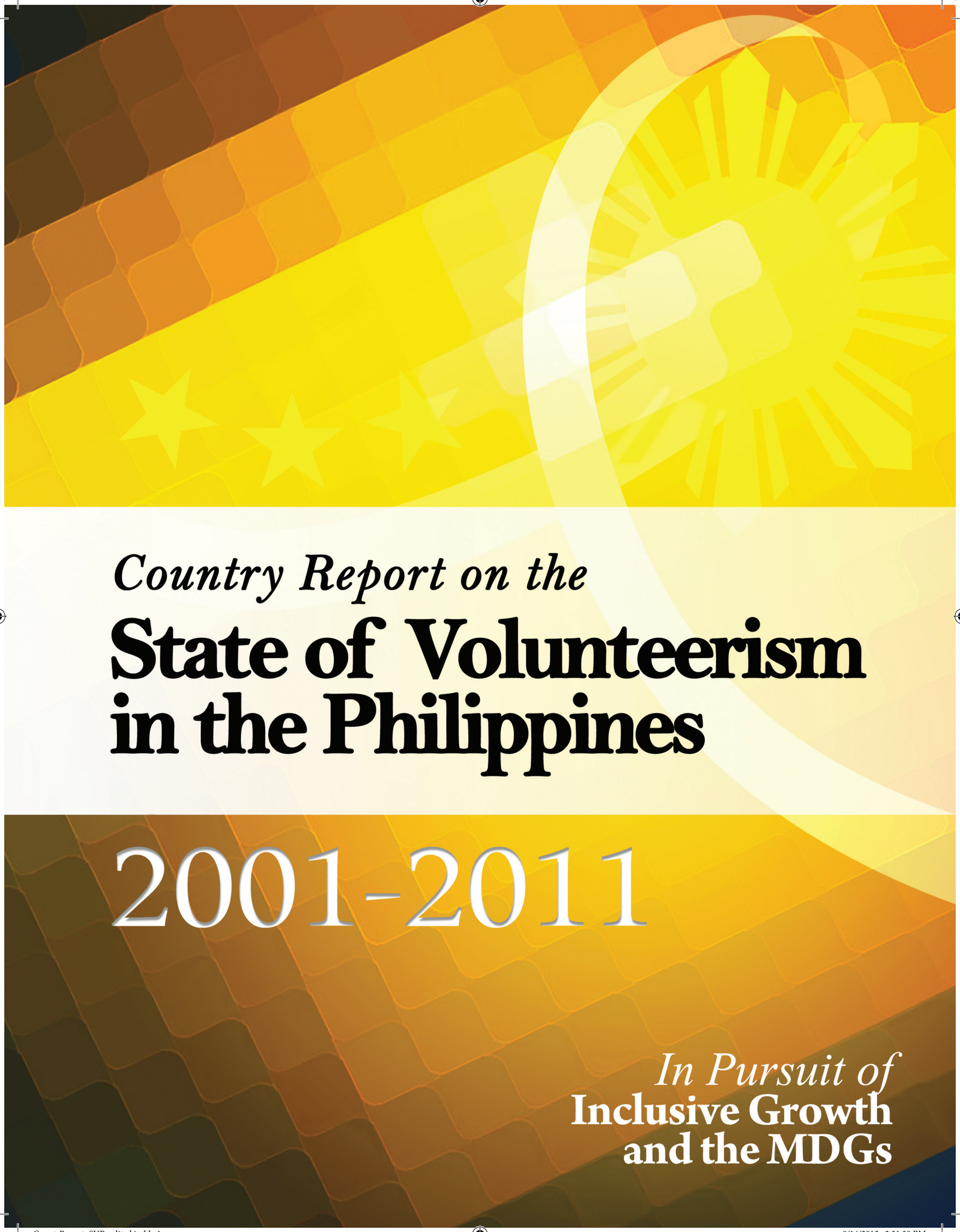

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About the cover
The yellow brightness depicts the optimism and stability that volunteerism brings to Philippine development. The transition from dark to light projects the creative energy of volunteers that stimulates progress across the major islands of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindano represented by the three stars in the background.

Cover layout by Aaron Jamante S. Principio

Country Report on the

State of Volunteerism in the Philippines

2001-2011

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MESSAGE

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I am happy to join the volunteer communities in the Philippines and around the world in commemorating the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers or IYV+10. As we reflect on the last 10 years and witness concrete results of volunteering initiatives and the positive change and impact of these contributions to socioeconomic and human development, we can really say volunteerism do matter.

The Country Report on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines 2001-2011 is a pioneering effort of the National Volunteer Month Steering Committee (NVM-SC) and the IYV+10 National Committee (IYV+10 NC) that attempts to chronicle the journey and experiences of volunteers and volunteer organizations toward building stable communities.

In presenting the gains of voluntary participation of citizens in development efforts, the report inspires us to look into the future which offers tremendous potential for broader volunteer engagement. Already, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 has adopted volunteerism as a cross-cutting strategy in the delivery of social services, technical assistance and undertaking humanitarian efforts. Volunteerism is also a viable cost-effective modality in implementing programs to support the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Let me extend my gratitude to Dr. Grace Aguiling-Dalisay, Study Adviser, Ms. Severina B. Volante, Researcher/Writer, the NEDA Regional Offices (NROs), the Regional Planning and Development Office of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (RPDO-ARMM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), and to all individuals and organizations who participated and contributed in the preparation of this report in the spirit of volunteerism.

CAYETANO W. PADERANGA, JR.
Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning
and Chair, NVM-SC and IYV + 10 NC

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FOREWORD

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The past ten (10) years since the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) was celebrated in 2001 has been marked with enhanced appreciation of volunteerism as a complementary modality in development, increased involvement of the civil society in volunteering activities and committed support from the government to create an enabling environment for the volunteer program. The landscape of volunteering in the Philippines has evolved and expanded the opportunities for everyone who desires to offer volunteer services to people and communities that need assistance and support.

The Country Report on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines 2001-2011 is the Philippines' contribution to the tenth anniversary celebration of IYV (IYV+10). It ventures to document some of the important facets of volunteerism and puts forward action areas for voluntary sector collaboration in the future.

With a very vibrant volunteer community, the cooperation of our partners in government and the private sector, and the impetus provided by IYV+10, I am certain that this undertaking can be continued and enriched to reflect the meaningful and lasting results of volunteering to the Filipino society.

JOSELITO C. DE VERA
Executive Director, PNVSCA

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Conducting a study on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines is a welcome initiative of government to document the progress of volunteerism in the country. However, the different contributions and accomplishments of the voluntary sector in the report is not the total universe of volunteering in the Philippines. There is still a wealth of other experiences and initiatives in volunteerism that waits to be documented and shared and it is our hope that there will be succeeding reports which will be the vehicles for recognizing and sharing these good practices.

We are grateful to the National Volunteer Month Steering Committee (NVM-SC) and IYV+10 National Committee, chaired by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for undertaking this project which serves as springboard for future developments in Philippine volunteering.

To all who participated in the study, our utmost gratitude for taking time in sharing with us their insights, experiences and challenges in implementing volunteer programs in their organizations and institutions, as well as their recommendations to further enrich and sustain volunteerism as a tool for socioeconomic development.

We would like to thank also the PNVSCA Multi-Sectoral Advisory Body (MSAB) for its valuable suggestions in the report and the NEDA Regional Offices in Regions III, VII and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and the Regional Planning and Development Office (RPDO) of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) for the technical and administrative assistance they provided in the conduct of the Focus Group Discussions in their respective regions.

Our special appreciation goes to Dr. Jacqueline Badcock, United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Philippines and Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Ms. Akiko Abe, Programme Officer of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV)-Philippines for their support as major partners in the preparation and publication of this report.

