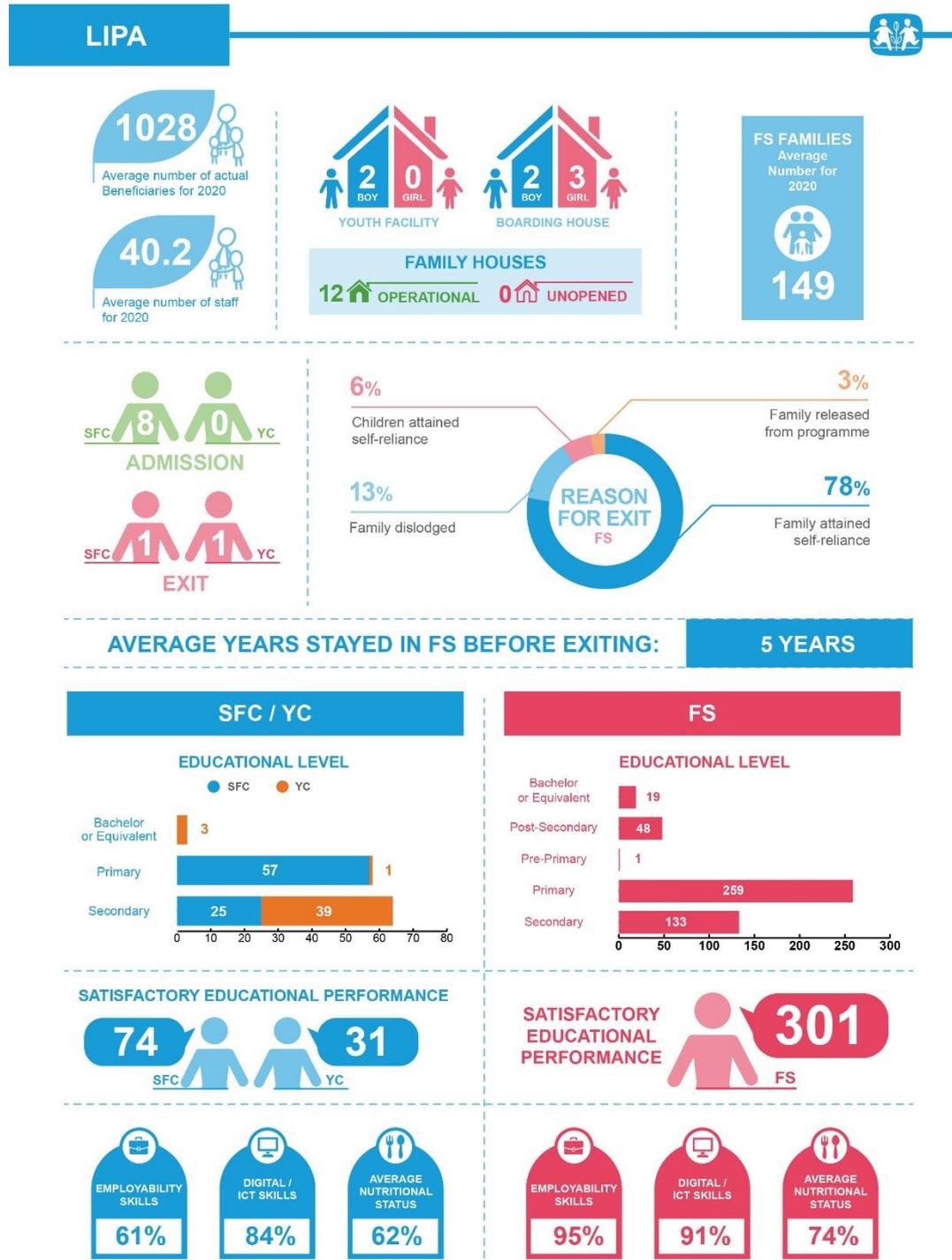
ILOILO



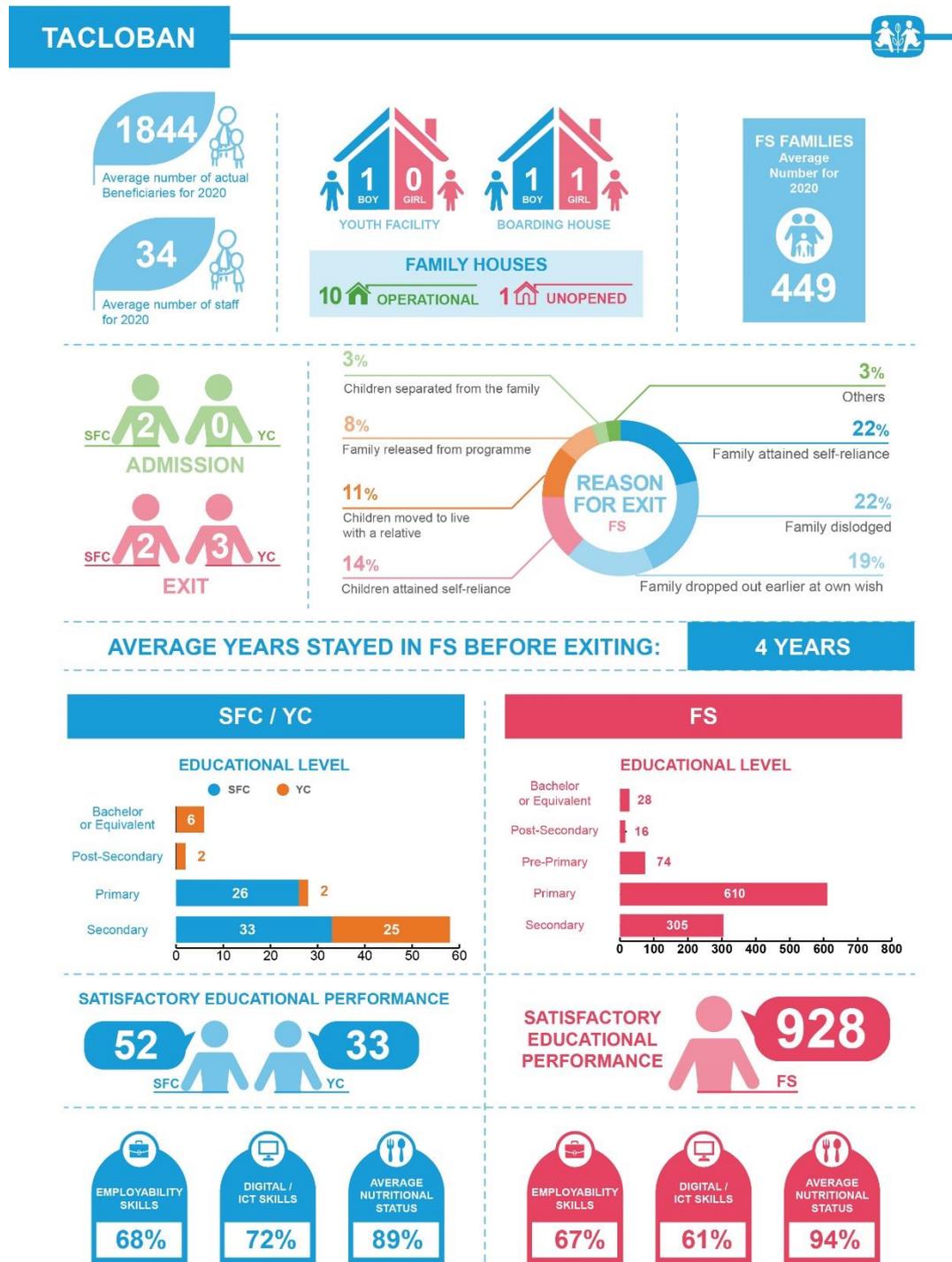
AVERAGE YEARS STAYED IN FS BEFORE EXITING: 3 YEARS



