



2013

ANNUAL
REPORT



About the cover | Taken by Angelo Bacani, winner of Advocacy Photowalk 2013, during the I LIKE Global Child Rights Day celebration last Nov. 23 at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

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Message from the Country Director

by

Mr. Ann Hung Goo

It is with pride that I give you, our partners, stakeholders, sponsors, and community, our annual report for 2013.

We were a witness to how the entire world set for Tacloban City after Typhoon Haiyan, the strongest typhoon to ever make landfall, ravished Central Visayas in the Philippines. After our team from the nearest field office in Sorsogon conducted a rapid needs assessment, the damages and devastation were so large that the head office also formed a quick response team (QRT). Eight days after the typhoon, we were able to deliver 4,730 food packs to families in eight barangays in Tacloban City—some of them only receiving relief items for the first time. We then moved to Guiuan, Eastern Samar, where Haiyan made its first landfall, and concentrated support in the municipality—providing support in the clusters of food security, health, water and sanitation, and education. The School-Based Child-Friendly Space Project provided 50 temporary learning spaces (TLS) for seventeen elementary schools. Soon, the children were able to go back to school, fulfilling their right to development amid the disaster. Typhoon Haiyan hit a month before Christmas, which is best known as the season for children, so we celebrated it with fun and games with 1,000 children in the municipality.

Even as we were very busy with relief operations, implementation of programs in existing CDP areas did not cease. Good Bakery and Good Store are now in operation in Tingloy and San Isidro, respectively, where we hope to improve the quality of life of the members of the community through sustainable income-generating projects. The classroom construction for elementary school pupils and the shelter repair for the families in barangays Kilagding and Aguinaldo in Laak, Compostela Valley, were implemented in partnership with KOICA. The



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Geographical constraints are just tests to one's determination to deliver basic social services to our fellowmen

importance of education remained as top priority as scholarship programs for secondary school students in six CDP areas were provided, as well as continuous operations of our very own learning centers for preschool-age children. Partnerships with local government health units were established as we continually support local health centers and government hospitals.

Our advocacy for the rights of children has traversed into supporting laws that endorse a child's basic right: birth registration. Many are in a haze as to how birth registration constitutes as a human right, when in fact proper birth registration ensures that all children are identified by the law and are eligible to basic social services. Over 60 participants from the House of Representatives, local government, child-focused agencies, and nongovernment organizations joined the forum on the amendment of the existing civil registration laws in the Philippines and pledged their support for the proposed changes.

This 2013, GNIP has voyaged across the Philippine seas to reach Laak, Compostela Valley, where three new CDP areas were established. Our staff has proved once again that geographical constraints are just tests to one's determination to deliver basic social services to our fellowmen.

Aside from our hardworking staff, we also have our partners in the community, and this year, we held the first ever CDC Annual Conference for 36 CDC officers from 11 CDPs. We flew them in from their areas to attend a three-day conference on the empowerment of the CDC and to include them in the thrusts of GNIP for the coming year.

We have grown to 11 CDPs this year, and the wake of Typhoon Haiyan brought the opportunity to establish two more areas where more challenges await us for more sustainable projects that will make the world our partner in keeping our children safe. ●

Aftermath

On November 8, 2013, the deadliest typhoon on record hit the Philippines. Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) made landfalls in the provinces of Eastern Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Iloilo, and Palawan, affecting about 14 million people, displacing around 4.4 million, and killing more than 6,000. Good Neighbors (GN) joined the whole world in bringing help to the survivors. More than 12,500 families from Tacloban City (Leyte) and Guiuan (Eastern Samar) were immediately reached. But the help did not end with the relief goods. The immense loss brought by the typhoon, particularly in Guiuan, was perceived by GN as a great opportunity to bring a lifetime change to the families and children of the said municipality.





Typhoon survivors in Guiuan, Eastern Samar line up to receive relief goods from Good Neighbors.

For Senatu

About Good Neighbors |

Good Neighbors (GN) is an international humanitarian development NGO that plans, implements, and raises funds for the provision of services in child education, community development, health, sanitation, and disaster relief projects. In 1996, GN obtained a General Consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC). And in 2007, it was granted with a Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) award from United Nations for its achievements in

GNIP's operations are guided by the following core values:



CHILD-CENTEREDNESS

GNIP is concerned on the welfare of the children and works on enabling them to fully exercise their rights, as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) international treaty. This involves implementing programs that will protect children from abuse, exploitation, and violence, and will provide for their educational and health needs. ●



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

GNIP does not only focus on the physical and emotional development of the child, but also on the progress and sustainability of the community where the child belongs. This is achieved through the provisions of additional livelihood, health and educational facilities, water facilities, and development trainings that will benefit, as much as possible, all members of the population. ●



TOGETHERNESS. The Corporate Identity (CI) signifies the love shared by the sponsors, beneficiaries, and the underprivileged people to whom Good Neighbors is devoted to give hope to.

INVITATION. The line is an “invitation line”, which invites one to share or to collaborate.

universal primary education. GN currently operates in thirty-five countries across the globe.

In 2008, Good Neighbors International Philippines (GNIP) was established with the goal of improving the lives of Filipinos, especially of the children, through child sponsorship and community development programs. GNIP formally started its operations in February 2009, with Barangay San Isidro in Rodriguez, Rizal as its pilot community development project (CDP) area. By 2013, a total of

eleven CDP areas have already been established with three barangays of Laak, Compostela Valley as the newest additions. ●



ADVOCACY

GNIP raises awareness about child rights and protection and encourages the participation of the whole community through child rights awareness activities. GNIP also supports and strengthens the local councils for the protection of children (LCPCs), which are composed of local officials and different members of the community, and organizes child rights councils (CRCs), which are composed of young people. ●



NETWORKING

GNIP establishes partnerships with the communities in carrying out its programs, which is one way of empowering them. It also builds linkages with other organizations with mutual interest such as the academic institutions, the local government units, advocacy and volunteer groups, and civil society organizations. ●

The combination of the ‘&’ symbol and the heart symbolizes the ease and nature of sharing.

LIFE & HOPE. The olive green color represents the friendliness and trustworthiness of Good Neighbors, since the color itself signifies hope, peace, sharing life, and helping to grow.

Mission



● Good Neighbors (GN) exists to make the world a place without hunger, where people live together in harmony. GN respects the human rights of our neighbors suffering from poverty, disasters, and oppression, and help them live in self-reliance by encouraging them to have hopes.

Code of Conduct



● We work in any place where there is a need, regardless of race, religion, ideology, and beyond geographical constraints.

We promote self-reliance and the sustainable development of the individuals, families, and communities.

We place a top priority on the rights of the children.

We create a sound global citizenship that encourages people to respect one another and live together in harmony.

We mobilize and organize local volunteers to participate in developing their communities.

We work in cooperation with our local partners who share their community development goals.

We maintain professional accountability and transparently report on the status of our projects and finances.

We encourage as many people as possible to join as GN sponsoring members to participate in our work.



Our History |

'08

- Area research in Barangay San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal

'09

- Establishment of the first CDP: the San Isidro CDP (Barangay San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal)
- Establishment of the first Pot of Reading in the Old Barangay Hall, Brgy. San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal
- First Global Child Rights Day celebration (barangay-wide) in Barangay San Isidro (Rodriguez, Rizal)
- First emergency response: Typhoon Ondoy (international name Ketsana) in the three municipalities of Rizal—Rodriguez, San Mateo, and Taytay
- Registered GNIP with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

'10

- Establishment of the first Learning Center in the Old Barangay Hall, Barangay San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal (where the San Isidro CDP's first field office was located)
- Establishment of the second Learning Center and the second Pot of Reading in Sitio Lukutan Malaki (Basecamp)—San Isidro CDP
- Establishment of the health center in Balagbag (San Isidro CDP)
- Second Global Child Rights Day celebration (municipal-wide) in Rodriguez, Rizal
- Official registration with the DSWD Region IV-A—granted with a license to operate by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)



'11



- Transfer of the Learning Center from the Old Barangay Hall to Southville 8–Phase 1 (where the San Isidro CDP's field office is presently located)
- Establishment of the third Pot of Reading in Southville 8 (San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal)
- Establishment of the Southville CDP (San Isidro, Rodriguez Rizal), the Tingloy CDP (Tingloy, Batangas), and the Gigmoto CDP (Gigmoto, Catanduanes)
- GNIP's membership to the National Council of Social Development (NCSD)
- Third Global Child Rights Day celebration (nationwide); Child Rights Day campaign brand launching—I LIKE (I Live, Inform, Educate: Karapatan para sa Kabataan) at the Quezon Memorial Circle, Quezon City
- Second emergency response: Typhoon Sendong (international name Washi) in Iligan City and Cagayan de Oro City (Mindanao)

'12



- Establishment of the Sagrada Familia CDP (Hagonoy, Bulacan), the Pugad-Tibaguin CDP (Hagonoy, Bulacan), the Prieto CDP (Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon), and the Diaz CDP (Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon)
- Inauguration of the GNIP Mom Center, in partnership with Hyundai Corporation and the National Housing Authority
- Establishment of Learning Centers in the Mom Center, Southville 8–Phase 2 (Southville CDP); Sitio Lukutan Maliit (San Isidro CDP); and Sitio Pintor (San Isidro CDP)—all in Barangay San Isidro (Rodriguez, Rizal); Pots of Reading were also established in the same areas around the same period
- GNIP's membership to the Philippine International Non-Governmental Organization Network (PINGON)
- Third emergency response: Typhoon Gener (international name Saola) in Barangay San Isidro (Rizal) and in barangays Pugad, Tibaguin, and Sagrada Familia (Bulacan)
- Fourth emergency response: Typhoon Pablo (international name Bopha) in Laak, Compostela Valley (Mindanao)

'13



- Establishment of the Kilagding CDP, the Aguinaldo CDP, and the Longanapan CDP (Laak, Compostela Valley)
- Turnover of the Pot of Reading facility to San Isidro Elementary School–Balagbag Annex (San Isidro CDP)
- Opening of the Good Store (San Isidro CDP) and the Good Bakery (Tingloy CDP)
- Establishment of health centers in Sitio Lukutan Malaki (San Isidro CDP) and Barangay Pisa (Tingloy CDP)
- GNIP's membership to the Child Rights Network (CRN)
- Fifth emergency response: 7.2-magnitude earthquake in Bohol (Central Visayas)
- Sixth emergency response: Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) in Tacloban City, Leyte, and Guiuan, Eastern Samar—both in Eastern Visayas

Areas of our work |

- Head Office
- Community Development Project (CDP)
- New CDP for 2014

11 CDPs
2 NEW CDPs



○ **Quezon City, Metro Manila**

Head Office

○ **Rodriguez, Rizal**

San Isidro CDP
Southville CDP

○ **Tingloy Island, Batangas**

Tingloy CDP

○ **Gigmoto, Catanduanes**

Gigmoto CDP

○ **Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon**

Diaz CDP
Prieto CDP

○ **Hagonoy, Bulacan**

Pugad-Tibaguin CDP
Sagrada Familia CDP

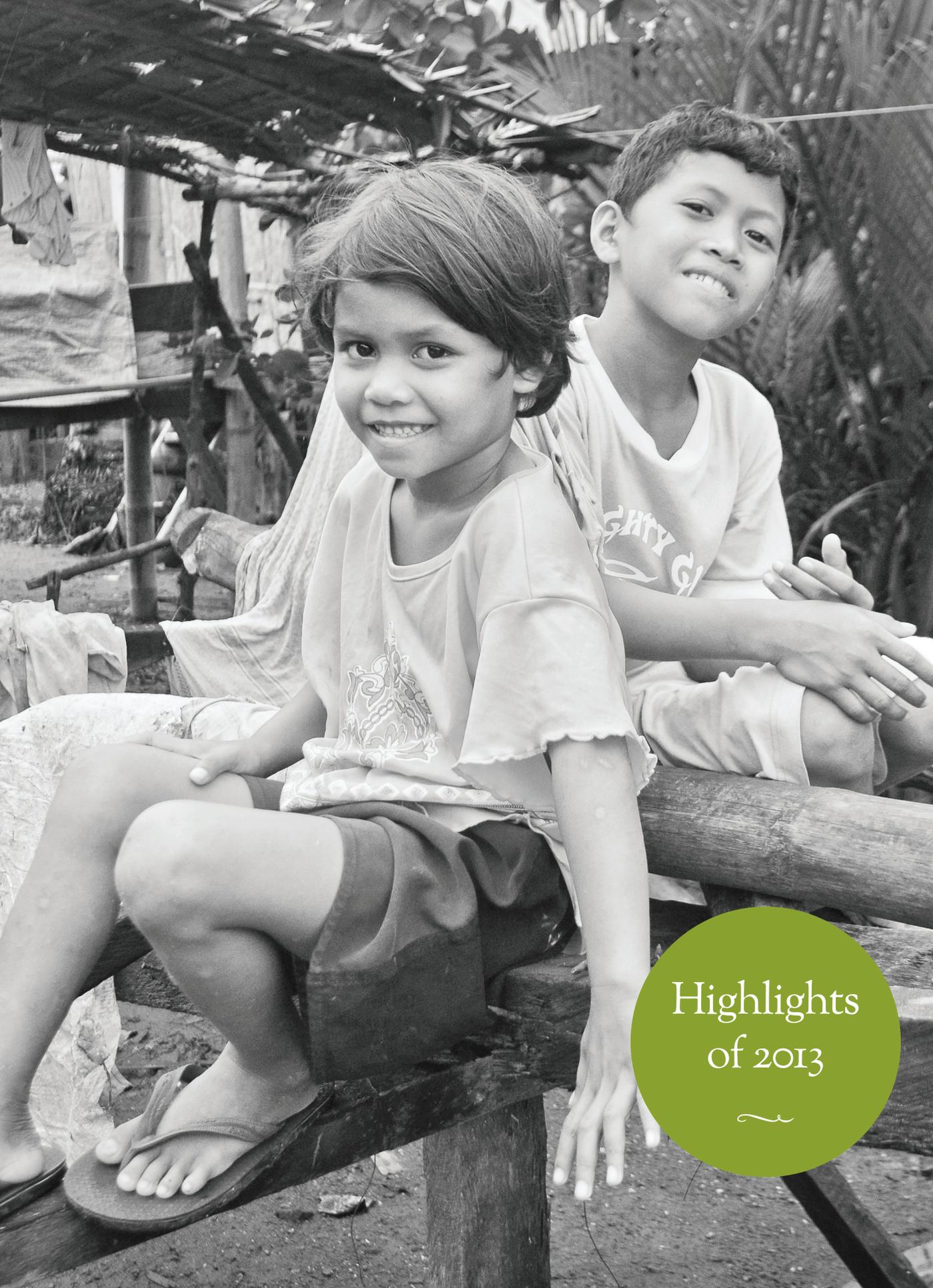
○ **Laak, Compostela Valley**

Kilagding CDP
Aguinaldo CDP
Longanapan CDP

○ **Guiuan, Eastern Samar (New Area)**

Guiuan South CDP
Guiuan North CDP





Highlights
of 2013



Highlights of 2013 | Intervention Program in Guiuan, Eastern Samar

● Guiuan is a second-class municipality in Eastern Samar with a population of 48,939 people (UN OCHA data), and it is divided into 60 barangays. It was where the supertyphoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) made its first landfall, killing more than 100 and injuring over 3,000 residents.

