

## Terminal Narrative Reports

<b>Title of the project:</b>	<b>Combating Child Labour in the District Ubay2, Bohol, Philippines</b>
<b>Project Period:</b>	<b>November 1, 2012 to August 31, 2015</b>
<b>Location of the project:</b>	<b>District 2 - Ubay, Province of Bohol</b>
<b>Implementing NGO:</b>	<b>PROCESS-Bohol, Inc.  Esabo Road, Tiptip District, Tagbilaran City 6300, Bohol, Philippines  Emilia M. Roslinda – Executive Director</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>November 2012 - December 2015</b>

### **A. Narrative Report**

#### **1. General Information**

1.1. Project summary (objectives, planned measures/activities, target group, achievements)

Budget (Total / FC / LC / %LC)	PhP16,577,000.00
Current spending end of reporting period (Total / FC / LC / %LC)	PhP 15,492,324.41
Objectivesoftheproject	<p><i>Overall objective(s):</i> The project aims to contribute to securing children`s rights and to the achievement of the MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education).</p> <p><i>Specific objective(s):</i> The problem of child labour in the 8 barangays in the District Ubay 2, Bohol is successfully eradicated and the self-determined as well as child-appropriate development of child labourers and children in risk of dropping out of school is ensured.</p>
Target group(s)	Elementary school children between 7-14 years and adolescents between 15-18 years who are directly affected by child labour or who are extremely threatened by child labour due to their living conditions.
Final beneficiaries	Elementary school children between 7-14 years and adolescents between 15-18 years who are directly affected by child labour or who are extremely threatened by child labour due to their living conditions.
Estimated Results	<p><b>Result 1:</b> The barangay units responsible for child protection are established in 8 project communities and are successfully engaged in prevention of child labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.1.</b> With the participation of teachers,</li> </ul>

	<p>parents and child labourers one Child Welfare Improvement Plan for each barangay is prepared and presented to the responsible committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 1.2.</b> In all 8 barangays, the responsible Councils for the Protection of Children are installed, institutionally configured and implement at least 7 measures of the Child Welfare Improvement Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 2:</b> In all 8 elementary schools in the District Ubay 2 structural improvements have been introduced, which will contribute to the reduction of the drop-out rate and to promote the reintegration of child labourers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.1.</b> Reduction of the drop-out rate by 40% by the end of the project duration.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.2.</b> 20 trained Teacher Champions develop action plans and work towards realizing them.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.3.</b> All 8 schools have prepared a Code of Conduct for child protection.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.4.</b> About 70% of all trained teachers use new methods and approaches during their lessons.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 2.5.</b> There are active student councils and Parent Teacher Community Associations (PTCA) in all 8 elementary schools.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 3:</b> Child labourers between 16 and 18 years have access to the Alternative Learning System and therefore a chance to obtain a degree and a general education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.1.</b> At least 6 Alternative Learning Schools that are acknowledged by the school authority are successfully established in the project area.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.2.</b> At least 190 of the former child labourers are enrolled in one of the 6 Alternative Learning Schools and adequately promoted until the end of the project.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 3.3.</b> At least 80 former child labourers obtain an official degree.</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 4:</b> An improved income for families of child labourers contributes to the rehabilitation of child labourer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indicator 4.1.</b> 160 families in need receive a microcredit that they will have to pay back partly.</li> <li>• <b>Indicator 4.2.</b> At least 120 families increase their income by 30%.</li> </ul>
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MainActivities	<p><b>Result 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Activity 1.1.</b> Carry out a baseline survey</li> <li>- <b>Activity 1.2.</b> Implementation of awareness programmes and programmes for the reintegration into schools</li> <li>- <b>Activity 1.3.</b> Implementation and strengthening of the local Councils for the Protection of Children and of action plans</li> <li>- <b>Activity 1.4.</b> Networking on the district and province level</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Activity 2.1.</b> Qualification and training for teachers</li> <li>- <b>Activity 2.2.</b> Trainings of School Multipliers (Teacher Champions)</li> <li>- <b>Activity 2.3.</b> Formation and promotion of student interest groups (SPGs, peer advocates, PTA)</li> <li>- <b>Activity 2.4.</b> Establishment of friend's associations (including parents advocates)</li> <li>- <b>Activity 2.5.</b> Provision of school materials and school meals</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Activity 3.1.</b> Renovation of 6 ALS centers</li> <li>- <b>Activity 3.2.</b> Equipping of 6 ALS centers</li> <li>- <b>Activity 3.3.</b> Training of 12 instructional managers</li> </ul> <p><b>Result 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Activity 4.1.</b> Formation and strengthening of 10 credit and savings groups with at least 16 members each</li> <li>- <b>Activity 4.2.</b> Distribution of loans to 160 families with 50% grant in the initial stage.</li> </ul>
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*1.2. Project reporting period and information on the preparation of the report (persons involved in the reporting, sources of information used for the report, i.e. project monitoring system, baseline, internal assessment/evaluation, external evaluation, secondary data, etc.)*