Most important of all, we are highly indebted to Mr. Joselito C. de Vera, Executive Director of PNVSCA and Honorable Cayetano W. Paderanga, Jr., Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning for the guidance and direction in developing the framework to identify and recognize the achievements of volunteers in the country.

The Country Report Team

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List of Acronyms, Tables and Boxes

AF	Association of Foundations
AVID/AYAD	Australian Volunteer for International Development/Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BBP	Bayanihang Bayan Volunteer Program for Government Service
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CFSI	Community Family and Services, International
CYLN	Caraga Youth Leaders Network, Inc.
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Tourism
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FVSO	Foreign Volunteer Service Organization
GSP	Girl Scouts of the Philippines
IYV	International Year of Volunteers
IYV+10	10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers
IAVE-Phil.	International Association for Volunteer Effort-Philippines
JICA/JOCV	Japan International Cooperation Agency/Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
KOICA/KOV	Korea Overseas International Cooperation Agency/Korea Overseas Volunteers
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NCR	National Capital Region
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRO	NEDA Regional Office
NVM	National Volunteer Month
NYC	National Youth Commission
OISCA	Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement
PCGA	Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PNVSCA	Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency

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PRC	Philippine Red Cross
SOV	Search for Outstanding Volunteers
UNAP	United Nations Association of the Philippines
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNYAP	United Nations Youth Association of the Philippines
USPC	United States Peace Corps
VOICE	Volunteer Organizations Information Coordination and Exchange
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
V4D	Volunteerism for Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The year 2011 commemorates the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) to "reaffirm the need for further efforts to achieve the goals of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) in the areas of recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteerism worldwide". The celebration was led by the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme as the global focal point, with the theme "Volunteering for the MDGs".

In the Philippines, President Benigno S. Aquino III issued on 10 January 2011 Proclamation No. 92 declaring 2011 as IYV+10 in the Philippines in support of the global theme "Volunteering for the MDGs" and designated the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) as the focal agency in the Philippines. The PNVSCA was assisted by the IYV+10 National Committee in planning for and promoting IYV+10.

One of the activities identified by the IYV+10 National Committee was the publication of their Country Report on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines 2001-2011 to document and share the rich experiences of the different sectors of the academe, non-government organizations, corporate, government and foreign volunteer service organizations in the field of volunteerism during the period.

The results of the study presented elucidate the relation of the sectors' contributions to Volunteerism for Development (V4D), specifically to the four (4) pillars of IYV, namely promotion, facilitation, networking and recognition.

First, *promoting* inclusive volunteerism was through the efforts of agencies and organizations to enjoin local and foreign volunteers in their programs, projects and activities which helped them achieve their development objectives and targets. Second, favorable policies on volunteering *facilitated* the development of systems, processes and mechanisms that improved effectiveness and efficiency in managing volunteer programs and volunteers. Third, *linkaging* and *networking* toward partnership building flourished through institutional networks of volunteers and volunteer organizations that have been rich sources of

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information and experiences for sharing best practices and volunteering models. Finally, *recognition* of volunteers and their achievements was highlighted through volunteers' work that support the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) awards and special citations in the annual Search for Outstanding Volunteers and other volunteering events such as the celebration of the National Volunteer Month (NVM) and the International Volunteer Day (IVD).

The report also identified inherent values and practices that contributed to the current state of volunteerism in the country. "Bayanihan", the Filipino term for volunteerism and "Pakikipagkapwa" (self in relation to others) were the dominant values that characterized volunteering efforts through the influence of family, school and community. The spiritual dimension of a "strong personal faith in God", both from the perspective of Christianity and Islam, make each Filipino dare to take risks in the cause of volunteerism.

Among the challenges that surfaced in the course of the study were: (1) funding to sustain volunteers' package of benefits and incentives, support for volunteer programs, projects and activities and sustainability of volunteer undertakings; (2) advocacy of volunteerism at the local level; (3) security of volunteers; and (4) synergy of local volunteering initiatives with the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (PDP 2011-2016) and the MDGs.

In response to the above challenges, three (3) major recommendations were put forward: (1) the formulation of a Volunteer Sector Plan that will flesh out the intents of the PDP 2011-2016 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2018 in terms of sectoral and regional priorities for volunteering; (2) strengthening public-private partnership in volunteerism as a social infrastructure for building social capital; and (3) the development of an alliance of volunteer networks and volunteer organizations that will provide the venue and hub for dissemination and sharing of information and resources on volunteerism.

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Introduction

The year 2011 commemorates the 10th anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV), also known as IYV+10 with the theme "Volunteering for the MDGs".

Led by the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme as the global focal point, IYV+10 was marked with celebrations by UN agencies, governments, volunteer-engaging and volunteer-involving organizations and civil society worldwide.[1]

Since its declaration in 2001 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution A/Res/52/17 of 1997, IYV provided the impetus for the voluntary sector to strengthen cooperation and enhance engagement in volunteering programs, projects and activities in line with the IYV objectives of increasing recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteerism.

The Philippines actively participated in the IYV in 2001 with significant activities such as, the issuance of the IYV Commemorative Stamp by the Philippine Postal Corporation, the launch of the Bayanihang Bayan Volunteer Program for Government Service, the institutionalization of the annual Search for Outstanding Volunteers, and the creation of the Volunteer Organizations Information Coordination and Exchange Network.

There were also media promotions, conferences and volunteer mobilization for medical missions, blood donations, tree planting, coastal clean-up, house build, etc. organized by different groups and organizations across the country.

As member of the United Nations and the international volunteer community, the Philippines once again committed to take part in the IYV+10.

Preparations for IYV+10 started in 2010 with the creation of a National Committee to assist PNVSCA in planning for and promoting IYV+10.

The National Volunteer Month Steering Committee (NVM-SC), which was in place since 1998 to spearhead the annual NVM celebration, assumed the role of the IYV+10 National Committee. The Committee, chaired by NEDA, is composed of representatives from the government, the private sector, the foreign volunteer service organizations and UNV.

Kick-off events in December 2010 were the Volunteer Fair and Youth Forum on 3 December 2010 at the Miriam College in Quezon City, attended by 300 youths who came up with proposals for youth participation in activities promoting MDGs; the Manila Bay Clean-Up along Roxas Boulevard in Manila on 5 December 2010, participated by more than 8,000 students, volunteer organizations and other volunteer program partners; and 19 volunteering activities organized by local and foreign volunteers in 14 regions in the country.

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To manifest support to the IYV+10, President Benigno S. Aquino III issued Proclamation No. 92 on 10 January 2011 declaring 2011 as IYV+10 in the Philippines.[2]

The Proclamation also designated the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) as the focal agency for the year-long celebration in the Philippines. PNVSCA is the government agency mandated to coordinate the National Volunteer Service Program (NVSP) in the country. The agency is attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the central planning body of the Philippine government.

The Congress of the Philippines, similarly, endorsed the celebration through the issuance of the House of Representative Resolution No. 183[3] and the Senate Resolution No. 72[4] on 11 October 2011 and 5 December 2011, respectively, expressing their appreciation for the role of volunteers in nation-building and enjoining public support to IYV+10 activities.

The IYV+10 National Committee adopted the local slogan "Build Hope, Change Lives: Volunteer!" and formulated an indicative action plan to guide the public in organizing activities for IYV+10. Monthly themes taken from the IYV objectives and the MDGs were chosen as focus of the activities.

The major activities undertaken in the Philippines included web-based and tri-media advocacies, forums and conferences, exhibits and concerts, cross-sectoral partnership meetings, volunteer mobilization in support of MDGs, and launch of volunteer-assisted programs, such as the National Greening Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Metro Manila Emergency Volunteer Corps of the Metro Manila Development Authority. The awarding of the Search for Outstanding Volunteers and the National Conference on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines 2001-2011, where the Philippine Country Report and the UNV State of the World Volunteerism Report were officially launched, capped the event.

