

OCTOBER 2015

PHILIPPINES



COMMON CONTEXT ANALYSIS (CCA)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACA: Anti-Corruption Agency	HRO: Human Rights Organization
ADB: Asian Development Bank	IFI: International Financial Institution
ALS: Alternative Learning System	IR: Internal Revenue Allotment
ARB: Agrarian Reform Beneficiary	LGC: Local Government Code
ARC: Agrarian Reform Community	LGU: Local Government Unit
ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations	LSB: Local Special Body
ASTM: Action Solidarité Tiers Monde	MDG: Millennium Development Goals
BBL: Bangsamoro Basic Law	MDT: Mutual Defense Treaty
BDS: Business Development Services	MFI: Microfinance Institution
BFBC : Belgian Filipino Business Club	MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front
BIFF: Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters	NAPC: National Anti-Poverty Commission
BINGO: Business Initiated Non-Governmental Organization	NATCCO: National Confederation of Cooperatives
BMBE: Barangay Micro Business Enterprise	NCIP: National Commission for Indigenous People
BSP: Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	NDF: National Democratic Front
CARPER: Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms	NEDA: National Economic and Development Authority
CBFM: Community-Based Forest Management	NGA: Non-Governmental Actor
CCA: Country Context Analysis	NGO: Non-Governmental Organization
CDA: Cooperative Development Authority	NGP: National Greening Program
CHED: Commission on Higher Education	NRM: National Resources Management
CHR: Commission for Human Rights	NSCB: National Statistical Coordination Board
CSO: Civil Society Organization	NSO: National Statistics Office
CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility	OD: Organizational Development
CO: Community Organization	ODA: Overseas Development Aid
CVF: Climate Vulnerable Forum	OFW: Overseas Filipino Workers
DAR: Department of Agrarian Reform	PDP: Philippines Development Plan
DGD: Directorate General for Development	PDC: Philippine Development Council
DOLE: Department of Labor and Employment	PHIC (PhilHealth): Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction	PIDS: Philippine Institute for Development Studies
ECOSOC: United Nations Economic and Social Council	PSA: Philippines Statistics Authority
ECOSOC Rights: Economic Social and Cultural Rights	PO: People's Organization
EDM: Entrepreneurs du Monde	PPP: Public-Private Partnership
EFQM: European Foundation for Quality Management	RPT: Real Property Tax
EITI: Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative	SSE: Small Scale Entrepreneurs
EO: Executive Order	SDA: Social Development Agency
ESC Rights: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	SEF: Social Education Fund
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment	MSME: Micro Small Medium Enterprise
Fol: Freedom of Information	TPP: Trans-Pacific Partnership
FTA: Free Trade Association	UN-CRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
FSSI: Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	UNDP: United Nations Development Program
GG: Good Governance	WB: World Bank
GMO: Genetically Modified Organism	WDI: World Development Indicators
GONGO: Government Organized Non-Governmental Organization	WEF: World Economic Forum
HDI: Human Development Index	WHO: World Health Organization
	WTO: World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CCA PHILIPPINES (IN DUTCH)

De GCA Filipijnen is het resultaat van een collectief proces van 13 Belgische NGAs: 11.11.11 (lead), Trias, Fudic, G3W-M3M, Caritas, DISOP, KIYO, EF, ARES-CCD, Solidagro, MoW, SOS Kinderdorpen en de GCA Waardig werk Asia. (zie §1 en 2), alsook de lokale vertegenwoordigers van de betrokken NGAs, hun partnerorganisaties, lokale thematische experts, en vertegenwoordigers van de lokale overheid. Verder werden strategische actoren zoals de Belgische ambassade in Manilla, de EU-delegatie en diverse relevante overheidsinstellingen en INGA's gerelateerd tot de gekozen hoofdthema's geconsulteerd. Het proces bevatte verschillende overleg-, informatie- en validatiemomenten in België, 2 participatieve workshops in de Filipijnen (met een focus op 1. De contextanalyse, en 2. synergie en complementariteit).

De huidige en toekomstige interventies van de betrokken NGAs situeren zich in de volgende 7 thema's: 1. Educatie, 2. Landbouw, 3. Gezondheid, 4. Versterking van de civiele maatschappij, 5. Mensenrechten, 6. Handel en ondernemerschap en 7. Milieu. Transversale thema's zoals gender, jongeren en "Waardig Werk" zijn in deze thema's ingebed. Huidige programma's bevatten reeds concrete vormen van synergetische werking tussen de NGAs onderling en met andere internationale of lokale actoren (zie §2). Enkele voorbeelden zijn het delen van kantoren, het opzetten van een consortium tussen 3 NGAs, de samenwerking met INGAs die dezelfde partners steunen, regelmatig overleg in Manilla tussen de NGAs'.

Deze thema's werden gekozen op basis van een analyse van de sociaal-politiek-economische context van het land, en bevestigd door de analyse van de relevante actoren in de ontwikkelingsprocessen van de Filipijnen. Deze analyse wordt uitgebreid beschreven in hoofdstukken 3 t.e.m. 5. Enkele kernelementen hieruit zijn de volgende: Op politiek vlak beschikt de Filipijnen over een relatief goed wettelijk kader maar inzake de uitvoering en opvolging komen de autoriteiten op nationaal en lokaal vlak schromelijk tekort. Ondanks een sterke economische groei neemt de armoede niet af, integendeel. Voor miljoenen Filipinos is een job in het buitenland de reddingsplank. Dit zorgt voor een grote afhankelijkheid van uit buitenland afkomstige geld-

transfers, wat investeringen in eigen economie demotiveert. Daarnaast is er ook een kleine maar heel invloedrijke elite, die het economische en politieke landschap controleert, wat zorgt voor een grote ongelijkheid tussen van arm en rijk. Vrouwen hebben op papier gelijkwaardige rechten, maar vooral die vrouwen die behoren tot het kwart van de bevolking dat in armoede leeft, hebben het bijzonder lastig. Voor jongeren is kwalitatief onderwijs een grote uitdaging, het gebrek aan de nodige investeringen in kwaliteitsvol openbaar onderwijs zorgt voor een hoog cijfer aan dropouts, en brengt jongeren op de arbeidsmarkt met weinig vooruitzicht op jobs. De rurale bevolking heeft het hierbij extra moeilijk, ondanks landhervormingen blijven miljoenen boeren landloos, en de overheid laat de familie-landbouw in de kou staan. Bovendien is de Filipijnen één van de meest klimaatgevoelige landen in de wereld. Er is een grote nood aan ondersteuning voor adaptatie zodat de boeren hun inkomen niet verder zien afkalven (zie §3). Ook de gezondheidszorg is in hetzelfde bedje ziek, onvoldoende middelen voor een goede en betaalbare dienstverlening bedreigt het recht op gezondheidszorg, zeker nu de overheid steeds meer heil zoekt in privatisering van de sector.

De Filipijnen kent een brede waaier aan organisaties in de civiele maatschappij (zie § 4 en bijlage 4) die heel divers zijn inzake ideologie, expertise en weerbaarheid. Hoofdstuk 5 verdiept de analyse van zowel de civiele maatschappij als de overheid. Daar worden ook mogelijke concrete interventiepunten beschreven die inspelen op de prangende thema's rond het versterken van de civiele maatschappij en georganiseerde groepen (boeren, ondernemers, werknemers...). Deze interventies streven naar een meer gelijke en inclusieve civiele maatschappij – en hebben als belangrijkste doel de betrokken organisaties beter te wapenen voor het opnemen van hun kerntaken (bewegingsopbouw, belangenbehartiging, dienstverlening...), met een extra inspanning op het bereiken van jongeren en vrouwen (educatie, leiderschapsvorming). De analyse toont ook de noodzaak te investeren in fragiele doelgroepen en organisaties om hen te wapenen tegen de zich steeds meer manifesterende negatieve effecten van de klimaatsverandering in de regio.

Ook andere internationale, Zuidoost-Aziatische en lokale ontwikkelingsactoren zoals de EU, VN organisaties, financiële instellingen, overheidsinstellingen,

universiteiten & research etc zijn relevante actoren in deze ontwikkelingsprocessen. In hoofdstuk 6 worden de belangrijkste actoren en hun bestaande/mogelijke rol nader omschreven. Deze en andere mogelijke partners van de betrokken NGA's worden in hoofdstuk 7 aangegeven.

De mogelijke interventies 'van de betrokken NGA's situeren zich op het niveau van integrale ontwikkeling (focus op milieu, mens en gemeenschap), de ondersteuning van actief burgerschap met versterkte en inclusieve civiele organisaties op alle niveau's (lokaal, nationaal, regionaal, internationaal) die hun belangen verdedigen en hun rechten afdwingen. In hoofdstuk 8 worden de mogelijke interventiemodellen gegeven voor de hoofdthema's. Hierbij werd vertrokken vanuit de 'theory of change', m.n. wat is het lange termijn objectief en welke interventies zijn nodig om op korte en lange termijn vooruitgang te boeken. De algemene strategieën zijn: capaciteitsversterking op organisatorisch en inhoudelijk vlak, het mee promoten van een rechtenbenadering voor de diverse sectoren en het verbreden van het draagvlak d.m.v. samenwerking met andere actoren in de samenleving. De sector en thema gebonden interventies worden verder uitgewerkt in § 8.2.2 tot en met § 8.2.8

De analyse van de context en actoren en de daaruit volgende geplande interventies werden ook onderworpen aan een analyse van risico's en mogelijke opportuniteiten – en dit voor de 7 hoofdthema's (zie hoofdstuk 9). Over de sectoren heen zijn de volgende opportuniteiten te distilleren: Er zijn heel wat sterke CSO's die hun interventies plannen binnen een mensenrechten-benadering, er is een wetelijk kader dat mits goede uitvoering moet leiden tot beter bestuur, de overheid voorziet meer middelen voor sociale programma's, er is een toenemende bewustwording bij overheid en bevolking over het belang van duurzame landbouw, de impact van klimaatverandering en de noodzaak om het milieu te beschermen. Algemene risico's omvatten: een zwak, inefficiënt en vaak corrupt bestuur dat de belangen van de elite laat primeren, weinig steun voor de familielandbouw en KMOs, vrij exclusieve focus op grote bedrijven en ASEAN, een repressief optreden tegenover activisten, een grote straffeloosheid voor criminelen, maar tegelijk zijn er plannen om de leeftijd voor het bestraffen van jongeren te verlagen en het toenemend gevaar voor de im-

pact van klimaatverandering: meer verwoestende tyfoons maar ook droogte in andere gebieden.

Om de opportuniteiten voor synergie en complementariteit tussen de betrokken en andere relevante actoren te identificeren, is er lokaal een proces opgezet, met consultaties van verschillende lokale actoren, zowel bilateraal als via participatieve werkateliers. Hierbij werd onderscheid gemaakt tussen korte, middellange en lange termijn perspectieven, alsook tussen thematische versus operationele en strategische allianties (zie details in §10). De concrete pistes, die tijdens de workshops in Manilla werden uitgezet, werden nogmaals later in een collectief overleg van deze NGA's in België vervolledigd en bekrachtigd. De belangrijkste geïdentificeerde opportuniteiten inzake synergie en complementariteit zijn de volgende:

A/ TUSSEN BELGISCHE ACTOREN ONDERLING:

- Een jaarlijks overleg tussen alle leden van de GCA om elkaar te informeren over lopende programma's en eventueel gemeenschappelijke acties
- Overleg in Manilla tussen de NGA's en een jaarlijkse ontmoeting met de Belgische ambassade.
- Op institutioneel vlak delen bepaalde NGA's kantoorruime en personeel. In 2015 gingen 3 NGA's over tot een consortium, dat vanuit een rechtenbenadering een nauwe samenwerking wil opzetten, zowel institutioneel als operationeel.

B/ TUSSEN BELGISCHE ACTOREN EN LOKALE STRATEGISCHE ACTOREN/ALLIANTIES:

De synergie en complementariteit situeert zich in dezelfde thematische domeinen, maar richt zich op het maximaliseren van bestaande allianties van Belgische NGA's met lokale actoren, ten voordele van de beoogde doelgroepen. Hier liggen heel wat uitdagingen om beter gebruik te maken van elkaars expertise d.m.v. onder andere een beter kennisbeheer om zaken die goed lopen sneller met elkaar te kunnen delen, of gezamenlijk vormingen of workshops op te zetten voor de partners, rond de prioritaire interventies (Klimaatverandering en Adaptatie, Toegang tot land, Duurzame landbouw promoten, Capaciteitsversterking, Ondernemerschap en Jongeren).

C/ TUSSEN BELGISCHE ACTOREN EN INTERNATIONALE ACTOREN IN ZUIDOOST-AZIË:

Hierbij werd rekening gehouden met de aanwezige actoren en GCAs, in de Filipijnen en de regio Zuid-oost-Azië. Zowat alle NGA's hebben reeds samenwerking en netwerking opgezet met internationale actoren. Deze worden dan ook verdergezet, voor zover ze relevant blijven, en kunnen eventueel worden uitgebreid om de efficiëntie van de ingezet- te middelen te kunnen verhogen.

De debatten om tot een voorstel tot synergie en complementariteit te komen, waren levendige processen, met een actieve wisselwerking tussen de belangen aangevoeld op het terrein, en de institutionele strategische keuzes van de Belgische actoren. Veel acties kunnen ondergebracht worden in het beter leren kennen van elkaars werk, methodo-

logie, instrumenten etc. Ook zien we mogelijkheden om onze doelgroepen te laten aansluiten bij processen die door andere NGA's versterkt worden en de interesses van de mensen ook raken. Het meer toewerken naar samenwerking op vlak van versterking van organisatie capaciteiten, het deelnemen aan relevante netwerken etc is een ander domein waar verschillende concrete ideeën bestaan. In de mate dat deze intenties omgezet worden in concrete acties, met steeds voldoende oog voor synergie met de andere strategische actoren aanwezig in de Filipijnen, zal de impact van zowel complementariteit als synergie groeien.

INTRODUCTION

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The CCA of the Philippines presented here complies with the requirements of the Law on Belgian Development Cooperation (03/19/2013 amended by Act 01/09/2014) art 2- 6 ° / 7 and the Royal Decree of April 24, 2014 Article 14 § 1 & 2. This CCA makes a qualitative analysis of NGAs within the setting of the Philippines in line with the format presented in the Royal Decree. It is a presentation of the context and the opportunities for synergy and complementarity, and not a paper with concrete programs, projects, or specific targets.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN THIS DOCUMENT

This context analysis document is not intended as a basis to attribute particular standpoints to any specific organization or partner organization being mentioned. It is in the first place an inventory, overview and analysis identifying opportunities and possible points of cooperation, synergy and complementarity. This CCA on the Philippines is also a useful and important reference document for:

- The programs that will be submitted to DGD, where the CCA will serve as the basis for specific objectives to be identified;
- The expected progress report in 2019 related to the implementation of the CCA chapter specifically focusing on the opportunities for complementarity and synergy;
- The allocation of DGD-funds related to synergy initiatives.

LIST OF PARTICIPATING NGAS

All NGAs planning to have a program in the Philippines in the next 10 years participated in the process resulting in this CCA-Philippines. It involved the following 13 organizations with their respective addresses and lead persons:

	NGAS	ADDRESS	CONTACT PERSON
1	11.11.11	Vlasfabriekstraat 11 1060 Brussels	Kris Vanslambrouck
2	TRIAS	Wetstraat 89 1040 Brussels	Marc Vogelaers
3	FUCID	Rue Bruno 7 5000 Namur	Rita Rixen
4	Geneeskunde voor de Derde Wereld / Médecine pour le Tiers Monde (G3W – M3M)	Haachtstesteenweg 53 1210 Brussels	Wim De Ceukelaire
5	Caritas International (Caritas)	Liefdadigheidstraat 43 1210 Brussels	Marisol Martinez
6	DISOP	Spastraat 32 1000 Brussels	Kathleen Deckmyn
7	KIYO	Brognezstraat 46 1070 Brussels	Marleen Van Audenhove
8	Entraide et Fraternité (EF)	Rue du Gouvernement Provi- soire, 32 - 1000 Bruxelles	Ulrike Weinspach
9	ARES – CCD	Rue de Namur 72-74 1000 Bruxelles	Olivier Servais
10	SOLIDAGRO	Mercatorstraat 81 9100 Sint-Niklaas	Pascal Van Driessche
11	Médecins du Monde Belgique (MdM) – Dokters van de Wereld België (DvW)	Rue Botanique 75, 1210 Brux- elles	Stéphane Heymans

12	SOS Kinderdorpen/Village Enfants	Gachardstraat 88, 1050 Brussels	Marie Wuestenberghs
13	CCA Decent Work Asia	Haachtsesteenweg 579 1030 Brussels	Jeroen Roskams (WSM)

With regards to the continental thematic CCA Decent Work Asia, the participating NGAs are: World Solidarity (WSM), IEOT-IIAV, represented by Stijn Sintubijn, IFSI-ISVI, represented by Chris Vancoppenolle and Oxfam Sol, represented by Hilde van Regenmortel.

DISCLAIMER

The text of the CCA is meant to reflect the exchanges among organizations about their point of view from a technical and operational perspective, to reflect the most common perspectives. In case a specific analysis or position is not shared with all the members, the specific organization(s) will be explicitly referred to.

1 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCA-PROCESS, THE PARTICIPATION OF THE NGAS, THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LOCAL PARTNERS AND EVENTUALLY OTHER PARTICIPATING PARTNERS

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE CCA-PROCESS

The basis for this document was the extensive contributions and inputs by the involved NGAs. The document itself was then drafted by 11.11.11 as the lead organization in this shared effort. The Vademecum presented by 11.11.11 and CNCD served as reference for the structure and table of content of this CCA.

Inputs for the analyses below were provided by the NGAs on several occasions. Drafts were shared, commented on and revised at meetings in Brussels and in the Philippines. Local experts and partner organizations of NGAs provided information, gave feedback and contributed in identifying potentials for synergy and complementarity. More details of the CCA-process are found in the table below.

Decent Work is one of three priority themes. The CCA Decent Work Asia therefore provided inputs on the social situation in Philippines reflected in chapter 3 of this CCA. For the complete context analysis

related to Decent Work we refer to the thematic CCA Decent Work Asia. In the course of the process, possibilities of complementarity and synergy with regards to Decent Work were investigated as well. They are discussed in Chapter 10. The CCA Philippines and the thematic CCA Decent Work are, in short, complementary to one another. In the context of this CCA they provide together a more complete picture.

The thematic Decent Work CCA grew out of an international and regional view of the topic. Analyzing and assessing possible areas of intervention, types of partner organizations and their needs regarding capacity strengthening, it is clear that opportunities for support are at the national level. NGAs that have a proven expertise in the country were actively involved in elaborating this thematic CCA.

As part of the process, one representative of the NGAs participating in the CCA Decent Work Asia served as the link person for the CCA-Philippines to ensure complementarity between the thematic CCA and the country – CCA. The thematic CCA covers the four strategic pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda extensively: (1) work must be productive and freely chosen, (2) international labor rights must be respected, (3) there must be social protection, and (4) workers must be heard through social dialogue.

Enhancing social enterprises, improving access to health and education, and defending human rights are important areas of intervention when striving for the implementation of the Decent Work Agenda. These same areas of intervention are being tackled in this CCA. Therefore, the identification of these areas of intervention, as described in chapter 3 and 8, have to be understood from the point of view of this country CCA as well as that from the thematic CCA Decent Work Asia as both are complementary.

CCA PROCESS AS CONDUCTED

DATE	ACTIVITY	PROGRESS/RESULT
February 7, 2015	Launching of the CCA Philippines working group with call to confirm participation	Final list of participants
March 6 - Brussels	First meeting to discuss the process, themes, division of labor and involvement of the South partners	Agreement on role of lead, email exchange and role of South partners

March 25 – Manila	First meeting to discuss the process and timeline in the Philippines	Date of the Philippine planning workshop set: August 3 & 4
April 17 – Manila	Contact with Belgian Embassy in Manila	Update on CCA-process in the Philippines
April 20	Final draft concept paper for Manila workshop	
April 27 - Brussels	Contact with DGD Asia section	Update on CCA-process in the Philippines
June 24- Brussels	CCA Philippines working group meeting	Assessment of the CCA-process
July 7 - Manila	Meeting to discuss preparations of Philippine planning workshop	Agreement on expected output, process, speakers, participants
August 3-4 - Manila	Two day workshop in Manila with 44 participants	List of potential areas of collaboration and synergy
September 18 - Brussels	Synergy meeting with CCA-members	Consensus building on Chapter 10

1.2 PARTICIPATION OF THE NGA’S

The CCA is a joined effort of the organizations mentioned above. Themes and topics were contributed by different NGAs. Given the diversity, subgroups of 2-3 NGOs discussed specific themes relevant to their organization and expertise, besides discussions at plenary level. This led to a first draft of the CCA as compiled by the lead organization.