A few days after distributing 4,730 food packs in Tacloban City, a city badly devastated by the supertyphoon, Good Neighbors (GN) moved to Guiuan, conducted a rapid needs assessment in the municipality, and planned out the form of intervention to bring in. The immediate need of the survivors for food and drinking water was addressed first. GN allotted 3,025 food packs for the families in six barangays of Guiuan, which were distributed on November 24–26, 2013. Each food pack contains 5 kilograms of rice, 6 liters of drinking water, 1 pack of biscuits, 2 canned goods, and 1 liter of fresh milk. These barangays were identified by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development office as highly affected areas. ●

SUM TOTAL

4,730

families from eight barangays of **Tacloban City, Leyte** received **food packs**.

3,025

families from six barangays of **Guiuan, Eastern Samar** received **food packs**.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) has conducted regular cluster coordination meetings in Eastern Samar, its base situated in Guiuan. The coordination meetings involved different international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) that are doing relief operations in the area, some national government agencies, and the local government. The purpose of such meetings was to ensure that there is no duplication of assistance provided by INGOs in the affected areas. The meetings also tried to achieve proper coordination among those organizations involved.

Through the cluster system approach of the United Nations, the initiatives of UN and non-UN organizations were efficiently distributed in the different clusters—food security; nutrition; health; education; early recovery; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); logistics; emergency shelter; camp coordination and management (CCM); emergency telecommunication (ETC); and protection. UN OCHA is targeting the whole province of Eastern Samar, which is composed of 22 municipalities and 1 city, but is giving priority to nine badly hit municipalities. These municipalities are Balangiga, Giporlos, Guiuan, Hernani, Lawaan, Mercedes, Quinapondan,



1,998

families from six barangays of Guiuan, Eastern Samar received **hygiene kits**.

2,814

households from five barangays of Guiuan, Eastern Samar received **mosquito nets**.

Salcedo, and General MacArthur. GN's main focus is the municipality of Guiuan, and its intervention falls under three of the eleven clusters mentioned—education cluster, WASH cluster, and emergency shelter cluster.

On December 9–10, 2013, GN, in coordination with the Department of Health, determined which barangays in Guiuan have the biggest need for hygiene kits. The hygiene kits were distributed to 1,998 families in six identified barangays. Each kit includes 2 tubes of toothpaste (150 mL), 6 toothbrushes, 4 bars of laundry soap (380 g), 1 pair of nail clippers, 3 packs of sanitary pads (8 pads/pack), 12 bars of bath

soap (135 g), 2 blankets, a pail with cover (16 L), and a dipper. From December 16 to 18, mosquito nets were distributed to 2,814 households in five barangays of Guiuan as part of the organization's intervention in the health cluster.

Continued on the next page

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As communities undergo the process of rehabilitation, UNICEF, GN, and the Department of Education–Eastern Samar Division took the initiative of bringing both the teachers and the students back to learning mode. The School-Based Child-Friendly Space project of GN aims to give priority to children’s well-being and the fulfilment of their rights even in disasters—that is, the rights to education and protection. In consultation with the Department of Education–Eastern Samar Division office, seventeen schools were identified as beneficiaries of the school tents, teacher’s tables and chairs, armchairs, movable whiteboards, and school supplies.

The school project also includes the construction of six classrooms, interagency psychosocial activities, a 100-day feeding program, and WASH promotion. The implementation of these subprojects will be in the first quarter of 2014. ●



SUM TOTAL SUPPORT GIVEN TO SCHOOLS IN GUIUAN

50	Temporary learning spaces (72 sq. m.)
50	Teacher’s tables
50	Teacher’s chairs
50	Movable Whiteboards
2,100	School supply kits
2,100	Pupil’s armchairs

BENEFICIARIES | Guiuan East Central Elementary School | Sulangan Central Elementary School | Bagua Elementary School | Timala Elementary School | Mayana Elementary School | Cagdara-o Elementary School | Bungtod Elementary School | San Juan Primary School | Lupok Central Elementary School | Trinidad Elementary School | Aligarog Elementary School | Pagnamitan Elementary School | Cantahay Elementary School | San Pedro Elementary School | Tagporo Elementary School | Baras Elementary School | Ngolos Elementary School

4th GNIP Annual Workshop: Sustainable Development Goals for Sustainable Community Development



The workshop was held on July 2–5, 2013, at the PHINMA Training Center, Tagaytay City, and was attended by 78 GNIP members, which included the country director, managers, coordinators, staff members, and teachers both from the head office and the field offices. As mentioned by Mr. Ann Hung Goo, GNIP’s country director, in his keynote speech, the United Nations member countries have decided to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will be based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—expected to be reached in 2015. As specified by UN during its Rio+20 conference, one consideration in developing the SDGs is to “address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development” (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>).

GNIP aims to adjust its goals, targets, and strategies with the UN SDGs. During the workshop, five priority areas for sustainable development were presented, where GNIP would focus its strategies. These include income-generating projects (IGP), a child protection system (CPS), disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), local fund-raising, and networking and partnership. The targets have also been defined for each of the priority areas. For IGP, GNIP aims for a cooperative-based IGP per project area; for the CPS, to develop a safety net for child protection; for DRRM, to establish strong Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (MDRRMCs), starting in the CDP areas; for local fund-raising (which will be organized at a later time), for GNIP to become

a self-supporting country and to develop a project-based fund-raising that will cater to the needs of the communities; and for networking and partnership, to be effectively maximized in hitting the targets of the first four areas mentioned.

The four-day workshop covered presentations on the existing IGPs of GNIP, a market research on abaca production, IGPs implemented by different NGOs in the Philippines, a disaster management project of the GNIP–Tingloy CDP in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), a DRR model in Bulacan (where two of GNIP project areas are located), child abuse, DepEd’s K to 12 program, and child protection policy. There were also discussions on IGPs and DRRM, in which participants were divided into five groups and each group contributed ideas regarding the IGP and DRRM processes and systems that will be adopted by GNIP.

The most interesting part for the participants was the Group Mission and Role Playing, where they had an opportunity to learn first aid treatment hands-on and also how to conduct an evacuation during emergencies. They also had role plays on handling sexual abuse cases in the community, making negotiations with the main players and existing NGOs in the community, and IGP market planning with the community.

The workshop had also set apart time for team-building activities and discussions on the organization’s policies and guidelines. ●



GNIP and the Tingloy Community Operations Group (TiCOG) have officially launched the Good Bakery on June 25, 2013, in Tingloy, Batangas. After the ceremonial ribbon cutting ceremony, guests, visitors, local government officials, association members, and GNIP personnel got a free taste of the different healthy bread products. The bakery will be operated by TiCOG, an association composed of 35 members and registered with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). GNIP, as TiCOG's partner, provided for the initial capital and technical support (i.e., hiring of a master baker to train a few members on bread baking) and shouldered the building rental for one year. Mr. Ann pointed out two main points in his message to the association members: First, the association has to maintain an organized structure, which is important in order to define the specific tasks of each member for the day-to-day operation of the bakery. Second, the bakery is considered as a business; thus, a proper accounting system is very important, especially that the association desires business expansion in the future. The bakery project under the Tingloy Community Development Project (TICDP) is just one of GNIP's income-generating projects, implemented to give the communities an opportunity to have additional sources of income and learn new skills, eventually making them economically independent and self-sustaining. ●

The San Isidro Generating Livelihood Association (SIGLA), a workers association composed of 53 members and registered under the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), started its business operations right after the official launching of Good Store, a commodity store, last June 4, 2013. Good Store sells locally made products—such as native bags, barbecue sticks, rags, brooms, and agricultural products. SIGLA members were equipped with helpful seminars—such as financial management, organizational leadership, and values enhancement seminars—conducted in the first quarter of the year. During the launch, Mr. Ann emphasized that the work has just started and that the members should take responsibility for the proper operation of the store. The Good Store is another income-generating project of Good Neighbors International Philippines (GNIP) in partnership with SAMSUNG C & T Engineering and Construction Group for the smallholders and backyard producers in San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal. ●

Towards Achieving Universal Birth Registration in the Philippines: A Forum on Proposed Amendments of the 1930 Civil Registration Act



The Philippines is presently facing four national issues concerning children, which are being addressed by the different child-focused organizations and some of the government agencies in the country. These issues are (1) positive discipline; (2) children in situations of armed conflict, or CISAC; (3) statutory rape; and (4) birth registration. In line with the International Child Rights Day celebration this year, GNIP has partnered with the Child Rights Network (CRN) in holding a forum that will address one of the aforementioned issues. CRN is an alliance of organizations advocating for the enactment of policies that will protect and fulfill the rights of Filipino children. The issue that GNIP can most identify with is the issue of birth registration, this being a problem in almost all of its project areas.

Last November 21, 2013, a forum entitled "Towards Achieving Universal Birth Registration in the Philippines: A Forum on Proposed Amendments of the 1930 Civil Registration Act" was held. It gathered around 60 participants from the House of Representatives, national government agencies, the local government, and different child-focused organizations in the Philippines. During the forum, a study called "Count Every Child," conducted by Plan International–Philippines, was presented. The study revealed that the biggest obstacle to birth registration

is the high cost/fees, especially in the areas in the Philippines with high populations of indigenous peoples, Muslim Filipinos, and children in need of special protection. Given the economic status of the Philippines, birth registration fees impose financial pressure on less fortunate families. Taking this into consideration, CRN and the Philippine Association of Civil Registrars (PACR) have initiated the drafting of a bill, which was presented at the forum, amending some provisions in the 1930 Civil Registration Act. One is the elimination of birth registration fees.

A signature campaign pushing for free birth registration concluded the forum. The campaign takes root in Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which states that "every child shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality, and the right to know and be cared for by their parents." With the increasing number of unregistered children in the Philippines, the likelihood of children being more vulnerable to exploitation and abuses increases as well. Aside from this, children will have limited access to social services and benefits. ●

Highlights of 2013 | Classrooms Turnover to Kilagdeng Elementary School



When typhoons hit, the children silently suffer. They lose not only their homes but also one of the things that make sense in their childhood—school. In December 2012, Typhoon Pablo (international name Bopha) hit the Philippines, causing widespread devastation in the Mindanao region. One of those affected was the primary school in Barangay Kilagdeng, a small community under the municipality of Laak, Compostela Valley.

In February 2013, a school-construction plan for Kilagdeng Elementary School was laid out, which includes the construction of three classrooms and the renovation of the seven existing classrooms. On June 6, 2013, the classrooms have been officially turned over to the school, just in time for the opening of classes. A total of 421 pupils have found a renewed motivation to go to school, especially those pupils

who had to endure the discomfort of a makeshift classroom, which was the small covered stage of the school, used temporarily to hold classes after the typhoon.

The classroom-construction project was in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for the construction materials, the World Food Programme for the cash-for-work program, the Laak Municipal Government for the provision of an engineer to head the construction, and the barangay council of Kilagdeng for the identification of workers.

In addition to this project, KOICA also funded 350 standard wooden armchairs for the students of Barubo Elementary School (Sitio Barubo, Barangay Aguineldo) and Longanapan Elementary School (Barangay Longanapan). ●

SUM TOTAL

421

Number of **enrollees** in **Kilagdeng Elementary School** who benefited from new classrooms.

400

Number of **families** provided with roofing materials in **Barangay Aguineldo**.

336

Number of **residents** who earned incomes from **cash-for-work** due to the shelter-repair project.