The reporting period covers from November 2012 – December 2015, the entire project duration. The content of the report were based on the activities conducted as planned during the period. The progress reports were prepared by the Project Coordinator while the Financial Reports were prepared by the Bookkeeper. All the reports are checked and finalized by the Executive Director for submission to the KKS.

## **2. Project framework and implementing organization**

*Has the project been implemented as planned? Have there been changes in the concept (target group, project location, core problem to be addressed by the project, etc.)?*

*2.1. Changes of the project context (e.g. change of political and/or legal framework during reporting period)*

None.

## 2.2. Project staff changes

In April 2015, the Enterprise Development Officer (EDO) resigned from office due to family matters which is his priority. However, prior to his resignation, the EDO has completed all his deliverables. The remaining staff took over for the livelihood project monitoring and collection of loans.

During the termination of the project in August, 2015, one of the Project Assistants also ended his term. However, since the project was extended at no cost until December 31, 2015, the Project Director, Project Coordinator, Project Assistant and the Bookkeeper were retained.

## 2.3. *Adjustments/ changes in target group, project objectives and activities, logframe (if any)*

During the presentation of the Baseline Report to the DepEd Division of Bohol with the presence of the Schools Division Superintendent and school heads and District Supervisor of Ubay 2 for their validation of data gathered, there were changes recommended in terms of targets and terminologies such as the following:

### a. On Goal # 2.

- ✓ Instead of the 40% reduction of the 20% baseline data (20 out of 100 pupils won't finish primary school), it was agreed that 100% should be promoted to the next grade level.
- ✓ The term finish or complete primary school was changed to promoted to the next grade level considering that the project term is only 34 months.
- ✓ To include the pre-school or kindergarten in the feeding activities.
- ✓ To make the targets realistic and achievable during the period, rephrase the original indicator statement: "Teaching **curriculum** and methods of teaching in the 8 elementary schools in the project barangays **consider the special pedagogy and** needs of child laborers and children at risk of dropping out"

**to**

At the end of project life, 20 TEACHER CHAMPIONS from all the 8 elementary schools in the project barangays will **be trained to design and implement strategies and teaching methodologies appropriate to the** needs of child laborers and children at risk of dropping out.

*This is based on the Baseline Survey Findings as follows:*

"Teaching **strategies** and **methodologies** used by the teachers are **inappropriate to the** needs of child laborers and children at risk of dropping out".

- According to the teachers, curriculum is built-in in the school system and could not easily be changed. It needs a Memorandum Circular or Department Order for any changes in the school curriculum.

b. On Goal # 3. As a result of the Baseline Survey:

- School drop-outs rate is increasing and unrecorded:
  - Baseline survey data showed that there are **148** enrolled in the ALS but the baseline survey in the 8 barangays showed **310** working children. This could mean that many are still not able to access alternative learning systems.
- The target is there will be an increase of 10% of the 310 working children who will enroll in ALS, improving the ALS enrolment rate from the present **148 to 180 instead of the original 190 in the project extract.**
- Out of the present **148 enrollees in ALS, 74 (50%)** will complete a degree or obtain general education **instead of 80.**

c. Instead of linking the project beneficiaries to banks and other micro-finance institutions, the **self-help groups (SHGs)** will be transformed into a **Community Credit Savings Organization (CCSO)**.