1.3 INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PARTNERS AND LOCAL OFFICES

At the start of the organization for the CCA, CCA members discussed -a process and was discussed among the CCA-members and it was agreed to split it up into two phases.

In the first phase, the NGAs collected information and came up with updated analyses, which were forwarded to the lead-NGA. This period ran from February until the first draft of the CCA in mid-June. In this phase as well, each NGA took the step to consult with the local NGA-offices and representatives, who, in turn, consulted with local partners, experts, and relevant stakeholders. The reference list illustrates that the descriptions and analyses are based on relevant inputs from the South and local centers of expertise.

The second phase involved the use of the first draft in consultation sessions between NGAs and their partners and experts to sharpen context and priori-

ties. A selected number of partners were invited as well to read and comment on the CCA. A two day workshop took place on August 3 & 4 which was attended by 44 participants from Belgian NGAs, their partners and relevant stakeholders. The main workshop topic was identifying potential synergies and complementarity. The result can be read in Chapter 10.

- Disop: Workshop in context analysis and strategic planning with 22 NGOs present, previous and potential partners as well as regional network and INGO. From July 27 to 31.
- Trias: Two stakeholder meetings to prepare CCA: on 9 June in Naga, full day workshop with 40 participants (all partners, NEDA, DTI, Ministry Fisheries) and on 11 June in Manila, full day workshop with 35 participants with all partners, NEDA, DTI, PRRM, ECHOSI foundation, De Salle university, and private sector.
- 11.11.11: Full day workshop in Manila on July 31 with 16 participants, including all partners, academe and experts.
- The Solidagro partners had a meeting on July 24 to prepare the August 3-4 workshop.

1.4 THE INVOLVEMENT OF OTHER LOCAL ACTORS (BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, INGOS, EU)

The Philippines is not an official partner country of the Belgian development aid but there is a structural exchange between the Belgian Embassy in Manila and the Belgian NGAs facilitated by 11.11.11. . The EU has drafted a Country Roadmap for Engagement with civil society, in which it confirms its commitment for continued support to CSOs in the sectors of good governance, social protection, decent work and access to sustainable energy for the poor. However, in a meeting with the Political Section of the EU Delegation, it also became clear that the grant-procedures make it hard for Belgian NGAs and the Philippine CSOs to get access to EU-funds. The EU representative disclosed that it is the EU

Brussels headquarters that need to be lobbied by NGOs for these procedures to be changed.

During the CCA-process, several INGOs were consulted, and two of them, Christian Aid and Oxfam, participated in the CCA-workshop in Manila, however there are much more INGOs with whom the Belgian NGAs are already collaborating, and for some of them, there's the ambition to develop synergy between some parts of the programs where there are opportunities occurring. There is a wide range of options from mere practical joint planning of partner visits and donor meetings to direct support to shared campaigns and advocacy actions. This will be further explored in Chapter 10.

ANNEX: Bibliography of existing analyses of NGAs, local partners and international actors

ANNEX: List of local actors involved

2 MAPPING OF PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, SYNERGY-PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIPS THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED BY THE NGAS DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES

2.1 TABLE WITH PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

2.1.1 PROGRAMS

NGA	TITLE	BUDGET	PERIOD
11.11.11	Partners realiseren beleidsimpact rond de thema's van de beleidsdienst van 11.11.11, in het bijzonder handel, IFI's, NR en klimaat. 11.11.11 versterkt hun capaciteiten d.m.v. institutionele versterking, samenwerking en netwerking.	€ 2.050.733	2011-2013
	CSOs in de Filipijnen hebben bijgedragen aan de beïnvloeding van beleidsmakers inzake een alternatieve ontwikkeling die oog heeft voor een betere bescherming van de commons bij het beheer van de natuurlijke rijkdommen.	2.336.500 €	2014-2016
DISOP	"Les familles bénéficiées par les interventions de DISOP ont amélioré leur capacité d'accéder et/ou garder un emploi dans une perspective de développement durable	2.318.920 €	2011-2013:
	Promotion des Centres Familiaux de Formation par Alternance aux Philippines.	426.379 €	2014-2016
	Développement territorial de régions défavorisées aux Philippines	2.357.294 €	2014-2016
	Rehabilitation after typhoon Haiyan in Tacloban and Eastern Samar:	132.800 €-	2014
EF	Renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et transition vers un modèle de production agro-écologique à Mindanao	450.000 €	2014-2016
	Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for 4 Typhoon-Stricken Communities in South-Western Leyte	149.207 €	2014
KIYO	De rechten van kwetsbare kinderen in de Filipijnen worden erkend en gerespecteerd en hun levenssituatie wordt verbeterd	856.374 €	2011-2013
KIYO	Promoten van jeugdrecht en kindervelzijn in de Filipijnen	1.205.231 €	2014-2016
G3W – M3M.	De progressieve sociale beweging in de Filipijnen wordt versterkt om het recht op gezondheid te verdedigen.	1.045.930 €	2014-2016

SOLIDAGRO	De voedselzekerheid in arme rurale gemeenschappen met actieve basisorganisaties in de Filipijnen is verhoogd	€ 1.161.618	2011-2013
	De voedselzekerheid in arme rurale gemeenschappen met actieve basisorganisaties in de Filipijnen is verhoogd	€ 1.155.038	2014-2016
	De bevolking van de Cordillera-regio is versterkt in het opkomen voor haar rechten en het lenigen van haar socio-economische noden (multisectorieel)	€ 395.400	2011-2013
	De civiele maatschappij in de Cordillera is versterkt en heeft meer impact gekregen op het vlak van het welzijn, de organisatiekracht en de belangenbehartiging van en door de bevolking	€372.000	2014-2016
	Heropbouw na Haiyan	€ 183.356	11/2013-12/2016
TRIAS	"Lokale economische ontwikkeling in een globaliserende wereld":	2.500.000 €	2011-2013
	Trias wil 10 rechtstreeks en 86 onrechtstreeks gesteunde duurzame ledenorganisaties zien...	2.856.711 €	2014-2016
CARITAS Int.	Livelihood improvement project for indigenous communities of Libacoa, Aklan	836.786,70 €	12/2014-11/2017
	Shelter project for indigenous communities of Libacoa, Aklan	442.574 €	2015
	Antique livelihood improvement program for the typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda affected communities	957.139 €	2014-16
ARES-CCD	Towards greater human security in Mindanao by establishing strategic research partnerships to strengthen local governance in land and water management	409.993,77€	2010-15
	PRD - Local adaptation, resilience & interpretation of socio-natural hazards, and environmental management in the Philippines	499.917,17€	2014-19
	PRD - Reducing the impact of volcanic disaster in the Philippines: towards improved capacities of human communities to cope with volcanic hazards	499.308,00€	2014-19

2.2 SYNERGY PROJECTS

Most of the NGAs are already involved in a range of synergy -projects involving either local partners, LGUs, private sector or international organizations. In summary they are involved in the following types of synergy:

2.2.1 INFORMATION EXCHANGE

- Regular exchange (on trends, changes, developments, resource persons in the Philippines) took place involving 11.11.11, DISOP, TRIAS,

Solidagro, KIYO, G3W-M3M, EF. It also involved a regular information exchange with the Belgian Embassy.

- TRIAS & VECO Indonesia exchange expertise on enterprise building involving (1) quality management, (2) product and market development, and (3) engaging the business sector.

2.2.2 MAXIMIZING INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES & CONSORTIUM

- TRIAS & 11.11.11 have shared office space since 2005
- G3W-M3M, ASTM & Solidagro have shared office space and country representative.
- Solidagro, G3W-M3M and KIYO started working together in 2015 in a structural way within the framework of a consortium. This means that they intend to harmonize their programs and methodology in those countries where the 3 members of the consortium are operational, such as the Philippines, and beyond. "
- Universities involved in ARES-CCD project coordinate their teams and aims in order maximize resources and complementarities

2.2.3 OPERATIONAL COLLABORATION

- After typhoon Haiyan struck in the Visayas, 13 Belgian NGOs joined forces in a fund raising campaign to address local reconstruction needs.
- Solidagro, G3W-M3M & ASTM shared project monitoring and evaluation activities, conducted joint capacity and partnership building, and collaborated in networks, research and advocacy.
- Trias and EDM (Enfants du Monde) worked together building partners' capability in micro-finance and enterprise development.
- Trias & Agricord Agri-Agencies collaborated in annual national network events on family based agriculture, partnered with FSSI on management of credit facilities, shared expertise and built common networks.
- 11.11.11 & Christian Aid collaborated around common areas of work, around building partnerships and conducting partner meetings.
- 4 Belgian Universities (Liège, Namur, ULB, UCL) and local universities (UP system) involved in ARES-CCD projects on natural hazards coordinate their resources and expertise.

2.3 PARTNERSHIPS IN COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENTS

Belgium has no bilateral program with the Philippines and does not support specific NGO-projects in joint efforts with the government.

2.4 LINKS WITH CCAS IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

World Solidarity (WSM) and ACV both support trade unions and other CSOs in Philippines and Indonesia but are not part of this CCA as they have developed a thematic CCA Decent Work Asia.

2.5 ASSESSMENT OF DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY RELATED TO SYNERGY

SECTORS

Enhancing sustainable agriculture has been a major focus for synergy.

It is approached from varied complementary NGA perspectives: sustainable agriculture (1) as an element of Disaster Risk Reduction, (2) as an environmental protection component, (3) as a tool to maximize benefits from increased access to land, (4) to ensure food security and (5) to build social entrepreneurship.

In all cases it is seen as essential by the NGAs that sustainable agriculture is linked to organized farmers' or community organizations or cooperatives. In addition it may involve non-agricultural entrepreneurs, women, youth and for one NGA particularly, children.

STRATEGIES

Common strategies of NGAs involve enhancing capabilities of national organizations, networks and their advocacy alliances. Some NGAs in addition improve capabilities of local community or village based organizations, municipal organizations and provincial level organizations which may vary greatly in terms of experience, reach, membership, resources and capabilities.

Capacity building ranges from focused technical assistance and advice for improving partners' services, to more comprehensive organizational and institutional development. Livelihood capability building ranges from simple product development and enhancement to more complex interventions that analyze and consciously pursue changes in selected value chains, which include production and marketing systems.

Overall, NGA strategies in building capabilities involve a wide range of interventions in both the political and socio-economic sphere and on micro, meso and macro levels. For each NGA this mix is different.

NATIONAL VERSUS REGIONAL

Most NGAs have partners at national level, some combine national and local partners and a few only work at local level. Taking into account distances, remoteness and inaccessibility of some areas and given long travel times, developing synergy between the local partners of the NGAs is not always self-evident but pursued on a best effort basis.

TRIAS works in Region VI Bicol, the rural provinces of Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte, in the National Capital Region and the surrounding urban provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, and Cavite. DISOP works mainly in the Visayas. EF focuses on Mindanao. SOLIDAGRO works in Eastern-Visayas, Masbate, the Cordillera and with indigenous people in Mindanao. CARITAS works in Panay, and ARES in Mindanao and Luzon. KIYO is working in the urban centers of Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, and the province of Benguet and ARES-CCD in Min-

danao, Visayas and Luzon. 11.11.11, on the other hand, works through partners that are national or regional networks and coalitions.

GENDER AND YOUTH

Gender is considered by all NGAs as an important theme cutting across all programs and activities. The shared importance given to gender will enhance in the coming years the exchange of knowledge and lessons learned while supporting as well some key demands of the women's movement. The natural growth rate of the population in the Philippines is among the highest in Southeast Asia, and requires that substantial attention is given to the youth sector as a very important societal segment. Among the issues that directly impact on the quality of life of the youth and young adults are (1) unregulated urbanization and uncontrolled urban sprawl, (2) environmental problems and natural disasters, (3) lack of local employment opportunities and massive employment of household heads as overseas Filipino workers, and (4) poor access to reproductive health care and education.

ENVIRONMENT

A large number of projects have an environment component, with particular attention paid to sustainable agriculture and protecting valuable agricultural or indigenous lands from open pit mining and from watershed destruction. Climate change has become an important context of the work of the Belgian NGAs and their partners. These themes and concerns create very substantial opportunities for exchanges, joint capacity building programs and advocacy.

3 ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is an archipelago consisting of 7100 islands with three main geographical divisions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. With a population of more than 100 million people, the Philippines is the 12th most populated country in the world, and its population doubled between 1980 and 2010. About 12 million Filipinos live overseas, comprising one of the world's largest diasporas. Multiple ethnicities and cultures are found throughout the islands. Roughly 80% of the population profess Catholicism. One out of 4 lives in poverty, and the regional poverty incidence ranges from 14 up to 45% of the population. The highest poverty levels are found in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, North and Northeastern Mindanao, Zamboanga, Eastern Visayas and Bicol.

With its huge population, the Philippines has to contend with problems of delivery of social services to a burgeoning urban population, and a rural economy that urgently needs government support in major areas of infrastructure development, agricultural modernization, and public services so as to stem the tide of internal migration of its growing population.

The economy of the Philippines is the 39th largest in the world (IMF, 2014) and is also considered an emerging market, meaning that the country has some characteristics of a developed market, but does not meet standards to be considered a developed market economy. The economy has been transitioning from one based on agriculture to one based more on services and manufacturing. Agriculture still employs 32% of the Filipino workforce (WB, 2013), however its share in the national GNP is decreasing. The main industries are: electronics assembly, Business Process Outsourcing, garments and shipbuilding. One of the major threats is the climate change vulnerability of communities living along the extensive coastlines and on the thousands of small islands and peninsulas.

3.1 TABLE OF MOST IMPORTANT INDICATORS

Political	Philippines 2000	Philippines 2014 (unless other mention)	Source
Political Rights (0-10, lower = more liberties)		3/3	Freedom House
Civil Liberties (0-10, lower = more liberties)		3/3	Freedom House
Corruption Perceptions Index (rank)	69/90	85/175	Transparency International
Elected officials acc. to gender		80% male/ 20% female	NCSB
Economy			
GDP (billions USD)	\$81	\$284	WB
GDP per capita	\$1,050	\$2,828	WB
GDP Growth Rate	4.4%	6.1%	NCSB
Inflation (%)	6.7%	4.1%	NCSB
FDI (billion USD)	\$2.24	\$6.2	BSP
Exports (billion USD)	\$37.3	\$47.8	BSP
Imports (billion USD)	\$43.3	\$63.6	BSP

Remittances (billion USD)	\$6.1	\$24.3	BSP
External Debt Stocks (USD billion)	\$51.5	\$77.7	BSP
Net ODA received		\$12.05 Billion (2013)	NEDA
Estimated Losses due to Extreme Weather Events		\$18.6 Billion	WB
Electrification rate	68%	83% Over-all; 94% (Urban) 73% (Rural)	PIDS
Cumulative Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	1,645,038	1,634,301 (male) & 679,026 (female)	DAR
Social			
Total Population	76.5 million	102 million	PSA
Population growth (%)	2.07%	1.98%	PSA
Poverty rate	26.6% (2006)	25.6%	PSA
Employment to Population Ratio	57% (male) 43.6% (female)	60%	NCSB
Unemployment rate	11.2%	10.3 %	IBON
Underemployment rate	21%	18.7%	PSA
% working in agriculture – non agric	33.2% - 15%	30.1% - 16%	NSO
Daily minimum wage : agriculture - services(NCR)	Php 213 – 250	Php 429 - 466	
Share of youth NEET (not in education, employment or training) : % of youth		25.2% (2010)	WDI
% Self-employed/total employed		43.4 (2012)	WDI
HDI (rank)	77	117	UNDP
GINI coefficient (0-100)	46.1%	43% (2013)	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index (rank)		0.781 9/142	WEF
Number of Overseas Filipino Workers	7.4 million	10.5 million	
Education			
Literacy %	83.8 (functional) 2001	97.5% (2010)	NSO
Total Higher Education Enrollment	2,430,842	3,563,396	CHED
Total Enrolment (Public & Private; Primary & Secondary)	18,162,110	21,620,634 (2012)	CHED
Health			
HIV prevalence, cases	487 cases	20,424 (90% male)	4,814 new cases '13
Life Expectancy at birth	F:70 – M:66.8	F:72.5 – M: 66.4 (2013)	WB

3.2 ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

In 2010, after almost 10 years of the Arroyo administration, President Benigno “Noynoy” Aquino III won a popular mandate for a single term of 6 years. As of the end of 2015 the country is preparing itself for the 2016 elections for President, for the Senate and for the House of Representatives. This general election is scheduled for May 9, 2016, and will also

involve elections at all local government units above the barangay (village) level: municipal and city mayors, vice-mayors and councils, and provincial governors, vice-governors and provincial board members. The regional election for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) are expected to be held on this date as well, but with the creation of Bangsamoro that will replace the ARMM, this may change. Barangay elections are expected to be held in October 2016.

The political scene remains dominated by rich and well-connected elites. Elections are expensive, discouraging candidates who may have good programs and vision but lack resources and networks to run against traditional politicians. Traditional political parties are centered around a few political personalities and generally sorely lack real societal analysis, political vision, platforms and electoral programs.

Except for a few municipalities, the local governments are run by political dynasties whose hold in power remains despite electoral term limits as they try to go around that rule by letting their next of kin run. 20% of the seats in the House of Representatives are allotted to so-called “party-lists”: seats accessible to marginalized and under-represented groups and sectors and local parties. To some extent traditional politicians and parties have been able to subvert the party list system by creating their own party-list organizations. As a result, left and left-of-center political parties and organizations continue to be marginalized. Electoral violence continues in some parts of the country where paramilitary and private armies exist alongside state police and military.

3.2.1 ARMED CONFLICT

The democratic deficit and economic inequalities are cited as reasons for ongoing armed conflicts in the country. The New People's Army, led by Communist Party of the Philippines, has a presence in many parts of the country and is fighting guerrilla warfare in the countryside. A number of armed Muslim groups in Mindanao are fighting for autonomy and self-determination. While the Manila government is involved in peace negotiations with several of these groups, it has also been criticized for human rights violations in the context of its counterinsurgency programs.

3.2.2 REGIONAL TENSIONS

The country is facing a tense and high profile dispute with China over territorial claims in the South China Sea.

The dispute involves both island and maritime claims among several sovereign states within the region, including Brunei, Taiwan, Malaysia and Vi-

etnam. The interests of the different countries include (1) acquiring or maintaining access to fishing areas, (2) the potential exploitation of expected crude oil and natural gas under the waters of various parts of the South China Sea, and (3) the strategic access to and control over important shipping lanes. The Philippines, as a partner of the USA in the Mutual Defense Treaty (MDT), is using this card to ward off any Chinese encroachment, further adding up to the tension. On the other hand, this MDT has given extensive rights to the US to use the Philippines as training ground and potentially for military bases.

3.3 ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SITUATION

3.3.1 LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRY

In 2014, the GDP of the Philippines reached \$ 284 billion with 10% produced in agriculture, 33.3% in industry and manufacturing and 56.7% in the services sector (WB). The Philippines experienced a robust economic growth in recent years higher than the growth rates of Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. Wealth and growth is however much concentrated in the hands of a few families. According to the 2015 statistics from Forbes magazine, the collective wealth of the country's richest grew by about 13% in 2014, standing at \$74.2 billion – up from \$65.8 billion in 2013. The GINI index stands at a steady 43% in 2013. Inequality rises in the rural areas.

Growth was fueled mainly by domestic consumption (68.9% in 2014, PSA) and spending through the steady flow of overseas remittances from 12 million Filipinos working abroad. The impact of this growing source of income can be seen in the continuous construction of malls and condominiums, a sign that consumer spending is on the rise, despite the stagnant wages and high underemployment rate and unemployment rate.