IYV+10 MONTHLY THEMES ADOPTED IN THE PHILIPPINES

January	Promotion
February	Facilitation
March	Gender Equality
April	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
May	Improve Maternal Health
June	Achieve Universal Primary Education
July	Networking
August	Ensure Environmental Sustainability
September	Global Partnership for Development
October	Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
November	Reduce Child Mortality
December	Recognition

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Methods and Scope of Study

One of the activities identified by the IYV+10 National Committee was the publication of this Country Report on the State of Volunteerism in the Philippines 2001-2011 to document and share the rich experiences of the different sectors of the academe, NGOs, corporate, government and foreign volunteer service organizations in the field of volunteerism.

Anchored on the four (4) pillars of IYV[5], the report generated the following findings:

First, promoting inclusive volunteerism was through the efforts of organizations to enjoin local and foreign volunteers in their programs, projects and activities which help them achieve outstanding accomplishments during the period 2001-2011.

Second, favorable policies on volunteering executed within this period facilitated the development of systems, processes and mechanisms that improve the effectiveness and efficiency in managing volunteer programs and recruitment of volunteers.

Third, linkaging and networking toward partnership building have flourished. Institutional networks of volunteers and volunteer organizations have been rich sources of information and experiences for sharing best practices and models for volunteering.

Finally, volunteer participation in the MDGs and volunteerism events and awards have became platforms for recognition of volunteers.

Objective

Within the IYV Framework, the study aimed to:

- Document the achievements and contributions of volunteering in national development and international cooperation;
- Identify factors that facilitate and hinder volunteering for development; and
- Recommend collaborative action areas in harnessing volunteerism for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016.

Methodology

The methodologies used in the study were focus group discussion, survey, interview and review of documents related to volunteerism.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The FGDs with volunteer organizations were conducted in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region III, Region VII, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and the National Capital Region (NCR). The NEDA Regional Offices (NROs) and the ARMM-Regional Planning and Development Office identified and invited the participating organizations upon request of PNVSCA.

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Each FGD had seven (7) to ten (10) participants representing the different sectors. A total of 58 representatives from the academe, non-government organizations (NGOs), corporate organizations, national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), and volunteer organizations participated in the FGDs.

A separate FGD with the foreign volunteer service organizations (FVSOs) was conducted to generate inputs from the experiences of the foreign volunteer program in the Philippines.

The FGDs focused on the major accomplishments of the organizations, views and insights on volunteerism for development and recommendations on how volunteerism can be an effective instrument of development.

Survey

The survey instrument covered questions on the organizations' programs, projects and activities for volunteering, challenges in volunteer program implementation, and appreciation of IYV and the MDGs.

Interview

Distinguished personalities known for their active involvement and support to volunteerism, as volunteers, volunteer managers or volunteerism champions were interviewed to get their perspectives on volunteerism for development and how their personal beliefs and advocacies were translated into volunteering initiatives and have inspired others to volunteer.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The report highlights the contributions and accomplishments of the voluntary sector from the declaration of IYV in 2001 to the present, citing specific volunteering efforts as examples of good practices. The data and results presented are based on the responses provided by the participants in this study, as well as information materials available at PNVSCA.

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Culture of Volunteerism

Nurturing inherent values and practices

The culture of volunteerism is rooted in the profound cultural characteristics and dominant values inherent in every Filipino. Many of these values can be traced from tradition, i.e., *isang duguan* (one blood, one people), bayanihan (volunteerism), *pagtutulungan* (helping one another), *pagbibigay-galang* (respectfulness), *kasipagan* (industriousness), *mapagkakatiwalaan* (trustworthiness), *katapatan* (loyalty), *kusang-loob* (initiative), *kapatiran* (brotherhood), *sama-sama* (all together), *pagdamay* (sympathy), *pagkalinga* (to care for), *bukal-sa-loob* (flowing from within or from the bottom of one's heart), *pakikipagkapwa* (self in relation to others), *pananagutan* (assuming responsibility in work) and *pagpapakatao* (being human). These values which are embedded in Filipino culture and history indicate the humaneness innate in every Filipino where family, kinship and community ties are the core of their way of life.

"***Bayanihan***" originated from two Filipino words: *bayani*, which means "hero or heroine"; and "*bayan*", which means nation, town, or community." Combining the essence of both words from which it was derived, "*bayanihan*" means a sense of community.

"Bayanihan" signifies a communal spirit that enables completion of tasks through the power of unity and cooperation. It expresses as well the importance of being heroes to one another for the common good.

> *"Each person has a hidden hero within; you just have to look inside you and search it in your heart, and be the hero to the next one in need... the hero in you is waiting to be unleashed.*
>
> **EFREN PEÑAFLORIDA**
> 2009 CNN Hero of the Year
> 2008 National Awardee
> Search for Outstanding Volunteers

For instance, a Filipino will volunteer to help in building a community bridge. His motives could be that of *hiya* (shame) for not being cooperative; *pakikisama* (camaraderie), because he will also pass that bridge or that his *barkada* (friends) is asking him to help, or *dangal* (honor) because it is an honorable thing to be of help to the community.[6]

Another value *"pakikipagkapwa"* (self in relation to others) has been advanced as the fuel to Filipino volunteerism.[7] This concern for "*kapwa*" is what motivates a volunteer to share his or her services, without which the service becomes meaningless. An important characteristic of a good volunteer is the ability to get along and empathize with others because he lives in the community.

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Volunteerism is imbibed while still young, primarily through the influence of the family, school, and community carried on in adulthood and public life. The passion for caring and service to the disadvantaged may be said to be part of the Filipino experience as children join their parents in charity work and church-based or civic-oriented activities.[8]

In the process of volunteering, volunteers realize their self-worth, enhance their career development, and develop personal and professional networks. They receive recognition that reinforces "their resolve to continue their volunteer work and further validates their sense of mission and purpose."[9]

Spirituality in Action

Volunteerism allows the spiritual dimension to come to light and be at the forefront of human development. Strong personal faith in God enables Filipinos to face great difficulties and unpredictable risks, e.g., during crisis and emergency situations, and in times of war and conflicts, volunteers take risks with the assurance that "God will take care of things."

The tenet of Christianity is love for the other, particularly in the "dimension of the Cross". For the Christians, the Cross of Jesus Christ gives them strength to endure suffering and death with the hope of resurrection, as what God did when He raised Jesus from the dead.

For the Muslims, life is anchored in the transformation of values, first at the level of the spiritual, second, the moral and lastly, the material values. To develop spiritually and morally, one must be free from ignorance, which is to know first the Islam religion.

Islam as a guiding principle is volunteering in itself as it is service to God, i.e, a social responsibility and an obligation toward one another.[10] Volunteerism is a value that when translated into action creates positive change in oneself which can influence others to change as well.

The Philippine Agenda 21 on sustainable development has explicitly acknowledged the spiritual dimension in the entire process of development, pervading in nature, human beings and society to achieve harmonious integration between human and social development.[11]

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IYV+10: Volunteerism for Development (V4D)

There are countless definitions and diverse understanding of volunteerism. These are taken from the annals of the academe, discussed in conferences on development, or from personal encounters of everyday life. In the Filipino tradition of "bayanihan", volunteerism is SERVICE done out of love for the other and for the community, without expecting anything in return. It is a commitment to share time, talent, skills and expertise, and sometimes undertaken as a way of personal growth. Service binds together volunteering efforts.