The CCSO approach can be taken as a strategy for project sustainability. The approach is for the SHG members to put up their own savings in separate bank accounts in addition to their 50% share from the seed loan that they have availed from the project. After the phase-out of the project, instead of linking to other bank or lending institutions, these SHGs in every barangay will be the one sustain and continue what the project have initiated, thereby setting up at the barangay level a kind of **“local community bank,”** that provides continuing access to small credit to support and sustain livelihood projects. In this manner, there is NO NEED to link with other bank or lending institutions as provision of micro-credit is now a self-reliant, revolving and sustaining community effort.

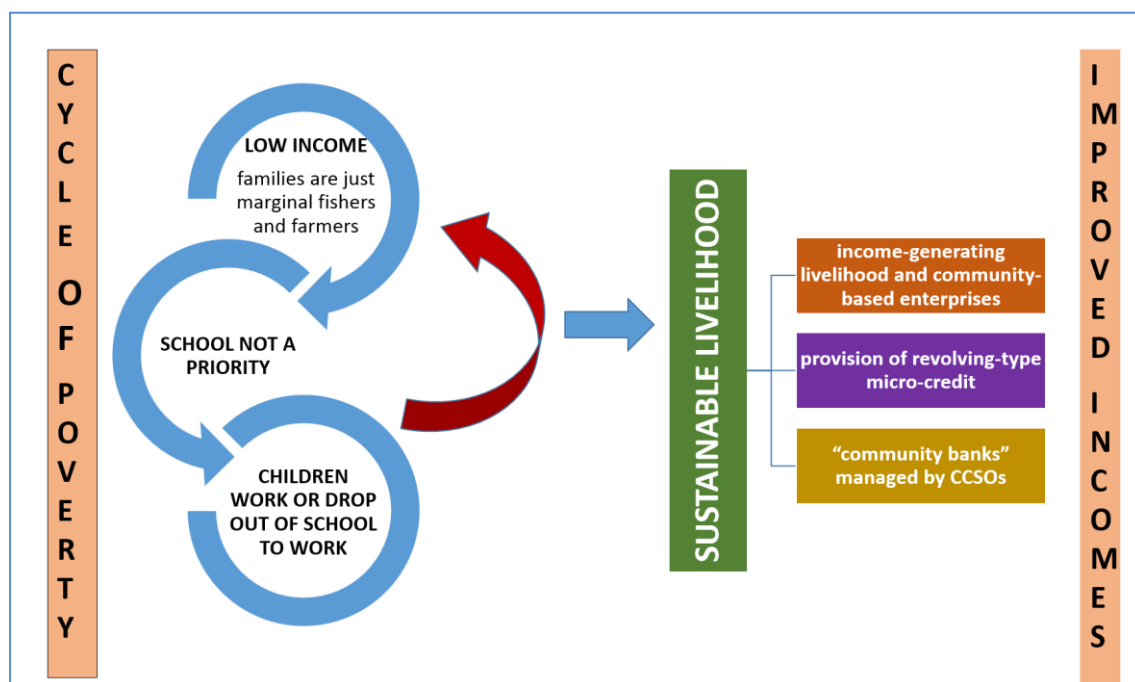


Figure 1. Sustainable Livelihood Frameworks towards Improved Income

In 2015, adjustments of activities were done for the extension of the project term from August to December, 2015. The addendum to the Project Agreement was signed last August, 2015 in Cebu City.

2.4. *Institutional issues and development (e.g. board meetings, general assemblies, new projects of other donors, legal issues, changes in composition of governance structures, etc.)*

PROCESS-Bohol, Inc. held its Annual General Assembly last August 17, 2013 with all the Board of Trustees and staff attended the activity. The 5-year Strategic Plan as well as the Annual Budget for the fiscal year 2014 was presented and approved by the Board. The Provincial Governor, Atty. Edgar M. Chatto, was the Keynote Speaker.

In 2013, with a series of calamities that struck the Province of Bohol such as the 7.2 magnitude earthquake, and then followed by strong and super typhoons, Wilma and Yolanda, and towards the end of the year Zoraida, most of our project sites including Ubay were affected by the calamities. Due to these calamities, activities on the ground were suspended for a time.