Growth through increased remittances has also involved huge social costs such as the disintegration of close family ties and children growing up without parents or with single parents. Cases of physical and mental abuse during overseas employment are common, including not infrequently sexual abuse.

As of May 2015, according to the DFA, 92 migrant Filipinos are on death row while 3,800 are jailed, many of them in the Middle East, Malaysia and China for employment related murders or for drug trafficking. Migrant rights advocates have been urging the Philippine government to create a special body to look into victims' assistance in death row cases and all major cases. Many overseas workers come from poor farming areas, are not street smart and prove to be easy pickings for international traffickers and crime gangs on the hunt for drug mules.

According to the Department of Finance, the government allocated 34 percent of the 2014 budget for public debt servicing. The appropriation for debt payment in the 2014 budget is more than the combined allocation for the Departments of Education and of Public Works and Highways. The Philippines is one of the few countries that adopted an automatic appropriation in the national budget of the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

3.3.2 POVERTY AND LABOR

For the last 6 years the official poverty incidence among families stood at around 25-26%. In absolute numbers, official poverty rates increased. Fishers and farmers are the poorest sectors with 39.2% and 38.3% poverty incidence respectively (PSA, 2012). Real wages have declined since 2001, and the proportion of low paid employees remains at almost 15 %, while almost a quarter of workers work more than 48 hours per week.

Survey results of the Social Weather Stations (SWS) done in December 2013 found that 55 % or about 11 million families claimed to be poor, higher than the 2010 survey result of less than 50 %. The self-rated poverty threshold, which is the monthly income people say they need in order not to consider themselves poor in general, is P10,000 in Mindanao and Luzon, P12,000 in Metro Manila, and P8,000 in the Visayas.

This situation has been affected by a steady increase in staple food prices. Rice currently stands at over 2,200 pesos or €41.50 for a 50-kg sack of white rice. 88% of the rice produced in the country ends

up on the tables of Filipino families, and the poorest 30%, who cannot afford to vary their diet, consume a more important quantity of rice than the others.

The country's unemployment rate of 6.6 % in 2014 was double the regional average of 3.2 %. A quarter of young people remain both out of work and out of training or education. The NEDA admits that the country's unemployment and underemployment rates remain worrisome, and will remain unresolved mainly because of the decline in the manufacturing sector and domestic agriculture. The 6-year Philippine Development Plan continues to focus on low value-added sectors such as BPO, mining, tourism, and cheap labor export, which according to analysts "are sectors where foreign investors and economies benefit disproportionately more than Filipinos" (IBON, 2011)

3.3.3 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Major business establishments such as department stores, supermarkets and food chains, employ their large numbers of workers through short-term (usually six months) employment contracts without social security or other benefits that are standard legal entitlements with regular employment.

Membership in independent labor unions and negotiating for Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBA) is in decline and is being replaced by "social dialogue" mechanisms such as national and industry tripartite councils and voluntary codes of practice. Yellow unions dominated or influenced by the employer and widespread anti-union violence prevent independent unions from taking off and functioning in companies and factories.

The government-initiated Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) was created in 1995, purportedly to ensure universal health coverage for all Filipinos based on a system of social solidarity payments. As of December 2014, Philhealth claims a national health insurance coverage of 87% of the population. Philhealth has evolved through the years and expanded the number of medical procedures that are reimbursable while extending coverage to include the self-employed and the informal sector. Both local and national government allocate

funds to subsidize coverage of the very poor. While these qualitative improvements are substantive, quality of systems and services is far from ideal. Overall public expenditure on health is, however, very low while out-of-pocket expenditure remains at a high level and is increasing. The PhilHealth system is therefore perceived as a lever in the government's privatization scheme.

At the same time, the Philippines continues to experience a huge brain drain through migration of medical personnel.

3.3.4 OPENING UP THE ECONOMY

Government spending in infrastructure is a major source of growth as investments in airports, roads and ports aim to spur economic activities in the country. The use of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) is a key approach of the government for infrastructure development. Despite a stable government and its anti-corruption drive, investors continue to be wary citing reasons of constitutional restrictions on foreign ownership, unstable investment rules, and a "meddling" judiciary where courts are asked to intervene to stop projects. As a consequence there are calls to amend the economic provisions of the Constitution lifting ownership requirements that would allow entry of foreign firms in sectors such as media, telecommunications, professional services, and land ownership. These calls are in line with the growing interest of the Philippine government to enter into free trade agreements and investment treaties such as the US-led Transpacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement and the Philippines-EU Free Trade Agreement that are expected to be pushing for liberalization of the services and investment sectors.

With its underinvestment in agriculture compared to its neighbors, Philippine agriculture is not prepared for the ASEAN economic integration. Considering the low yields and high cost of production especially rice farmers are expected to suffer from cheap rice imports that will be flooding the market starting 2016.

In addition, local rural economies continue to lack good farm to market roads. Especially in upland areas does this leave rural folk no or limited options

to earn a good income from marketing their produce. Unlocking local rural economies requires ongoing urgent attention to local transport, irrigation and post-harvest facilities.

Foreign investments multiplied by 6 from 2010 to 2014 from \$1billion to 6.2 billion (BSP), despite the Philippines being assessed as among the more restrictive economies in the Southeast Asian region when it comes to foreign direct investments (ERIA, 2015).

In its drive to increase incomes and investments, successive Philippine governments have been eager to open up to country for extractive industries, particularly mining. Thirty percent of the country's total land surface has a high potential for mining according to the Chamber of Mines. So far 800,000 hectares, 55% of which are part of indigenous people's territories, have been given in concession to some 700 mining companies.

The pro-mining lobby claims that mining could contribute at least \$20 billion per year to the GDP and \$440 million in taxes, fees and royalties. In 2012, mining accounted however for merely 0.7 percent of the GDP. The Policy Brief of December 2013 of the Senate Economic Planning Office, moreover affirmed the findings of a 2007 Fact-Finding Team composed of human rights and environmental experts from the United Kingdom who observed the mining operations in the country. Among its findings were the following: 1) mining operations invariably evicted indigenous peoples from mining sites; 2) mining poses an imminent danger to indigenous culture; 3) mining polluted the rivers at their sites; 4) mining destroyed mangroves; 5) mining damaged coral reefs; 6) mining ruined agriculture, aquifers and watersheds; and 7) mining damaged the nation's biodiversity. The report stated that "the record of mining companies with regard to environmental protection, disasters and post-mining clean-up in the Philippines is widely acknowledged to be very poor" (Doyle, et al., 2007).

Opposition to mining thus has increased in the past years and strong environmental and anti-mining networks have emerged backed by both civil society and academic institutions alike based on sound scholarship and research. In 2012, Executive Order

79 was issued to reform the mining sector. It aims at increasing revenues, bringing more transparency and the recognition of No Go zones in key biodiversity and tourism areas. Still, the national government has put little restrictions for mining companies in regions it has marked as priority for min-

ing. With the increase in local opposition against large scale mining the government has restricted the involvement of local government units in policing mining companies. Still, a growing number of LGUs including provincial governments are issuing various types of mining bans.

3.4 ANALYSES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION (INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION)

ENVIRONMENT	2014	REMARK
Emissions (metric tons/capita)		0.9 in 2010
Trends in deforestation	861,000 ha primary forest (2010) 352,000 ha planted	= 3% of land areas
National Ecological Footprint (ha/capita)	1.30 (2010)	GFN
Biocapacity (ha/capita)	0.62 (2010)	GFN
Climate Risk Index (rank)	5/58 (2015)	Germanwatch

The Philippines remains at the top of the list of countries most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. The country is likely to experience the harsh effects of extreme weather conditions ranging from increased rain frequency to dry spells that have devastating effects on lives and livelihoods of affected communities. Recent typhoons have shown the country’s extreme vulnerability. Disaster response and risk management programs have improved at the local government level through the support from the national government and international donors. But these responses have been limited to saving lives rather than safeguarding livelihoods and eco-systems. Little attention so far is given to strategic adaptation programs and technologies to develop climate-resilient communities.

3.4.1 DEFORESTATION

The deforestation in the past, both of inland, coastal and mangrove forests, has left the country very much exposed to erosion by strong winds and heavy rains. The groundwater holding capacity of previously forested areas has severely diminished. Many upland watersheds have been severely im-

paired affecting their water holding capacity and the water supply to irrigation and drinking water systems in the lowlands. Mangrove deforestation has affected fishing grounds and marine biodiversity. Reforestation is acknowledged as an urgent need, and the government through the DENR has been implementing a National Greening Program since 2011. However, few comprehensive long term reforestation programs are implemented and monitored. Reforestation tends to conflict with the economic needs of the landless majority that need the same land for food crop production. On the other hand, mangrove reforestation significantly contributed to rehabilitate coastal fishing areas.

3.4.2 ENERGY

Historically, the Philippines has been dependent on imported conventional energy sources such as oil and coal to meet its needs. Various energy-related laws were passed in the last decade: the Oil Deregulation Law, the Electric Power Industry Reform Act, the Biofuels Act and the Renewable Energy Act. So far they have not reversed the country’s dependence on imports and fossil fuels nor made power prices cheaper. Energy prices in the Philippines are among the highest in Asia. Coal mining and coal

power plants are among the highest sources of carbon emissions and are among the main contributors to global warming. Despite the Renewable Energy Act the government has continued to actively promote the construction and expansion of coal projects to attract foreign investments. The proliferation of dirty coal plants have been supported by IFI loans, including World Bank and ADB.

3.4.3 IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

A United Nations report identified the Philippines as the country third-most at-risk from climate change ranked behind two South Pacific island nations. Being an archipelago and located in a part of the world that gets a lot of big tropical storms, 5 major risks were identified: (1) a rise in sea levels, (2) extreme rainfall events, (3) extreme heating events, (4) increased ocean temperatures and (5) a disturbed water budget. Given the Philippines' vast shorelines and geography, any one of these could be disastrous.

Among the actual changes in the Philippines attributed to climate change are: (1) damaged and dying coral reefs and the consequent reduction of coastal fish breeding areas, (2) changes in typhoon patterns in terms of frequency, timing, strength and geographical reach, (3) changes in the occurrence of droughts and flooding making farming a much more unpredictable undertaking.

There is thus clearly a need (1) for more research on and programs in climate resilient agricultural practice (climate field schools), (2) to better adapt the production systems through diversification and development of varieties that are resistant to drought or flooding, and (3) to assess and manage risks and adaptation for small entrepreneurs.

3.4.4 DISASTER RISK

Since 2011, more than 9,000 Filipinos died in four major typhoons alone. Typhoon Haiyan, in November 2013, affected about 11 million people across the country – many of them left homeless. Farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs experienced major damages to lands and livelihoods, crops and equip-

ment. Without working capital, farmers ended up as farm laborers and entrepreneurs as street vendors. The lives of millions of other Filipinos have also been impacted by other typhoons, landslides, flooding and other (minor) disasters that routinely hit the archipelago.

It is little wonder then that Disaster Risk Reduction is taken very seriously in the Philippines. The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 has been acclaimed as one of the most comprehensive of its kind because it empowers local stakeholders with opportunities and resources to engage in DRR and it recognizes specific social groups — women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities — as particularly vulnerable. Expanding community-based DRR through widespread implementation, however, has proved challenging, since it requires time and political will. Many continue to think in terms of response and relief rather than pre-emptive risk reduction. Others are stuck in client-patron relationships which hinder meaningful participation of those at risk. Ultimately, recent events underline that the root causes of disasters lie far beyond the scope of isolated DRR initiatives. Therefore, a two-pronged approach is needed, one that works with communities building their resilience and preparedness and livelihood security, while the other one addresses the structural context and policy levels.

3.5 ANALYSIS OF THE THEMES OF INTERVENTION

3.5.1 EDUCATION

The Department of Education (DepEd) controls the Philippine education system, including the curriculum used in schools and the allocation of funds. It also regulates the construction of schools and other educational facilities and the recruitment of teachers and staff. In 2011, the country started to transition from its old 10-year basic educational system to a K-12 (Kindergarten and 12 years of basic education) educational system. K-12 is now compulsory, along with the adoption of new curricula for all schools. The transition period will end with the 2017-2018 school year, which is the graduation

school year for the first group of students who entered the new educational system.

Twenty-one million pupils or 95 % of all elementary students are attending public schools. Quality tends to be poor due to lack of classrooms. A majority of the schools in big urban areas conduct classes in two shifts, with poor equipment, lack of books and other instructional material. These poor conditions are taking a massive toll on the level of education. According to the government's National Education Research and Testing Center, only 68 % of sixth grade students achieve a passing score in Mathematics and Science. The results for secondary students were even more dismal: 50%.

Available figures from DepEd show that there has been no significant change in the yearly drop-out rates in the last 10 years (2004-2013). The average elementary school drop-out rate is 6 to 7%; the secondary school drop-out rate 7.5 to 8%. Drop-out rates are higher in areas affected by conflicts (ranging from 10 to 24%) particularly in Muslim Mindanao. Common reasons for dropping out include: (1) need for children to be (seasonally) involved in family income generating activities, (2) distance of schools especially in rural areas, (3) lack of interest of pupils usually resulting from poor teaching and teaching materials, and (4) occurrence of calamities. National Statistics Office (NSO) data show that there are currently around 5.5 million child laborers aged 5–17 in the country, around 3 million of whom are exposed to environments that are considered hazardous or undertake hazardous work in an agricultural setting.

The DepEd developed the Alternative Learning System (ALS) for early dropouts or even young adults. ALS students can take exams, organized every year by the DepEd, to obtain their primary and secondary school diplomas. Once students have their secondary diploma they can enter college or follow a technical formation. The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) monitors the quality of the trainings and can help in obtaining funds from LGUs.

In principle, students should be able to study for free in public schools; they don't pay enrollment fees, but end up for paying various miscellaneous

school fees. The average national education budget for recent years has been around 2.5% of GDP, a benchmark used globally to gauge how much governments spend on education. The UN recommends that governments spend at least 6% of their GDP on education. The wealthy can easily send their children to private schools, many of which offer first-class education. Reality however is that access to quality education is still far from being achieved for all Filipinos and that universal education is not the equalizing force it could be.

3.5.2 AGRICULTURE

Around 40% of the country's land area, or 13 million hectares, is considered adequate for agriculture. The share of agriculture in the GDP occupies a declining share of 10% (PSA, 2014). Despite the migration to urban centers, about 55% of the population still lives in rural areas. Most of them are small farmers or fisher folk living with unstable food and livelihood security. Many occupy public land or are tenants who tend to be at the mercy of landowners without having security of tenure. Tenancy is still widespread in coconut and rice farming, the two most widely cultivated crops in the country. Lack of access to land is a major determinant of poverty.

Farming without land tenure security is not conducive for making productive investments. Levels of productivity are generally low, plots are small (average of 2 ha), soils are often depleted, and the land distribution under the government's land reform program has hardly provided productive investment services. As a result a substantial number of agrarian reform beneficiaries have even leased back their land to their former landlords. Substantial amounts of government lands have been redistributed, though private owned land redistribution is much slower. Indiscriminate rezoning and reclassifying agricultural lands for housing subdivisions, factories and companies, infrastructure projects, foreign owned plantations, bio-fuel production and mining concessions has put additional barriers for protecting prime agricultural lands and for achieving food sovereignty.

Both farmers and fisher folk are highly dependent on middlemen-financiers for productive investment,

for emergency needs and for inputs. Getting loans usually involves selling their produce cheaply to these middlemen as well. Caught in cycles of debt, many risk liabilities for many years, and possibly losing their land in the end. The Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC) services have been adjusted to better address farmers' risks of natural disasters. A weather-based insurance is being developed, though implementation may still take time.

Farmers generally do not have access to modern technology. Small tractors with implements are common in wealthier areas, while others rely on the buffalo for power. The government is providing little and only occasional technical support to improve production and marketing, and there are few options for mixed or integrated farming while technology provided is mostly chemical-intensive. Government extension tends to be directed at groups organized by the government.

Besides rice and coconut farming, Philippine agriculture is characterized by the presence and expansion of cash crop plantations for export, especially in Mindanao. Cavendish bananas, pineapple, and rubber plantations cover ten thousands of hectares employing many. In 2014, the banana production in the Davao Region alone increased by 6.4 percent, to 3.36 million metric tons (MT). The industry is considered the second biggest export next to coconut contributing over \$1 billion in revenue generation in the Philippines. Among the issues the banana export industry is struggling with are (1) the stricter standards for chemicals by some export markets, and (2) proposed House Bill 5161, which regulates the establishment and implementation of agribusiness ventures arrangements in agrarian reform lands. While multinationals used to own vast tracks of plantations, land was redistributed to plantation workers and their cooperatives who now function as contract growers for the export companies, earning substantially more but still using the same chemical based systems. Land conversion from rice land to cash crops for export is rampant, and unregulated.

There is a growing interest and experience in doing sustainable farming in different forms (family farming, organic farming, nature farming, "rainforest-

tion" farming, bio-dynamic farming, low external input farming,...). More and more the products from these farms find their way to an expanding market especially in urban centers with a growing middle class. The Organic Agriculture law was passed in 2010 and seen as a way to improve (1) income from agriculture and sustainable methods of subsistence, (2) consumer health, (3) environmental protection, (4) disaster risk reduction, (5) responsiveness to climate change and (6) social justice. To be able to use an organic farming label the law requires producers to become certified which however involves extremely high fees. While paying lip service to sustainable agriculture on one hand, the Department of Agriculture continues to push the distribution of GMO seeds and chemical inputs as well.

Lack of economies of scale, high transportation costs, and lack of access to credit make it difficult for sustainable farming practitioners to satisfy demands for volume, quality and regularity. An important challenge is thus to create an enabling environment for smallholders to benefit from new market opportunities. Institutional arrangements that bring smallholders together and link them to actors in the public and private sectors can facilitate access to inputs, support services and markets, and increase their bargaining power.

While many small farmers cannot benefit from the level of self-organization that would allow them to maximize their incomes, there are many cases where farmers are organized and have proven to make a significant difference.

Mechanization of commercial agriculture is advancing across the archipelago with pre- and post-harvesting machinery increasingly replacing farm workers. A rice harvester operating at full capacity is capable of harvesting 60-70 hectares per growing season potentially leading to massive displacement of low-skilled agricultural laborers. Low income and prestige make farming an undesirable career path for farmers' children who aim for professional careers or overseas employment rather than taking over the farm. It also has led to the steady increase of the average age of the Filipino farmer which stands now at a high 57. In the words of Secretary Pangilinan, Presidential Assistant for Food Security and Agricultural Modernization: "A new generation of Filipinos refuses to go into farming and that is a

threat to food security." (Rappler, May 22, 2014)

3.5.3 HEALTH

Serious inequality and widespread poverty are reflected in the population's health conditions. According to the UN World Population Prospects, Filipino average life expectancy at birth in 2015 is 68.7 years (world average is 71.7), higher for women and lower for men. Average number of children per woman is 2.87 (world: 2.47). Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 21.3 (world: 31.8) and under-five mortality is 27.7 (world: 44.1). These national averages vary substantially according to social class and differences in health status are huge. Among the poor life expectancy is almost 10 years less than the national average while infant mortality may be two, three or four times the national average. This is not a coincidence: living conditions are far worse in poor neighborhoods and regions.

The high out-of-pocket expenses for health care contribute to the fact that six out of ten Filipinos die without medical care. The Philippine government is among the Asian governments spending least on health, with a health budget corresponding to just 2.5-3% of Gross National Product, significantly below the generally accepted target figure of 5%.

The poor's access to healthcare is at risk because of the gradual privatization of public healthcare. Personal contribution for example has been rising for the last decade. This situation has been made worse by the governments' promotion of overseas migration of medical staff. High education costs in medical studies, lack of employment opportunities, especially for young medical graduates, low wages and benefits in public hospitals particularly, force medical staff to seek employment abroad.

Reproductive health is an important element of women's health. In 2012, the "RH Act" was passed to provide universal access to fertility control, sexual education and care for mothers. Abortion however is still a criminal offense in the Philippines and contraception is still regarded, due to the Catholic Church's influence, as immoral and dangerous. The WHO claims 22% of the population had unsatisfied needs in the area of reproductive health in 2008

and less than half of women between the age of 15 and 49 (or their partners) use any contraceptive method at all.