Shelter-Repair Project in Barangay Aguinaldo



GNIP implemented a shelter-repair project in Barangay Aguinaldo in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), a governmental organization that implements the Korean government's grant-in-aid and technical cooperation programs for an effective delivery of Korean grant-in-aid programs to developing countries. Ten corrugated roofing materials were distributed to each of 400 families from the said barangays.

Through the World Food Programme's cash-for-work program, 336 residents earned an income for ten days of repairing houses. The municipal government of Laak assigned an engineer to head the construction, while the barangay council provided a list of residents who can work. ●

Community Development Committee Annual Conference



Right after the establishment of a barangay or a municipality as a community development project (CDP) area, the community development committee (CDC) is organized and becomes GNIP's partner in the implementation of its programs in the community. GNIP supports the CDCs through transportation and meals, office structure, and capability training.

On November 13–15, 2013, GNIP held its first annual CDC conference at Sequoia Hotel in Quezon City. It was attended by 36 CDC officers from all CDP

areas. The conference highlighted the three major focus of GNIP for 2014: child protection, income-generating projects, and disaster management.

After identifying and addressing the issues of the CDCs, the participants were grouped according to their CDP area and were asked to lay out action plans for 2014 that are in parallel with GNIP's major projects for the same year. It has been emphasized to the members that their role applies not only during the implementation stage but in all aspects of the project cycle: planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The projects would try to achieve economic sustainability in the communities, disaster preparedness, and a safety net for children.

The CDC annual conference has done its share of renewing the members' commitment to their respective CDCs. GNIP remains determined to achieve one important goal, which is to keep CDC members active and involved in the transformation of their communities. ●



On December 4, 2012, Typhoon Pablo (international name Bopha) hit Mindanao, wreaking havoc in the Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley provinces. These areas have never experienced a devastating typhoon, which is usually experienced by other parts of the Philippines. But Typhoon Pablo left thousands of people homeless and stripped them of resources, while hundred others died.

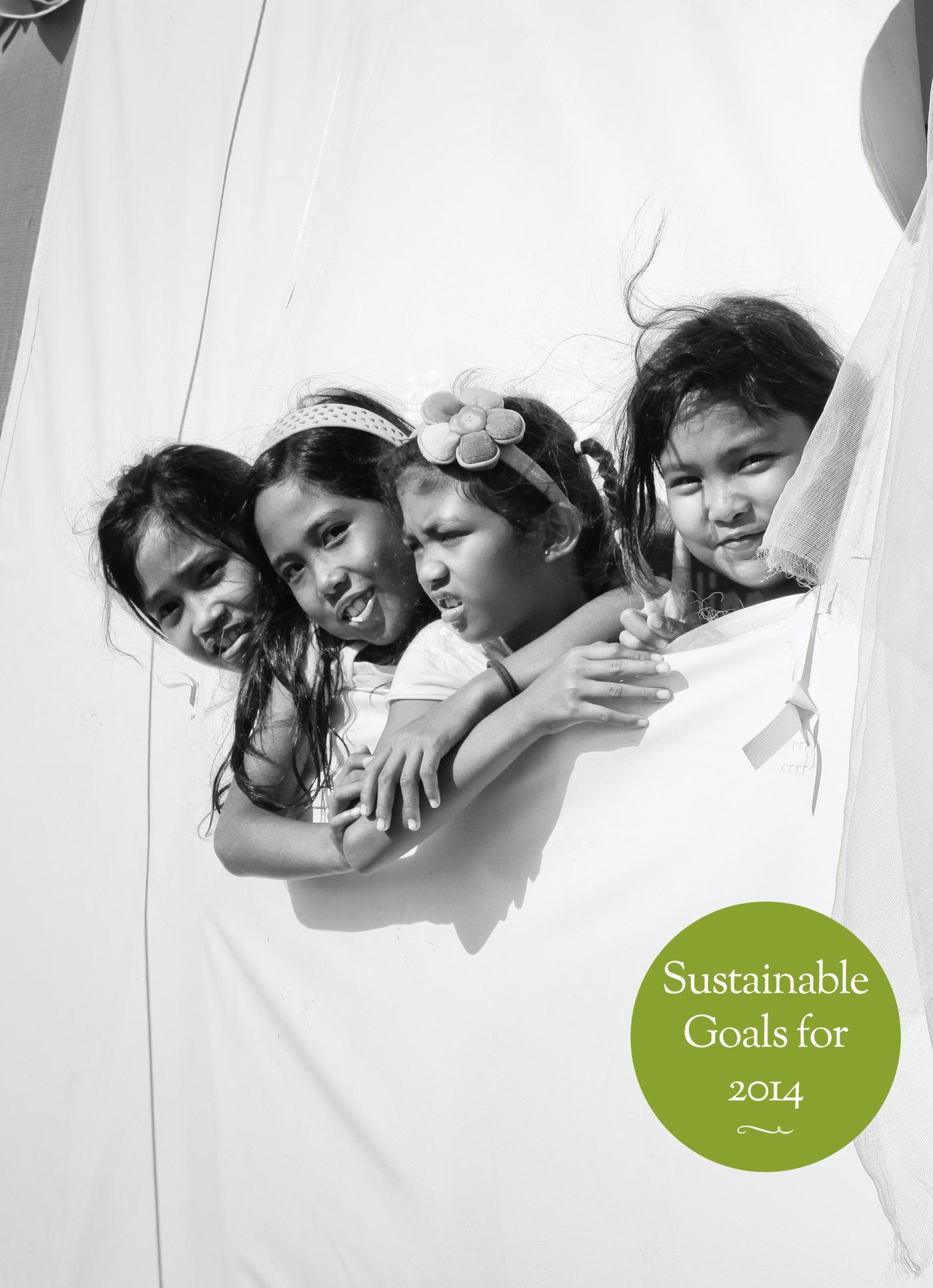
Laak, considered as a first-class municipality in the province of Compostela Valley, is also an agricultural town. Unlike when devastation happens in an urban area, it takes a much longer time before a farming area, such as Laak, recovers from losses due to damaged farmlands. The farmers and the residents of both Laak and its neighboring towns, who depend on agriculture for livelihood, were stricken with fear. They worried not only with how they would get through the coming days with the relief goods but also with how they were going to recover their farmlands, their crops and livestock, and their livelihood.

After conducting a damage-and-needs assessment in Laak, GNIP considered 3 of its 40 barangays as community development project (CDP) areas. These barangays—Aguinaldo, Kilagding, and Longanapan—are hard-to-reach communities, and help is often limited. A series of consultations was conducted with the municipal government of Laak and the barangay councils of the three barangays.

In one of these consultations, GNIP presented its goal to the local government, which is to speed up Laak's recovery, particularly the recovery of the three barangays, through child sponsorship and community development programs.

Barangay Kilagding is a ten-district barangay located 12 kilometers from the main town. It has a population of 2,327. Originally part of Barangay Longanapan, which is located in the mountainous part of Laak, about eighteen kilometers from the center of the town. Barangay Longanapan is divided into 13 districts and 1 special barangay with 2,338 inhabitants. The biggest of the three is Barangay Aguinaldo, which is situated in the northeastern part of Laak. It is 21 kilometers away from the main town, and like the two aforementioned barangays, it could be accessed by a modified motorcycle—called *habal-habal* (skylab) by locals. Barangay Aguinaldo has 12 districts and 4 special barangays and a population of 5,390.

In the first year, GNIP focused on the organization of community development councils for the three new CDP areas, water system development projects, and educational support. ●



Sustainable
Goals for
2014
~

Sustainable Goals for 2014 |

01

To develop standard mechanisms for all disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) activities in all the CDP areas; to support the establishment of strong Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (MDRRMCs) in the CDP areas

The year 2013 started at GNIP with rehabilitation projects for Typhoon Bopha's (local name Pablo) survivors in Laak, Compostela Valley. The year ended with another rehabilitation—this time for the survivors of the supertyphoon Haiyan (local name Yolanda) in Guiuan, Eastern Samar. Considering the location of the Philippines, which is along the Ring of Fire, or the typhoon belt, it is not surprising that it is considered as the third most disaster-prone country in the world (World Disaster Report, 2012).

For 2014, GNIP desires to implement an effective DRRM program that is in line with the international standards set by the United Nations and agreed upon by all international DRRM organizations. This goes beyond relief goods distribution and goes even further than just implementing rehabilitation projects in disaster-affected areas. This puts sustainability on view as communities will be trained what to do before, during, and after disasters.

GNIP's partnership with the World Food Programme for a DRRM project, entitled "Community-Based People's Organization on DRRM Activities in Tingloy, Batangas," which was conceptualized in July 2013, is a step toward developing standard mechanisms for disaster preparedness, response, rehabilitation, and mitigation that are applicable in the community. This project will be fully implemented in April 2014. It will also be replicated in all the municipalities where GNIP CDP areas are located and will eventually contribute to the establishment of strong MDRRMCs in the CDP municipalities. ●



02

To implement cooperative-based income-generating projects in all the CDP areas

At present, GNIP has two existing income-generating projects (IGPs), managed by Department of Labor and Employment-registered associations: the San Isidro Generating Livelihood Association (SIGLA) for the Good Store in the San Isidro CDP and the Tingloy Community Operations Group (TICOG) for the Good Bakery in the Tingloy CDP. The members of SIGLA and TICOG are composed of both CDC members and nonmembers.

For 2014, GNIP will implement more IGPs in the different CDP areas through microfinance, which would be managed by the community development committees (CDCs) in the respective CDP areas. This financial service would maximize the role of the CDC as GNIP's partner. At the same time, this would promote more economic activities in the communities as more groups from the communities will be given opportunities to open up small businesses through the capital that will be provided for them. In addition, the existing economic resources of the communities will be maximized while increasing their productivity. In the long run, GNIP will be able to establish economically independent and sustainable CDP areas. ●

03

To develop a safety net for child protection

All child abuse cases are the responsibility of GNIP. In the past year, GNIP has started to develop a child protection system (CPS) that would provide direct intervention to children who are most vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse. In 2014, GNIP will incorporate its CPS with the existing child protection program of the Department of Education through the provision of a comprehensive CPS module; will train some volunteers to conduct child protection sessions with children in schools; will help in the improvement of children's access to

birth registration; and will continue to promote child rights, activate and support the barangay councils for the protection of children (BCPCs), and organize child rights councils (CRCs) in the CDP areas. GNIP will also conduct trainings that will increase the knowledge and skills of its social workers in handling special cases and child abuse cases, will strengthen its partnership with important organizations and agencies, and will expand its special protection and child abuse protection programs to nonsponsored children in its CDP areas. ●

04

To develop a project-based fund-raising that will cater to the needs of the communities

GNIP's operations are solely fueled by the international funds gathered through the fund-raising efforts of one of GN's support countries—Korea. At present, GNIP has reached out to almost a hundred thousand families through its child sponsorship and community development programs in its eleven CDP areas all over the Philippines.

Many Filipinos want to help their fellow Filipinos, and in order to open this opportunity for them, a local fund-raising will be implemented in 2014. The fund won't have to come from one-to-one sponsorship, but funds would be raised specifically on the basis of the needs of the community (e.g., health, education, etc.). The initial steps toward reaching this goal have already been taken. Such steps include strengthening the organization's local identity, getting a local Securities and Exchange Commission registration, applying for certification and accreditation with the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the national level, and setting up a local board of trustees (at present, GNIP carries an international SEC registration and is overseen by GN's international board of trustees).

As a way of hitting all the mentioned goals, GNIP will also develop more effective marketing strategies that will build GNIP's reputation and encourage more people to take part in the organization's vision. ●



Community
Development
Programs



Education & Child Protection

Every child has the right to development and protection. GNIP promotes education through the provisions of quality early-childhood education and various educational programs. GNIP also implements a comprehensive child protection program that will strengthen government strategies and will provide direct intervention to children who are most vulnerable to violence, exploitation, and abuse.



Provision of Classroom Furniture and Materials | KILAGDING CDP

Armchairs, teacher's tables, blackboards, latest reference books, and updated teaching materials were turned over to Kilagdeng Elementary School through its school principal on October 16, 2013. Kilagdeng Elementary School—with over 400 students—is one of the schools affected by Typhoon Pablo (international name Bopha) in 2012. This project is part of the school rehabilitation program of GNIP following the turnover of classrooms funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to the same school at the beginning of the school year.



Pot of Reading Facility for San Isidro Elementary School | SAN ISIDRO CDP

The pupils of San Isidro Elementary School—Balagbag Annex (SIES), all 267 of them, are finally enjoying the benefits of a library, as GNIP formally turned over the facility to the school last August 2, 2013. Also coined Pot of Reading, this facility not only contains books but is also equipped with musical instruments, which children can use to enhance their musical abilities. Tutorial sessions will also be conducted at the library for children who need additional attention on subject areas where they are having difficulties catching up. The Pot of Reading is also designed to be a place where children can have fun learning and playing while interacting with other children.

Children studying at SIES have to walk long hours to get to the only school located near their homes. It was a breakthrough for the parents, teachers, and pupils to have a library facility in the school, making the long walk worthwhile.