In the meantime, even if disaster management is not part of our direct program, yet, PROCESS-Bohol responded to the call for emergency relief assistance because even the staffs were not spared from the disaster. Most of our houses were either totally or partially damaged. There were three levels of calamity assistance provided as programmed by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRPMC), namely: *first*, emergency relief assistance through the distribution of goods; *second*, shelter assistance; and, *last*, sustainable livelihood. Thus, PROCESS-Bohol opened and accepted donations either in cash or in kind for the purpose. All the staffs were involved in the purchasing, repackaging and distributions of relief goods to 15 badly hit municipalities for the first few months. Then after a month, due to financial donations received by PROCESS, it also involved in the shelter and livelihood assistance through cash for work in partnership with local and international donors such as ILO and UNDP.

2.5. *Report on your institutional process of developing / implementation of your child protection policy [compulsory for project holders dealing with children]*

PROCESS-Bohol as an organization formulated its own Child Protection Policy (CPP) and the Code of Conduct for Employees. The policy was approved by the BOT and is now strictly enforced. All the staff were oriented about the CPP and are required to sign the Code of Conduct for Employees.

The policy is already integrated in the Manual of Operations of the institution.

2.6. *Report on your institutional process of developing / implementation of your code of conduct for the protection of children [compulsory for all project holders]*

The staff of PROCESS-Bohol conducted a series of meetings to discuss about the Organization's Child Protection Policy (CPP). Last Aug. 2, 2014 a workshop was conducted at the Grand Luis Resort, Dauis, Bohol together with some Board of Trustees (BOT) members to finalize the CPP. A total of 12 participants (7 F & 5 M) attended the workshop with Ms. Rosalinda Paredes, the Vice Chair of the BOT of PROCESS-Bohol acting as the main facilitator. During the workshop, a review of PROCESS-Bohol's vision, mission and goals (VMG) and the core values of the Organization was done to check if it's aligned to child protection. As an input, Ms. Paredes discussed about the Child/Youth Development Principles and Child Rights as reference in the finalization of the draft child protection policy (CPP) of PROCESS-Bohol.

In a full BOT meeting conducted last February 16, 2015, the CPP was approved and adopted by the BOT of PROCESS-Bohol. Likewise, the CPP is now integrated in the Manual on Administration and Human Resource Management. As a matter of policy, all the staff are required to sign the Code of Conduct for Employees after they attended the CPP Orientation.

### **3. Project implementation (activities and accomplishments)**

3.1. *Target/ actual comparison of the initially planned activities and accomplishments with the achieved activities and accomplishments for the reporting period and cumulative. Use quantitative evidence (fill table annex 1 with justifications of relevant deviations and annex 3 'trainings conducted'). Report on reasons for delays and problems during implementation (if any) and measures initiated to catch up with delays and to resolve problems.*

Please see filled up Annex 1 and Annex 3 attachments.

Reasons for delays and problems during implementation:

- a) Conflict of schedules for both the teachers, the pupils and the LGU officials
- b) Election of barangay officials last November 25, 2013
- c) Undefined tasks and functions of the Friends' Association/Ugnayan ng mga Nanay by the school administration which resulted to inactive membership of some groups like in Sinandigan, Cagting and Imelda.
- d) Livelihood Project Turn-over – The activity was postponed from August to September 1, 2015 due to the suggestion from the Mayor's office to include the project turn-over during the 168<sup>th</sup> Municipal Foundation Day as one of the highlights of the activity.

Measures initiated to catch up with delays and to resolve problems:

a) Re: Conflict of schedules

Attend barangay sessions, teachers meetings and personally meet with the Mayor to level-off schedules and agree on final dates of which all of them are available.

b) Election of Barangay Officials

Suspend activities until the election is over to avoid electioneering issue. For the newly-elected officials, Orientation about the BCPC Laws with emphasis on their roles and responsibilities for the protection of children were conducted to all barangays with the attendance of the newly-elected barangay officials.

c) Undefined tasks and functions of the Friends' Association/Ugnayan nga mga Nanay

A re-organization of the groups was done and proper orientation for their tasks and functions were clearly defined.

d) Livelihood Project Turn-over

Agreed to integrate the project turn-over during the 168th Municipal Foundation Day as one of the highlights of the weeklong activity. The ceremony was conducted last Sept.1, 2015 with presence of all the 8 CCSOs and teachers of the 8 Elementary Schools led by the representative from the Schools Division of Bohol, Mr. Desiderio Deligero.