In a bid to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of reducing mother and child mortality by 2015, the DOH opted for a strategy discouraging home birth. This strategy may provide women with better services, but for others entails the risk of weakening the position of pregnant women, since decentralized health services do not have sufficient funds and local authorities are struggling constantly to find means to further improve health care. There is a lack of maternities and a lack of facilities able to provide all required forms of care to pregnant women in communities that could take care of childbirth.

3.5.4 GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

The Local Government Code of 1991 is the framework for the decentralised government set-up from barangay to national level after the highly centralized control during the years of the Marcos dictatorship. The law promotes participation of CSOs in local advisory bodies. In reality participation is often subject to the goodwill of the local chief executive, and the structures function often more for grant giving than to allow strategic cooperation. The "Party List" proportional representation makes participation of civil groups in congress possible. However, the system is abused and does not reach much of its potential (see chapter 3.2).

The Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB) program led by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) was set up to allow participation of CSOs in planning of national to local government budget allocations. Here again, much of the quality implementation depends on the local level government.

Occasionally CSOs that participated in the GPB were able to obtain significant financial allocations for their social and economic local projects. Release of funds has been very slow and overdue and implementation delayed. LGUs claim that CSOs are not ready to guarantee quality implementation of projects. While civil society is expanded and composed

of thousands of organizations, many are small and lack structures and systems to effectively manage major programs. In areas where CSOs have operated for many years and local political leaders have emerged from CSO work, relations tend to be better and allow for more genuine participation.

More information on CSO can be found in chapter 4.

3.5.5 HUMAN RIGHTS

With about one year left in office, the current administration continues to send mixed signal about its commitment to improve human rights in the Philippines. Although the number of cases of extrajudicial killings, torture and enforced disappearances by state security forces has declined in the last four years, abuses still occur regularly. They are fueled by the government's lack of political will to end the longstanding impunity enjoyed by police and armed forces, a dysfunctional criminal justice system and military resistance to accountability. (HRW report 2015). As a result the country remains listed in annual reports of international organizations as one of the most dangerous countries for human rights defenders including journalists, lawyers, trade union activists and environmental protection advocates.

Human rights are particularly violated there where people struggle when livelihoods are at risk, very often involving access to and control over land resources, both in urban and rural settings. The military, although sworn to protect the people, often side with investors at the expense of the poor. In a number of rural areas the use of private armies or armed militia to protect big landlord and investors' interest is real. Violations range from forced evacuations and destruction of properties to murder and disappearances. Women and children suffer most from these violations.

A positive process got started in dealing with the Muslim conflict in Mindanao when an initial peace agreement was signed between the government and the MILF in August 2014. This process got a serious blow when, in a shoot-out in Mamasapano, 44 members of an elite police squad got killed in a firefight with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters

(BIFF). The tragedy led to suspending the hearings on the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) which would give greater levels of autonomy to Muslim Mindanao. Several lawmakers withdrew their support for the bill, an alternative draft even got a majority support in the Senate. This draft scales back some of the provisions of the BBL which might open the door for new conflicts in the months and years ahead, all the more in the lead-up to the upcoming presidential elections. The BBL has been criticized by indigenous people groups for lack of inclusiveness and for disregarding the right of self-determination of the IPs whose ancestral lands are situated in the territorial entity claimed by the people of Bangsamoro.

The peace talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF) have been stalled under the current administration. The Philippine government blames the NDF for not being interested, while the NDF blames the government for systematically violating previous agreement such as the arrest and detention of numerous consultants.

RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Philippine parliament voted several laws that provide a decent framework for the protection of children from violence and abuse and that promote their welfare. Moreover, the Philippine government has formulated a strategic framework to 2025, Child 21, which was elaborated into a National Plan of Action for Children (NPAC). The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) is responsible for the implementation of the agenda Child 21. The CWC identified several groups of children in need of special protection, including street children, children in conflict with the law and children at risk. The Philippines ratified the International Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2002 and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2003.

In its observations and recommendations on the 3rd and 4th periodic report on the Philippines, the UN CRC recognized the country's relatively far advanced legislative framework. It stressed however the commitment must go beyond the adoption of laws and should translate into (1) an increase in

budget allocations for the welfare of children, (2) increasing awareness of the Rights of Children with duty bearers and (3) into better implementation of existing child rights legislation. With regard to street children the Committee pointed at their very large number and the lack of a clear strategy to tackle causes of youngster living on the street. The Committee condemned that LGUs are picking up street children randomly, and encouraged a participatory approach in the planning and implementation of welfare programs. With respect to children in conflict with the law, the CRC (1) expressed concern over the slow implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act (JJWA), (2) spoke out against the lowering of the minimum age of criminal responsibility, and (3) pushed for promotion of alternative sanctions and rehabilitation programs. The CRC iterated its deep concern that more than 30 per cent of the national budget was allocated to debt service-interest payment. The Committee is also concerned at the negative impact corruption may have on the allocation of already limited resources to effectively improve the promotion and protection of children's rights, including their right to education and health

GENDER AND YOUTH

Even by conservative government statistics, 12.8 million Filipino women are considered to be poor and they most often carry the bigger economic burdens: they are forced to take jobs with the lowest wages, the longest work hours, the least advantages and the most dangerous working conditions. Unemployment among women stands at 34%.

Less than half (49.2%) of women participate in the labor force versus 78.5% for men (NSCB, 2013). Approximately 4.2 million of the 38.5 million employed persons in the country are unpaid family workers, based on the October 2013 Labor Force Survey. Unpaid family workers refer to family members who work without pay in a farm or business operated by the family. Among the unpaid family workers, 2.4 million or four in seven (58%) are women (PSA). Part-time, contractual or seasonal labor is the usual way of employment for the majority of Filipino women who work as farmers and as agricultural and industrial workers.

Men usually work with lucrative crops, or migrate as seasonal or permanent workers; while women cultivate the family plot for household consumption, care for small livestock, and process and/or sell part of their production in local markets. The feminization of agricultural work results in part from the coping strategies adopted by rural families to increase and diversify incomes and livelihoods.

In terms of overall gender inequality the Philippines ranks 117 out of 187 countries with a Gender Inequality Index (GII) of 0.406 (UNDP-HDR, 2013) where 0 is total equality and 1 is total inequality. The GII score combines gender disparities in three important aspects of human development: (1) reproductive health in terms of maternal mortality rate and adolescent birth rates; (2) empowerment in terms of proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and (3) economic status in terms of labor force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. This relatively poor or average GII rank and score show that much remains to be done in the Philippines in terms of women's access to reproductive health services, in terms of women participating in the labor force and in the political process.

Among Small Scale Entrepreneurs women form the majority. In the Philippines nascent business owners are more typically female (69%) belonging to the lower socio-economic classes (85%). More than half of nascent business owners (69%) and new business owners (51%) are female (GEM report 2006-2007). They are mostly pushed into entrepreneurship to supplement family income, a contribution that is usually less valued.

Women in the Philippines experience various forms of violence. The Women and Children Protection Center of the Philippine National Police (PNP) reported 20,539 cases of violence against women and children in 2014 or more than 56 reported cases per day. These include beatings of women, rape, sexual intimidation and sex trade. On a population of over 100 million those figures don't look 'alarming', but there's a consensus that the number of unreported cases is much higher. The National Demographic

and Health Survey revealed that one in five women aged 15-49 has experienced physical violence; 14.4 percent of married women have experienced physical abuse from their husbands; and more than one-third (37%) of separated or widowed women have experienced physical violence, implying that domestic violence could be the reason for separation or annulment.

Data from the PNP's Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management (DIDM) branch showed a 26% increase in child rape victims from 2012 to 2013 when a total of 4,234 children were victims, or a staggering average of 80 per week.

The Magna Carta of Women serves as the local translation of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and as the basis for creating an enabling environment for economic empowerment and social protection of women. The law ensures affirmative action for women, especially poor women who experience discrimination due to class, ethnicity, age, and other conditions.

The huge challenge is, of course, to make the CEDAW operational with policies and programs that respond to practical and strategic needs of women.

Half of the Philippine population is younger than 25 years and 35.5% of Filipinos is between 15 and 30 years.

Parents tend to invest as much as possible in the education of their children in the hope they will have better income and jobs than they. School drop-outs tend to end up as farm and factory laborers and in low paid jobs in the service sector. Some of the greatest challenges are:

- Youth unemployment: every year, more than 1 million young people join the workforce
- Out of School Youth: the DepEd mapped a total of 1.2 million OSY with ages 15 to 30, in addition to 2.8 million of school age (5-15).
- According to the ADB the youth NEET rate (Not in Education, Employment or Training) is 25% of the youth population which is high in comparison with its middle-income peers and the second highest behind Indonesia in Southeast Asia. More than one-third of young women fall into the NEET category, compared with one in five men. Of particular concern is that the Philippine youth NEET rate is twice as high in low-income families as in high-income

families, indicating a large pool of young people from lower-income families not being integrated into the labor market despite the recent economic expansion. (ADB 2014).

3.5.6 TRADE & ENTERPRISE

According to the 4th WTO Trade Policy Review of the Philippines, released in 2012, the country has instituted reforms to facilitate trade and improve the business environment but it continues to be beset by key constraints to growth. The WTO recommended among others that the country (1) eliminate limitations on foreign investment, (2) reform state-owned institutions, and (3) diversify trade to reduce reliance on manufactured goods. The WTO lauded the government's Public-Private Partnership program for attracting investments in major infrastructure projects and regarded the roll-on, roll-off ports as major infrastructure success.

As a member of ASEAN, the Philippines are moving to enhanced regional economic integration. It continues to negotiate regional trade agreements, now totaling 15, including its first bilateral free-trade area agreement with Japan. FDI used to be low historically but has increased under the Aquino administration to an all-time high of 6.2 billion in 2014. The majority of investment inflows are in: Business Processing Operations (BPOs mainly call centers), manufacturing, retail, real estate and mining.

The new generation of bilateral and regional free trade agreements that the Philippines plans to participate or already negotiating in include the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and the EU-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) through the EU-Philippines FTA. These new generation of FTAs are more focused on liberalization of investments and investor-protection rather than the standard market access, posing some serious threats to policy rights and space of the Philippine government. One of the key issues being raised against these new generation FTAs is the inclusion of investor rights such as the investor-state-dispute-settlement provisions, to the detriment of sovereign rights of governments to legislate new policies that protect their citizens and the environment.

The Micro Small Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Plan 2011-2016 was developed within the framework of the Magna Carta for Micro Small Medium Enterprises. However, promotion of micro-entrepreneurship is getting insufficient attention. The Central Bank is increasing its supervision over the microfinance sector to prevent over-indebtedness and repayment problems. The Barangay Micro Business Enterprises (BMBE) Act of 2012 provides incentives like tax exemption and exemption of the minimum wage law, but entrepreneurs complain local authorities and tax administrators do not know and do not apply the law.

The new Go-Negosyo Act of 2014 aims to establish one-stop “Negosyo Centers” in provinces, cities and municipalities to promote the “ease of doing business and facilitating access to services” such as (1) simplified registration and permit procedures, (2) technology transfer, (3) production and management training and (4) marketing assistance. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Department of Science and Technology (DST), the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) are expected to play key roles. The law foresees cooperation with CSOs and business development service providers – in rolling out an integrated package of business strengthening support.

Almost 90% of all businesses in the Philippines are micro-enterprises creating 31% of the formal jobs (DTI, 2012). An overwhelming majority of SSE is engaged in trading, followed by manufacturing and services. A popular sector for SSEs is the food sector (trade, restaurants, prepared food and processed foods). Many who do not find employment are pushed into the SSE-sector as a means of survival or

subsistence. Total returns of business are very small as competition is harsh and the target market is other poor and low income consumers. The expansion of shopping malls and supermarkets is added competition to SSEs typically based along streets, in public markets and residential areas. In urban areas similar enterprises tend to cluster.

Besides the usual lack of capital among SSE, limiting factors are poor business management skills, entrepreneurial drive and commitment. Entrepreneurs do not see the need nor have the resources to invest in acquiring business management skills. Technology is typically old and machines are used over a long period. Access to credit is limited, despite the Central Bank’s increase of loan ceiling for micro-finance loans from P150,000 to P300,000 (roughly from 3,000 to 6,000 Euro). While many micro enterprises have some registration this is typically not complete as the policy environment tends to cater to large and medium enterprises. Taxes and administrative bureaucracy and corruption dissuade SSEs from formalizing.

Supported by CSOs and international organizations, farmers’ and community organizations increasingly get into social enterprise development, mostly to address the needs of their members, such as credit and market facilitation or training. In order to sustain their services to the small farmers and in order to further develop a type of value chain approach for the trading of e.g. rice, vegetables or fish, there is a need to further support small farmers’ organizations in the development of business plans that can render them financially sustainable.

3.5.7 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (SEE 3.4)

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY, THE DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS

4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS

4.1.1 A DEFINITION OF 'CIVIL SOCIETY'

The NGAs apply a broad definition of 'civil society': We include all non-state actors who are non-profit and have the intention to defend the interests of people based on the idea of equity. It includes trade unions, professional groups, religious groups, NGOs, networks or platforms, community organizations, cultural groups, etc.

Civil society groups are active in areas like: (1) building awareness, mobilization and advocacy by and for individuals and groups, (2) delivering economic and professional development services, (3) creating space for the freedom of expression of social, religious, cultural and artistic standpoints, (4) protecting communities against moves to control their resources by government and large business interests, (5) strengthening and supporting initiatives for more democracy and justice and systemic change.

4.1.2 DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PHILIPPINES

Today's local civil society has a long history and encompasses a large and diverse number of social, cultural, religious and non-profit organizations.

The most common CSOs are People's Organizations (POs) or Community Based Organizations (CBOs), cooperatives and church based organizations. Some are engaged in charity, others in economic services and technology development and still others raise awareness, organize and mobilize to influence power relations in favor of the people they represent. Some are initiated by businesses (BINGO's), others are allied to organized by government entities or politicians (GONGO's).

POs and CBOs have a membership base and operate as part of a community or as grassroots groups in a particular sector such as labor unions, environmental groups, farmers' organizations, fishers organization, community cooperatives, youth groups, and women's organizations, etc... As a sector CSOs of women and youth tend to be poorly organized. Youth organizations are often organized by local politicians.

Some CSOs have proven capability of defending public interest and/or services to support the livelihood of their members and with clearly identifiable leadership, structure and ways of operating. CSOs vary greatly in age, experience, reach, capacity, track record, and performance. Some are federated at municipal, provincial, regional and/or national level.

Relations between the CSOs and the local authorities vary and are most often structured based on provisions of the Local Government Code (LGC) which governs community participation in municipal proceedings. The LGC requires local administrations to include representation from grassroots sectors in official bodies such as the Local Development Council, Local Peace and Order Council, Local Health Council, the Local Prequalification Bids and Awards Committees. It also has provision for a percentage representation of women. Once accredited CSOs can participate in proceedings, play a critical role and influence decisions. The accreditation process however is tedious and at times demotivating.

More and more CSOs and grassroots organizations have started to take part in drawing up the government's budget from the bottom up, a process initiated by the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), to strengthen development projects at vil-

lage (barangay), municipal and provincial levels. Despite the apparent openness of government, there are still hindrances for CSOs to overcome. There is a lack of transparency and access to relevant government records and information as well as a need for better monitoring of how the budget is actually spent and what result are achieved.

4.1.3 SOME MAJOR GROUPS AMONG CSOS

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

The Catholic Church has a powerful position in Philippine society. In a show of political power, the Church rallied its members to help overthrow Ferdinand Marcos in 1986, a feat it was instrumental in repeating in 2001 to oust then-president Joseph Estrada. The passing of the Reproductive Health Bill showed that the Church has lost some of its political power, but the recent visit of the Pope showed that the Church can still mobilize millions. While the leadership of the Philippine Church is conservative, especially related to 'family-values', there are many priests and even bishops who openly support social justice struggles related to indigenous people's rights, environmental destruction and mining. The second most powerful church is the local Iglesia Ni Cristo (INC), which wields a lot of influence over its members. Because of its block voting strategy and 1.5 million voting members, many politicians court the INC's electoral support. There is also a range of protestant churches that wield considerably less influence. Among these churches NGOs find allies for issues of human rights and social justice.

COOPERATIVES

Cooperatives constitute a major player in local – municipal and provincial - economies. Out of a total of more than 75,000 registered cooperatives, the CDA reported in December 2013 a total of 23,672 operating and reporting ones: 14,722 or 62% of them are multi-purpose coops, 12% credit cooperatives, 7% producer cooperatives, 5.5% service cooperatives and 5% marketing cooperatives. The remaining 9% are cooperatives organized around: advocacy, transport, water, electricity, and cooperatives of agrarian reform beneficiaries and workers. Around 7,300 or 31% of all cooperatives are in the national capita region and the adjacent Regions 3 and 4. On a yearly basis more than 1,000 new coops

are registered (in 2013: 1,137 with a total membership of more than 157,000 with a paid up capital of almost P 220M).

Some cooperatives are set up to obtain grants and/or technical assistance from government. Stronger cooperatives serve as conduits for government services, such as being distributor of the Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), which is a cash support program of government to get poor families out of poverty. Strengths of the cooperatives, generally, are the local anchorage and ownership. They are locally recognized, they know the area and leaders are connected. While some cooperatives have grown big (multi million cooperatives), smaller ones are often confronted with leadership problems and financial issues, and the quality of services tends to be weak or very limited.

The National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO), is the biggest cooperative umbrella organization in the country terms of geographical reach, membership, financial capacity and array of services. It reaches around 2.17 million individual members coming from 612 rural and urban-based coops spread out over 77 provinces and 129 cities all over the country. The 612 cooperatives have consolidated assets of more than P45 Billion. The NATCCO network has two representatives in Parliament via its Coop-NATCCO party list. The party list is pushing, among others, for clearer provisions for tax exemption of cooperatives and for more autonomy for the cooperative sector to organize and regulate itself rather than through the government's CDA.

MEDIA

All national media are, to varying degrees, controlled by business interests and linked with political groups.

There is a lot of factual reporting while few practice investigative reporting and analysis. Most alternative media is limited to internet, and a variety of local newspapers and radio stations. The latter two can be very critical and vocal, especially on corruption and environmental issues. In its "Killing the Messenger" report, the London-based International News Safety Institute (INSI) reported that in 2013 a total of 14 journalists were killed in the Philippines, next to Syria with 20 journalists killed and Iraq with 16. As recently as end of August 2015 three journal-

ists were killed in two weeks in unclear circumstances prompting the international Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) to criticize the Philippine government for its failure to reduce the high rates of targeted violence and impunity.

Philippine media uses mainly Tagalog and English languages; radio programs generally use the local or regional language of the region. The entertainment industry is vibrant and feeds broadsheets and tabloids with an unending supply of details about celebrities and sensationalist daily scandals. Drama and fantasy shows are anticipated as are Latin telenovelas, asianovelas, and anime. Daytime television is dominated by game shows, variety shows, and talk shows. Philippine cinema has a long history and is popular domestically, but has faced increasing competition from abroad. In recent years it has become common to see celebrities flitting between television and movies and then moving into politics both in the executive branch and as legislators/senators. A well-known example is ex-president Estrada who gained popularity first as an actor.

HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

HROs have a long history in the country and were very active during the Marcos period. They played an important role in documenting human rights abuses which led to international campaigns against corruption and human rights abuses during his reign. After Marcos was forced out by people's power, many HROs started promoting ECOSOC-rights and mainstream them among civil society groups, government agencies, and independent institutions like the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), and by conducting grassroots-based research to develop standards and indicators for monitoring ESC rights.

The continuation of extrajudicial killings and criminalization of activists and journalists, make that the need for HRO and their campaigns remains as urgent as ever.

Environmental groups

There is a wide range of environmental groups, from nature lovers and conservationists to more activist organizations standing in the forefront pro-

testing against new large scale mining projects or coal fired power plants. The effects of recent natural disasters that affected millions of Filipinos have contributed to a high environmental awareness among many people. This new consciousness is however not enough translated into changed behavior or in a demand for changed political and economic policies relying on renewable sources of energy and protecting biodiversity. There have been some major gains, though, in particular (1) the logging moratorium on naturally grown trees, (2) specific no-go zones for mining, (3) some provincial and municipal government units banning open pit mining, etc.

FARMERS GROUPS

In most rural areas, NGAs are working with both peasant and/or farmers' organizations. Peasants are the landless tillers having only access to their land, while farmers are usually landowning crop producers.