According to the United Nations, there are three defining characteristics of volunteering. First, the activity should not be undertaken primarily for financial reward; second, the activity should be undertaken voluntarily, according to the individual's free will, and third, the activity should be of benefit to society at large including the volunteer themselves.[12]

Republic Act No. 9418 defines volunteerism as "an act involving a wide range of activities, including traditional forms of mutual aid and developmental interventions that provides an enabling and empowering environment both on the part of the beneficiary receiving, and the volunteer rendering the act, undertaken for reasons arising from socio-developmental, business or corporate orientation, commitment or conviction for the attainment of the public good and where monetary and other incentives or reward are not the primary motivating factors."[13]

Development, on the other hand, is understood as change for the better, uplifting the socioeconomic life of ordinary people, and the attainment of peace and security.[14]

The PDP 2011-2016 is the country's blueprint to improve the quality of life of the Filipino, empower the poor and marginalized, and enhance social cohesion as a nation, which the present government is committed to work anew for "a rapid and sustained economic growth and development."[15]

With the integration of volunteerism as a strategy in the PDP 2011-2016, volunteerism for development (V4D) continues to gain ground in the development processes of the country. Citizens are called upon to identify ways to become actively involved and maximize their contributions in community undertakings. Concerted effort and partnerships between government and NGOs are strengthened for the benefit of the communities and institutions prioritized for development intervention.

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IYV Pillar on Promotion

Programs, Projects and Activities for Volunteering

The study showed that promoting inclusive volunteerism was realized through the efforts of the different organizations in engaging volunteers in their programs, projects and activities.

On the core involvement in volunteerism (Table 1), NGAs and LGUs enjoined volunteers in their programs and projects, particularly in relief and rehabilitation work, recruitment and training of volunteers; while NGOs focused more on capability building and training of volunteers and volunteer managers to strengthen partner organizations in hosting volunteers and sustaining projects for volunteering.

Table 1: Core Involvement in Volunteerism

Core Involvement in Volunteerism	Academe	NGO	NGA	LGU
Recruitment, training and deployment of volunteers	3	10	14	2
Engagement of volunteers in programs and projects	6	40	20	2
Capability building/ training volunteers and volunteer managers	3	49	10	1
Promotion and advocacy	3	16	14	-
Networking and linkages	2	10	12	1
Others	-	3	7	-

The academe engaged volunteers in research, extension work and in priority programs and projects of schools and universities.

On the nature of focus for volunteering (Table 2), NGOs were involved in the delivery of social services, agriculture, education, research, promotion and advocacy, capability building, training and specific activities related to the institution's mission and objectives.

To cite some examples of volunteer assisted NGO programs, projects and activities: Water and Sanitation Project of the Volunteers International for Development, Education and Services (VIDES) Philippines; Sustainable Agriculture Program of the Panaghugpong Sa Gagmaynga Bayanihang Group sa Oriental (PAGBAG-O) Inc.; Family Farm Strengthening Project of the Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives (IDEAS); Food Sovereignty Program of DKMP-Lanao and the Maranao People Development Center's Electoral Reform Project.

Volunteers were likewise mobilized by ECPAT Philippines, a youth volunteer organization now known as the "End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes" as researchers for studies on the effects of tourism on children and by the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines (NFP) in its Family Development Program on nutrition and health.

School-based volunteering programs were generally focused on responding to the academic institution's mandate of implementing extension programs in partnership with the community. Other important volunteering engagements in the academe were in capability building, health and nutrition and community development.

Government volunteering activities were related to environment, health and nutrition, agriculture and delivery of social services. The NEDA Regional Offices, National Statistics Office (NSO), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the

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Table 2: Nature of Focus for Volunteering

Nature of Volunteer Services	Academe	NGO	NGA	LGU
Environment	4	4	20	6
Institution/mission specific activities	10	6	2	-
Health and Nutrition	5	5	11	-
Community Development	5	1	-	-
Social Services Delivery	3	7	7	-
Entrepreneurial	2	2	1	1
Emergency and Relief Operation/Rehabilitation	1	2	2	-
Agriculture	-	6	8	-
Education and Research	-	6	2	-
IT Related Activities	-	1	3	-
Capability Building/Training	8	6	10	4
Promotion and Advocacy	1	6	2	

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) and the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) participated in tree planting, coastal clean-up drive, outreach and medical missions, and livelihood capacity building. These were undertaken by employees' associations, and at times, together with volunteers in the community.

There were also NGA respondents that availed of foreign volunteer assistance such as the Department of Tourism (DOT) for Korean language training, the National Dairy Authority (NDA) for projects on dairy quality and processing, animal health, herd build up and marketing and NEDA-Caraga for IT-based projects on Geographic Information System (GIS), ICT and Land Use Harmonization Project.

With the rise of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the academe, NGOs and government opened up their doors to corporate volunteering, such as the Our Lady of Grace Academy (OLGA) in Roxas City with Pfizer Philippines' Employee Volunteering (Engaged) Program, TESDA with Kraft Foods and DENR in implementing the government's National Greening Program.

Across sectors, partnerships were established for mutual benefits. In placed are the regular intake of volunteers by OLGA from the Affiliation of Caregivers; the LGUs (Valenzuela City, Municipality of Tayabas, Quezon and the province of Ifugao) utilizing volunteer assistance provided by the Kaisa Para sa Kaunlaran, Inc. in the implementation of the Early Childhood Care and Development Act for the delivery of health, nutrition, early education, and psychosocial services to young children; and the agreements of DOT and Central Luzon State University (CLSU) with Gawad Kalinga (GK) for DOT social interaction and CLSU extension programs, respectively.

Similarly, the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) partnered with the Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. for human trafficking

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prevention and PNVSCA with the UNV/UNDP Multi-Donor Programme that adopted PNVSCA's Volunteers for Information and Development Assistance (VIDA) Program in the deployment of Filipino volunteers as Peace and Development Advocates in conflict areas in Muslim Mindanao.

Local communities benefited from volunteer assistance as most of the programs, projects and activities were initiated locally. (Table 3)

Table 3: Type of Volunteer Engagement

Sector	Local	National	Regional	All Types
Academe	32	3	-	3
NGO	47	5	15	3
NGA	37	10	31	9
LGU	16	1	-	-

The duration of volunteer work ranges from one (1) day to eight (8) years. Majority of volunteer engagements were done from one (1) day to a week. There were also organizations with one (1) to three (3) years of volunteer assignments, like the government volunteering programs and the NGOs working with environment and indigenous peoples in Mindanao. (Table 4)

In terms of volunteer mobilization, per activity, the academe was able to enjoin as many as 3,000 students, faculty and staff, as well as the volunteer services from the government, corporate, NGOs, LGUs, and community members. Some NGAs and NGOs were able to mobilize more than a thousand volunteers in the past ten (10) years. The bulk of assistance is between one (1) to 100 volunteers per activity. (Table 5)

Among the agencies and organizations that reported large volunteer participation were the Department of Health (DOH) medical and dental missions, TESDA's livelihood skills training, and PPA's Volunteer Probation Aide (VPA) Program, Benguet State University (BSU) programs in Health and Sanitation and Environment and the MARADECA Electoral Reform Project.

Table 4: Duration of Volunteer Work

Sector	1 day	2-7 days	8-15 days	2-3 wks	1-2 mos	3-6 mos	6-12 mos	1-3 yrs	4-8 yrs	Flexible
Academe	20	5	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	-
NGO	9	20	2	1	10	5	7	14	2	-
NGA	30	16	-	-	3	-	-	29	-	5
LGU	1	3	1	-	-	2	1	7	2	-

Table 5: Number of Engaged Volunteers per Activity

Sector	1-10	11-20	21-50	51-100	101-500	501-1000	1001-3000
Academe	8	7	9	5	6	-	4
NGO	29	10	9	10	10	-	2
NGA	12	10	15	5	8	3	1
LGU	3	3	-	2	-	-	-

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Contributions and Accomplishments in V4D

A major achievement was the marked increase or upscaling of mobilization and engagement of volunteers which resulted to more partner groups and communities benefiting from volunteer assistance. People were provided with skills which have helped improved the standard of living of individuals, families and communities.