The event was also witnessed and participated by the Municipal Officials led by the Municipal Mayor Galicano Atup, the Provincial Governor Edgar M. Chatto and Congressman Aristotle Aumentado of the 2nd Congressional District of the Province of Bohol.

Indeed, the ceremonial project turn-over again affirmed the partnership and collaboration between the local government units, the schools and the CCSOs with the facilitation of PROCESS-Bohol.

3.2. Report on implementation of recommendations of evaluations (if any) or justify non-implementation.

Not applicable.

3.3. Report on the use and outcome of financing instruments (i.e. revolving funds, collective insurance, etc.) if any.

The total available funds allotted for the Revolving Fund was PhP2,585,000.00. During the 3-year period, the total amount released already reached to PhP 4,197,436.50 or an increase of 62% from the allotted budget. The total beneficiaries availed was 168 individuals and 3 school-based groups.



Two bank accounts were opened for the repayments of the loan released and the individual savings of the beneficiaries. As of this reporting period, repayment rate is 95%.

A partial Revolving Fund Turn-over was done to 4 Community Credit Savings Organizations (CCSOs) and 2 school-based groups last September 1, 2015 during the 168<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day of the municipality of Ubay. One of the primary criteria for the turn-over of Revolving Fund is the full payment of the total loaned amount of the members of the CCSO. These groups have fully paid their loan obligation which qualified them for the partial turn-over. The total amount turned-over was PhP557, 201.72. This is equivalent to 50% of their loaned amount plus the 1% interest rate.

Breakdown of the amount turned-over to the 4 CCSOs and the 2 schools namely:

<b>a) 4 CCSOs:</b>		
San Vicente	-	PhP 42,570.00
Benliw	-	139, 283.65
Imelda	-	208, 728.07
Sinandigan	-	<u>113, 620.00</u>
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	<u><i>PhP 504, 201.72</i></u>
<b>b) School-based groups</b>		
Imelda E/S	-	PhP 26,500.00
Cagting E/S	-	<u>26,500.00</u>
<i>Sub-Total</i>	-	<u><i>PhP 53,000.00</i></u>
<b>Over-all Total -</b>		<u><b>PhP 557,201.72</b></u>

#### 3.4. Cooperation/collaboration with other actors/stakeholders

There were two (2) Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) forged to concretize the partnership between and among PROCESS-Bohol, the Department of Education and the municipal and provincial local government unit (LGUs). *First* was between and among PROCESS-Bohol, the Department of Education and provincial local government units (LGU). This was done during the commemoration of the Bohol Day Celebration last July 22, 2013 with Dr. Wilfreda Bongalos, Schools Division Superintendent of the Schools Division of Bohol, Governor Edgar M. Chatto of the province of Bohol and Ms. Emilia M. Roslinda, Executive Director of PROCESS-Bohol. The *second* was between and among PROCESS-Bohol, the Department of Education and the municipal local government unit (LGU). The signing was done last September 4, 2013 during the commemoration of the 166<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day of the municipality of Ubay and the HEAT-IT Caravan with Mayor Galicano Atup of the municipality of Ubay and Ms. Emilia M. Roslinda, Executive Director of PROCESS-Bohol witnessed by Governor Edgar M. Chatto, Mr. Desiderio Deligero representative of the Schools Division Superintendent of the Schools Division of Bohol.

Likewise, the project successfully coordinated and lobbied for legislations on children's rights and other related laws at the barangay level through attendance during the SB regular sessions at the municipal and barangay levels.

A total of 20 barangay sessions were attended in the 8 barangays to give updates of the project and to set schedule of activities were conducted throughout the year. Reference materials and laws related to the Protection of Children were provided to the Barangay Council for their information and guidance.

The province has already an existing Children's Code.

A total of eight (8) Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPCs) were organized/reactivated in all the project sites. Likewise, the Barangay Councils in the eight (8) barangays reviewed their existing Resolutions/Ordinance related to Child Welfare and Protection and shared copies to us. Eight (8) barangays Ordinances related on Child Protection were passed/adopted.