Organizations of family farmers are strongly linked to the efforts of a vibrant and large civil society sector which recognizes them as one of the poorest and most disadvantaged groups in the country. Added to that, the extent to which they are organized is small, estimated at only 10% of the sector. And even when organized, farmer organizations tend to be weak. This is despite the fact that a substantial part of economic development support has been channeled to them in their enterprise activities. Farming organizations, such as agrarian reform cooperatives and irrigators associations, may be formed to claim support from government for agricultural equipment and other inputs and training.

ENTREPRENEURS ASSOCIATIONS

Small Scale Entrepreneurs are weakly organized as a group or sector. Generally only transport sector SSEs and market vendors are organized but mainly locally, and as a result of government regulation. Market vendors associations can play significant roles though in the lobby against privatization and government dominance in the management of markets.

Medium and large enterprises dominate in the provincial and national Chambers of Commerce. Considering the limited industry at local level, local Chambers' membership is mostly composed of mi-

cro and small entrepreneurs. Local Chamber of Commerce leaders push for programs and services for the lower segment of the micro entrepreneurs.

The (non-cooperative) microfinance industry is large. Several Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) achieve an outreach of 500,000 to 1 million credit takers which they see as their contribution to the MDG achievements.

Overall, the MFIs managed to provide hundreds of thousands of women with livelihoods that support schooling expenses of their children and immediate medical and housing needs. Many MFIs have added to the financial services health services, business training and others to provide a more holistic support and to bring more long-term changes to the livelihood of the family. The majority of micro-finance clients however – given the low ceiling of loan amounts provided – stay at livelihood level and cease their business activity once the basic needs have been addressed. Only an estimated 3-5% of microfinance clients transform their activity into an enterprise that can grow and sustain.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTES

The Philippines developed a public and private network of universities. The University of the Philippines (UP), is a network of 14 public Universities or satellites connected in a unique common system. Being a prestigious public universities, UP is often seen as an intermediary between civil society and the government. UP has its own national law (The University of the Philippines Charter of 2008) enabling it to give advice and recommendations to government agencies as part of an attempt to strengthen the institution as the national university. UP is thus seen as a mediator between local communities who appeal to the university for assistance and the national government. Next to this central institution, there are many provincial State universities, private universities and Higher Education Institutes or Colleges. They offer a great diversity in terms of resources, objectives and expertise, often in connection with a private corporation or a religious group.

4.1.4 NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THEIR MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL PARTNERS

The Philippines is a presidential, representative, and democratic republic where the President is both the head of state and the head of government within a multi-party system. Legislative power is vested in the two-chamber Congress of the Philippines: the Senate counts 24 seats, half of them are elected every 3 years, and the House of Representatives counts 294 seats, 58 of them are elected via the party list system that favors particular underrepresented groups.

Executive power is exercised by the government under the leadership of the President who is elected for a single term of 6 years. Judicial power is vested in the courts with the Supreme Court as the highest judicial body. The government and all three of its branches are independently monitored by the Office of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is given the mandate to investigate and prosecute any government official allegedly guilty of crimes, especially graft and corruption. The Philippines has four main classes of elected administrative divisions, often lumped together as local government units (LGUs). They are, from the highest to the lowest division: Autonomous regions, Provinces and independent Cities, Municipalities, and Barangays.

CABINET OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Cabinet consists of the heads of the largest part of the executive branch of the national government. Currently, it includes the secretaries of 19 executive departments and the heads of several other agencies and offices that are subordinate to the President. The Cabinet secretaries are tasked to advise the President on the different affairs of the state like agriculture, budget, finance, education, social welfare, national defense, foreign affairs, and the like. They are nominated by the President and then presented to the Commission on Appointments, a body of the Congress that scrutinizes all appointments made by the head of state, for confirmation or rejection.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS

Through the implementation of the Local Government Code of 1991 a hierarchy of local govern-

ments was systematized, from the provinces, cities and municipalities to the barangay. The decentralized authorities have authority over the local branches of national government agencies. They receive a share of the national income tax - the so-called Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), putting their true autonomy in doubt. The Constitution allows two autonomous regions, Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras. There is only one existing at the moment, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture is one of the most extensive Departments of the Philippine government. It is composed of 9 bureaus: (1) the Agricultural Training Institute – ATI, (2) the Bureau of Agricultural and Fisheries Standards –BAFS, (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Research –BAR, (4) the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics –BAS, (5) the Bureau of Animal Industry –BAI, (6) the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources –BFAR, (7) the Bureau of Plant Industry –BPI, and (8) the Bureau of Soils and Water Management –BSWM and (9) the Bureau of Agricultural and Fisheries Engineering –BAFE. The BAI, BPI and BAFE have a more pronounced presence in the rural areas.

In May 2014, four agencies representing three-quarters of the DA's budget — the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, the National Food Authority, the National Irrigation Administration, and the Philippine Coconut Authority — were removed from DA control. This was part of the anti-corruption reforms after serious corruption allegations involving those agencies. The four agencies are now directly under the Office of the President, where they are accountable to the Presidential Assistant for Food Security and Agricultural Modernization.

The total budget for the DA (2013) is 72 billion pesos or approximately 14,000 pesos per farmer.

DA programs and projects such as the Agri-Pinoy Trading Centers and post-harvest facilities are often insufficiently tailor-made to conditions in particular communities, and lack operational guidelines and systems to ensure that the farming community gets the (long-term) benefits. The size of projects is at times beyond what small farmer groups can handle and what they need. Projects become vulnerable to manipulation by (local) politicians while a significant

part of the annual DA budgets remains unspent. Policies and programs for fisher folk are the mandate of the BFAR. A system of Agriculture and Fisheries Councils manage the inter-sectoral coordination of programs for farmers and fisher folk and other stakeholders.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM

DAR's infrastructure, production and agri-enterprise development programs are similar to those of the DA. DAR is especially focused on assisting Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) or cooperatively organized beneficiaries of the land reform. The land reform and land distribution is in a final stage of completion.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The trajectory of the Philippine health sector particularly since the second half of the 1990s has been one of greater privatization through consecutive government health 'reform' programs. This has led to progressively lower public health care spending. Responsibility for most public health care delivery was decentralized to the LGUs; public health spending has consequently fallen with local governments tending to give little priority to health care.

On the financing side a national health insurance program, PhilHealth, was launched in 1995. PhilHealth is financed mainly privately, aside from small government support for indigents, and reimburses both public and private health care providers. Among the gains sought are greater efficiency by providing choice and competition. The government's 1999 reform agenda contained comprehensive strategies to develop further market-based approaches. This includes, among others, striving towards "fiscal autonomy" for government hospitals or even the corporatization of hospitals to be managed by autonomous governing boards.

In 2005 by FOURmula One for Health was launched: (1) Health Financing, (2) Health Sector Regulation, (3) Health Service Delivery, and (4) Health Sector Governance. The program implemented 'budget reforms' and increased demands for revenue-generation by public hospitals. The most recent 2010-2020 Health Care Financing Strategy (2010) promotes PhilHealth as the primary mechanism for seeking universal health care, while projecting full

corporatization of government hospitals and minimal or no subsidies for DoH hospitals and LGU health facilities by 2020. The government is also specifically seeking to further develop and systematize 'public-private partnerships' (PPPs) in the health sector which are seen as sustaining and complementing supposed gains in the other areas of health reform.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DEPED)

The Department of Education (DepEd) is mandated through the Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001 to formulate, implement, and coordinate policies, plans, programs and projects in the areas of formal and non-formal basic education. It supervises all elementary and secondary education institutions, including ALSs, both public and private. It provides for the establishment and maintenance of a complete, adequate, and integrated system of basic education relevant to the goals of national development. DepEd only finances the public school system but not the private schools which take care of a quite a number of the school age children. The only help they receive is through the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE). FAPE can give voucher to children from disadvantaged families to help them pay the tuition fees. Schools have to be accredited to avail of the FAPE voucher system.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (TESDA)

The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) works with varied private partners and provides scholarships to youth who follow a technical course in an accredited technical school. This agency is very proactive and works well with civil society.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)

The DoE is an extensive department counting more than 60 subordinate units. Due to the rapid growth of the country's population and the subsequent demand for energy, DoE introduced its Philippine Energy Plan 2009–2030. The major elements of the Plan are: (1) Power Sector Development: more stability, fewer brownouts; (2) Fueling Sustainable Transport: switch public and private vehicles to clean fuels; (3) Indigenous Energy Development: Tap the nation's many energy resources at local levels, and (4) National Renewable Energy: Develop-

ing non-fuel-burning energy resources: geothermal, hydro, wind, solar, biomass and ocean.

The Plan has a strict timeframe but lacks an in-depth analysis of how the country ended up in the present challenging situation. Despite 20 years of reforms so far, the Energy Regulatory Commission hasn't been able to move the country closer to an ample, cheap and reliable power supply.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COORDINATING COUNCIL (HUDCC)

The HUDCC serves as the overseer, over-all coordinator, initiator and facilitator of all government policies, plans and programs for the housing sector. It sets the overall direction and targets for the sector; and determines strategies, formulates appropriate policies, monitors, and evaluates the programs, projects and performance of the implementing shelter agencies.

The HUDCC's four Key Result Areas are: (1) plans and policies on housing and urban development, (2) innovative strategies and programs for tenure security, urban renewal and other support services, (3) supervision of Key Shelter Agencies (KSAs), and (4) technical assistance to LGUs for the delivery of housing services to their constituents. The HUDCC, together with its attached Key Shelter Agencies also addresses issues of housing finance, housing regulation, housing production and institutional development.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT (DSWD)

The DSWD is responsible for policies concerning social services, poverty reduction, and care and protection of vulnerable and disadvantaged populations including street children, children in conflict with the law, children without parental care and 'children at risk'.

One instrumentality of DSWD is the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council. Others are local Social Welfare Offices up to the municipal and city level. DSWD started in 2010 with the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program aimed at improving health and education of poor families, especially children between 0 and 14 years old. CSOs can facilitate access to this program for the families and children in their target groups. DSWD partners with CSOs in organizing

livelihood development components for these families as well. A particular problem is the shortage of social workers to monitor all cases of children in conflict with the law in the communities effectively.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND WELFARE COUNCIL (JJWC)

JJWC was created by the Juvenile Justice and Welfare (JJW) Act of 2006 and has come up with the Implementing Rules and Regulations and has also conducted advocacy efforts and information dissemination about the new law to prosecutors, parole and probation officers, local government units and other stakeholders in the juvenile justice system.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI)

DTI's focus is making the country globally competitive through improving the industry and services sector in function of inclusive growth and employment generation. DTI pushes policies that provide an enabling business environment. DTI assists Small and Micro entrepreneurs to improve their products and facilitates their access to markets. DTI partners with CSOs in providing capacity building and business development services. While there are recent changes with DTI's Rural Micro-Enterprise Promotion Program, provincial and regional DTI offices only marginally reach the more remote areas. DTI's business strengthening approaches also lacks comprehensiveness, limiting the chances of success and sustainability.

SECURITY FORCES

The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) are composed of the Philippine Army, Philippine Navy and Philippine Air Force. The AFP is a volunteer force. The AFP has 125,000 personnel, of which 85,000 are in the Army and the rest in the Navy and Air Force. Compared to its neighbors in South East Asia, the Philippines spending for defense is among the lowest. Although the Philippines ordered the closure of 2 huge American military basis in 1991, the USA considers the country as one of its 'pivots' in Asia to rotate troops, aircraft, and ships as Washington shifts its forces to Asia and as China expands its military presence in the South China Sea.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (DENR)

The DENR has 2 major goals: (1) the conservation of

the country's environment (specifically forest, watershed areas, and lands of the public domain) and (2) managing and licensing the use of all natural resources, incl. the same forests and water but also ores and minerals. DENR's National Greening Program is a massive forest rehabilitation program seeking to grow 1.5 billion trees in 1.5 million hectares nationwide within a period of six years. On the other hand, there are still many policies in the mining and agro-forestry sectors that may have a negative impact on the reforestation program.

MINES AND GEOSCIENCES BUREAU (MGB)

A Bureau under the DENR, the MGB provides scientific and technological foundations in establishing environmental standards and procedures for mining operations, including small-scale mining, mine rehabilitation and mine-related pollution thresholds. It undertakes mine environmental audit and research, develops strategies for a comprehensive environmental protection program for mining operations and promotes the adoption of best practice in mining environmental management. It is in charge of developing mine safety and health audit and coordinates the national program on safety and health in mining operations. While MGB's stated goals and approaches are laudable, in actual practice, it has been more an agency promoting mining at all costs, rather than critically reviewing and remedying mining's dismal track record.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (NCIP)

The NCIP is composed of seven Commissioners. In 2005, it adopted the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) as a major procedure to ensure the participation of indigenous people before issuing permits and concessions affecting Ancestral Domains. Many observers still consider the NCIP to cater more to the interests of investors than to the interests of the people they are supposed to protect. The FPIC procedure has been hollowed out and made into an, often empty, administrative requirement. A particular problem NCIP has to deal with is that Ancestral Domains are usually big, involving hundreds or thousands of hectares. Indigenous people have little experience or resources to manage them. In the end discussions with investors boil down to negotiations about royalties and other benefits people and communities and local gov-

ernments can get from the entry of investors in ancestral lands, without considering comprehensive overall development concerns.

THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The CHR is an independent office tasked with investigating all forms of human rights violations involving civil and political rights in the Philippines. The Commission has a Chair and four members. The Commission is involved in the EU-funded “EU-Philippines Justice Support Program (EPJUST II)” which aims to promote an equitable access to justice and its efficient enforcement for all citizens in general, and poor and disadvantaged people, including women, children, minorities, indigenous peoples, and human rights and social activists, in particular. The project was launched in January 2013 and is scheduled to run until September 2016.

NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION (NYC)

The NYC addresses issues surrounding the Filipino youth. The NYC is the policy-making coordinating body of all youth related institutions, projects and activities of the government. NYC’s objectives are a) to provide the leadership in the formulation of policies and in the setting of priorities and direction of all youth promotion and development programs and activities; b) to encourage wide and active participation in all programs, projects and activities affecting them; c) to harness and develop the full potential of the youth as partners in nation-building; and d) to supplement government appropriations for youth promotion and development with funds from other sources. The Philippine Medium Term Youth Development Plan (MTYDP) serves as a guiding framework for youth development and empowerment. The Government Internship Program (GIP) is run by the NYC and arranges for other government agencies and private companies to hire out-of-school, unemployed youth as interns who receive a monthly stipend that is 75% of the minimum wage.

The Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC)

CWC is the government agency for children’s protection, welfare and development. Its ultimate mission is to ensure protection of children against all forms of abuse and exploitation, to defend children’s rights, promote their welfare and development, and secure that they are given priority atten-

tion at all levels both by government and civil society. The Sectoral Task Forces focus on the five major areas of the Philippine Plan of Action for Children (PPAC) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): Family care and alternative parental arrangements; Basic health, nutrition, social security and safe environment; Basic education, leisure, recreation and cultural activities; Protection of children in especially difficult circumstances; and, Fundamental civil rights.

Thrust and priorities include 1. Integration of children’s development agenda in national and local development plans; 2. Putting in place a fully operational and highly effective management information system, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for national plans of action and the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international conventions as well as resource bank on children; 3. Heighten advocacy and social mobilization for an effective and wide scale implementation of the CRC within the Philippine social and cultural context; and 4. Legislative and policy review and revisions to harmonize national and local laws with CRC and other international conventions.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON WOMEN (PCW)

The Commission is tasked with promoting and protecting the rights of women. The Commission pushed for the Magna Carta of Women which was signed into law in 2009 providing better protection for women.

The Magna Carta of Women guarantees the rights of women, including farmers and rural workers, informal sector workers and the urban poor, indigenous women, and those with disabilities, as well as older women and girls. These guaranteed rights include food security, affordable and secure housing, employment, recognition and preservation of cultural identity, and women’s inclusion in discussions pertaining to development and peace issues. Features of the law include: (1) Review, amend or repeal laws that are discriminatory to women; (2) Ensure women’s equitable participation and representation in government, political parties, international bodies, civil service, and the private sector; (3) Afford equal opportunities to women in education, employment, livelihood, social protection, and others, including women in the

military; and (4) Mandate access to information and services pertaining to women's health. The Magna Carta is a solid framework also used by CSOs to push for changes where needed.

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The NGAs agreed that the private sector is an important actor, but the format didn't provide space to describe and analyse this actor. It doesn't meet the criteria of civil society as we described in 2.1.1, and it cannot be categorized as a governmental institution, therefore we created a new subitem

The Philippine economy is, to a great extent, dominated by business conglomerates lead by 5 of the richest families: (1) Ayala Corporation, (2) JG Summit Holdings (Gokongwei family), (3) Benpres Holdings (Lopez family), (4) San Miguel Corporation (Conjuangco family, also related to President Aquino) and (5) SM Prime Holdings (Sy family). These huge business interests control big chunks of wholesale and retail distribution and it is hard for

CSOs and the SSE they support to get fair market share or arrangements from them.

They have their own charity and social development foundations as vehicles for their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts which contribute to achieving their business objectives. In general, fair commercial agreements with private businessmen are difficult to achieve.

According to 2013 data from the Senate Economic Planning Office (SEPO), of the more than 800,000 registered businesses in the country, almost 90% are micro-enterprises, 8.5% are small and 0.5% medium enterprises, while 0.5% are large enterprises (3,500 to 4,000). The MSME account for more than 30% of GDP and provided more than 60% of all job generated. Small and medium enterprises contributed respectively 25% and 6.8% to all jobs created. Their main challenges to strengthen the MSMEs are: (1) need for better access to finance and technology, (2) lack of HR and networking development and (3) need for reliable business advice. Many analysts see the expansion of MSMEs as the key to inclusive growth in the Philippines.

5 ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY, THE DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS, AND THE STRATEGIES THAT ARE BEING CONSIDERED TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITIONS

5.1 ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY, AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITIONS

5.1.1 SWOT Analysis of Philippine Civil Society (link to 4.1)

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Working on relevant issues	NGOs are highly dependent on external funding
High level of commitment with committed and strong CSO-leaders and personalities	Weak organization of fisher folk, small-scale entrepreneurs, women and youth sectors
Many CSOs, great diversity, extensive networks, substantial institutional experience and skills from many years of development work	Collaboration among CSOs can be hampered due to protecting one's turf and to conflicting (political) positions. Difficult to come to unified standpoints on some issues. Critical mass is low.
CSOs have successfully advocated for social reforms and laws; have proven to be credible alternative providers of services to most vulnerable sectors of the population.	CSOs have been unable to take advantage of funding opportunities from government due to lack of knowledge about how government works or lack of technical knowledge in specific areas.
The interface between CSO and the media has been effective and constructive in the context of political transition.	CSOs face challenge to attract competent, educated, young graduates.
CSOs have maximized use of social media in campaigns for social change (e.g. anti-corruption efforts.	Sustainability of projects initiated is often quite weak.
Level of innovation is high among some CSOs.	Good pilot projects at local level are no guarantee for change at national level. Need to develop critical mass especially with regard to governance. Need for better coordination/collaboration among national network CSOs.
	Quality of financial management systems among CSOs varies
Links with progressive political parties and platforms	Varied levels of commitment (short-term versus long-term) to grassroots constituencies.
Links with large grassroots people's organizations and their concerns.	Leadership succession and transition within CSOs is not always smooth.
	CSOs tend to be weak in understanding and dealing with economic trends and realities
	Economically driven CSOs like coops, tend to have weaker political awareness
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The 1987 Constitution and 2011-2016 PDP recognize role of civil society in development process.	Generating new CSO leaders tends to be a slow process also affected by threats and human rights violations.