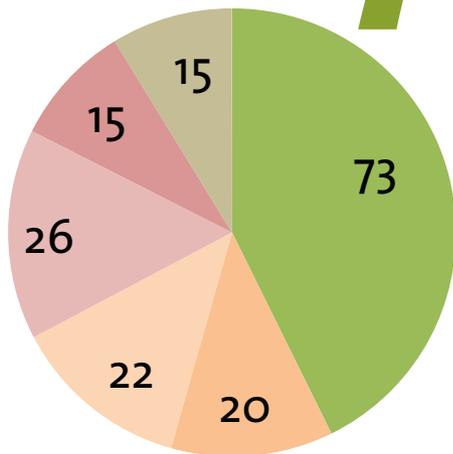


Educational Support Program (Scholarship) | SAN ISIDRO CDP. SOUTHVILLE CDP. GIGMOTO CDP. PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP. PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP. SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP

From 75 scholars in 2012 to 171 the following year, the scholarship program of GNIP is considered as the organization's biggest accomplishment under the Education Sector in 2013. A total of 82 academic scholars and 89 nonacademic scholars from 13 high schools under seven CDPs were awarded with grants ranging from PHP 2,600 to PHP 10,000. Scholars have to follow the scholarship program's terms and conditions, which include reaching an academic grade point average of at least 85 percent, having a quarterly attendance rate in school of 90 percent, and their parents' active involvement in GNIP's selected community activities.

The academic scholarship is for students with good academic performance, while the nonacademic scholarship is for students belonging to households with incomes below the poverty line, regardless of their academic performance in school, but they must show determination to study. ●

SUM TOTAL **171**



scholars

- San Isidro/ Southville CDPs
- Gigamoto CDP
- Diaz CDP
- Prieto CDP
- Pugad-Tibaguin CDP
- Sagrada Familia CDP

125 146

beginners
completed the
school year

advanced-class
students graduated



Commencement Ceremony | LEARNING CENTERS

GNIP has launched its first learning center in 2010 and at present maintains the operation of five learning centers in two of its CDP areas—San Isidro CDP and Southville CDP, both located in Rodriguez, Rizal. The learning centers, which offer free educational programs, follow a common curriculum designed by GNIP. On March 21, 2013, 125 beginners and 146 advanced-class students have successfully completed the school year.

A total of 355 children with ages ranging from three to six years old were enrolled in the school year that followed. Of these, 185 attended the beginner classes, and the remaining 170 belonged to the advanced classes. Aside from the provision of learning materials and the maintenance of the learning centers' physical structure, GNIP also employs teachers and assistant teachers to handle the classes.

The community of San Isidro recognizes the quality of education that the GNIP learning centers are providing as reflected in their increasing enrolment rate. This somehow ensures that children who finished their early childhood education at the learning centers are prepared for primary school. ●

SUM TOTAL

1,382

reference books

donated to Sagrada
Familia Elementary
School



Educational Trip: Play, Learn, and Explore | LEARNING CENTERS

149

storybooks

for lower-level
students

500

visual aids

for all levels

P 20.00

(USD 0.45)

is the **amount** students
will save per trip with the
service boat provided
by GNIP

Once a year, the children enrolled in GNIP-operated learning centers are brought outside their classrooms for an outdoor educational experience. The teachers believe that one way of bolstering the social, emotional, and personal development of the children is by exposing them to places where they could use all of their senses in learning. On February 21, 2013, 72 beginners visited the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center in Quezon City, Metro Manila. The children got to experience nature, touched the animals (which they usually just see in pictures), and were given an opportunity to play in a much bigger space. The next day, February 22, it was the turn of the advanced class to go on a trip. Teachers and volunteer parents accompanied 78 children to the Philippine Science Centrum in Marikina City, Metro Manila. The science centrum offers different interactive science exhibits. The children got to see, hear, touch, and feel the wonders of science—from getting fascinated with how their body works; learning how natural phenomena, such as tsunamis and earthquakes, occur; finding out how lightning is formed; understanding electricity, mechanics, and mathematics; to discovering the mysteries of outer space. The children were still feeling excited even when the educational trips were already drawing to a close. In the bus, as the children recalled what had happened during their tour, the teachers felt fulfilled knowing that their students find it fun to learn. ●



School Library and Educational Materials for Primary School Students | SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP

On August 1, 2013, the renovation of the library in Sagrada Familia Elementary School was finished, and the facility was turned over to the said school. The school library is equipped with books and multimedia resources, which would provide its 472 students access to information, a place for knowledge building, and an environment where they can develop a love for learning and reading. The educational materials include 1,382 various reference books, 149 storybooks for lower-level students, over 500 visual aids for all levels, 20 educational DVDs, a DVD player, and a flat-screen television. Paraphrasing the message of GNIP's country director, Mr. Ann Hung Goo, to the teachers and community development committee members during the turnover ceremony, "This is just the beginning. The real impact would be realized when the lives of these children and their families improve through these facilities. We need the community, especially the school, to be a strong partner that would make sure these facilities are used for their intended purposes." ●



Service Boat for High School Students | PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP

In the Philippines, there are usually two common hindrances to education: home-to-school distance and financial constraints. The service boat that GNIP provided for 149 high school students of Barangays Pugad and Tibaguin was like hitting two birds with one stone. The two barangays are located about forty-five minutes to one hour from secondary schools. The only means of transportation is by boat. The students would usually pay from PHP25 to 30 per trip, quite a big amount for low-income families. With the service boat, the students will only pay PHP10 per trip. The additional (and lower-fare) service boat for the two barangays somehow gives students a strong reason to pursue their education despite the distance. Furthermore, GNIP made an agreement with the service boat operators in Barangay Tibaguin that the GNIP service boat will only cater to seventh-grade students, while the existing service boats will accommodate higher grade levels. This is to take into consideration the livelihood of the boat operators. The service boat was turned over to the said barangays last August 1, 2013, through the community development committee members of the Pugad-Tibaguin CDP. ●

SUM TOTAL

255

Alternative Learning System (ALS)
students supported

Support for Alternative Learning System | SAN ISIDRO CDP. GIGMOTO CDP. TINGLOY CDP

GNIP supports the Department of Education's (DepEd) nonformal education program, or the Alternative Learning System (ALS), in the form of logistics support—such as transportation and meals, modules, and classroom materials. ●

TYPES OF SUPPORT | Transportation and meal expenses to attend graduation | Transportation and meal expenses for those taking the A&E (Accreditation and Equivalency) Test | Provision of two sets of BLP (Basic Literacy Program) modules. | Provision of two computer sets, a printer, chairs, and tables.

70

enrollees in the guitar, dance, and tutorial lessons at San Isidro Elementary School and GNIP Learning Centers



Extracurricular Activities, Afterschool Tutorial Programs, and Other Support

| SAN ISIDRO CDP. LEARNING CENTERS

GNIP understands that children have different learning paces, thus the need for a tutorial program. The tutorial sessions aim to help students develop strong study habits and to supplement the lessons that the students are taking during their regular class schedules. Extracurricular activities—such as guitar and dance classes—are also implemented in the summer to enhance the students' skills. ●

60

beneficiaries of other form of support (i.e., transportation of the National College of Science and Technology exam passers attending the on-the-job training in Prieto Diaz)



Parents Effectiveness Session

| LEARNING CENTERS, PRIETO CDP,

DIAZ CDP

Parents are not just providers of their children's needs; they are also the main persons who should protect and promote the rights of their children. This role should be realized by parents and be exercised on a daily basis. The parents effectiveness sessions—attended by 1,314 parents from the Prieto CDP, the Diaz CDP, and GNIP learning centers—tried to reach this objective. The sessions served as initial steps toward transforming parents into primary advocates of child rights and protectors of children from abuse, violence, and exploitation. The sessions have also been effective in making the parents understand the importance of raising their children properly. Even as society tries to mold the children of today differently, it was emphasized in the sessions that parents should be motivated to make their children value their relationships with God, with their family, and with the community where they belong. The sessions also allotted time to discuss the importance of birth registration. Securing a birth certificate gives a child the right to a name and a nationality, provides him/her access to basic social services and benefits, and makes him/her less vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. ●

SUM TOTAL

1,314

attendees of the Parents
Effectiveness Sessions

Health | This is defined not just as the absence of disease but the total well-being of a person. GNIP's interventions include the construction of health centers; support to hospitals and clinics; health education; provision of health equipment and supplies; hygiene kits, vitamins, and nutritional items distribution; deworming; feeding programs; medical and dental missions; and special intervention programs.

SUM TOTAL

1,200

beneficiaries of medical devices and supplies given to the three health facilities in Aguineldo, Kilagding, and Longanapan CDPs

750

families will be served by the newly constructed health center in Sitio Lukutan Malaki

200

household-beneficiaries of the health center in Barangay Pisa

125,689

Hagonoy residents will benefit from the support given to Emilio Perez Hospital



Distribution of Medical Supplies and Birthing Equipment

| AGUINALDO CDP. KILAGDING CDP.
LONGANAPAN CDP

One of the responsibilities of a barangay council is to provide health care programs and services to its people. But due to budget constraints, this responsibility is often ignored. In remote areas, either there would be an absence of a health facility, or it could be existent, but usually lacking the necessary basic medical devices and supplies. GNIP saw this need and immediately conducted a thorough assessment of the existing health facilities in barangays Aguineldo, Kilagding, and Longanapan. The health centers, which also serve as birthing facilities, are not only beneficial to the respective residents of the barangays but also to their neighboring barangays. Due to the distance to the provincial hospital, the communities prefer the nearby health centers for health consultations, prenatal and child birth services, and other health-related concerns.

As a support to the operations of health facilities, GNIP provided 4 first aid kits, 5 OB bags, a wheelchair, 4 hospital beds, 9 obstetric tables, 3 baby bassinets, 11 ear thermometers, 4 basic surgical kits, 15 sphygmomanometers, 15 stethoscopes, 7 nebulizing machines, 2 droplights, 600 Ventolin nebulas, and 100 pregnancy test kits. These medical devices and supplies will serve 1,200 beneficiaries from the three CDP areas and their neighboring barangays. As stipulated in the memorandum of agreement between GNIP and the three barangays, it will be the latter's responsibilities to provide a registered health personnel and barangay health workers for the health centers, provide for their honoraria and equip them with helpful trainings/seminars, maintain the health centers' physical structures, ensure the safety of the devices and supplies provided, maintain a monthly inventory of supplies, be able to provide updated health data, and participate in the monitoring and evaluation process set by GNIP.



Health Center Construction

| SAN ISIDRO CDP. TINGLOY CDP

The most accessible health center for the residents of sitios Lukutan Malaki, Anginan, and Lukutan Maliit is located in the center of Barangay San Isidro. The said residents have to go through very rough roads, rivers, and quarry areas in a motorcycle or tricycle or hitch on the passing quarry trucks to get to the main health center of the barangay. The health center that was constructed through GNIP in Sitio Lukutan Malaki does not only benefit its 350 families but also the 400 families living in the nearby sitios—Anginan and Lukutan Maliit. This project was also an opportunity to establish a strong partnership with the Municipal Health Office (MHO) of Rodriguez, Rizal. The MHO is responsible for assigning a midwife or a nurse to conduct a weekly visit to the clinic, while the barangay health workers will ensure the daily delivery of health services to the beneficiaries.

In Barangay Pisa, the lack of access to a health facility has finally been addressed when the construction of the health center, equipped with a patient's room and a bathroom was finished in the third week of December 2013. Barangay Pisa, one of the 15 barangays of the municipality of Tingloy, is composed of 200 households. As a counterpart, the local government of Pisa will make sure to assign a qualified barangay health worker to attend to the health-related concerns of the community. The community leaders have also been given the responsibility of keeping the health center functional and in good condition. ●

Support to Health Facility: Emilio G. Perez Memorial District Hospital

| SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP.
PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP

The Emilio G. Perez Memorial District Hospital (EGPDH), a government-operated hospital located in Hagonoy, Bulacan, serves around 125,689 residents from Hagonoy's twenty-six barangays and its neighboring municipalities. The number of patients coming in sometimes reaches beyond the hospital's capacity to provide interventions. The fifty-bed-capacity hospital faces a number of limitations attributed to the lack of functional medical equipment, lack of manpower, and inadequate space to accommodate the patients. GNIP addressed one of the mentioned limitations as also a way of establishing a strong partnership with the hospital, which covers two of GNIP's project areas. After a team from GNIP conducted an ocular visit around the hospital, the team assessed what the hospital needed most. On September 23, 2013, the turnover ceremony was held, attended by hospital personnel and representatives from GNIP and the community development committee. GNIP provided 5 adult mechanical beds with railings, 5 pediatric mechanical beds with railings, 5 nebulizers, 3 Ambu bags, 3 pediatric Ambu bags, 3 pediatric clinical weighing scale, 1 suction apparatus, 1 surgical instrument, 5 droplights, and 1 adult clinical weighing scale for the pediatrics and maternity ward of the hospital. With this form of support, GNIP aimed to help the hospital in delivering better-quality health care to the people who depend on it. This project is just the first of a number of projects that GNIP and EGPDH plan to implement in the future. ●

Water & Sanitation

This program provides communities access to potable water by maximizing existing water sources in the communities. GNIP also provides hand-washing and latrine facilities in schools and conducts hygiene-promotion campaigns in the communities—as a way of minimizing, if not eliminating, waterborne diseases and diseases caused by poor hygiene.