Continuous updating were done through meetings with the school teachers at the District level and at the provincial Division level. The teachers, members of the barangay officials, mothers and children also actively participated during training-workshops. In fact, some of the significant outputs during the training-workshops were the formulation of the Child Protection Code in the schools and the formation of 32 teacher-champions.

As a result of a productive partnership, PROCESS-Bohol received a Plaque of Recognition for 2 consecutive years (2014 and 2015) given during the Annual *Pasidungog* (Recognition) Program of the Department of Education which were done during the Teachers' Week Celebration during the month of May.

Likewise, during the Municipal Council for the Protection of Children (MCPC) Workshop, the project staff collaborated with other NGOS with programs on children namely: FORGE Foundation and World Vision as well as with the Department of Interior and Local Government and the local government of Ubay with their Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO).

3.5. Comment on the financial efficiency of the project

*Presentation of technical and methodological alternatives and justification of choices, report on procurement procedures and decisions.*

Procurement of supplies, materials and equipments strictly followed the policies and procedures set by both KKS and PROCESS-Bohol, Inc.

3.6. Utilization of contingency funds (if any, prior approval by KKS)

Contingency were used as an additional funds for the project implementation with concurrence from KKS and discussed in details during the visit of Ms. Antje Kania in Bohol together with Ms. Aidy Estrada of KKS Philippines.

**4. Achievement of project objectives and impacts** [compulsory for annual and final reports; for quarterly reports if monitoring activities had been planned or were implemented]

4.1. *Were the target groups reached as planned? How did the target group benefit from the project? How did the project change the live and/or the livelihoods of the target group?*

All the target groups such as the children, teachers, out of school youth and parents most especially the parents of the PARDOS were reached as planned. The target groups were benefitted through the series of capacity building activities conducted such as training and study tours, feeding activities and livelihood assistance.

Some of the many concrete indicators that the project changed the lives of the target groups are shown as follows:

- a) 2 beneficiaries (Teresita Bacalso & Quet Mendez) were able to send their children (2) to college education.
- b) 3 beneficiaries (Delia Mejasco, Eliza Boiser & Ronilo Lugagay) were able to improve their houses such as from nipa roofing to galvanized iron (GI) sheets, from bamboo sheaths to semi-concrete walling and from gravel to concrete flooring and the restroom which was placed few meters from their residence is now located inside the house.
- c) 2 beneficiaries (Cristina Dela Cruz & Mequias Gullen) redeemed their pawned riceland and coconut farm for so long. Now these families are already tilling their own farms.
- d) 2 beneficiaries (Raymond Boiser and Melba Olaivar) were able to buy second hand TV sets.
- e) 1 beneficiary (Raymond Boiser) was able to have an electric connection in their house.

4.2. *Target/ actual comparison: Compare the planned project objectives and impacts with the actually achieved outcomes and impacts*

*Comparison of all planned project objectives and impacts according to the indicators with the achievements. Were the planned specific objectives achieved? Was the overall objective achieved? If objectives/planned impacts were not met or only partially met, provide a thorough statement of reason and analysis.*

Based on the logframe, all the planned activities and targets were achieved as stated in the below:

**Goal 1:** The barangays responsible for child protection are established in 8 project communities and successfully engaged in prevention of child labor.

- Eight (8) Child Welfare and Improvement Plans (CWIPs) were formulated and reviewed per year for the 8 covered barangays with active involvement and participation of barangay stakeholders;
- 8 BCPCs were established and functional, one in each of the 8 covered barangays implementing the CWIPs-related activities.
- All the eight (8) barangays already have their respective Resolutions/Ordinances related to Child Welfare and Protection.
- The children, the parents and the teachers were empowered due to the series of capacity building activities that were provided to them. The children are already aware of their rights.
- Also, with the trained youth/child peer advocates in the 8 schools advocacies on children's rights and child protection will be sustained.

- The trained “*Ugnayan sa mga Nanay*” groups are doing their roles as parent advocates in their respective schools in the 8 barangays.

**Goal 2:** In all 8 elementary schools in the District of Ubay2, structural improvements have been introduced, which will contribute to the reduction of the dropout rate and promote the reintegration of child labourers.