Academe Sector

Accomplishments in the academe sector included improved academic performance of students as indicated in the national and division achievement tests, curriculum development, teacher training, skills training for students, research and extension services, and developing student volunteers to be more socially relevant and morally better citizens.

Two (2) of the academe-based projects worth noting were the Abellana National High School Rescue Group in Cebu City which trained students and gave them opportunity to get involved in rescue operations, which was already making a difference in the lives of the youths in turning them into useful rescue volunteers in the community; and the Holy Angel University in Angeles City, Pampanga that provided volunteers who trained illegal settlers in community organizing and strengthened existing capabilities for sustainable development.

NGO Sector

NGOs are recognized in the Philippine Constitution and the Local Government Code as co-equal and partners of government in development policy-making and delivery of social services. The People Power or EDSA Revolution of 1986, a testament to volunteerism in action, paved the way for the unprecedented growth of NGOs in the country.[16] As prime movers in many social service programs, NGOs contributed significantly in the areas of children and youth development, provision of health services, strengthening organizations of informal settlers, assistance in peace and security programs especially during armed conflicts, and in disaster response and management.

Box No. 1

Student volunteers empower communities to be self-sufficient

The **Student Volunteers' Association** (SVA) of the University of La Sallette, Santiago City, Isabela has empowered communities to be self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-sustainable. In return, it has given its student volunteers the chance to serve others and find new meaning in life.

The mission of SVA is to promote the culture of excellence among Christian communities that are responsive to socioeconomic, cultural and political concern of the time, globally competitive and deeply rooted in Salettinian spirituality. Its goal is to alleviate poverty and assist in the improvement of the quality of life of the needy children and their families through an integrated approach to community development.

SVA has sent back to school more than 13,000 children supporting them with financial assistance, tutorials and home mentoring that ensure continuity and sustainability. Other notable programs of SVA are: (1) Primary Health Care Program that provides low cost but nutritious foods, information education campaign on health matters, maternal and child health care, immunization, herbal medicine, etc.; (2) Livelihood Program with skills training, support to livelihood and small-scale businesses such as swine dispersal, mobile store, Bigasang Bayan, etc.; (3) Functional Literacy through tutorial classes, remedial teachings, education on pressing social issues, non-formal education and environmental education; and (4) Family Life Enrichment and Values Formation Program through liturgical celebrations, recollections, seminars on Christian living and responsible parenthood, and counseling services to parents and children.

(2007 National Awardee, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

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Box No. 2

Pioneer NGO in rural development and formation of voluntary organizations

The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) was founded in 1952 as a movement committed to the cause of the Filipino peasants. Banking on volunteer support and participation of professionals, community members and business and local organizations, PRRM has pioneered a whole era of rural development and local democracy in the country. PRRM was the first NGO to send its workers to the villages to implement its integrated, four-fold program of education, livelihood, health, and self-governance. It harnesses an average of about 20,000 volunteers in its various programs and projects.

The past decades show PRRM's active involvement in the following undertakings: Cultivation of Active Citizenship, Influencing Public Policy and Promoting Development Cooperation, Engaging the Multilateral Development Banks, Strengthening Global Civil Society, Pursuing National and Local Advocacies, Membership in Multi-Sectoral/Comprehensive Coalitions and Networks, Sustainable Area Development Program, Protecting the Environment, Building Sustainable Livelihood, Social Enterprise Development, Rural Finance, Ensuring Access to Basic Services, Enhancing Human Development, Health Building, Family and Child Development, Small-Scale Infrastructure, Sustainable Energy Development of Non-conventional Energy Systems, and Responding to Disaster Situations and Reducing Community Vulnerabilities.

More than 600 village organizations with membership of about 30,000 poor farmers, fishermen, indigenous people and youth have been enabled by PRRM. These organizations which are voluntary in nature, have now formed themselves into federation to leverage their strength and voice. They have achieved a level of capacity for self-governance for addressing poverty and asserting their right in shaping policies that affect their own communities and the larger society.

(2007 Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Awardee, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

Sustainable health programs for the elderly, medical services for indigents and a drug rehabilitation center in Pampanga were set up voluntarily by the family of Dr. Roberto DV. Ramirez, the Private Sector Representative for Health of the Regional Development Council in Region III.

One of the documented projects of the National Council for Social Development (NCSD) was the mobilization of children volunteers to act as champions for the disabled ones, as a way of developing the desire to volunteer at a very young age.

Corporate Sector

Corporate volunteering empowered communities through the employees' volunteering programs. Many companies have institutionalized volunteer programs and assured of funding with top management support, especially in the case of corporate foundations. Volunteer management systems, including organized recruitment and training were established.

One of the best practices in corporate volunteerism was the Intel Involved Volunteering Program that built a "town of volunteers" in the Municipality of General Trias, Cavite. The program focused on education, environment, health, safety and community outreach.

Intel has a matching program for volunteering hours spent by its employees valued at US $80 for every 20 hours of volunteer work in selected educational institution or NGO in the community. The monetary equivalent was given to these institutions.

In September 2007, Intel raised nearly PhP 37M that benefited 33 public schools

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and more than 30,000 students in General Trias. Said matching realized a donation that resulted in the building of 24 classrooms, two (2) multi-purpose halls, a speech laboratory, 44 rooms for students, two (2) clinics, five (5) libraries, science classrooms and computer laboratories. There were 17 classrooms renovated and 166 new computers provided.

Intel was able to pioneer strategic and sustainable activities that were now incorporated in the local government policies.

Coordination between government and the corporate sector during disasters was also very evident during the last three (3) years when calamities struck the country. A case in point was the creation of the Philex Rescue Team that continued to lead rescue, recovery and retrieval operations inside and outside the Philex Mining Corporation. Their rescue operations extended across the country, even as far as Banda Aceh, Indonesia.

The media and media corporate foundations also played prominent roles in disaster response during typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng. ABS-CBN Foundation's Sagip Kapamilya and the GMA Kapuso Foundation were highly commended for mobilizing volunteers and resource donations for the rescue, relief and rehabilitation efforts and in providing 24-hour news and information coverage on how people and organizations can be of help to the victims.

Other corporate volunteering efforts were Bombo Radyo's annual mass blood donation at SM Manila Cyber Zone area and in other 24 key cities nationwide in collaboration with the Philippine Red Cross (PRC); and Kraft Philippines' donation of 500 boxes of Kraft Eden Cheese to PRC for distribution to volunteers in areas affected by calamities.

Box No. 3

Corporate employee volunteering

Pfizer Philippines ENGAGE is the employee volunteerism program of Pfizer Philippines spearheaded by Pfizer Philippines Foundation. With community as one of the company's core values, the ENGAGE program was developed to provide Pfizer employees the opportunity to share their time, resources and talents with underserved communities and non-government organizations. The vision of the program is that at the end of 2008, every Pfizer employee in the Philippines will have embraced his/her social responsibility and lived out the value of community through active and sustained involvement in the Pfizer ENGAGE program. The program encompasses the company's office-based employees and sales force of medical representatives all over the country.

Through ENGAGE, Pfizer employees are able to regularly participate in various education, health and other civic-oriented activities. Each employee is asked to commit eight hours of community service per year. To complete the eight hours, an employee may use four hours of company time plus four hours of personal time.

Through the various advocacy and marketing efforts, the ENGAGE program achieved 100% participation from Pfizer employees a year after its launch in 2005. This translated to 800 Pfizer employees who have given more than 6,400 dedicated hours of community service to nearly 10,000 families in 25 Gawad Kalinga villages nationwide. As of 2010, Pfizer employees have reached out to twenty more communities across the Philippines.

(2010 National Awardee, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

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Box No. 4

Barangay Health Workers and volunteerism

Marivic Boholts knew too well the problems of her community that prompted her to reinvent herself into a dynamic woman leader. She is an ordinary woman with an extraordinary mission and a high degree of concern to uplift the conditions of her poor community.