CSOs have access to public funding through the DSWD, DA, DAR, DTI, the DILG, and LGUs.	Lack of transparency by government and lack of proper access to relevant government records and information.
Substantial levels of collaboration among CSOs	CSOs suffer harassment and violence (including killings) when perceived to be critical regarding controversial policies and issues.
Philippine diaspora is a source of support and international solidarity.	Tendency of national and local government to select only "friendly" or "allied" CSOs for dialogue and monitoring of public policies.
New "Go Negosyo Act" seeks strategic cooperation with CSOs	CSOs receiving funds from LGUs can negatively affect their identity as watchdog. CSOs abstaining from governance process to avoid being linked with political personalities.
Government's Grassroots Participatory Budgeting process involves CSOs	Reported cases of mismanagement or corruption of CSOs funds damaged credibility of NGOs.
Local executives making the transfer from CSOs to local government	Lack of incentives for LGUs to engage with CSOs and lack of standard auditing tools of LGU-CSO partnership.
Use of social media as powerful tool to raise issues, develop campaigns and influence policies	Local elections (every 3 years) can have a major impact on the CSO interventions. CSOs need to anticipate possible shifts in local political environment to avoid disruptions of projects from design to implementation stage.
	Aggressive private sector Micro Finance Institutions making systems less sustainable
	Taxation issues hamper CSOs to successfully put up social enterprises

5.1.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS

Recurrent strategies are :

1. Strengthen CSO organizational and institutional capacities
2. Strengthen capabilities of CSOs as development actors to promote inclusive growth
3. Strengthen capabilities of CSOs as government performance watchdogs
4. Strengthen CSOs ability to develop and present alternative approaches and programs

More specific strategies to strengthen the CSOs are tackled below, in the sector analysis.

5.2 ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT

INSTITUTIONS AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.2.1 ANALYSIS OF DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The 1987 Constitution was a clear break with the one Marcos issued in 1973. The spirit of People Power resulted in key reviews of the position of the army, the Election Commission, the Ombudsman, the presidency, decentralization of political power, more public consultation, some restrictive economic provisions and an end to political dynasties. It is clear that anno 2015, not all promises were met. An obvious one is the provision on political dynasties, which was not translated into law. Political analysts point out that oligarchy tends to be the root problem of all the corruption in the Philippine government. The proportion of lawmakers with relatives in elective positions has remained stable at around 60%.

The Philippines recorded a government budget deficit equal to 0.60 percent of the country's GDP in 2014. More than 16% of the budget is automatically allocated to pay off the country's debt. Local authorities are being handed more responsibility, but this decentralization is not backed up with the necessary funding.

5.2.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN DECENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

The rapid economic growth needs to result in improved public services performance. Public sector reforms can contribute to economic and social development in a number of ways, including:

- improving the capacity of governments to effectively and efficiently carry out their policies and programs;
- improving the business climate for MSMEs creating an environment in which small entrepreneurs can thrive, through greater certainty about government policies and greater macroeconomic stability;
- strengthening policies to reduce poverty and to achieve inclusive and green growth;
- improving the accountability of government and political processes and overall social cohesion.

5.3 ANALYSIS OF THE CSOS IN AGRICULTURE AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.3.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

POs, NGOs and other local actors often are neglected or curtailed or operate in the margin and cannot fully take up their role in rural development. All too often the potential rural players are unaware of available support or are insufficiently equipped for the tedious process of accreditation and of submitting proposals. In addition, many organizations that received support for economic projects in the past failed to turn them into profitable ventures. While a lot of peasant and farmers' groups are organized around defending their rights, many recognize that support for the livelihood of their members can add

significantly to the value of the organization to its members and render the organization financially sustainable. Strengthening the capacity of grassroots groups in organizational and project management will thus improve their access to government resources and equipment, to financial services and business development support.

CSOs involved in agriculture, especially in remote areas, are relatively few. Difficult working conditions and comparable lack of incentives are causes of relative fast turn-over of staff. Recruitment of new staff isn't easy because agricultural graduates are trained for industrial agriculture, not for the needs of the sector of small farmers. Often the graduates have to be retrained. Networking and exchange of information among CSOs in the rural sector leaves room for improvement.

Peasant communities are often remote and deprived of social services including education. Most PO leaders lack basic education, grade 4 elementary school is the average attained level. Rural communities are rather feudal in character, peasants look up to people who are rich, have power or are educated. If there are disagreements they withdraw instead of opposing. This situation makes that development of POs and of PO leaders is a very slow process compared to POs in urban environments. Because of the low educational levels internalization or effective practice of new technologies and approaches, whether for agriculture or for leadership, takes time.

Programming and financing in the DA is heavily centralized. Local branches are dependent on programs approved and financed by the national government and tend to be standardized and much less based on and responsive to locally raised needs.

5.3.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Alliance work with other actors, politicians and officials of local governments are important strategies for projection and for claim making. There is also need for strengthening the institutional and tech-

nical capacities of local CSOs. More particularly, this means:

- Need for awareness raising and organizing to become more influential at higher policy levels, and to gain access to services. Leadership capacity building and advocacy training are important. Especially women and youth should be targeted.
- CSOs need to be trained to effectively promote and disseminate sustainable agriculture technology, including post-harvest technologies and processing. Social enterprise management and access to local and national markets should be strengthened as well as capacity to develop programs for adaptation to climate change and risk management.
- Need for alternative education for rural youth and adult literacy, to enhance leadership and agricultural capacity of the peasant organizations and communities.
- Frequent coordination and trust building between DA, CSOs and farmers organizations, recognizing also areas for complementation.

5.4 ANALYSIS OF CSO IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.4.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS RELATED TO EDUCATION

In recent years, the role of local stakeholders (LGUs and CSOs) has become pivotal in ensuring good governance in education. This is due largely to the continuing gap between available education services and the ever-increasing need of an expanding population. The creation of the Special Education Fund (SEF) is in line with this growing recognition of the role of local stakeholders in education governance. The SEF is a local fund earmarked for education sourced from the Real Property Tax (RPT) collection of the LGUs. The SEF amounts to 1% of the total RPT which is allocated through the Local School Board (LSB) an entity institutionalized by the Local Government Code. Aside from the SEF, the LGUs are also expected to allocate additional funds for education from their General Fund (GF). CSOs

and citizens can participate in local education governance through the LSBs that are formed at the provincial, city, and municipal levels. The LSB is composed of the local chief executive (LCE) as chair, schools division superintendent as co-chair, relevant officials of the LGU, and citizen representatives.

Some CSOs run Alternative Learning System (ALS) projects enabling school drop-outs to complete elementary and/or high school education.

5.4.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVED IN EDUCATION

Overall there is a need and possibility to strengthen the role of CSOs to take part in local education governance and push for increased local education spending through the following avenues:

- Planning and budgeting - through the Local School Boards, and through the budget deliberation in local ((barangay, municipal, city, provincial) development councils;
- Implementation – by co-implementing education programs/projects/activities as sponsors or implementing partners for ALS); and/or by assisting in curriculum development for other ALS initiatives;
- Accountability – by undertaking a monitoring initiative, serving as observers in procurement procedures or by participating in the Project Monitoring Committees (PMC).

5.5 ANALYSIS OF CSOS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.5.1 ANALYSES OF THE CSOS RELATED TO HEALTH

Distinction has to be made between service providers and organizations working on broader issues. Among health service providers, many belong to the religious sectors providing health services from ambulant primary health care to tertiary care. There's a wide range among these institutions from charitable institutions to hospitals that are hard to distinguish from for-profit health care providers. Other CSOs, that are fewer in numbers, have chosen other approaches and do not only provide

health care. They focus on preventive programs, health advocacy, health systems strengthening and/or health policy. These organizations often pay attention to the social determinants of health in order to complement the biomedical approaches of the health care institutions. The community based health programs are a case in point.

5.5.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVEMENT IN HEALTH

In order to have a strong social movement for the right to health, a concern for health has to be injected in sectoral concerns and people have to become aware of their health rights and factors that threaten these rights. Strategies will therefore include awareness raising, providing skills trainings, popular education, networking and movement building.

There is potential for more collaboration or complementarity between CSOs and local government units. Collaboration will enhance that local health issues are put on the national agenda and result in improved living conditions for the local population. There is likewise a need to build the capacity of local CSOs to integrate health issues in their campaigns and advocacy work as the concept of social determinants of health is relatively new.

5.6 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE CSOS AND STRATEGIES FOR STRENGTHENING

5.6.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS INVOLVED IN GOVERNANCE

Despite several corruption scandals and the public's discontent, CSOs were not yet able to build a strong and united national movement to demand good governance, and push for action on the anti-political dynasties law as well.

Many CSOs are promoting and advocating for good governance. A law on 'Freedom of Information' could require government and its instrumentalities to make more information and data public and accessible than it does now. The proposed law has

been pending in Congress for many years now.

5.6.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVED IN GOVERNANCE

- Strengthen governance CSOs that are collaborating with sector based CSOs to exchange expertise and explore new ways of campaigning.
- Strengthen national CSOs that deal with local communities and CSOs in monitoring their LGUs on strategic issues, like budgeting, issuing permits, taxation.
- One strategy to explore is to build capacity to enhance a closer collaboration between the CSOs and the government's Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs); particularly how the CSOs can play the role of watchdog and whistleblower, without being targeted by the security or paramilitary forces. There are four Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs) in the Philippines of which the Office of the Ombudsman (OMB) is the lead. Studies show that the performance of the ACAs is suffering from a severe lack of resources and the fact that the OMB is not a specialized ACA. It is not solely dedicated to combating corruption because it is also responsible for disciplinary control and public assistance. There is no coordination among the ACAs, which compete for recognition, staff, and resources.
- Another strategy is to be active as watchdog in, among others, the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). The current administration joined EITI and published its first annual report end of 2014 covering the operations in 2012 and is on track to be declared EITI-compliant in February 2016. This needs constant checking and verification. The EITI is mentioned as an example as the watchdog strategy can also be relevant in other issues.

5.7 ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.7.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS

CHILD RIGHTS:

A substantial number of CSOs are active in relation to the Philippines' ratification of the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child, through monitoring its implementation in terms of legislation, implementation of local ordinances, and through production of shadow reports for the UN periodic review sessions.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

CSOs involved in Human Rights advocacy have widened their scope after 1987 and have developed expertise on ECOSOC rights. These rights are very important in campaigns on access to land, access to public services, and natural resource management. Discussing and promoting ECOSOC rights is however still very much NGO-talk, and is not yet adopted by local communities.

GENDER:

There are many active Women CSOs, working on various issues, and a big number of them is involved in advocacy for gender equality. Many local women groups and organizations have developed good working relations with a variety of CSOs, resulting in joint campaigns. An important recent victory was the passing of the Reproductive Health bill.

5.7.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVED IN HUMAN RIGHTS

CHILD RIGHTS:

Capacity building needs among Child Rights CSOs involve: raising resources, awareness raising, networking, program development and management, and lobby at the national level.

Another strategy is strengthening capacities of local Councils for the Protection of Children (LCPC) and for them to address cases of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), in coordination with government actors like DILG, DSWD and PNP. All decentralized LGUs from barangay to provincial level were instructed by the DILG to initiate these LCPCs and have CICL protection.

There is also a need for strategies to promote controversial children's rights issues like the representation of children in local governance, lowering of the minimum age of legal liability, and corporal

punishment.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

Need to strengthen capacities of HRO to spread and popularize the concept of ECOSOC rights amongst their constituencies and target group POs and local communities; do networking with Social Action Centers to develop joint 'alternative development' agendas; and, develop more diverse media strategies to expose illegal operations by security forces. The government has to prevent the security forces for being involved in HR abuses.

GENDER:

Ensure that all sectors develop a strong gender component and agenda, and bring diverse groups together to develop common campaigns.

5.8 ANALYSIS OF TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING CSOS AND STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM

5.8.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS IN SOCIAL ENTERPRISE BUILDING

Generally speaking, CSOs in the agricultural sector in Philippines have focused their energy on community organizing and on agricultural production. Access to markets got higher on the agenda only afterwards.

CSOs that are catering to small-scale entrepreneurs are mostly in financial service delivery and were under pressure of the international donor community to come up with viable additional economic services. Some CSOs saw financial intermediation as a tool to get borrowers out of poverty while other CSOs saw it more as their income generating venture, while some overburdened poor communities with inappropriate credit products. There are equally failures of CSOs engaged in trading and distribution. A number of cooperatives managed to grow these services successfully resulting into better buying and selling terms for the producers and surrounding communities.

CSOs who are analyzing trends in global trade and

the impact of international or regional free trade deals are advocating for fairer trade deals and investment policies. Learning from the past, those treaties tend to favor big multinational corporations. There has been strong and broad campaigns on WTO and FTAs in the past. For a long time, there was confusion whether the Philippines would join the Trans Pacific Partnership, but in June 2015 the trade secretary publicly announced the government wants to join the TPP.

5.8.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS INVOLVED IN TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

A) AGRICULTURE - ENTERPRISING CSOS:

- Strengthen CSOs' capacities in business development, including market research, business planning, business management and technical skills, marketing and promotion strategies, financial planning and expansion strategies;
- Provide institutional development to expand networks and be exposed to other service providers for learning and for strategic cooperation (service complementation);
- Create opportunities to learn from private business actors and to enter into strategic supply arrangements;
- Expand networks with like-minded organizations to lobby for a business enabling environment;
- Provide organizational development for member-based organizations: business management system, financial management, human resources, investment sourcing (expanding equity), leadership development;
- Develop programs for climate change adaptation and risk management.
- Push locally for and promote the implementation of the Barangay Micro Business Enterprise (BMBE) law which exempts micro-entrepreneurs from certain tax and labor provisions, in order to establish a fairer business environment.
- Build capacity to promote among local governments the "inclusive business" concept which aims to provide benefits for both parties, i.e. private actors and smallholder farmer organizations.

- Promote and raise awareness among local governments about legal provisions and laws that address exclusion mechanisms.

B) TRADE CSOS:

- Improve analysis and research capacities to understand trade and investments related policies and trends;
- Improve, build and participate in international networks to influence policies and trends and to develop (alternative) markets.
- Promote institutional dialogue with the government departments to provide them with critical positions on expanding the free trade agenda

5.9 ANALYSIS OF CSOS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

5.9.1 ANALYSIS OF CSOS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ENERGY:

CSOs face big challenges to counter the government's option to build a number of new coal-fired power plants. While there is opposition at most of the sites where plants have been built or will be built, there's no strong national movement opposing these plans.

CLIMATE:

The climate movement faces many challenges. It is not firmly consolidated, while the business sector is trying to promote itself as green and clean. A big number of scientists, academic institutions, bishops and journalists support the climate movement in its demand for urgent and drastic policies to stop global warming, but political will is minimal and the groundswell has been lacking to pressure MPs into take action. The example of the Philippines is telling: the country is one of the most vulnerable to changing climate effects and still it will increase its emissions drastically by building dozens of coal fired plants.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

Opposition against destructive mining projects has

gradually strengthened based on past experiences, present practices, lack of real consultation and based on sound scientific research. An important ally is the Catholic Church. A turning point was the “Safe Palawan” campaign after the murder in 2011 of an environmentalist who strongly opposed mining operations on the island. His death triggered massive protests and more than 8 million signatures were collected resulting in some policy changes. (EO 79 and EITI).

5.9.2 STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN CSOS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ENERGY:

A stronger national and consolidated movement is needed, not only to oppose the current energy policies, but also to push for alternatives and make the government adopt Renewable Energy policies, based on existing good practices and research.

CLIMATE:

More efforts are needed to inform public opinion about what is at stake and mobilize more support for particular calls. The call to stop using fossil fuels is a good example to get things moving.

The Philippine government needs to be pressured to live up to its commitment as member and new 2015 Chair of the Climate Vulnerability Forum (CVF), a global partnership of countries disproportionately affected by the consequences of global warming. CVF members seek firm and urgent reso-

lution to the current intensification of climate change, not only internationally but also domestically. Moreover the status of being a top ‘vulnerable’ country should make policy makers realize that the Philippines has a model role to play in combating global warming even only out of self-interest. More efforts have to go in very operational and tested Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation programs to address and reduce the impact on the most vulnerable communities

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

The movement to protect and safeguard and maximize natural resources has opportunities to widen its support base and become more active in mining areas which are not yet reached, with a clear focus of keeping large scale open pit mining out. Not only local communities in the mining sites need to be reached, but also farmer and fisher communities downstream as well as the tourist sector. Local groups need to be strengthened to launch local campaigns with minimal intervention from national leaders, so the latter can focus on the national and international agenda.

Policy makers are more open to engage in the EITI-process rather than engage with the anti-large scale mining movement. Therefore, the EITI-process creates an opportunity for critical engagement and widen the agenda from ‘transparency’ to accountability and long term benefits for the local communities.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF THE RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO DEVELOPMENT (RELEVANT ACTORS PER THEME)

6.1 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

6.1.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Farmers' organizations and federations, MSMEs	Farmers and fishers are key players in agriculture. Their organizations protect and advance their rights.	Final target group of NGAs and sometimes their direct partners
Other POs, esp. women, youth, indigenous people	Take part in the emancipatory process in rural areas. Make sure that development interventions respect their rights and concerns.	Final target group of NGAs and sometimes their direct partners
NGOs	Support the POs through capacity building, financial and technical support, research and advocacy.	Partners of NGAs or service provider to partners
Socially engaged religious groups	Are often very present in rural communities. Some are supportive of farmers and their campaigns for protection of rights and for sustainable development.	Possible allies
Environmental groups	Environment is closely linked to agriculture. Groups document environmental threats and promote sustainable agriculture.	Allies or partners of NGA's
Cooperatives	Help farmers unite, gain access to economic services, build strength vis-à-vis middlemen and usurers. NATCCO network builds their capacity.	Direct partners or final target group of NGAs
Human Rights Organizations	Are very crucial to document and expose violations and harassment of rural people and communities.	Allies of NGAs
Media	Play role in exposing and opposing anti-people's developments in rural areas and in promoting alternative development models.	Allies and/or targets to be influenced
Private Sector	Agriculture is still greatly controlled by elite and big corporations with interests contrary to those of small farmers. Selected private sector players can be allies of small farmers for capacity building, technology, trading and inputs, and for financial and legal services.	Incidental and/or strategic cooperation with them in support of emancipation of small farmers
6.1.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Government	Decides and controls national agricultural policies, regulates crop insurance and agricultural credit sys-	Target for advocacy and policy changes.

	tems.	
Department of Agriculture (DA)	Local offices can support projects of POs & NGOs (equipment, training, inputs,...) even if national policies are not always in the interest of small farmers.	Possible allies or target for advocacy, strategic partner in implementation of programs in complementary relationship
DAR and DENR	Same as DA	Same as DA
CDA	Is regulatory body for cooperatives and can provide capability building resources	Partner and target for advocacy
LGUs	Same as DA	Same as DA
MGB	The MGB approves mining applications, which may have an important effect on agriculture, especially in remote (and indigenous) areas.	Target for advocacy
FARMCs	Plays local coordinating role among target groups of farmers and fishers	Possible allies of organized target groups
Commission of Higher Education (CHED)	Higher agricultural education is too focused on industrial agriculture, not on family agriculture.	Allies or target for advocacy.

6.2 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION

6.2.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	Build capacity and educate youth, farmers, fishers and urban poor organizations. Conduct trainings in various skills and trades. Develop instructional materials for learning process.	Beneficiaries of NGAs
Religious groups	Help shape values and ethics. Many are involved in informal education and in schools.	Potential partners
Human Rights Organization	Human rights concepts are incorporated in various subjects taught in schools especially in social science courses.	Strategic partners
Media (TV, radio, newspapers)	Media inform, educate, and entertaining the populace. Mass media have had strong influence in shaping ongoing debates and struggles.	Allies and or targets to be influenced
Private sector	Plays major role due to dominance of private tertiary institutions established before state institutions provided more affordable options. Past and present governments have work together with private educational sector.	Allies and or targets to be influenced
6.2.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATION		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
DepEd	Regulates and manages the Philippine system of formal education.	Strategic partner and target
Department of Agriculture (DA) -	Promotes agricultural development. Provides policy framework, directs public investments. and in part-	Strategic partner and target

Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)	nership with local government units, provides the support services necessary to make agriculture and agri-based enterprises profitable. Further, it helps spread the benefits of development to the poor especially in rural areas.	
TESDA	Is major player for technical and vocational education.	Partner for technical training opportunities for target groups
University of the Philippines system	Provide accessible public higher education and research.	Partner or allies
LGUs	Influence local school boards and can help shape local educational and training opportunities.	Strategic partner and target

6.3 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH

6.3.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	Are concerned about social determinants of health and use rights based approaches.	Partners
Religious groups	Play important role in health care delivery.	Indirect partners and target
Environmental groups	Are concerned about health as result of environmental destruction.	Indirect partners and target
Coops	Many coops have some health component in the services for their members	Indirect partners and target
Human Rights Org	Partners in right to health campaigns	Indirect partners and target
Trade unions and POs	Can pressure government institutions regarding health concerns.	Indirect partners and target
Media	Important channels to get health messages and concerns to reach the broad public.	Indirect partners and target
Private Sector	Play an important role in health care delivery. The private sector also has a tremendous impact on social determinants of health.	Indirect partners and target
6.3.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO HEALTH		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
DOH	Directs health care policies and influences policies affecting the social determinants of health at the national level.	Target group for influencing policies.
LGUs	Direct health care policies and influences policies affecting the social determinants of health at local levels.	Target group for influencing policies.