- All the 8 schools have zero drop-out;
- All the 8 elementary schools in the project barangays have functional and active school-based action plan and Child Protection Code to prevent incidence of child labor and/or promote the reintegration of child labourers;
- A total of 32 TEACHER CHAMPIONS from all the 8 elementary schools in the project barangays were trained and developed to design and implement strategies and methodologies appropriate to the needs of child labourers and children at risk of dropping out;
- An active student council were established in each of the 8 elementary schools in the project barangays who were involved in implementing plans and activities in the CWIP. Most of them became student advocates and peer educators.
- An active “Ugnayan sa Mga Nanay,” a friends’ association among mothers in the barangay, were established in each of the project barangay and actively involved in the implementation of plans of the BCPC.

**Goal 3:** Child laborers between 16 and 18 years old have access to the Alternative Learning Systems and therefore a chance to obtain a degree and a general education.

- 6 Alternative Learning Schools (ALS) were successfully established in the project area and acknowledged by the school authority.
- IT equipments such as a set of computer with printer, projector and electric fan were also provided for use by the ALS mobile teacher.
- A total of 367 enrollees during the 3-year period. This is higher by 148% based on the baseline data of 148. As of school year 2014-2015, 172 completed, 148 took the Functional Literacy Test (FLT) and 99 ALS passed the exam.
- Provided support to ALS learners through the reproduction and distribution of 2,430 copies of ALS A & E modules and other related learning materials.
- Financial assistance were provided for the transportation of the 148 ALS examinees in the Accreditation and Equivalency (A & E) Test for the ALS learners in the elementary and the secondary levels.
- Currently, there are a total of 83 ALS completed a degree or obtain general education. This is again higher by 12% from the baseline of 74.
  - 60 were already NCII Certified by TESDA while 23 are undergraduates of which 7 are licensed professionals. They are licensed policemen (3), licensed teachers (3) and mechanical engineer (1).

**Goal 4:** An improved income for families of child labourers contributes to the rehabilitation of child labourer.

- A total of 171 beneficiaries (168 families and 3 school-based groups) received a microcredit from the revolving fund. This is 7% higher from the baseline of 160 families.
- A total of 120 families increase their income by at least 30%.
- Most importantly, the situation of children in schools especially the PARDOS and malnourished children were improved. 100% of the PARDOS were promoted to the next grade level for the school year 2014-

2015. Likewise, child labor were minimized. The improvements were attributed to feeding program and the implementation of the sustainable livelihood programs.

Please see filled **Annex 2**.

- 4.3. Other, in particular long-term, impacts (incl. negative) of the project on the target groups.

The possible long-term impacts of the project could be that the CCSOs could counter the usurious practices of the micro-financing through the successful management of their community banks. The economic situation of the CCSO members will be improved and their quality of life would be better.

However, if their funds will not be properly managed, then they will go back to where they were before the project came into their lives.

## **5. Sustainability assessment and lessons learned**

- 5.1. *Overall assessment of project relevance, successes and problems (Achievement of project objectives, strengths and weaknesses, positive and negative impacts/ changes, cost effectiveness and economic viability)*

The achievement of the project objectives attributed to the good partnership and collaboration with all the stakeholders, e.g. community, the teachers, local government units and the Schools Division of Bohol in all aspect of the project planning, implementation and monitoring. That's where the strength lies in the partnership and collaboration.

Also, the support of the KKS really counts a lot.

- 5.2. *[for final reports only] Assessment of the sustainability (including strategy for financing the follow-up costs). Appreciation of institutional, technical, socio-economic and financial sustainability of the project activities and outcomes.*

*Differentiate between sustainability of the implementing agency and the target groups and their self-help structures (incl. apex bodies).*

The sustainability of the project depends on the preparedness of the target groups beyond the project term.

PROCESS-Bohol started its development work since 1985. The organization was then dependent on its mother organization based in Manila. Series of capacity building activities which include but not limited to trainings, seminars, workshops, team building, exposure trips and study tours were provided to all the staff to equip us with all the knowledge and skills we need in doing our tasks and functions in the project implementation. We were mentored and coached during the project implementation.