Marivic's volunteer work spaned twenty three (23) years as a Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) and Barangay Health Worker (BHW) covering 19 island barangays in Surigao City. The City Health Office equipped her with leadership and technical skills that gradually prepared her for bigger tasks ahead.

As a BNS/BHW, she spearheaded the establishment of 43 Botikang Barangay (BnB) in the islands which has helped around 4,000 people who availed of affordable medicine. The task involved is daunting requiring her to traverse these islands even in turbulent weather just to reach the sites where BnBs need to be set up.

She also organized the Barangay Health Workers in the islands and later transformed the associations into a federation of which she was elected as the President. Through her efforts, the federation crafted policies in implementing financial assistance such as hospitalization and burial benefits to concerned members. In coordination with the City Government, she has facilitated the trainings of around 200 BHWs and BNS as trainors and facilitators who conduct Information Education Communication (IEC) tasks to assist in the implementation of the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN).

Marivic's heroism did not go unnoticed. She received the Most Outstanding Barangay Health Worker of Surigao City in September 2000 and the Sustainability Award for Botikang Barangay in September 2003.In her modest and humble capacity, she changed people's lives proving that nothing is stronger than the heart of a volunteer.

(2007 National Awardee, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

Government Sector

Volunteering in government has two features: (1) volunteering by government employees and (2) availing of government volunteer programs to fast track development efforts.

Volunteering by government employees was facilitated through government employee associations and special agency activities. More and more government employees became involved in volunteering their services in schools, NGOs and LGUs after office hours. For some agencies, volunteering has become a regular commitment and already included in the annual plan of activities.

PNVSCA's Volunteers for Information and Development Assistance (VIDA) is a government volunteer program that has continued to assist local communities since it was conceptualized in 1979. The VIDAs are unemployed college graduates who serve as volunteers in their own communities for a period of one (1) to three (3) years. In the course of their assignments, they developed the necessary skills and acquire experiences along the way. They work full-time as frontline workers in health and nutrition, early childhood development, functional literacy, environmental conservation, agriculture, livelihood, and peace building.

The Bayanihang Bayan (BB) Volunteer Program for Government Service, launched in 2001, is a public-private partnership through volunteer engagement of the youths, professionals, retirees and overseas Filipinos in government programs and projects. The program calls for skills-based, interest-based and resource-based volunteer assistance. It encourages government agencies and local

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government units to set up a Bayanihang Bayan Desk and designate a Bayanihang Bayan Officer who will oversee the implementation of the volunteer program in their respective agencies and LGUs.

National government agencies which have adopted the BB Program (BBP) are the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of Health (DOH), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA).

At the DSWD, the BBP has been integrated into the Department's National Volunteer Program, which provides opportunities for individuals, groups and organizations to extend voluntary service in the implementation of social welfare and development as well as disaster operations. Volunteers are deployed at DSWD residential facilities, in DSWD Central or Regional Offices, in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Program, and with DSWD accredited NGOs.

In DENR, volunteer mobilization is a core strategy in implementing the National Greening Program (NGP) which aims to plant some 1.5 billion trees covering about 1.5 million hectares of lands in public domain for a period of six (6) years from 2011 to 2016.

Box No. 5

Youth volunteering experience in government relief operations

Happy to Help Others

Nineteen-year-old **Samuel "Sam" Jamandre** of Barangay Ingore, La Paz, Iloilo City is an out-of-school youth and a member of the Disaster Response Reserved Unit (DRRU) of the Philippine Navy. He is happy to have rendered voluntary service for 20 days at the Disaster Relief Operation Center of DSWD Field Office VI in Molo, Iloilo City at the height of typhoon "Frank."

"There is a good feeling when I am able to help typhoon victims. While packing goods, I did not even notice that time has passed. I am happy to know that people have received the relief goods that we packed,"said Sam.

Sam started to volunteer on the very day that typhoon "Frank" hit Region VI on June 21, 2008. He stayed at the operation center from morning till night packing truckloads of relief goods delivered by the local government units.

"Being a volunteer gives me a sense of fulfillment and happiness. This is not the first time that I have rendered volunteer work. Five years ago, I was one of the Mountain Tiger Volunteers." said Sam.

Sam was also one of the rescuers in the Igbaras, Iloilo overflow and he was also one of those who rescued the boy scouts who drowned in San Joaquin, Iloilo.

'While I am into volunteer work, I know that I must study so I will get a good job. Sooner, when resource is available, I'm thinking of pursuing college and obtain a degree," he added

Source: DSWD 2011website

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Box No. 6

Indigenous Peoples' volunteer services for literacy and basic education

Obo Manobo is a language used by members of the Bagobo Tribe (which also includes the Tagabawa and Diangan People) in Southern Philippines with a speaking population of about 80,000. **Obo Manobo Active Language Resource and Community Development, Inc. (OMALRACDI)** envisions to uplift the well-being of the Bagobo tribe – spiritually, emotionally, socially, physically and morally and to preserve the Obo Manobo culture and language. To realize this vision, OMALRACDI established literacy centers and community libraries through the support of volunteers enabling the Bagobos access to basic education services in their communities.

Literacy has been significantly improved in Kidapawan, Marilog, Magpet and Arakan Valley in North Cotabato. Bagobos who need assistance to vote in the past can now vote by themselves. Kindergarten Learning Centers were able to benefit kinder-age students in Sayaban, Ilomavis and Kidapawan City.

Books of high moral value were also translated into the vernacular, helping the Bagobo people first and foremost to read in Obo Manobo before learning how to read in Pilipino and English as well as helping others who would want to speak the Obo Manobo dialect.

Complementing this, OMALRACDI is implementing a college scholarship program for deserving Bagobos whereby graduates would return to voluntarily teach and render service to their communities.

With the help of partner organizations, OMALRACDI will continue to preserve the Obo Manobo culture and language thereby empowering them and enabling them to become valuable and active members of their communities and the Filipino society.

(2006 National Awardee, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

The DepEd volunteer program is implemented through the Brigada Eskwela, a school maintenance program that engages private individuals, groups and organizations, teachers and students to volunteer their time and skills to do minor to medium repairs and maintenance work before the school opening.

Volunteerism at DOH is concerned with medical and dental missions for marginalized groups especially in areas where public and private health services are inadequate. For PPA, Volunteer Probation Aides (VPA) assist in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of probationers, parolees and pardonees.

Each of these BB program partners have institutionalized systems and procedures for recruitment, deployment, training, monitoring and evaluation of volunteers for sustained volunteer participation.

Volunteer programs have also been initiated by the City Governments of Quezon, Marikina and Manila through mobilizing citizens to render various forms of volunteer services for the safety, upkeep and delivery of basic services in their localities.

Relatively new is the engagement of volunteers by the ARMM during emergencies and typhoons as it just had an experience with volunteers during the recent flood that affected 27 towns in Maguindanao. Through the "bayanihan" efforts of ARMM government and the volunteers, it took them only a week to remove clogging in the river. Today, they have volunteers who are on call five (5) times a week.

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International Volunteer Service Program

Foreign volunteer assistance in Philippine development is anchored on technical cooperation and international understanding. From 2001 to 30 November 2011, a total of 1,445 foreign volunteers have been assigned in the Philippines through the partner organizations of PNVSCA. These foreign volunteer service organizations (FVSOs) are the Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development (AYAD), Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID), the Deutsche Gesellschaftfür Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), the Pax Christi Germany (PCG), the Singapore International Foundation (SIF), the United States Peace Corps (USPC), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) and the VSO Bahaginan Foundation, Inc.