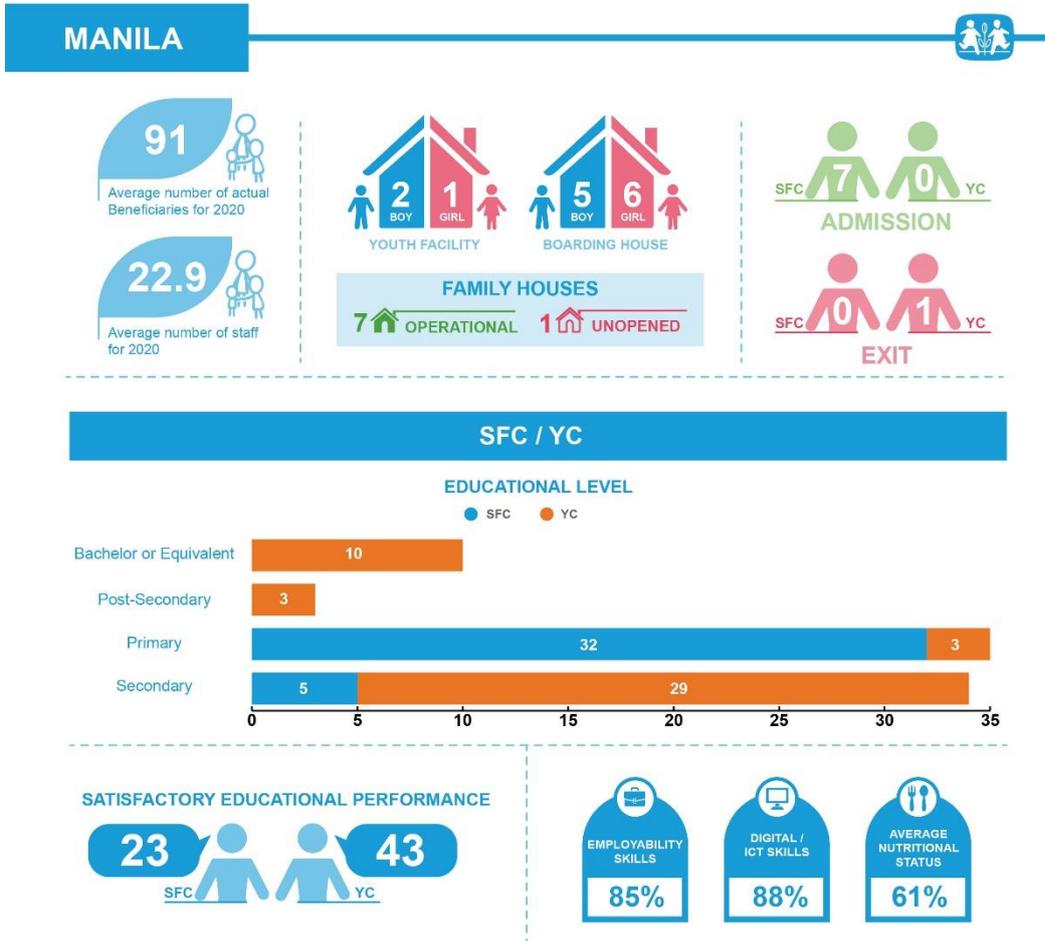
3.6 Programme location: Lipa



3.7 Programme location: Tacloban



3.8 Programme location: Manila



ANNEX

ANNEX 1: HYPERLINKS TO RELATED MATERIALS

Topic	Person responsible	Source of information	MA file should be saved to:	Hyperlink
Actual statistics of the MA	Member support advisor	LUCY Report accessed via the following path: LUCY → Finance management → Reports → Statistics → Actual statistics	Federation planning & steering: MA statistics	<i>Insert hyperlink of the MA statistics</i>
List of board members	National director	MA fills in template list of board members	Federation planning & steering: MA annual reports	List of Board Members
MA mid-term plan	National director	MA fills in template for mid-term planning	Federation planning & steering: Mid-term & annual plans	Mid-term Plan
MA annual plan	National director	MA fills in template for annual planning	Federation planning & steering: Mid-term & annual plans	Annual Plan
MA website	National director	Member association website	Not applicable: provide link only	https://sosphilippines.org/
Online directory page for MA	National director	SOS Online Directory	Not applicable: provide link only	Online Directory
Progress reports	National programme director	Programmes fill in template for progress reports	Federation planning & steering: National & programme reports	<i>Insert hyperlink to the progress reports</i>