6.4 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE

6.4.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	Are generally highly concerned about governance issues, join Good Governance campaigns, monitor and research government practices.	Direct and indirect strategic partners
Religious groups	Are often concerned about governance issues and open to join Good Governance campaigns.,	Direct and indirect strategic partners
Urban poor organizations	Influence government agencies and local stakeholders in urban planning, architecture and engineering disciplines.	Direct and indirect strategic partners
Environmental groups	See lack of good governance as a major reason of environmental destruction	Direct and indirect strategic partners
Human Rights Organizations	See lack of good governance as major causes of human rights violations	Indirect partners and target group
Indigenous people (IP)	Some IPs are clearly preoccupied by the importance of local governance and the involvement of IP in Philippines democracy	Partners and target group
Media	Important channels to reach a broad public in exposing poor governance	Target to be influenced
Private Sector	Is generally concerned about good governance since lack of it affects their businesses and initiatives.	Occasional allies around specific good governance issues and concerns
6.4.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO GOVERNANCE		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Government	Directs governance policies and practices. It is an important role model for all government bodies at national and local level.	Target to be influenced
Party Lists	Some of the Party List representatives in Congress are effective in a watchdog function.	Some NGAs maintain good relations with selected Party List representatives.

6.5 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS

6.5.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	They advocate and raise awareness especially about child rights issues. They push government and its agencies towards better legislation and law implementation	Strategic partners

Religious groups	Are concerned about HR and some have direct HR support services (legal, education,...). Have influence on public opinion regarding social issues.	Indirect relationship through partner NGO's.
Human Rights Organizations	Are at the forefront of fighting for human rights protection, document and expose violations and usually have a high public profile and projection.	Strategic partners
Media	Can play major role in raising human rights and social issues to the general public.	Indirect partners
Private Sector	Are selectively concerned about human rights issues if it affects their (business) interests. Tend to be concerned about their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).	Incidental allies

6.5.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS

	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Government	Directs policies related to prevent, investigate and prosecute HRV. It is an important role model for all government bodies at national and local level.	Target to be influenced
CHR	As an independent body, it can start its own investigation and make public statements on high profile cases	Potential ally

6.6 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING

6.6.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING

	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	Some have high level of capabilities and experience in enterprise building and trade	Capacity builders of partners
Religious groups		
Environmental groups	Are usually concerned that business initiatives and trade have no negative effect on the environment	Ally to promote environment friendly enterprises and trade
Coops	Some have social enterprises and others have the potential to develop them.	Partners and target groups
Entrepreneurs associations	Can bring together a lot of experience and expertise in enterprise building and trade	Partners and target groups
Human Rights Org	Can play a role when small entrepreneurs are victims of or eased out by big business interests.	Incidental allies
Media	Are important to highlight social enterprise experiences (successes and pitfalls), and promote good management practices	Partners
Private Sector	Chamber of Commerce and Industry can elevate	Strategic cooperation, build complemen-

	issues to the national level, provide financial management and legal advice for small scale entrepreneurs, develop trade links.	tation with partners
Academe	Provide lessons from research and assist with knowledge management.	Occasional collaboration
6.6.2 RELEVANT GOVERNMENT ACTORS RELATED TO TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Government	Is regulator of many aspects of social enterprise building and trade (such as: registration, taxation, legal aspects,...)	Target of advocacy
DA	Can help rural enterprises especially with infrastructure, tools, equipment and training	Occasional partner and target of advocacy
LGUs	Can provide enabling local policy environment for social enterprises to grow.	Occasional partner and target of advocacy
DTI, TESDA	Can be tapped for productivity enhancement, market access facilitation	Occasional partner and target of advocacy

6.7 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

6.7.1 RELEVANT CSO-ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		
	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
NGOs	Many NGOs are concerned about the environmental issues and more recently Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation (DRRA)	Strategic partners
Religious groups	Very influential actors with strong stand on environmental issues	Partners and target group
Environmental groups	Have been very instrumental in raising awareness, in building critical attitude versus big scale mining or other environmentally detrimental projects. Are information and training resource on CC and DRRA and on environmental laws	Strategic partners
Coops	Tend to be concerned about environmental issues when it affects their economic initiatives. Tend to use more environmentally friendly technologies than regular enterprises.	Occasional partner and target for advocacy
Some farmer groups & CBFM associations	Have environmental care as their reason for existence. Use environment friendly farming practices.	Local partners/target group
Human Rights Org	Some have launched the notion of "Rights of the Environment". This is not yet mainstreamed but helps in building the idea of climate justice.	Strategic partners
Indigenous people	Some IP-groups are strongly involved in environmental issues	Partners and target group

Academic Institutions	A few are in forefront of struggle against big scale mining and destructive plantation agriculture. They are important for research, documentation, awareness of students, influencing government.	Strategic partners
Private sector	A few private sector players have developed and apply alternatives instead of environmentally destructive practices to farming, business etc.	Occasional partners for collaboration.

6.7.2 RELEVANT ACTORS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

	IMPORTANCE	RELATION WITH NGAS
Government DENR	Directs national environmental policies.	Target
LGUs	Can issue their own environmental rules	Target or ally
DA - FIDA	Skills and technology transfer	Occasional ally

7 IDENTIFICATION OF THE TYPE OF POTENTIAL PARTNERS PER NGA

7.1 GENERAL

POTENTIAL TYPES OF NGA-PARTNERS IN PHILIPPINES - GENERAL	
	ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY
NGOs	11.11.11, TRIAS, FUCID, G3W – M3M, Caritas, DISOP, KIYO, EF, SOLIDAGRO, Mdm-DvW, SOS Kinderdorpen, ARES-CCD
Religious groups	
Environmental groups	11.11.11, Solidagro, G3W-M3M, ARES-CCD
Coops	TRIAS, DISOP, Solidagro, EF, ARES-CCD
Human Rights Org	KIYO, SoS Kinderdorpen, 11.11.11, G3W-M3M, ARES-CCD
Private HEIs	ARED-CCD
Entrepreneurs' associations and farmers' associations, women's organizations and youth organizations	TRIAS, DISOP, EF
Private sector	TRIAS
	ACTOR : GOVERNMENT

Government & Ministries	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.
Public HEIs	ARES-CCD

7.2 PER SECTOR

7.2.1 AGRICULTURE :

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- AGRICULTURE	
PARTNERS	ACTOR: NGAS
National CSOs	TRIAS, DISOP, Solidagro
Farmers associations	TRIAS, DISOP, Solidagro, EF, Caritas
Environmental groups	
Coops	TRIAS, DISOP, Solidagro, EF
Entrepreneurs, women's and youth associations	TRIAS, DISOP, EF, Solidagro, Caritas
Private Sector	TRIAS
	Actor : Government
Government DA – DAR	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.
Universities	ARE-CCD

7.2.2 HEALTH

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- HEALTH	
PARTNERS	ACTOR : NGAS
National and local NGOs	G3W-M3M, MdM-DvW, SOS Kinderdorpen
People's organizations	G3W-M3M
	Actor : Government
Government DoH	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.

7.2.3 EDUCATION

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- EDUCATION	
PARTNERS	ACTOR : NGAS
NGOs	KIYO, Caritas, SOS Kinderdorpen, FUCID
...	
	Actor : Government
Government	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.
DepEd	ARES-CCD, FUCID
LGUs	DISOP

7.2.4 GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- GOVERNANCE AND CSOS	
PARTNERS	ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY
National & local NGOs	11.11.11, M3M-G3W,
Environmental groups	11.11.11, Solidagro, TRIAS
People's organizations	M3M-G3W, TRIAS, EF
	ACTOR : GOVERNMENT
Government	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.
Universities	AREC-CCD

7.2.5 HUMAN RIGHTS

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- HUMAN RIGHTS (INCL WOMEN AND YOUTH)	
	ACTOR : CIVIL SOCIETY
National NGOs	11.11.11, KIYO, TRIAS,
Local CSOs	Solidagro, Caritas, DISOP
	ACTOR : GOVERNMENT
Government HRC	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.

7.2.6 TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING	
PARTNERS	ACTOR : NGAS
NGOs	TRIAS, DISOP, 11.11.11
Coops	TRIAS, DISOP, EF, Solidagro
Entrepreneurs associa- tions...	TRIAS
	Actor : Government
Government	
Dep Trade	Allies
Universities	Allies for capacity and research support

7.2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

POTENTIAL NGA-PARTNERS- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	
PARTNERS	ACTOR :NGAS
NGOs	11.11.11
Environmental groups	11.11.11
	ACTOR : GOVERNMENT
Government DENR	No partnerships with government nor government bodies, they are either target groups or allies.
Universities	ARES-CCD

8 IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE SECTORS PER NGA, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE RELEVANT ACTORS

8.1 FUTURE STRATEGIES AND RELEVANT ACTORS FOR ALL SECTORS

SECTORS PER NGA AND THEIR RELEVANT ACTORS		
NGAS	SECTOR	RELEVANT ACTORS
11.11.11	Governance, CSOs, Human Rights, Trade & Social Enterprises, Environmental Protection	National and international NGOs, media, environmental groups, human rights organizations, academic institutions
TRIAS	Governance, Agriculture, Human Rights, Social Enterprise	Cooperatives, farmers' and fishers' associations, entrepreneurs' associations, women and youth associations, MFIs, business development service providers
FUCID	Education	
G3W – M3M	Health, Governance	Local NGOs, international networks and NGOs, people's organizations, human rights organizations
Caritas	Agriculture, Environmental Protection	Cooperatives, farmers' and fishers' associations, entrepreneurs' associations, women and youth associations
DISOP	Agriculture, Education, Governance, Environmental Protection, Social enterprises, Urban land tenure	Cooperatives, farmers' and fishers' associations, entrepreneurs' associations, women and youth associations
KIYO	Human Rights (Children), Education, Health	National and local NGOs, youth associations
EF	Agriculture, Governance, Human Rights, Social Enterprising, Environmental Protection	Cooperatives, farmers' and fishers' associations, entrepreneurs' associations, women and youth associations
ARES – CCD	Higher education & research, Governance, CSOs, Human Rights, Trade & Social Enterprises, Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Health,	National and international NGOs, media, environmental groups, human rights organizations, others academic institutions
SOLIDAGRO	Agriculture, Governance	Local NGO's, national and international networks, PO's and their federations, research institutions, technical service/training providers, environmental groups".
MdM--DvW	Health (Sexual and Reproductive Health, harm reduction, medical emergency assistance...),	
SOS Kinderdorpen	Human Right (Children), Education, Health	Local NGOs (mainly specialized in Children's Rights), International networks and NGOs (active in Children's Rights), local authorities, Human rights organizations.

8.2 STRATEGIES OF CHANGE FOR THE NGAs

8.2.1 GENERAL

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

- The economic growth does not tackle the high rate of poverty nor the inequality gap in society; economic growth is not inclusive.
- Government has focused a lot on infrastructure development and debt service payment, at the expense of education, health care, agriculture and enterprise development, rehabilitation and renewable energy
- Corruption and red-tape reduce substantially the amounts of money that actually benefit the poor. The fight against corruption is more a political exercise than a sincere commitment to eradicate corruption.
- Politics is controlled by political dynasties.
- NGOs and other CSOs play an important role in paving the way for crucial reforms.
- Some Departments provide funding for development and services oriented NGOs, but more critical advocacy oriented CSOs are often excluded from both funding and participatory policy processes or face repression.

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- NGAs will assist CSOs to broaden capacity to broaden their support base and improve the quality of their services.
- NGAs will promote a political agenda based on social, economic and climate justice and human rights.
- NGAs will collaborate with educational, private and government institutions to strengthen their capacities.

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- Farmers, fishers and entrepreneurs, and women and youth, will be better organized, increase their productivity and income, reduce hunger, and get more support from governmental institutions.

- The societal position of directly assisted vulnerable groups, like children, women, IPs, family farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs will improve.
- The collaboration with CSOs and LGUs improves.

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- National and local policy makers are putting policies in place to better protect the human and social rights of the entire population, and make sure there are efficient tools for implementation and monitoring.
 - National and local government institutions are providing better basic social services to assist the vulnerable groups in society.
- Economic growth will be more equitable and environmentally sustainable.

8.2.2 AGRICULTURE

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

- Landlessness and a lack of legal protection of small farmers hinder rural development which create insecurity and discourage long term investment in agriculture.
- Land conversion, such as for mining, limits the availability of fertile land for small farmers. Climate change and deforestation affect soil fertility as well.
- Farmers in remote areas have little access to education, affordable credit and markets.
- Big corporations promote and impose industrial agricultural approaches with chemical inputs supported by the Department of Agriculture. Agricultural education mainly promotes this model as well.
- Government institutions in agriculture have no comprehensive program in support of small farmers. Corruption and misuse of funds for programs for small farmers remains a serious concern.
- Peasant organizations are committed and strong, but often face military intimidation and

repression. Peasant organizations have proven that they can make a difference.

- Lack of organized and mature farmers and fisher folk's organizations and federations.
- Family based agricultural productivity remains very low with limited technical knowledge especially in sustainable agriculture
- Agricultural production are not based on local market demand but on traditional crops and animals. There is little added value of agricultural products at the village level
- Urban migration of the rural population, especially the youth, to the cities is an ever increasing phenomenon

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Set up and/or strengthen peasant and fisher folks organizations through capability building in leadership, in rights-based approaches, in linking with LGUs, and, with special attention for women and youth involvement
- Provide education to rural youth where regular education is virtually absent, as basis for enhancing human rights and achieving food security.
- Develop links with other sectors to contribute to sustainable rural development in selected areas.
- Build capacities of partner-NGOs to better manage their support to rural communities, and improve networking among these NGOs.
- Support advocacy campaigns for human rights and for policy change (land reform, sustainable mining, food sovereignty,...) from local to national level.
- Value chain approach in agricultural production including transformation and added value at the village level.
- Increase productivity, knowledge and techniques in sustainable agriculture considering the Climate Change factor.
- Create family based sustainable agricultural enterprises which are successful enough to attract more youth to remain in the agricultural sector and the rural areas

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- Greater food security in selected peasant communities based on sustainable agriculture.
- Communities can stand ground against development aggression.
- Women and youth have gained a substantial share in the decision making process.
- Particularly in IP communities men and women share the burden for agriculture in a fair manner.
- Increased local support from different actors (government and non-government) for rural development projects and for policy change.
- Increased cooperation and exchange among peasant organization from different communities (bilateral or through federation).
- More resilience of the family farm for food security and income generation
- More income from family agricultural enterprises attracting more young people to continue in that sector.
- Access to government support services for organized CSOs

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- Policy change for genuine land reform (land, education, credit and infrastructure) and sustainable rural development.
- Integrated and sustainable rural development with elimination of extreme poverty.

8.2.3 HEALTH

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS

- Health services are increasingly privatized and commercialized making them less accessible
- Social determinants of health are plenty: many government policies or lack of it are detrimental to people's health, among them: working conditions, gender relations, poverty, traffic congestion, etc.

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- NGAs will strengthen local civil society, including NGOs and POs through campaigns, research and international networking.

- Campaigns and awareness raising about the social determinants of health.

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- The public health sector becoming stronger and commercialization policies stopped.
- Greater broad awareness and understanding of the social determinants of health.
- That greater attention given by government and policy makers to social determinants of health.

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- A strong and vibrant public health care sector addressing the health needs especially of the poor while giving due attention to the social determinants of health.

8.2.4 EDUCATION

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

Primary and secondary education

- Quality of education is poor in overcrowded public schools.
- Secondary rural schools are often too far. Curricula lack relevance for the context of rural youth. Many drop out of secondary school due to financial constraint and poor teaching.
- Formal secondary education is in the process of expanding from 4 to 6 years.
- Apprenticeship is a main way of acquiring skills enabling young people’s insertion in the informal sector which stays as the main employer.

Tertiary and university education

- Private universities tend to be expensive and inaccessible to underprivileged youth; public universities struggle with constant underfunding.
- There is a mismatch between tertiary education courses and the demand of the market and public needs.
- Technical formation, especially in agriculture, is insufficiently promoted among the young.

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

Primary and secondary education

- Create community schools supported by parents and other stakeholders to offer a more relevant education to rural youth
- Influence planning and implementation of the SEF of LGUs.
- Mobilize support for educational infrastructure and equipment
- Involve the private sector in the technical formation of the youth
- Analyze the demand of the market in terms of skills required
- Form teachers with broader pedagogical outlooks and skills
- Work with the ALS of the DepEd

Tertiary and university education

- Maximize collaboration with TESDA and DA-ATI
- Strengthen links between enterprises and education
- Link talented poor students to scholarship programs
- Enhance the development of quality research and teachings programs in public universities.

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- There will be less out of school youth especially in the rural areas
- Partnerships between enterprises and schools are developed
- There is more relevant education for rural youth and parents take more responsibility
- Agricultural entrepreneurs are better equipped.
- In some public universities there are selected research and teaching outputs of an improved quality.

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- The quality of education is improved.
- Employment and/or self-employment of the youth is improved.

8.2.5 GOVERNANCE

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

- Corruption, lack of access to information, accountability, and transparency at national and local level are still a major problem.
- Links between policy makers, big business and security forces tend to undermine the rule of law.
- Many NGOs consider promotion of good governance as an important pillar of their work.
- The EITI-process is a good model for CSO- engagement on good governance but also has limitations when there is lack of cooperation from the side of the corporations.
- While the current government promotes good governance, the Freedom of Information (Fol) Act nor the Anti-Political Dynasty Act did pass in Congress because of politicians protecting their self-interests.
- The government provides more social programs, however the implementation is lacking and can only be achieved through well-organized POs to access those funds.

B) WHAT CAN THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Capacity building and community organizing to strengthen the position of local communities who are affected by lack of good governance
- Continue to push for relevant legislation (the Fol Act, the Anti-Political Dynasty Act, broaden the EITI-agenda) and promote the 'rule of law'
- Organize and strengthen POs and Federation of POs to access government programs and participate in local development plans including budgeting in collaboration with all stakeholders

C) WHAT CHANGE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN THE SHORT RUN?

- Local communities are better informed about their rights and legal procedures, and claim their rights versus the LGUs
- As a result of transparent processes such as EITI, government is pressured to revise existing laws like the Mining Act
- Better implementation of government social programs which will benefit the right beneficiaries

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE FOR CHANGE?

- Eradication of corruption at all levels in society, a more efficient bureaucracy, clear rules for public participation in key governance issues, abolishment of unfair tax holidays for big business.
- A more participatory and inclusive development of the local communities

8.2.6 HUMAN RIGHTS

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

- The Philippines has ratified the UN-CRC and has engaged in a juvenile justice law though the implementation is hampered by lack of awareness and capacities among LGU's.
 - State institutions cannot prevent that extrajudicial killings, torture and enforced disappearances are still happening. In some cases, there are strong indications members of the security forces are involved.
- The right to have a decent house in a secure environment is denied to large urban poor populations who resident in slums areas of big cities. Most of them reside in temporary structure, without any basic services, on land which are not theirs (squatters) and often situated in dangerous zones prone to floods and fire.
- Access to potable water is still a challenge in many areas

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Invest in capacity building of CSO (NGO's and groups), and LGU's.
- Contribute to a structural growth of CS.
- Stimulate communal reflection and synergies among partners and other actors through local platforms.
- Stimulate the development of innovative approaches.
- Strengthen capacities of HRO to spread and popularize ECOSOC rights among POs and local communities.

- Network with relevant actors, including Social Action Centers, around joint 'alternative development' agendas.
- Develop more diverse media strategies to expose illegal operations from security forces.
- Organize urban poor associations to be able to avail of government program (like CMP: Community Mortgage Program) or any other means to acquire land tenure
- Provide assistance in building safe and decent houses with access to basic services (electricity and water)
- Provide assistance to plan, implement and maintain potable water systems with all stakeholders involved especially the LGU.