Spring Development Project in Sitio Lukutan Maliit | SAN ISIDRO CDP

The spring development project aims to address one of the most basic needs of the community—water. The residents of Sitio Lukutan Maliit used to walk a long distance to get to the nearest spring. This consumed a big part of their day. They had to make do with the limited supply of water they had collected in a day for all domestic uses. This limited their capacity to exercise good hygiene practices and has brought risks to their health. The existing water source in the community has not been maximized due to its distance from the households. Considering these factors, GNIP constructed a spring box and installed a water tank in the main source and five tap stands in different locations. All construction and installation jobs have been finished by March 21, 2013. Since then, all the 168 families living in the area, including the 36 pupils of GNIP Learning Center, have been enjoying the convenience of a nearer water source. GNIP hopes that the hygiene and sanitation practices of the community will improve and incidence of water-related diseases will be minimized. Furthermore, the project has been designed in a way that the community develops a sense of ownership by allowing them to manage the project and decide on a system that would efficiently distribute water to all the beneficiaries. ●



Hand-Washing Facility Project | SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP

Not all children have the habit of washing their hands. And even if they do wash their hands, not all of them know how to do it properly. Having a hand-washing facility in school encourages the children to practice proper hygiene at a young age. Once children start the habit of hand washing, it will be easy for them to make it part of their daily routine. The hand-washing facility, which was constructed through GNIP, is a three-sink facility specifically designed for children. The facility has been turned over last August 1, 2013, to Sagrada Familia Elementary School, which has around 472 students. ●



Organizational Leadership and Values-Enhancement Training for the Good Store Group | SAN ISIDRO CDP

The training aimed to provide the officers of the San Isidro Generating Livelihood Association (SIGLA) with a deeper understanding of their roles as leaders of their organization. The training, held on April 22–23, 2013, for 17 SIGLA officers covered discussions on leadership qualities and skills and included workshops on good leadership and parliamentary procedures. SIGLA presently manages the Good Store, one of GNIP's income-generating projects. ●



Organizational and Financial Management Training for the Good Bakery Group | TINGLOY CDP

Prior to the official opening of the Good Bakery, an income-generating project under the Tingloy Community Development Project area, GNIP organized a training workshop for the members of the Tingloy Community Operations Group (TICOG). The two-day training was held on April 4–5, 2013, at the municipal hall of Tingloy. The 11 members of TICOG learned about the skills, principles, and processes of good leadership; the effective ways of executing strategies in order to manage resources properly; and the basics of accounting and bookkeeping. The training's objective was to equip the members of TICOG with knowledge and skills and make them competent in managing the bakery. ●

Feasibility Studies in Other CDP Areas

| AGUINALDO CDP.

KILAGDING CDP.

LONGANAPAN CDP

Three technical working groups (TWGs) were formed to conduct feasibility studies on income-generating projects (IGPs) in the three CDP areas in Laak, Compostela Valley: the Aguinardo CDP, the Kilagding CDP, and the Longanapan CDP. Each TWG is composed of a specialist from the Department of Trade and Industry Region XI, an agricultural technician from the Municipal Agriculture Office of Laak, the barangay chairman, a community development

CASE STORY:



My two children are both sponsored children. I am already thankful for the benefits that the sponsorship program provides for my children, especially with their educational and health needs. The support somehow frees me and my husband from worrying too much about our children. I am a member of the community development committee (CDC) in Tingloy through which I get the chance to volunteer in GNIP project planning and implementation. I have seen my community improve through the different projects that GNIP implemented. The day care centers, the health center, the support to our health and educational facilities, and the many activities that they conduct for our youth and children have made a big impact on our lives. Then Good Bakery was established, and I became even more thankful. I joined

the organization that would manage it. We call it Tingloy Community Operations Group, or TICOG. I learned new skills through the simple bookkeeping, organizational management, and leadership trainings that GNIP provided, among others. Good Bakery also allows me to earn an additional income. For my family, who struggles every day to make both ends meet, every opportunity that will increase our income is an opportunity to go a level higher than our current situation. I realized that I can do something else other than staying at home. I have better use of my extra time when I stay at the bakery to sell our bread products. By the way, the bread products sold at Good Bakery are healthy and affordable, so they are not difficult to market. The bakery earns around Php 4,000 each day. I and the TICOG members are also able to encourage the people of Tingloy to engage in retail bread business so they too can earn additional incomes even if they are not members of TICOG. ●

committee representative, and a team from GNIP. Each CDP has also organized its own IGP group that would manage the project: the Aguinaldo Farmers Association (AGFA) for the Aguinaldo CDP, the Kilagding Inland Fishers Association (KIFA) for the Kilagding CDP, and the Longanapan Farmers Association (LOFA) for the Longanapan CDP.

The study focused on the general description of the enterprise, market considerations, financial assumptions, production considerations,

financial statements, and management and social considerations. The studies conducted in the said CDP areas suggest that saba banana buy-and-sell, inland fisheries, and a corn mill facility are feasible income-generating projects for AGFA, KIFA, and LOFA, respectively. ●



● RECHIE PEREZ

of Tingloy, Batangas, was already contented doing the role of a plain housewife, attending to the daily needs of her husband and her two children. When Good Bakery was established, she realized she can still go beyond being just a housewife. It changed her routine, her economic status, and the quality of her life.

Partnerships & Network Building |

Communities are empowered by making them partners in carrying out GNIP programs. GNIP also builds linkages with organizations that share the same vision, mission, goals, and advocacy.

Network Building |

GNIP establishes and maintains partnerships with donors, partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, volunteer groups, professionals, students, local government units, schools, and the communities where GNIP operates.

In 2013, GNIP officially became a member of the Child Rights Network, an alliance of organizations advocating for the enactment of policies that will protect and fulfil the rights of Filipino children. One of the major activities

conducted by GNIP with CRN is the Forum on Universal Birth Registration.

The membership with CRN is an addition to GNIP's present memberships with other networks, such as the Philippine International Non-Governmental Organization Network (PINGON) and the National Council of Social Development (NCSD). PINGON is a network of NGOs operating in the Philippines, with which GNIP coordinates its implementation of disaster response and emergency relief programs. NCSD

Financial Management and Administrative Trainings

| GIGMOTO CDP. PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP.
SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP.

As support to the community development committees (CDCs), GNIP provides the fund to cover their operating expenses—such as meals, transportation, communication, and office supplies—during official CDC activities. To ensure that this fund is used appropriately, GNIP conducted a one-day hands-on training for the CDC members, covering effective management of the fund, proper disbursement, utilization of pertinent forms, and procedures for request, liquidation, and reimbursement. A total of 69 CDC members from the Gigmoto CDP, the Pugad-Tibaguin CDP, and the Sagrada Familia CDP participated in the training, conducted in the first half of 2013. The training has been significant in increasing the members' knowledge of office procedures, handling the CDC fund, and keeping records of their financial transactions. ●

Leadership Trainings

| GIGMOTO CDP. PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP.
SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP.

The community development committee (CDC) is GNIP's partner in bringing significant changes into the community. In order for this committee to effectively carry out community development projects, the members should fully understand that all of them are leaders. The leadership trainings—held on different dates in the Gigmoto CDP, the Pugad-Tibaguin CDP, and the Sagrada Familia CDP—were packed with lectures, group discussions, and team-building activities directed toward changing the participants' behaviors, attitudes, and skills. Not only did the training focus on the CDC's function as a group, but it also allowed the members to discover their strengths and weaknesses as individuals. Understanding individual differences in a team leads to acknowledging that each member has a role to play. The training also aimed to polish the CDC's skills in handling conflicts and in making sound decisions in all phases of the projects: planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. A total of 72 members from the three CDCs of the different aforementioned CDPs benefited from the training. ●



is a network composed of development agencies and organizations undertaking capacity building, advocacy, and social mobilization activities that will influence a change in national policies and development programs. ●



Training on Project Monitoring and Evaluation

| PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP

The monitoring and evaluation (M & E) is an essential part of a project or program design. Monitoring is the process of checking the progress of a project against the plan, while evaluation is utilizing the data collected from monitoring and using this as basis for measuring the impact of the project. GNIP involves the community development committee not only in the planning and implementation stages but also in the monitoring and evaluation (M & E) stages. Through the training, the 46 CDC members of the Prieto and Diaz CDPs have learned that the M & E will help them determine if the activities are still in line with the plan of action (POA) and if objectives are met. The M & E will also help the members assess the quality of the project and identify the areas that need improvement for the next project cycle. The training also covered a discussion on the logical framework and the proper use of monitoring tools. Aside from being a partner in GNIP's community development projects, the CDC also conducts quarterly monitoring of the sponsored children. ●

SUM TOTAL

299

members of the

Community Development Committees and Community Sponsorship Facilitators in 11

CDP areas

187

attendees in the CDC trainings conducted in 2013

Advocacy | This centers on the protection of children and the promotion of their rights as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). GNIP organizes child rights councils (CRCs), strengthens the local councils for the protection of children (LCPCs), and conducts child rights campaigns.

Child Rights Council (CRC) Summer Youth Camp | SOUTHVILLE CDP

GNIP gathered the twenty-two leaders of the Child Rights Council (CRC) in a summer youth camp held on May 7–9, 2013, at the La Mesa Eco Park, Quezon City. The CRC under the Southville Community Development Project (SVCDP) discussed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Department of Education’s child protection policy. The three-day camp also covered activities on leadership enhancement, facilitation, conflict management, and team building. ●



Organizing the Child Rights Council (CRC) | GIGMOTO CDP. PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP. PUGAD-TIBAGUIN CDP. SAGRADA FAMILIA CDP

GNIP organizes child rights councils (CRCs) composed of children (youth) in its CDP areas to provide a venue for children to express their concerns, issues, and needs and to plan out activities that will promote awareness on child issues to their fellow children.

This year, GNIP’s CDPs in the Bicol Region have organized their respective CRCs. On September 13, 2013, the Gigmoto CDP invited 27 young people from the nine barangays of Gigmoto to attend the CRC orientation. The orientation covered presentations on GNIP programs and the roles and responsibilities of a CRC member. The election of officers was also held on the same day, followed with the formulation of an action plan for the coming months. In the Prieto Diaz CDPs, a total of 29 supreme student government officers from three different secondary schools in Prieto Diaz were gathered in a youth camp. This was held last December 10–11, 2013, at the Rizal Beach Resort, Sorsogon. The purpose of this was to formally



organize the CRC, to elect officers, to orient the members on their role in the protection of child rights, and to formulate an action plan for the following year.

On December 23, 2013, the Pugad-Tibaguin and the Sagrada Familia CDPs in Bulacan gathered 30 GNIP scholars from Ramona Trillana National High School and Sta. Elena National High School for a CRC orientation. The high school students learned about the importance of advocating child rights through lectures, audiovisual presentations, and group discussions. The participants automatically became members of the CRC of the said Bulacan CDPs.

At present, 7 out of GNIP’s 11 CDPs have already organized CRCs, with a total of 227 members. The Southville CDP has the most number of members. The CRCs remain active through their involvement in many activities—such as leadership trainings, summer camps, children’s month celebrations, seminars, child rights campaigns, and environmental activities. ●



**National Children’s Month
Celebration** | PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP.
TINGLOY CDP. SOUTHVILLE CDP

SUM TOTAL

227
CRC
members
in seven CDPs

3,143
participants
in CRC activities

Presidential Proclamation No. 267 declares the month of October as the National Children’s Month, to recognize the Filipino children as the most valuable asset of the nation and to emphasize their importance in the society. This supersedes Proclamation No. 74, which sets October 17 of every year as the National Children’s Day.

In the Prieto Diaz CDPs, GNIP took part in the celebration of children’s month initiated by the Area-Based Standard Network–Sorsogon (ABSNet-Sorsogon), a network that GNIP is a member of. The celebration was themed “Kahirapan wakasan, karapatan ng bata ipaglaban” (End poverty, fight for child rights) and was also participated in by other nongovernmental organizations and government agencies, including 48 sponsored children under the Prieto and Diaz CDPs. The monthlong celebration carried out various activities that emphasized child rights—such as a motorcade, children’s dialogue and testimonies, and GNIP-facilitated games.

In the Tingloy CDP, the children’s month celebration focused on 390 preschool children, in partnership with the local government of Tingloy,

the municipal social welfare and development office, the parents, and the teachers. The activities—which included poster-making, singing, and declamation contests—centered on the promotion of child rights. In the national level, the Child Rights Network (CRN) gathered the children advocates—both CRN members and nonmembers—to celebrate the children’s month at the House of Representatives, held on October 21–23, 2013. Nine members of GNIP’s Child Rights Council (CRC) under the Southville CDP represented the organization in the poster-making contest and the children’s dialogue with the legislators—two of the highlights of the celebration—which happened in the first two days of the weeklong celebration. The CRC members placed first and third in the poster-making contest, with their artworks reflecting the celebration’s theme: “Pursue Inclusive Governance—Protect Children’s Rights Today and Tomorrow.” In the dialogue with the legislators, the children representing different organizations raised their concerns on issues about corporal punishment, child labor, malnutrition, and early pregnancy.



● Presidential Decree No. 603 (The Child and Youth Welfare Code)

Article 87. Council for the Protection of Children— Every barangay council shall encourage the organization of a local Council for the Protection of Children and shall coordinate with the Council for the Welfare of Children and Youth in drawing and implementing plans for the promotion of child and youth welfare. Membership shall be taken from responsible members of the community including a representative of the youth, as well as representatives of government and private agencies concerned with the welfare of children and youth whose area of assignment includes the particular barangay and shall be on a purely voluntary basis.

Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) | TINGLOY CDP. PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP

In Article 87 of Presidential Decree No. 603, otherwise known as the Child and Youth Welfare Code, every barangay is encouraged to organize a local council for the protection of children. This decree, which was signed by the former president Ferdinand Marcos on December 10, 1974, states that the said council shall promote the education of every child in the barangay, protect children from any form of maltreatment and abuse, promote every child's welfare through the establishment of playgrounds and day care centers, and provide measures that would emphasize the importance of the roles of parents in child rearing. Members of this council, the decree further states, would come from the government, child-focused private agencies covering the particular community, and youth groups, on a purely voluntary basis.

A year after activating the fifteen BCPCs in the municipality of Tingloy, a general assembly attended by 70 BCPC members from its 15 barangays was held. GNIP has also initiated an orientation and an exposure trip for 58 members of the Municipal and Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (M/BCPC) of Prieto Diaz. The orientation aimed to provide the M/BCPC members a deeper sense of awareness of the child abuse rate in the municipality of Prieto Diaz, therefore giving them a fresh realization of their roles and responsibilities in child protection. The Prieto Diaz M/BCPC members were also brought to an exposure trip in a municipality in Camarines Sur called Camaligan, which has been recognized in the whole Bicol Region as the best child-friendly municipality under the fifth-class municipality category. Camaligan, Camarines Sur, has been awarded with this recognition in 2011 for giving importance to the basic education, health, and nutrition of the children in their locality through child-focused programs. This is what GNIP would want the municipality of Prieto Diaz to achieve. ●

Training on Handling Child Abuse

| PRIETO CDP. DIAZ CDP

The increasing number of child abuse cases in the municipality of Prieto Diaz has caught GNIP's attention that the organization found the need to conduct a training on handling child abuse. This sensitive issue tackled various topics—understanding the forms and dynamics of child abuse, understanding its impact on the child, effective ways of handling a disclosure by a child about an abuse, and reporting to proper authorities. All 46 members of the community development committees (CDCs) from the Prieto Diaz CDPs participated in the two-day training, which also included workshops and role plays. ●



Coastal Cleanup and Tree Planting

| TINGLOY CDP. GIGMOTO CDP

GNIP also engages its covered communities in environmental activities. Coastal cleanup and tree planting activities were implemented in two of GNIP's community development project areas—Tingloy CDP and Gigmoto CDP—to educate both adults and children to value their marine and terrestrial resources. Both the municipalities of Tingloy and Gigmoto have abundant marine life, and fishing is their major livelihood. Allowing garbage to accumulate in shores puts not only the community's source of income at risk but also marine life in general. In partnership with the Environment and Natural Resources Office of Gigmoto, eight hundred forest tree seedlings were planted in four barangays of the municipality. The goal is to increase the forest cover of the municipality. The coastal cleanup and tree planting activities served as an opportunity for local officials, residents, the youth, and children to work together and achieve the realization that they are the stewards of the environment and that to fulfill this role, they need to protect Mother Nature. ●



I LIKE 2013: A Global Child Rights Day Celebration |

GNIP has been celebrating the International Day of Children's Rights since 2009 as a response to a 1954 resolution of the United Nations General Assembly that recommends every country to initiate a Universal Children's Day as a day to focus on children's well-being.

The celebration of child rights day this year aimed to create a deeper impact on society by not only driving a campaign that would create awareness about the rights of children but also by involving communities, schools, the government, and various civil society organizations in the promotion of the rights of the child while strengthening the said stakeholders as they partake in GNIP's advocacy. The theme for this year's celebration still revolved around the brand I LIKE (I Live, Inform, Educate: Karapatan para sa Kabataan), which GNIP has been carrying for three years now.

The celebration, held last November 23, 2013, at the Liwasang Aurora, Quezon Memorial Circle, Quezon City, reached out to a more diverse group of individuals through a new set of activities, which is as follows:

1

The fansign contest, which encouraged the participation of netizens from all parts of the country, combined the power of statements and photographs and social media, specifically Facebook. The fansigns presented the rights of children in the most creative and attractive ways, making it easy for the target audience to remember.

2

The advocacy photowalk, which literally means walking along a specified route while taking random pictures, encouraged professional and amateur photographers and hobbyists to capture situations, transform them into photographs, and use them to inform and educate society about children's rights.

3

The signature campaign, which was conducted in partnership with the Child Rights Network, aimed to push for the free birth registration of children, in relation to one of their rights—that is, the right to a name and a nationality (Article 7, UN CRC).

4

Other activities, which added to the fun and were prepared especially for children, included a photo booth, face painting, a photo exhibit, and traditional Filipino games.



The I LIKE event will not be complete without bringing up what it is most known for—the child rights concert. This year’s concert carried the tagline “Upholding Children’s Rights through Music” and featured local artists who are children advocates themselves. The concert also allotted time for audiovisual presentations that emphasized the importance of exercising the rights of children, especially regarding education, health, protection, and play and leisure.

Prior to the main event, a mural painting contest was simultaneously held between November 6 and 8, 2013, in the Prieto Diaz CDPs (Sorsogon), the Gigmoto CDP (Catanduanes), the Laak CDPs (Compostela Valley), and the Tingloy CDP (Batangas). The activity gave young people an opportunity to express their views about children’s rights through public art. This activity did not only involve high school students but also the Department of Education and the local government units of the areas mentioned.

The I LIKE celebration also became an avenue to gather support for the survivors of supertyphoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan), which hit the country a few weeks before the day of the event. The Yolanda tragedy in turn served as a reminder that in times of disasters, one of the most vulnerable populations is the children. This is where the rights of children to protection and survival come in.

GNIP successfully conducted the said child rights day event through its partnerships with the Child Rights Network, the Quezon City government, the UP Music Circle, and WhenInManila.com, its official media partner for the event.

Looking at GNIP’s child rights campaign timeline, the impact that the campaign has created since it was first carried out in 2009 has become greater not only in terms of audience and area of coverage but also in terms of strategies directed toward building up advocates who can live out the organization’s vision for children. ●

Emergency Response | This responds to the immediate needs of communities affected by disasters through the provisions of medical supplies, drinking water, food, hygiene kits, temporary shelters, and other immediate needs. A rapid needs assessment is conducted to evaluate if the area needs further intervention, such as rehabilitation.

SUM TOTAL

500
families received tents
and blankets after the
Bohol tragedy



Bohol Earthquake |

On October 15, 2013, the Philippines got struck with what has been considered as the deadliest earthquake in twenty-three years. The 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit Central Visayas, particularly Bohol and Cebu. In Bohol alone, where majority of the damage took place, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported 209 dead, 877 injured, and 8 missing people. The damage to infrastructure and properties reached an estimated PHP2.2 billion. The entire population of Bohol, which is more than 1.2 million, was affected. Some portions of the chocolate hills, one of Bohol's most famous tourist attractions, collapsed. Bohol's centuries-old churches were also badly damaged.

A quick response team from GNIP was immediately sent to Bohol to assess the extent of



damage brought by the earthquake. With most of the residential houses destroyed, the team considered shelter as the top priority of the people. The team further assessed that the municipality of Tubigon, which recorded the biggest number of casualties, qualifies as recipient of temporary shelters and blankets. A total of 500 families from the thirteen mainland barangays and five island barangays of the said municipality received one temporary shelter (tent) and three blankets each. A total of 500 tents and 1,500 blankets were distributed by GNIP to the earthquake survivors. This emergency response was in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). ●

Typhoon Yolanda (International name Haiyan) |



CASE STORY:

“

Only a few of us are left now.”

These were the words from a teary-eyed Mylene Arias, thirty-two, when asked how she is after Typhoon Yolanda. Mylene used to have five children; three of them drowned when the water surged up as Typhoon Yolanda made its first landfall in Guiuan, Eastern Samar. According to the elders, this is the first time that a very strong typhoon hit the typhoon-accustomed Samar provinces. Losing three of her children—aged twelve, eleven, and nine—Mylene painfully expressed, “I would have chosen to die rather than my children. My daughters were good children, and I do not understand why those good children had to die.”

Wrong warning

“The local officials told us that there would be a typhoon. Had they told us

that there would be a storm surge, we would have evacuated. We live quite far from the sea. It did not occur to us that seawater would reach us and would wash away our home and belongings. My siblings and their families went to our house that night. When our house got destroyed because of the strong winds, we all rushed outside through our narrow door, panicking. The water started to rise. It was dark. We could not see each other. We could not hear each other because of the sounds of the winds and waves. I got separated from my husband. My four daughters were with him, while my son, the youngest, was with me. I was with some of my relatives and neighbors. We held on to the coconut trunk behind a neighbor’s destroyed house for support. But then we noticed that the water was rising too fast, and we had to transfer to another coconut trunk.”

Maybe it was time for them to go

“After the storm, my husband and I saw each other. I asked him, ‘Where are our children?’ He answered, ‘I do not know. They’re gone.’ He said he told our daughters to hold on tightly to a coconut. Our eldest daughter was holding on to him, but a big wave overtook him. He tried to save himself by strongly



gripping whatever he could have possibly held on to as he was being pushed by the current. My two nieces, two siblings, the wife of my sibling, and my three daughters all died. Only my husband and my other daughter, who was saved by my neighbor, survived. I thought my daughters were still alive somewhere. My husband and I looked for them immediately. We found them in separate locations. One of them was found the next day. The younger children are aware that their older sisters are dead. My son looked at me and said, 'Ate, patay?' (Big sisters, dead?) We wrapped our daughters with mats, brought them to church, and buried them. We were still in shock, and we were thankful our neighbors helped us through the whole process.

"We did not go hungry. We shared supplies with our neighbors, even if the rice got wet. All our clothes got wet. We did not change for a few days. We just made sure our children stayed dry. My son gets scared of rain and flood. At night, when he hears the sound of the waves, he cries. My husband decided that he will not build a house near the sea. It was a

Continued on the next page



Continued from page 51

sunny day. I felt no signs that it would be the last day of my daughters. I am starting to accept what happened. Maybe it was time for my daughters to go. Others survived no matter how tragic their experiences were. So I keep on convincing myself that maybe it was their time to go. If I could only push the rewind button, I would do that. But I know that I cannot do anything about what happened. I still do not understand why those things happened. But there is a part of me that somehow tells me that there is a purpose why we survived.”

Lesson learned

“I put up a small commodity store so I can divert my thoughts away from the tragedy. But it turned out that I missed my daughters even more. At their age, they would have been able to help me with my small business. They used to help me with cooking, laundry, and other household chores. Now, I feel alone. I could not stop thinking of them, especially when I see their classmates pass by our house. I tell myself that my daughters are supposed to be in school too. We used to have busy school mornings. But now I only

have two children, aged seven and five, to attend to every morning.

“My husband still blames himself for not being able to save our daughters and our relatives. We should have listened to my mother when she told us to evacuate. All of the people who evacuated to the church survived, even if the church got destroyed. The water rose above head level. It took time before the water subsided, and it took days before the water totally drained out.”

Mylene, her husband Carlito (a company driver), and their two children now live with Mylene’s parents. They decided to stay together so they can draw strength from each other. Mylene’s family does not want to go back to their old house because according to them, it brings back memories of their lost daughters. “For a while I tried to convince myself that this is all a dream. But then that thought stops, and I tell myself that maybe this is not a dream at all because if it is, it seems so long.” After saying these lines, Mylene got lost in a long silence, still shock forty days since Yolanda took her daughters away. ●

2014 Sneak Peek: Guiuan Rehabilitation Following Typhoon Yolanda Devastation

| FEEDING PROGRAM



Three months after Typhoon Yolanda (international name Haiyan) and the heavy rains that followed brought interruption to the classes in the schools of Guiuan, the challenge of getting the children back to school arose. One of the strategies executed by Good Neighbors to deal with this challenge was the 28-day feeding program conducted from February 12 to March 21, 2014, at Guiuan East Central Elementary School. The beneficiaries of this were 1,204 preschoolers and primary school children (grades 1–3). The daily school feeding, which served healthy meals, was in partnership with the school administration and the Parents–Teachers Association of the said school. ●



| PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

The first psychosocial support conducted by Good Neighbors was held on February 24–28, 2014, at Lupok Central Elementary School. The GN staff trained a total of 26 teachers from the said school in handling the psychosocial activities. These teachers then conducted sessions to 125 grade 5 students. The program included creative activities, helpful workbooks, and kits that are useful in helping both the teachers and children survivors understand the levels of emotions that they had to go through because of the typhoon. The program also aimed at helping the survivors deal with emergency situations better. ●



Guiuan Christmas Party |

On December 20, GNIP hosted a Christmas party for 1,000 schoolchildren of Guiuan East Central Elementary School and Lupok Central Elementary School, with the tagline “Finding a reason to celebrate the season.” The children got to enjoy fun games, toys, and food. As Mr. Ann Hung Goo pointed out in his message during the opening program, the survivors of Guiuan have the power to change. They have the opportunity to be better than before. He further emphasized that the celebration of Christmas is also a celebration of hope, of change, and of a bright future. ●







CASE STORY:

“**W**

e were transferred to an evacuation center, a school, when we were told that a strong typhoon was coming. I was with my aunt, my cousins, and my three younger siblings. My parents stayed at home to guard our house. We were praying the rosary when Typhoon Yolanda hit. It was three in the morning. I was praying so hard that nobody from my family dies. I once lost a baby brother. He died a few days after my mother gave birth to him. I was too young to understand it back then. All I know now is that I don't want to lose any more of my siblings. I went back to our house when the typhoon passed. I got disoriented. Everything was destroyed. Roofs have flown all over the place. I lost track going home. When I finally reached the spot where our house once stood, I asked my father, who was at that time assessing the damage, 'Papa, where is

our house?' He did not answer me. All that remained were the floor and some portions of our walls. Papa was planning to put up a piggery business before the typhoon, but even the pigpen got destroyed. I later found out that my parents used plywood to cover themselves from the strong winds. My playmates and I went around and checked what was left of our community. We got amazed to discover sites that we have not seen before because the houses used to crowd them up. The next day, I went with my family to look for food. All stores were closed. Thankfully, one shop opened, and the owner let us in because he thought that we were all hungry. We were allowed to take food from his shop. I've learned that there were plenty of dead people brought to the municipal hall. That's when the helicopters started to fly in, carrying medicines, biscuits, canned goods, and water. There were also a lot of people coming in, both foreigners and Filipinos. I thought there was a festival every day in our town. I was happy to see new people every day. I met new friends from Manila. They gave me slippers and gifts. I felt very excited to practice my Tagalog. I am relieved Yolanda is gone now. I am hoping it will not come back because my father has just repaired our house. ●



● **ANGEL LAICA SABARILLO** is ten years old and a fourth-grade student of Guiuan East Central Elementary School. His father used to work as a part-time traffic enforcer under the local government of Guiuan, but because of the typhoon, he lost his job. Her mother earns an income by offering manicure home service. Angel has three younger siblings, aged eight, five, and three. Supertyphoon Yolanda could have brought frustrations, instilled bitterness, and triggered fear in the lives of those who survived it. But the story of Angel allows us to see the effects of the disaster in a different light—through the eyes of a child who despite seeing death has found delight in the birth of new friendships and took pleasure in the presence of the visitors bringing help to their community.