Some major contributions and accomplishments of the foreign partners were the US Peace Corps' program of "multiplying the power of service" which focused assistance to specific needs of communities; the programmatic plan developed by the AYAD and AVID that helped local organizations in synergizing volunteer assistance with Australian and Philippine priorities; the OISCA-Philippines Children's Forest Program which covered 1,090 schools and five (5) hectares of reforested areas; the artificial insemination program and peace building in Mindanao of the JICA-JOCV; the VSO-Philippines support to environment, livelihood and peace building and UNV's volunteering initiatives for MDGs, and peace and development.

Box No. 7

Children's tree planting in schools

Children's Forest Program (CFP) in the Philippines

Maribeth N. Reboton, OISCA Philippines

OISCA's Children's Forest Program (CFP) promotes tree planting by encouraging the creation of mini-forests in schools in developing countries. The long-term benefits are clear — environmentally aware generations that will help advance the concept of a sustainable environment for the next generation to emulate.

CFP encourages participation of children, teachers, parents and other members of the community. Compared with OISCA Philippine's reforestation programs, the scale of CFP at each school is relatively small. However, these are sure and steady efforts toward preservation and conservation of sustainable nature. The planted trees are protected by the people and are unlikely to be cut because of the awareness developed in the participatory process of creating the forests. School children are taught to plant and care for trees and become responsible for taking care of their mini-forest until they completed their elementary education.

The success of CFP, which was initiated in the Philippines, has challenged other countries where OISCA operates to implement a similar successful program. In 2011, the program has reached 28 countries.

A total of 1,090 schools had participated and at least three (3) million trees have been planted (with more than 2.2M surviving trees) since CFP's inception in the Philippines. In 2011, there are 132 active schools participating in the successful Children's Forest Program.

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Other important accomplishments cited by the FVSOs were the JICA-JOCV's sharing of Japanese work ethics and way of doing things to Filipino counterparts and the self-fulfillment and satisfaction experienced by the Korean volunteers (KOICA-KOV) with their assignments.[17]

UNV has also mobilized around 260 UN Volunteers with more than 60 volunteers deployed in the Multi- Donor Program for Peace and Development Initiatives in Mindanao.

The long years of partnership with Philippine communities were a significant achievement, particularly in the cases of USPC and OISCA which celebrated their 50th anniversary in the Philippines in 2011. USPC and OISCA are proud that even after five (5) decades, their programs are still relevant to the needs of the Filipino partner organizations.

Box No. 8

Filipino UNV in peacekeeping operations

An Experience in Liberia

Ma. Inecita Digdigan-Montero

"I was both apprehensive and excited in coming to Liberia Apprehensive because it is a peacekeeping operation and the living condition according to what I heard is bad.I was excited because, as Civil Affairs Expert, I would be a part of meeting the challenges of the UN's program of rebuilding international peace in a war-torn society.

The primary role of Civil Affairs Section of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) is to assist the National Government in reestablishment of national authority throughout Liberia including the establishment of a functioning administrative structure at both national and local levels.

My assignment is based in the Regional Coordination Center to assist the Regional Coordinator in maintaining contact with regional and other local government authorities, UNMIL substantive offices and representatives of local and international organizations, in assisting representatives of local and international NGOs, in fostering dialogue, understanding and cooperation and carrying out local reporting, analysis, liaison, interventions, sensitization and confidence-building.

I was first assigned in the Sector 3 Regional HQ, located some 122 miles northeast of the Capital City, Monrovia. The mode of transport to the area is mainly by helicopter or car. The roads to the place of work were paved decades ago and are now in serious disrepair. Towards the end of my assignment there, I experienced the danger of being trapped as some elements of the society created havoc, caused road blocks and tensions all over. It was at that time where my only refuge was to call on God so no harm would befall on me. Currently, I am assigned at the Regional HQ in Monrovia.

The assignment as a UNV volunteer in a country that has not known peace for more than twenty years is indeed challenging. Civil affairs officers and experts have to be tactful in writing about and dealing with the myriad problems that surface daily in their dealings with local authorities.

Crime and corruption are rampant. Thus for the country to attract investors, Civil Affairs personnel have the arduous responsibility of introducing institutional reforms that emphasize virtues such as performance standards, transparency and accountability in all government functionaries. Among these reforms also is the need to regularize the civil service and make it merit based by instituting appropriate recruitment and training programs. Investment policies and practices also have to be reviewed.

The task seemed to be so enormous and the peace and order condition remained volatile as the election draws near and maybe even after election, yet, I am determined to continue to contribute my share in helping Liberia attain sustainable peace and development. I consider my contribution as one of the packages of assistance of the Filipino people to countries like Liberia."

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Box No. 9

Filipino VSO in post-earthquake Indonesia

Fruits Save the Day

Frederick "Rick" Franco Fajardo

In the early morning of 27 May 2006 an earthquake changed the landscape in Central Java, Indonesia and turned the lives of its inhabitants upside down. "The earthquake totally displaced our desa (barangay)," says Sukarjo, the KepalaDesa (barangay captain) of DesaBalak. More than than 70 percent of the viIlage was heavily damaged; houses and livelihood were destroyed; scores were wounded and three people died. Half of the families in DesaBalak, one of the villages between Solo and Yogyakarta, belong to the poorest of the poor, with an income of less than one dollar a day.

The quake destroyed many houses in Central Java, killing 4,900 and leaving 200,000 people homeless. "Most of the men in the affected areas were low income farmers," says Setiwan of the Gita Pertiwi Foundation, one of the NGOs that have been working on the rehabilitation of the post-earthquake economy.

SayeSetiwan: "After asking the community about their needs, we came up with the idea of food processing. But since we did not have the skills we requested a consultant from outside the organization to help us and found him via VSO."

The 43 year old VSO volunteer Frederick "Rick" Franco Fajardo worked as agricultural adviser for Gita Pertiwi Foundation. "The community, already trained in organic farming, needed a marketing specialist who could implement a strategy so the community could augment their incomes," says Rick. Together with his counterpart, Rick drew up a strategy around the housewives, who did not have income-generating plans. They started with a fruit availability and seasonality survey to better understand which fruit was available and when, and what potential products could be made from this fruit. The next step was to conduct market surveys to determine where these products could be sold. Rick says, "Then I worked more on my Behasa Indonesia, so was able to go to the village and conduct the workshops for the housewives in their local language."

Where before excess bananas, mangoes, and pineapples were left to rot on their sterns or fed to cattle, the workshops, which were supported by two universities, showed the women how to make jam, syrup and chips out of these widely available fruits. Says Sukarjo: "l am very happy with the help of Gita Pertiwi Foundation and VSO. Most of the people here are landless and have only attended elementary school. The men are farmers working mainly on other people's land, and their income is not sufficient for health, education, and food for the family. More important, the idle housewives were trained on income-augmenting skills." The Foundation has trained 175 women in food processing.

The Philippines made it to the world map as one of the leading providers of volunteers to the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme when the country sent its first batch of nine (9) Filipino UNV volunteers to Yemen in 1972.[18] From then on, the Philippines continuously sends Filipino UNVs in developing countries for technical assistance, humanitarian aid, rehabilitation work and peace keeping missions.

With the founding of the VSO-Bahaginan Foundation in 2004, another avenue was opened for Filipino development workers to be part of south-south volunteering. They were sent to Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Pacific and the Caribbean in promoting VSO development goals in education, combating HIV and AIDS, care for the specially-abled, health and social well-being, secure livelihoods, and participation and governance.[19]

Volunteering overseas by Filipinos during the period became a significant source of manpower development assistance for global technical cooperation.

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Box No. 10

Republic Act No. 9418

Republic Act No. 9418, otherwise known as the Volunteer Act of 2007, is an Act Institutionalizing a Strategy for Rural Development, Strengthening Volunteerism and for Other Purposes.