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- Partners are more durably organized and have a sustainable added value for their target groups.
- LGUs effectively play their role in protecting vulnerable target groups.
- LGUs implement local legislation such as the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act.
- Partners and other actors have increased exchange and synergies developing joint agendas.
- Secure land tenure and decent houses for urban poor communities
- Better health and more productivity of the families having potable water near or in their homes

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- Increased level of responsibility and commitment of government regarding human and children's rights, with respect for the role of CSOs.
- A significant decrease in violations of human, children's and women rights, as a result of preventive action and because of effective implementation of relevant laws concerning vulnerable groups.
- Improved living conditions of urban poor communities which permit them to be more productive and employable.
- Sustainable source and delivery of potable water for better health and productivity of the population

8.2.7 TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSIS:

- Micro entrepreneurs have a weak competitive position, are poorly organized and have limited business management skills.
 - The enabling environment for enterprise development is weak.
- Government and government services tends to be biased in favor of larger entrepreneurs.
- Finances services to entrepreneurs are insufficient.
- Insufficient market considerations lead to failures and hinder sustainable growth of the sector.
- Lack of technical skills to diversify their sources of revenues
- Lack of transparency and accountability in trade negotiations
- Lack of cost-benefit and impact assessments of FTAs

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Develop partners' capacity and systems to effectively deliver business management and economic services.
- Ensure the conduct of appropriate market research to improve business models.
- Enhance capacities for product development and generating added value.
- Explore and develop new markets, and assist in marketing and promotion strategies.
- Assist in organizing the sector.
- Assure better financial service delivery.
- Form the urban and rural poor in technical and vocational skills which are in line with the demand of the market
- Enhance partners' capacity to intervene in trade issues through rigorous researches and development of policy positions
- Enhance partners' capacity to organize and mobilize affected groups and sectors

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- More understanding of the issues of the sector.

- More recognition of the importance of the sector for employment and income generation of vulnerable groups.
- More appropriate financial services and capacity building.
- Better business management by small entrepreneurs.
- Enhance capacities of the people to be employed or to create their family business
- Better equipped campaign networks to intervene in government processes

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- More jobs, employment opportunities and sustainable income for vulnerable groups.
- Economic growth benefiting vulnerable groups
- More small enterprises that are climate change resilient
- Enhanced employability of the rural and urban poor communities
- Establishment of transparency and accountability mechanisms for consultation and decision-making

8.2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A) KEY POINTS IN THE CONTEXT ANALYSES:

- The country is prone to natural disasters and it is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
- Large scale mining affects environment, health and food security.
- Management of natural resources can be seen from two very different perspectives: one is to exploit them in the name of development, another is to manage them in a sustainable way for the benefit of the people.
Non-sustainable use of forests, mangrove and marine areas has resulted in severely degraded natural resources.
- Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) are now getting increased attention from government.
- The urban environment is degrading, with ever increasing slums areas where people lives in dangerous zones like along rivers and sea shore.

- Urban planning seems inexistent for an ever increasing poor population flocking to the cities
- Government agencies have overlapping functions

B) WHAT WILL THE NGAs DO TO BRING CHANGE?

- Demand stricter monitoring of the current moratorium on logging, better and transparent Free and Prior Informed Consent processes and more No Go Zones to stop destructive exploitation of natural resources.
- Collaborate with all stakeholders to make DRRM and CCA much more operational and collaborate with the DENR/BFAR to reforest both upland and mangrove areas.
- Strengthen farmers, fishers and indigenous associations and federations to protect and sustainably use natural resources both in uplands and coastal areas.
- Facilitate that farmers and fisher associations participate in the National Greening Program (NGP) and monitor its results.
- Organize and capacitate urban poor associations and Federations to help them participate in the urban planning and local governance
- Push for policies that harmonize overlapping and conflicting functions of government for ease of implementation of laws

C) WHAT CAN CHANGE IN THE SHORT RUN?

- Strengthened bargaining position of the targeted communities in consultation processes with government and other stakeholders.
- Increased resilience of the population in case of natural disasters, and less casualties during natural disasters.
- Increased and sustainable income from land and sea resources.
- More widespread awareness and determination to protect natural resources
- Empowered urban communities who are actively participating in the improvement of their urban environment
- Review of overlapping functions and propose harmonized set up of government agencies

D) WHAT IS THE LONG TERM OBJECTIVE?

- A widely supported consensus about national sustainable development policies and practices.
- A management of natural resources that is sustainable and guided by the fulfillment of local needs, and of the needs of future generations.
- Better urban planning with the active participation of urban poor communities for safer and improved urban environment
- Resilient and empowered communities that are able to intervene effectively in government processes

9 ANALYSIS OF THE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES PER SECTOR

9.1 SECTOR AGRICULTURE

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Strong peasant organizations and their allies (up to congress level)	Natural disasters (increasing risk because of climate change)
Availability of natural resources	Militarisation of rural areas and intimidation/repression
Middle class demand for organic agricultural products	ASEAN economic integration
	Pollution from mining affects agriculture
More awareness of both the population and the government agencies of the importance of sustainable agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and environmental protection	Lobbying of big fertilizers and pesticides company to influence government policies on agriculture. Bias for big agricultural enterprises opposed to family farm production

9.2 SECTOR HEALTH

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Strong grassroots people's movement that is receptive to rights based approaches and social determinants	The Philippine government continues its repression of human rights defenders.
	The Philippine government is not receptive to calls to stop its commercialization of health care.

9.3 EDUCATION

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Rural Farm schools law R.A.10618	No interest of the youth for agriculture

K12 implementation	No government support for community schools
TESDA and ALS programs	

9.4 GOVERNANCE AND CSOS

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
More government funds for social programs through POs	Interference in politics and corruption in the implementation of these government programs
Strong organizations and their allies (up to congress level)	Repression
	Resistance of vested interest groups to support FoI act and other transparency initiatives

9.5 HUMAN RIGHTS

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Rights of the Child groups already started a collaboration with the government re Cash Transfer programs.	Bureaucracy, politics, corruption and conflict of interest of politicians and government leaders.
In 2013, the DSWD got the authority over the Council for the Welfare of Children, and is expected to develop a more development-oriented agenda and will allocate more resources for the implementation of the 2006 juvenile law.	Impunity for illegal killings of activists and journalists is not being addressed
Existing laws and program for land tenure acquisition in the urban and rural areas	
The periodic review reports of the UNCRC (the next one planned for 2017) are providing a basis for increased campaigning and lobby with the government to improve their welfare of the children-programs.	Juvenile justice: possible lowering of the minimum age of criminal liability and the fact that as per law exemption from criminal liability does not include exemption from civil liability.

9.6 TRADE AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISING

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
Go Negosyo law	ASEAN economic integration – increased competition
Growing number of social enterprises, crowdfunding	Climate change and other risks
Private enterprises that venture into micro insurance etc.	New administration with less bias for Micro entrepreneurs

9.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
DENR Program on reforestation (NGP) if continued after 2016	CBFM wards will no longer be honored (end of presidential order)
	Typhoons and other natural calamities
Strong CSOs protecting the environment	Repression of environmental advocate leaders especially from the mining companies and other prominent people involved in destructive activities

10 ANALYSIS OF THE OPPORTUNITIES AND ADDED VALUE FOR SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN NGAS, AND WITH THE BELGIAN BILATERAL PROGRAM AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

10.1 OPPORTUNITIES OF SYNERGY AND COMPLEMENTARITY FOR BELGIAN NGAS

In the process of identifying synergy and complementarity, it was evident that many NGAs are already involved in synergy projects and that there exists a high level of complementarity among them. Complementarity refers to activities, strategies, or policies that aim to strengthen mutually enabling projects or programs to exceed their individual limitations so as to reach a common goal. At present, there is already a sustained information exchange among the NGAs in both Brussels and Manila; some NGAs are sharing offices; and 3 NGAs recently decided to establish a consortium. Some operational synergy projects are also taking place, such as joint

PME and capacity building with several NGAs and/or with international NGOs.

The aim for the next level of achieving more synergy is to provide a concrete additional value to the individual NGA programs, and contribute to efficiency, expertise, consolidation of good practices, networking opportunities, expansion of program implementation, and far-reaching impact. Expanding the current synergy agenda has been discussed at several meetings in Manila with the local NGA-representatives and some local partners with the aim to identifying synergies across the board, beyond the limits of each organization's sectors or themes. As presented in the table below, several potential synergy topics have been identified, but they need further exploration and elaboration. There is consensus that more synergy is possible, and various informal exchanges have grown out of the dynamics of the CCA-process.

In preparation for the 2-day CCA-workshop in Manila, the NGAs identified three cross-cutting or common themes/ issues: (1) Climate Change Adaptation – Disaster Risk Reduction, (2) Land issues that cover policies on access, tenure, and investments, and sustainable agriculture (SA); and (3) Capacity Building and education. The challenge was to find synergies across different themes, sectors and constituents that each of the NGAs work in/ with: entrepreneurs/ farmers; youth and children; health, agriculture, social justice advocacies, among others. These opportunities will be further explored during the next weeks and months, in both Manila and Brussels in the light of setting goals and ambitions for the short, middle and long term.

TYPE OF SYNERGY / COMPLEMENTARITY	CONCERNED NGAS	SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMON ACTIONS
1. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAS		
1.1 LEVEL OF EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION		
Annual general meeting of all Belgian NGAs in Brussels	All member NGAs	Inform, exchange and discuss thematic topics and define common actions.
Regular NGA meetings in Manila and annual meeting with the Belgian Embassy	All NGAs represented in Philippines (incl NGAs on mission)	Collect information and articles for the Belgian Embassy Newsletter
1.2 INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL		
Institutional resources	T11 and TRIAS	Sharing office, facilities and support staff

Consortium (established in 2015)	Solidagro,G3W-M3M & KIYO	Consortium based on rights based approach: children’s rights, right to health and right to food. This includes a wide range of institutional collaboration and integration, such as, sharing of office and staff, joint program coordination and joint project management.
1.3 OPERATIONAL LEVEL		
Exchange of consultants and expertise	Depending on the need	Sharing expertise in management, accounting, evaluators.
Consortium:	Solidagro,G3W-M3M & KIYO	Coordination approach and planning of capacity building, exchange visits, advocacy on selected themes
2. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAS INCLUDING THEIR LOCAL PARTNERS		
2.1 LEVEL OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE		
Thematic topics	DISOP and local Philippines Foundations and networks (FPE, PCFC, FSSI, PHILDHRA)	Share expertise especially on environmental protection and management, capacity building and enterprise development.
	TRIAS with local NGO networks (FSSI, PEF, PRRM, PinoyME, MCPI, etc.)	Share expertise and joint positioning on enterprise development, social enterprise, agricultural development, access to finance, market access.
Academic research	NGAs and partners	Research papers can be shared with relevant local actors, or if possible, even be involved. Students can share their expertise.
2.2 OPERATIONAL LEVEL		
Sharing of best practices with the aim to develop, common policy & advocacy framework	All NGAs and their local partners	Strengthening resilience and empowering communities on topics such as CCA-DRR.:
Organize cross visit in between partners of Belgian NGAs and facilitate market links	NGAs and relevant partners and stakeholders (GlowCorp, EcoStore etc.)	Promote knowledge sharing among local partners as well as possible marketing links.
Thematic exchange on key sectors/topics of intervention	All NGA members of the CCA (incl (some) local partners)	Propose common actions or orientations related to Sustainable Agriculture, Building resilient and empowered communities (DRR-CCA).
Knowledge management	All NGAs	Exchange/ sharing of good practice and tools e.g. through an internet portal covering the cross cutting themes (gender, climate, decent work)
	NGA involved in S.A.	Share information on/ good practice in Sustainable Agriculture, good agricultural practice for climate change adaptation

	NGA involved with youth training	Share information on the informal Education sector between DISOP , EF and Solidagro
Training of trainers	TRIAS, DISOP, EF, other NGA's, depending on the topic	Build up a common pool of trainers (training of trainers for local partners) on methodologies such as LEATRA (leadership training), FACT (lobby) , UNIZO advocacy tool (participative decision making), Value chain development tools...
Youth leadership	TRIAS, DISOP, EF other NGA's, depending on the topic	Identify youth leaders, & train young social entrepreneurs, encourage youth to engage in sustainable agriculture and social enterprise development
Lobbying	All NGAs involved in lobbying, in synergy with PO's and their federations, other local NGO's, research institutions,...	Capacity building on professional and effective Lobbying
Consortium: coordination of relevant joint activities with partners	Solidagro,G3W-M3M & KIYO	Coordinated approach and planning of capacity building, exchange visits, advocacy on selected themes, develop joint projects, common strategy in reaching out to other local actors
Joint ad hoc workshops/conferences	NGAs and relevant partners in synergy with PO's and their federations, other local NGO's, research institutions,...	Depends on hot topic such as: Impact of Trade agreements on agrarian sector
Strengthen the financial autonomy of the partners	11.11.11 and partners, in collaboration with actors in Belgium (such as In Flanders Field)	Tipanan project: establishing a joint NGO-Center with shared offices and facilities and a joint museum project to visualize the struggle of the People for democracy and justice.
Solidarity partnerships	G3W-M3M	Solidarity partnerships with local social movements and human rights organisations.
3. BETWEEN BELGIAN NGAS AND INTERNATIONAL ACTORS		
3.1 LEVEL OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE		
Joint activities such as trainings, forums, knowledge-building	11.11.11 with partners, other relevant CCA members, and INGOs	Open venues for co-organizing of capacity-building activities and knowledge development on specific and specialized topics/ themes such as accessing climate finance for adaptation projects at the local level, lobby and advocacy planning on legislative agenda both at the national and local levels, among others.
Peace	EF with GIZ/Ziviler Friedensdienst	Share knowledge and good practice in peacebuilding in the context of the Bangsamoro Basic law

Participatory Learning and extension Approaches (PLA)	EF with CIDSE/ MISEREOR & FASTENOPFER	Share knowledge and train trainers in PLA
3.2 INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL		
Networking	TRIAS and other Agricord members	Collaboration among Agri Agencies, members of AgriCord, such as Assiaddhra, We-Effect, Agriterra and CSA.
	11.11.11	Collaborate with regional networks and platforms, such as regional partners and Friends of the Earth, Tax Justice Asia, International Coal Network, London Mining Network, Asia-Europe Peoples Forum, Global Campaign to Demand Climate Justice.
	G3W-M3M	Liaison with People's Health Movement, the global network for the right to health. Support to IBON International, an international NGO that has grown out of IBON Foundation, a Philippine NGO.
Consortium	Solidagro, G3W-M3M, KIYO & ASTM (Action Solidarité" Tiers Monde)	Coordinated approach and planning of capacity building, advocacy on selected themes, develop joint projects and joint project proposals
3.3 OPERATIONAL LEVEL		
Strengthen capacities of partners - knowledge development	DISOP, TRIAS, EF, other NGA's and other INGOs (Agriterra, Asiaddhra ...)	Develop joint capacity building processes and exchange of methodologies to strengthen CSOs, on topics such as leadership training, youth, value chain
	TRIAS and other AgriCord Agri-Agencies	Joint positioning, Lobby and Advocacy
	TRIAS, DISOP, EF and other INGOs	Training for partners on topics as micro-finance, economic sustainability and enterprise development, market access facilitation
	TRIAS and Flemish Movements KVLV, KLJ, Landelijke Gilden, Markant, UNIZO, Neos	Exchange and knowledge sharing,, expert missions on movement building, membership identification, service delivery, lobby development of business wings, and other topics that strengthen the member based organizations
Joint implementation with common partners	DISOP and Heifer Intern., SELAVIP, ICCO, Misereor	Develop joint program which complement the expertise of each other.

ANNEX 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXISTING ANALYSES OF NGA'S, LOCAL PARTNERS AND RELEVANT ACTORS

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ANNEX 2: LIST OF LOCAL ACTORS

LISTED PER NGA:

DISOP:

- CLAD: Calubian Livelihood Association for Development
- DIDF: Dinagat Island Development Foundation
- FCI: Foundational Center
- MFI: Mag-uugmad Foundation
- PRRM: Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
- SPIADFI: South Pacific Integrated Area Development Foundation
- SPPI: Sentro ha Pagpauswag ha Panginabuhi (Center for Local Economy Development)
- SWCF: Soil and Water Conservation Foundation
- LMI: Luntaw Mindanaw
- PFI: Pagtambayayong – A Foundation for Mutual Aid
- FPD: Foundation for People Development

SOLIDAGRO:

- ALCADEV: Alternative Learning Center for Agriculture and Livelihood Development
- CDPC: Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera
- EVRAP: Eastern Visayas Rural Assistance Program
- OFFERS-Panay: Organic Farming Field Experimental and Resource Station - Panay
- PNFSP: Philippine Network of Food Security Programs
- TABI-Masbate: Tabang sa mga Biktima sa Masbate
- Other consulted local actors for the CCA:
- MASIPAG: Magsasaka at Siyentipiko para sa Pag-unlad ng Agrikultura (Farmer-Scientist Partnership for Development)
- PDG: Peace & Development Group (Negros)

TRIAS:

- Camarines Norte Federation of Cooperatives. (CANOFECO) (CNKUI changed name)
- Labo Progressive Multi-Purpose Cooperative (LPMPC)
- Tao sa Kalikasan Foundation of the Philippines Inc., People for Nature Foundation of the Philippines (TKFPI)
- Metro Naga Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc. (MNCCI)
- Baaon Parish Multi-Purpose Cooperative (BPMPCO)
- Bicol Federation of Dairy Cooperatives (BFDC)
- Familiale landbouwers-ledenorganisaties-CNS
- INSOL Development Foundation (INSOL)
- Ka-Entrep Micro and Small Entrepreneurs Organization of the Philippines (Ka-Entrep)
- NATCCO Enterprise Development Center (NEDC)
- Pambansang Kalipunan Ng Mga Mangagawang Impormal Sa Pilipinas, Inc., National Network of Informal Workers (PATAMABA)
- International networks : Agri-Agencies Agriterra, CSA en AsiaDHRRA

G3W-M3M

- Advocates for Community Health
- Council for Health and Development
- IBON Foundation
- Gabriella

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- Freedom from Debt Coalition FDC
- Focus on the Global South
- Asia Movement on Debt and Development (AMDD)
- Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM)
- NGO Forum on ADB
- Bantay Kita (BK)
- Philippine Movement for Climate Justice (PMCJ)
- Aksyon Klima (AK)
- Reality of Aid (RoA)

KIYO

- Humanitarian Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc. (Manila)
- Childhope Asia Philippines (Manila)
- Child and Family Services Philippines Inc (Baguio)
- Tambayan Center for Children's Rights (Davao)
- Iloilo Children Welfare Foundation, Inc. (Iloilo)
- Children's Legal Bureau, Inc. (Cebu)
- Bidlisiw Foundation, Inc. (Cebu)

Caritas

- National Secretariat for Social Action (NASSA, Caritas Philippines)

Entraide et Fraternité

- AKMK (Alyansa ng Kabataang Mindanao par sa Kapayapaan) Illigan, Mindanao
- DKMP Lanao (Democratic Movement of Philippine Farmers), Maranding, Mindanao
- CONZARRD (Convergence of NGOs/POs in Zamboanga del Sur on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development), Pagadian, Mindanao
- KILOS KA (Kilusang Maralita sa Kanayunan), Illigan, Mindanao
- LAFCCOD (Lanao Aquatic and Marine Fisheries Center for Community Development), Maranding, Mindanao
- TRIPOD (Tri-Peoples Organisation against Desasters), Cotabato, Mindanao
- LAHRA (Lanao Alliance of Human Rights Advocates), Illigan, Mindanao
- SUMPAY, Illigan, Mindanao
- MTWRC (Mindanao Tri-People Women Resource Center (MTWRC), Cotabato, Mindanao
- MiHands (Mindanao Humanitarian Action Network against Disasters), Illigan, Mindanao and Ormoc, Leyte

ARES- CCD

- University of the Philippines
- Ateneo University of Manila
- Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Phivolc)

- Central Mindanao University
- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
- SOS Kinderdorpen – Villages d'enfants
- SOS Children's Village Philippines

MDM/DVW

- Médecins du Monde Philippines