10,134

sponsored
children in 11 CDP
areas

Child
Sponsorship
Program





Direct Service |

GNIP's operations take root mainly in its one-to-one child sponsorship program. As of December 2013, the number of sponsored children has reached 10,134 under the 11 CDP areas, from 266 sponsored children in 2008.

The sponsored children are provided with quality education, good nutrition, and proper health care. This is achieved through an annual medical checkup and a regular distribution of school supplies, nutritional items, and hygiene kits to sponsored children. The sponsored children are thoroughly monitored through monthly updates, quarterly home visits, house tagging, spot mapping, service-rendered cards, and annual progress reports. These tools are helpful not just in monitoring the children's progress, development, and services received but also in monitoring their present status. The main reason why children fall under the dropout category is because they have moved out of the project area.

To update the sponsors about their sponsored children's status, GNIP organizes an Annual Child Letter (ACL) activity with the help of the community development committee/community sponsorship facilitators (CDC/CSF). The ACL is a way through which the children share their stories and express their appreciation to their sponsors in forms of letters and drawings. The sponsors are also given the opportunity to send special gifts to their sponsored children—they could be in the form of a gift, money, or a letter (GML). And every December, GNIP conducts a Christmas party for all the sponsored children in the respective CDPs. The sponsorship program has allowed GNIP to reach out to around 80,000 people from its CDP areas through community development programs. ●

Special Protection and Child Abuse Protection Programs |

These are special intervention programs that provide assistance and protection to sponsored children, their immediate families, and nonsponsored children with special needs and those who are facing emergency situations brought about by severe illnesses, abuse, and natural disasters. SPP interventions include medical services, provisions of medicines, medical equipment, nutritional support, counseling, referrals, and crisis intervention services. Nonsponsored SPP beneficiaries are enrolled under GNIP's sponsorship program, ensuring that they receive continuous support until their full recovery. ●





SUM TOTAL

9,017

children received school supplies in 11 CDPs

13,302

children received nutritional items in 11 CDPs

2,958

children received hygiene kits in 5 CDPs

691

sponsored children, their immediate families, and nonsponsored children under the special protection and child abuse protection programs

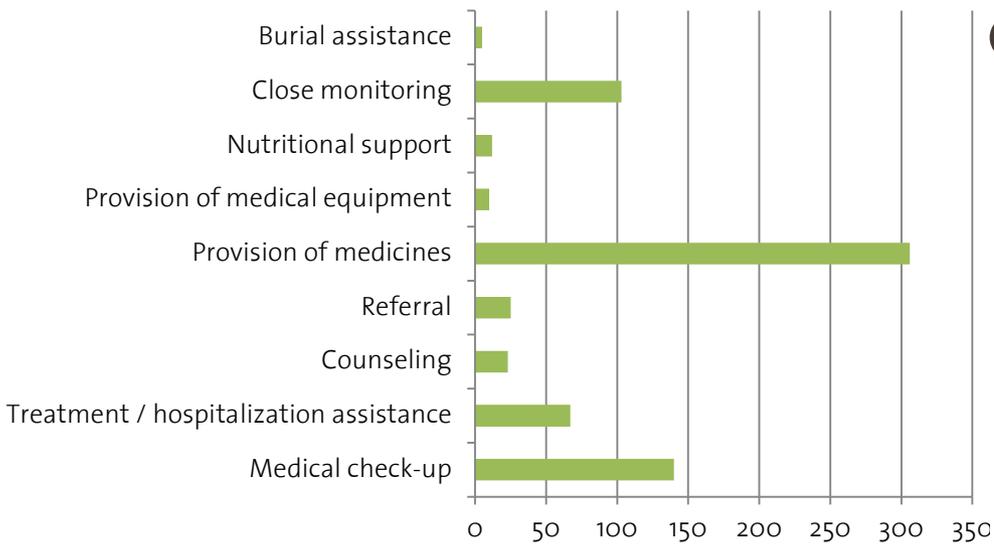
CASE STORY:

“

W

hen I found out that I qualified as one of GNIP's beneficiaries, I was filled with happiness. It was God's answer to my prayers. I get to share with my family the nutritional items that I receive as a sponsored child. My two siblings, who are both in primary school, also benefit from the school supplies that I receive at the opening of the school year. I share my things with them. But the biggest blessing that I received through GNIP is the scholarship. I wouldn't have to burden my parents anymore with my school requirements and transportation going to school because the scholarship grant pays for those needs. I can now focus on my studies and be the best student that I can be. I will always remember GNIP because they're a big part of my journey towards the attainment of my goals.

When I finish school, I will have a job. I can send my siblings to school and my parents won't have to worry anymore. Thank you very much, GNIP, for the support that you continue to give me and my family. ●



● Number of **beneficiaries** (sponsored children, their immediate families, and nonsponsored children) per program from January to December 2013



● ROWELA GRATUITO

is a thirteen-year-old, seventh-grade student of Prieto Diaz National High School. She is one of the sponsored children of GNIP under Prieto CDP. Being the daughter of a laborer and a plain housewife, she tells that pursuing her studies is a big challenge to her and her family. It has been difficult for her parents to meet the family's basic needs, much more provide for the educational needs of three children. But Rowela is no ordinary student—she is one of the top students in her school. Her intelligence and talent in singing helped her win a campus beauty pageant, and she was crowned Bb. Kalikasan (Ms. Environment). The title motivated her to be an environmental advocate. As the eldest child, the desire to get her family out of poverty is very strong. She believes that she can do so by studying hard.



Workshops

Workshops |



QuickBooks Workshop |

The GNIP Finance Department has shifted to a more reliable, more efficient, and more accurate financial reporting system, the QuickBooks. This accounting software has replaced the old Excel reporting format and was found to be more appropriate for NGOs as it is able to generate more reliable financial reports. Initially, the QuickBooks was to be implemented in the head office level only, while the field offices would follow a simpler financial program, the Simple Books. But upon recognizing the need to have a common bookkeeping and accounting program in both the head office and the field offices, Good Neighbors international headquarters approved for the full implementation of QuickBooks. On June 26–July 1, 2013, the QuickBooks Workshop was held to train the eleven finance department staff from the head office and the field offices in using the said accounting software. The resource persons were Mr. Primo Obsequio III, the GNIP Finance Department manager; and Mr. Haesung Park, a QuickBooks expert from the IHQ. GNIP at present is the only Good Neighbors field country that uses the QuickBooks program in both the head office and field offices. ●



Effective Communication Toward Winning Relationship |

The workshop for the Administrative Department, which was held on September 26–27, 2013, at the GNIP head office, was conducted to provide the administrative staff a deep understanding of their role in policy implementation and proper office procedures. The level of knowledge and skills of the staff in administration reflects the level of standard that the organization follows. The workshop was filled with discussions on accident/incident policy; staff house policies and procedures; equipment, vehicle, and procurement policies; inventory and logistics; and human resources policies. It was also the target of the workshop to take a different approach when it comes to policy implementation, which can be achieved through overcoming communication barriers among the staff in the department and within the organization. The group of resource persons was headed by the Administrative Department manager, Mr. Fernando De Veas, and the participants were composed of the administrative staff from the head office, the 11 CDP areas, and the learning centers. ●

Workshops |

Teachers' Workshop |

Seven teachers and two assistant teachers of GNIP Learning Centers underwent a workshop about creative curriculum, the ABCs of classroom management, and the early childhood care and development (ECCD) checklist. The workshop, which was held on April 24–26, 2013, at the GNIP head office, was contributory to updating the teachers' teaching strategies, skills, and knowledge necessary in ensuring quality education for the children studying at the learning centers. ●



Workshop on Understanding Child Sponsorship Management Service |

On September 24–25, 2013, the GNIP staff under the sponsorship service department (SSD) from the head office and the 11 CDP areas gathered in a workshop at the Citizens' Disaster Response Center Inc., Quezon City. The first SSD workshop aimed to increase the knowledge of the staff in handling deliverables, such as the annual progress reports (APRs), annual child letters (ACLs), and gift-money-letters (GMLs) while providing effective and efficient services to the sponsored children. The workshop was led by the SSD manager, Ms. Sharon Bayonito, and the head office–based SSD staff. It centered on two major topics: understanding sponsorship services and understanding the child management system (CMS). The staff also learned about problem-solving, handling the sponsored children master list properly, project plans preparation, and the special protection program. ●



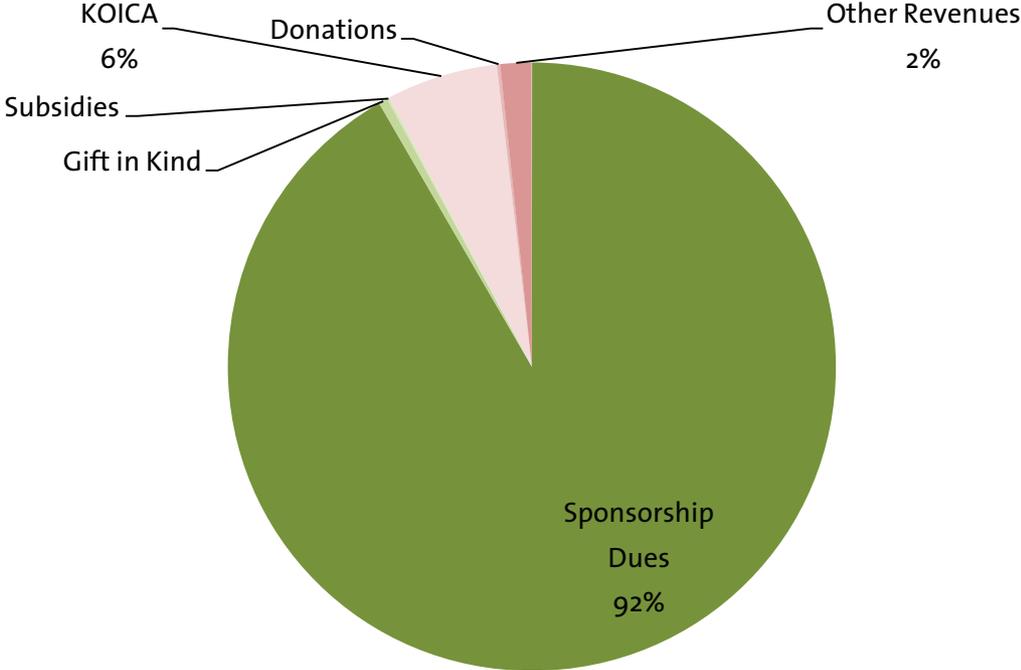
Project Monitoring and Evaluation Training Workshop |

While GNIP continues to implement its programs and services in the country, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) training workshop was conducted on April 22 to 23, 2013, at the GNIP head office, in which GNIP managers, coordinators, and officers participated. The workshop aimed to equip the participants with knowledge and skills in managing and measuring program performance as well as to promote accountability. The resource person, Dr. Alwin B. de Leon, an international development consultant, motivated the participants to come up with monitoring guidelines and tools that will help them manage and track the progress of existing GNIP projects. By continuously developing and strengthening M & E, GNIP hopes to achieve its goals and objectives efficiently and effectively. ●