PROCESS-Bohol was given full autonomy and independence from its mother organization, PROCESS, Inc., as an NGO ten years after. Since then, PROCESS-Bohol experienced the ups and downs in running independently. However, we were able to stand on our own and made our own track record in

implementing projects in partnership with various funding agencies. We were able to build our own building in our own lot. Until we become what we are now.

Our very own experience as what we are now as an institution is what we would like to impart to the CCSOs. We may differ in programs and services but we have similarities on how to develop a good and better institution for the benefits of its members and the communities that we are working with. Our sustainability lies on the skills and knowledge of the staff and officers vis-à-vis the core values that we believed in.

The formation and strengthening of a CCSO is one bold step towards sustainability of the project. Towards the last year of project implementation, financial systems were installed including their policies and guidelines on how to run a community bank. The CCSO members and officers were oriented and re-oriented regarding their formulated policies and guidelines giving emphasis on the core values of honesty, openness, active participation and involvement as well as their commitment for the group for its sustainability. However, two years is not enough to fully equip with knowledge and skills they need to run a semi-community bank. Learning is a continuing process.

Constant mentoring and coaching is of the essence. However, it goes with it the funding for the follow-up activities in the 8 project sites, most especially that PROCESS-Bohol is tasked to manage the Micro Finance Program with particular focus on the management and utilization of Reflows generated from the Revolving Fund.

PROCESS-Bohol is financially incapable of supporting a staff who will do the monitoring of the Micro-Finance Program as well as in the mentoring and coaching of the CCSOs. Thus, the following are some of the options:

1. To set aside sufficient funds from the income of the revolving fund to support the staff.
2. For the CCSOs to pay the services of the staff. However, this option depends on the capacity of the CCSO to pay the services of the staff.
3. The services of PROCESS-Bohol shall be on an on-call basis. Meaning PROCESS-Bohol staff will extend the services needed only when called and if necessary.

5.2 [for quarterly and annual reports] Sustainability actions during reporting period and cumulative

Not applicable.

5.3. [for final reports only] Conclusion regarding relevance, positive and negative impacts, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, strength and weaknesses. *Presentation and explanation of relevant comprehensive/ overall experiences and lessons learned (What shall be replicated and how could a future similar projects be more relevant for the target groups, have more impact, be more efficient (financially) and more sustainable?).*

All the program components are worth replicating most especially that each component directly or indirectly benefits the care and protection of children. Like for example are a) the strengthening of the local councils such as the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC) that protects the rights of children; b) development of teacher-champions and children

advocates; c) active involvement of out of school youths and mainstreaming them in the youth programs; d) formation and strengthening of CCSOs to counter the usurious practices of formal and non-formal micro-finance institutions that gives very high interest rates; and, e) partnership and collaboration with various stakeholders with concerns on families and children.

**6. Assessment of the yearly audits by an independent chartered [for annual and final reports]**

*Report on the findings and recommendations of the yearly audits.*

All the findings and recommendations of the yearly audits were duly complied with.

*Report on the implementation of recommendations.*

All the recommendations were implemented.

*Report on the utilization of interests generated within the project period.*

*In case of deviations of more than 20% of single budget lines, provide justification / explanation.*

**7. Impact of the project on children and child rights**

*Report on improvements of the social and economic living conditions of children due to the intervention of the project. Provide case studies, if available.*

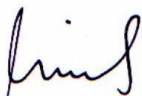
The trained child advocates were empowered due to the series of capacity building activities that were provided to them. The children are already aware of their rights. In fact, they can already articulate their rights when bullied or punished by the teachers. Thus bullying in the school has already minimized if not eliminated.

Also, with the trained youth/child peer advocates in the 8 schools, advocacies on children's rights and child protection will be sustained.

**8. Attachments**

1. Target / actual comparison of project activities
2. Target / actual comparison of achievement of project objectives and indicators
3. Summary Table Trainings Conducted
4. Report on Revolving Funds (if applicable)
5. Financial Report
6. Photographs in high resolution
7. New MoA with beneficiaries for handing over of project assets, equipment, revolving funds, etc.
8. Case studies
9. New Annual report and other new publications of the implanting agency

SUBMITTED BY:



**EMILIA M. ROSLINDA**  
Executive Director