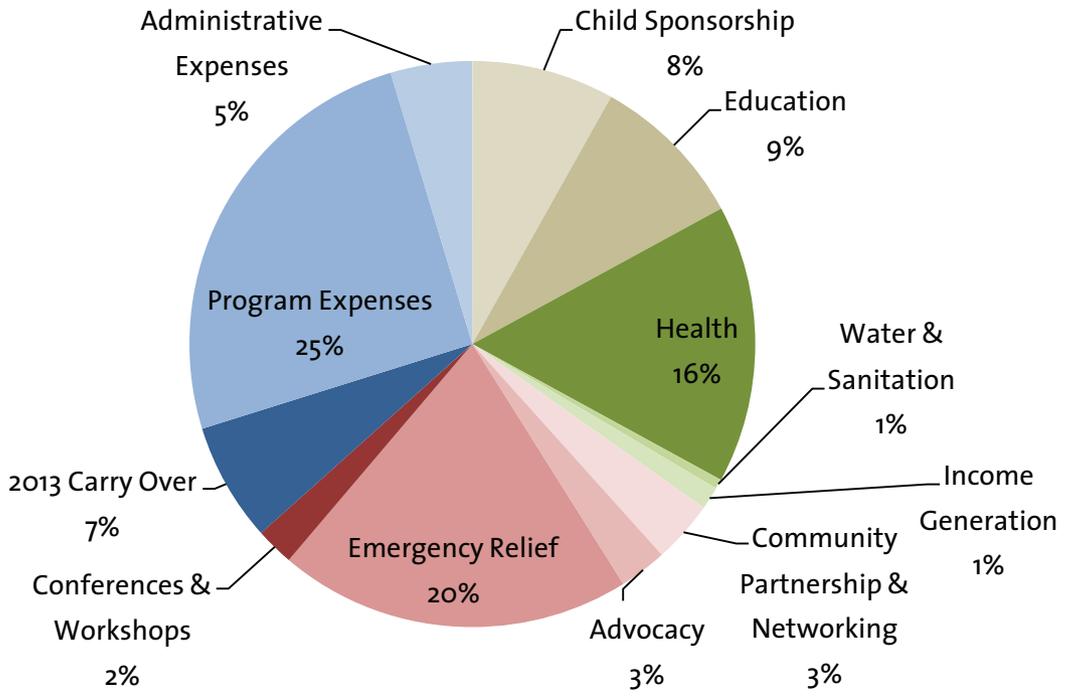
Financial Statement |

Income |



Category		2013 (\$)	%
Contributions	Sponsorship Dues	2,028,709	91.63%
	Gift in Kind	10,912	0.49%
Subsidies		2,528	0.11%
KOICA		131,072	5.92%
Local Donations		4,381	0.20%
Other Revenues		36,541	1.65%
Total		\$ 2,214,143	100%

Expenses |



Category	2013 (\$)	%
Child Sponsorship	180,465	8.15%
Education	197,603	8.92%
Health	351,700	15.88%
Water & Sanitation	12,151	0.55%
Income Generation	28,622	1.29%
Community Partnership & Networking	78,558	3.55%
Advocacy	59,955	2.71%
Emergency Relief	446,422	20.16%
Conferences & Workshops	48,071	2.17%
2013 Carry Over	149,817	6.77%
Program Expenses	557,568	25.18%
Administrative Expenses	103,211	4.66%
Total	\$ 2,214,143	100%

Our Workforce |



| GUIUAN FIELD OFFICE



| PRIETO DIAZ FIELD OFFICE



| TINGLOY FIELD OFFICE



| SOUTHVILLE FIELD OFFICE



| HEAD OFFICE (QUEZON CITY)



| LAAK FIELD OFFICE



| LEARNING CENTERS



| BULACAN FIELD OFFICE



| SAN ISIDRO FIELD OFFICE



| GIGMOTO FIELD OFFICE



GNIP Networks and Partners |

Networks:

National Council of Social Development (NCSD)
Philippine International Non-Governmental Organization Network (PINGON)
Child Rights Network (CRN)

Partners:

| NATIONAL LEVEL

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
World Food Programme (WFP)
Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)
Quezon City Government
UP Music Circle (UPMC)
WhenInManila.com
Philippine Association of Civil Registrars (PACR)

| SAN ISIDRO CDP. SOUTHVILLE CDP

Municipal Government of Rodriguez
Barangay Council of San Isidro
Municipal Health Office (MHO) of Rodriguez
Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office (MENRO) of Rodriguez
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Rodriguez
Department of Education—Alternative Learning System (DepEd—ALS)
Philippine Red Cross—West Rizal Branch
Rodriguez Police Department
San Isidro Elementary School—Main Campus; Basecamp Annex; Balagbag Annex
Southville Elementary School
San Isidro National High School
Silvergreen Training Center
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
National Housing Authority (NHA)
Children’s Mission—Scandinavian
Asia Pacific Christian College and Seminary (APCCS)
Municipal Nutrition Office of Rodriguez
Montalban Training and Livelihood Development Center
Environment Health Services Cooperative
Local Civil Registrar of Rodriguez, Rizal
H Ville Hospital
Mercury Drugstore—Rodriguez branch

| TINGLOY CDP

Municipal Government of Tingloy
Barangay Councils of Tingloy
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Tingloy
Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) of Tingloy
Municipal Health Office (MHO) of Tingloy
World Food Programme (WFP)
Department of Education (DepEd)—Tingloy district
Tingloy National High School (TNHS)

| GIGMOTO CDP

Municipal Government of Gigmoto
Barangay Councils of Dororian, Biong, Sioron, Sicmil
Gigmoto Central Elementary School
Dororian National High School

Gigmoto Rural Development High School
Sicmil Integrated School
Gigmoto District Hospital
DepEd—Alternative Learning System
The Day Care Centers of barangays Dororian, Biong, District 1, District 2B, District 3, Sioron, and San Pedro
Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO—Catanduanes)

| BULACAN CDPs

Barangay Councils of Sagrada Familia, Pugad, and Tibaguin
Municipal Health Office (MHO) of Hagonoy
DepEd—Hagonoy West
Mercury Drugstore—Hagonoy branch
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Hagonoy
Emilio G. Perez Memorial District Hospital
Barangay Health Units—Sagrada Familia, Pugad, and Tibaguin

| PRIETO DIAZ CDPs

Municipal Government of Prieto Diaz
Barangay Councils
Area-Based Standard Network (ABSNet—Sorsogon)
Rural Health Unit (RHU)
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Prieto Diaz
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
Prieto Diaz National High School (PDNHS)
Manlabong National High School (MNHS)
Calao National High School (CNHS)
Prieto Diaz Elementary School (PDES)

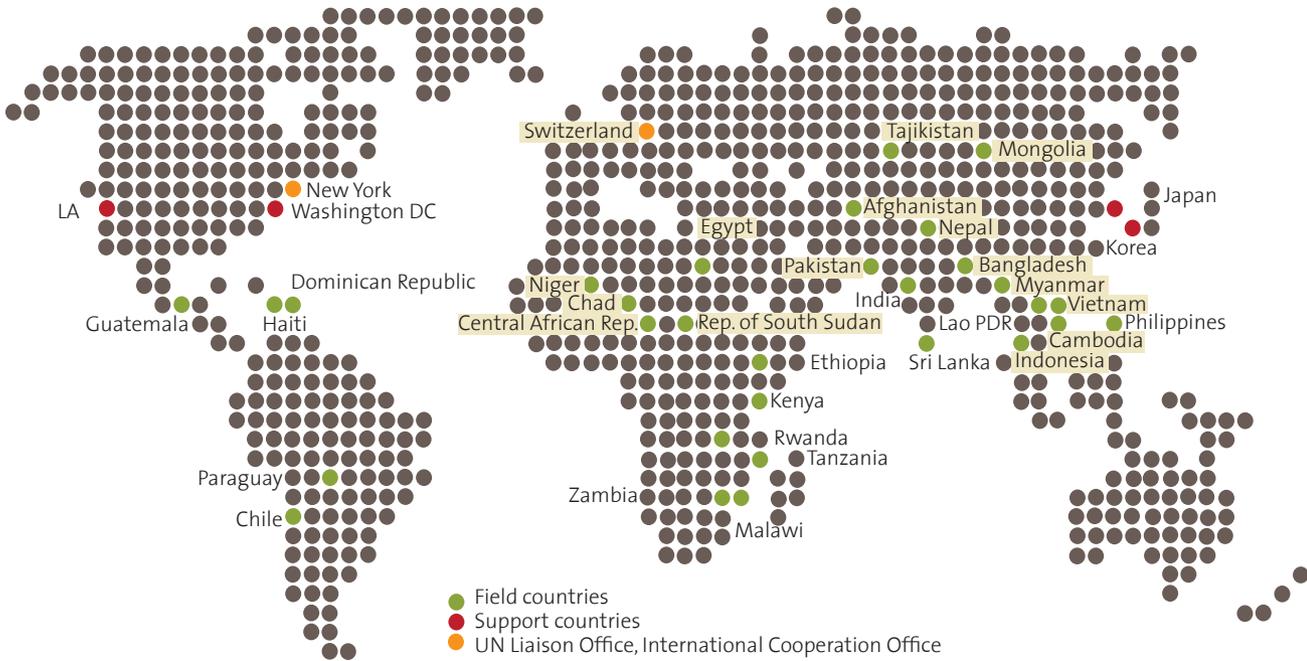
| LAAK CDPs

Department of Education (DepEd)—Laak District
World Food Programme (WFP)
Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
Inter-cluster humanitarian organizations—Shelter Cluster, Infrastructure Cluster
Provincial Government of Compostela Valley
Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) of Compostela Valley
Provincial Engineer’s Office (PEO) of Compostela Valley
Provincial General Services Office (PGSO) of Compostela Valley
Municipal Government of Laak
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Laak
Municipal Health Office (MHO) of Laak
Municipal Engineer’s Office (MEO) of Laak

| GUIUAN CDPs

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Municipal Government of Guiuan
Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) of Guiuan
Department of Health (DOH)
Department of Education (DepEd)
Guiuan East Central Elementary School (GECES)
Japan Platform (JPF)

Good Neighbors Global Network



● Field countries
 ● Support countries
 ● UN Liaison Office, International Cooperation Office

IHQ | +82-2-6717-4000 | gnihq@goodneighbors.org | 101-4, Cheongpa-dong 2ga, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, Rep. of Korea 140-132

Support countries

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USA (LA) | +1-877-499-9898 | gnusa@goodneighbors.org
USA (Washington DC) | +1-202-643-9855 | ej@goodneighbors.org
Japan | +81-3-5848-4633 | gnjapan@goodneighbors.org
UN Liaison Office (New York) | river2sea@gmail.com
International Cooperation Office, Geneva | +41-22-300-5272 | geneva@goodneighbors.org

Field countries (Asia)

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Vietnam | +84-4-62812257 | vietnam@goodneighbors.org

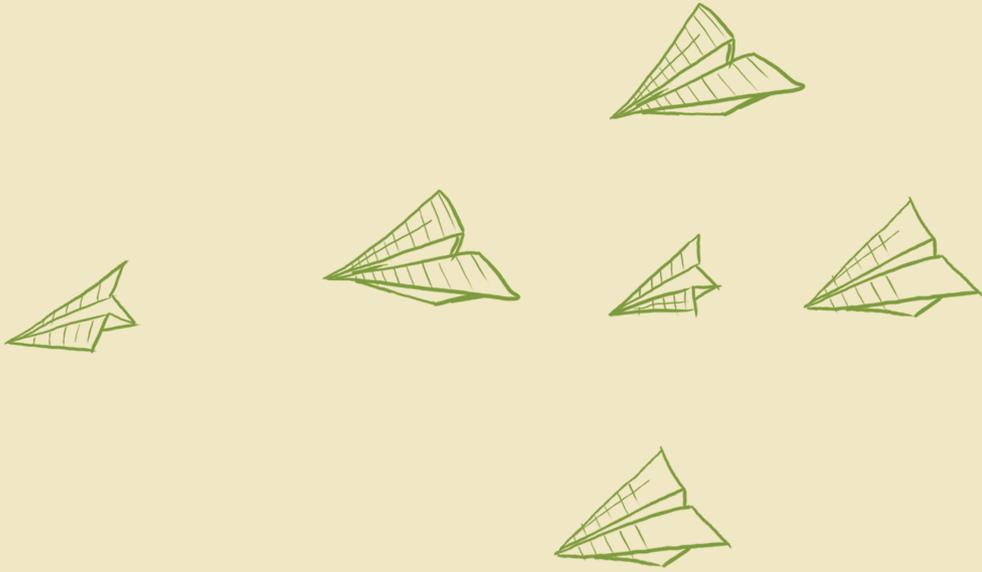
Field countries (Africa)

Africa Regional Office | +254-722-236-301 | africa@goodneighbors.org
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Niger | +227-2035-2247 | niger@goodneighbors.org
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Rwanda | +250-78-325-3286 | rwanda@goodneighbors.org
Tanzania | +255-02-8-256-0254 (W), +255-022-2617-860 (E) | tanzania@goodneighbors.org
Zambia | +260-972-458-075 | zambia@goodneighbors.org

Field countries (Latin America & Caribbean)

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Dominican Rep. | +1-809-533-9668 | domrep@goodneighbros.org
Guatemala | +502-2331-2139 | guatemala@goodneighbors.org
Haiti | +509-3902-6191 | haiti@goodneighbors.org
Paraguay | +595-21-608-232 | paraguay@goodneighbors.org



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We belong to an NGO that wants to change the world. So, we should be able to handle our own roles and responsibilities, and steadily challenge and strive to set up clear goals and achieve them. We need to maintain commitment, expertise, honesty, and transparency for Good Neighbors to continue to thrive. If we were equipped with all these qualities, we could contribute to creating such a happy global village.

Yi Il-ha

President, Good Neighbors