The passage of the RA No. 9418 on 10 April 2007 marked a major milestone in the annals of volunteerism in the Philippines. It aimed to provide:

(1) A policy framework on volunteerism that shall underscore the fundamental principles necessary to harness and harmonize the broad and diverse efforts of the voluntary sector in the country into an integrative and effective partnership for local and national development as well as international cooperation and understanding;

(2) A conducive and enabling environment for volunteers and volunteer service organizations by setting mechanisms to protect volunteers' rights and privileges, and give due recognition to highlight their roles and contributions to society; and

(3) An effective institutional mechanism to strengthen the role of the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) to perform its mandates and to oversee the implementation of this Act.

The salient features of RA No. 9418 are:

- Recognition of the role and modalities of volunteerism in the academe, corporate, not-for-profit, government and foreign volunteer organizations;
- Enhanced private sector representation in the PNVSCA Multi-Sectoral Advisory Body (MSAB).
- Establishment of a National Volunteer Infrastructure and Forum;
- Integration of volunteerism in basic and higher education curriculum;
- Establishment of volunteer programs in national government agencies and the local government units;
- Recognition and incentives to volunteers;
- Visa privileges for foreign volunteers; and
- Institutional mechanism for research, documentation, recognition and modelling of best volunteer practices.

(Source: http://www.senate.gov.ph/republic_acts/ra%209418.pdf)

IYV Pillar on Facilitation

Policies on Volunteerism

As early as 2001, the Committee on Rural Development of the House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines, initiated the formulation of the legislation on volunteerism. As a result, the Republic Act No. 9418, otherwise known as the Volunteer Act of 2007, was passed into law on 10 April 2007. Thereafter, sectoral and regional consultations were conducted to generate inputs for the formulation of the Road Map on volunteerism, which is an important component of RA 9418.

Other national policy instruments were the Republic Act No. 101211 or the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010" that enabled government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and LGUs to mobilize individuals or organize volunteers in the delivery of disaster risk reduction programs and activities[20], and Executive Order No. 468 issued in 2005 that provided for the revitalization of the Volunteer Probation Aide (VPA) Program of the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA).

The PDP 2011-2016 was a recent landmark policy that identified volunteerism as a cross-cutting policy andstrategy in pursuing the vision of inclusive growth and the Social Contract with the Filipino People of President Benigno S. Aquino III.

In Chapter 8 on Social Development, the PDP 2011-2016 provides that "The government shall reinforce the practice of volunteerism in the delivery of social services, provision of technical assistance, responding to disaster and undertaking humanitarian efforts, especially in the remote and unserved areas. The sector shall mobilize the talents, expertise, time and energies of volunteers from the academe, corporate

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sector, NGOs, government and foreign volunteer organizations."[21]

Regional Development Plans (RDPs) 2011-2016 likewise incorporated volunteerism in the policy statement and strategies in particular chapters of good governance and the rule of law, peace and order, sustaining development, education and youth empowerment and social protection.[22]

A significant achievement in 2011 was the integration of volunteerism in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2018.[23] Launched in November 2011, the UNDAF will serve as guide in the design and implementation of succeeding volunteering activities in the country.

Volunteering Systems, Processes and Mechanisms

Systems, processes and mechanisms were instituted and strengthened to improve effectiveness and efficiency in volunteer program management.

PNVSCA, in partnership with the FVSOs, prepared the Foreign Volunteer Deployment Framework (FVDF) in 2007. The program areas identified were in accelerated economic growth and job creation, improved social justice and delivery of social services, enhanced education and youth opportunity and environmental sustainability; while priority geographical areas included the first 30 provinces with high poverty incidence and 4th and 6th income class municipalities.[24]

Making use of the latest development in information technology, some organizations set up online volunteering facility for easy access on volunteer opportunities. iVolunteer.net.ph was set up in 2003 by Pinoy-Rin, to facilitate matching of volunteer needs with available opportunities for volunteering.

Government has also taken cognizance of the need to provide a similar online facility. In 2010, the "DSWD Online Registry of Volunteers on Disaster Risk Management and Response" was launched. Individuals, families, groups and organizations interested to volunteer can now log on at DSWD website. The registry also serves as a national database of volunteers for disaster risk management and emergency response.[25]

Box No. 11

UNDP/UNV partnership with PNVSCA's VIDA Program in peace process

The Government of the Philippines-United Nations Multi-Donor Programme, a multi-funded rehabilitation program for conflict–affected areas in Mindanao and Palawan forged an agreement with PNVSCA in 2002 to mobilize Volunteers for Information and Development Assistance (VIDA) to serve as peace and development advocates (PDAs) in communities called Peace and Development Communities (PDCs) in Mindanao and Palawan. Together with VIDA volunteers, National UN Volunteer Specialists were also deployed for sustainable community development for peace initiatives. The PDAs were former Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) combatants serving as VIDA volunteers to assist in building partnerships, advocates for peace, provide relief and rehabilitation and inputs for livelihood projects in the PDCs.

The MinSuPala PDA League, Inc., the Federation of PDA associations, reported that the 37 VIDA PDAs deployed in 2002 have performed crucial peace building activities and facilitated community development in about 157 war-affected communities in 15 provinces in Southern Philippines. The project ended in 2004.

Source: The Volunteer Newsletter, Vol. 24, No.4, 4th Quarter 2002

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Box No. 12

Philippine Project: "Ten Million Volunteer Hours"

More Than Ten Million Hours for Development

Deanie Lyn Ocampo, VP for Internal Affairs, IAVE Philippines

This year, 2011, marks the tenth year following IYV 2001. How much have Filipino volunteers contributed to development during these past ten years? According to the United Nations Volunteers' Strategic Review of the Volunteer System in the Philippines in 2004, there has been no system that documented the volunteering activities across the academe, business, non profits and government through the years.

The International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) – Philippines recognizes that the sector of Filipino volunteers is a growing sector and a sizable economic factor. It launched "Philippine Project: Ten Million Volunteer Hours" in 2011 to recognize the quantitative contribution of Filipino volunteers for national-local development in the Philippines.

The Project aims (1) to document at least 10 million hours of volunteer work done within the Philippines by Filipino volunteers during the past 10 years, and (2) to initiate the design of a national volunteering agenda for the next 10 years. It enjoins institutions from the academe, business, non-profit, and government sectors to document its volunteer engagement effort and to set the ways forward for volunteerism in the country.

By December 2011, the Project documented 17,209,271 volunteer hours from 34 participating organizations from the government, academe, civil society and business sectors. These volunteer hours were rendered during 2007 to 2010.

Using the present slightly above-the-minimum wage rate of Php 500 per day, these hours are equivalent to PhP 1,075,606,312.50 contribution to social development in just four years. This is the economic valuation of "labor" rendered by Filipino volunteers in the country. It is the undocumented volunteers' share to Philippine Gross National Product, to the Human Development Indices, to the Millennium Development Goals.

The results give credence, economic value and added respect to the contribution and impact of volunteers.

Project 10 Million Volunteer Hours is the first nationwide survey to establish a system for measuring the quantitative dimensions – extent and nature - of volunteering. IAVE Philippines will continue to implement this project, hoping that in the next couple of years, it can document at least 100 million volunteer hours.

Another contribution of government was the initial study by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) on measuring the economic impact of volunteer contributions to Philippine development. The study came up with the formulation of a conceptual and statistical framework for measurment of the contribution of volunteer work in the Philippines. The proposed mechanism was through a satellite account on non-profit institutions, within the context of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA).[26]

IYV Pillar on Networking

Networking Activities

Linkaging and networking toward partnership building flourished since the declaration of IYV. The network organizations that immediately promoted IYV were the International Association for Volunteer Effort-Philippines, formerly the Philippine Association for Volunteer Effort (PAVE), and the Volunteer Organizations Information Coordination and Exchange (VOICE) Network.

PAVE was organized in 1994 by a group of volunteer managers and advocates in response to the emerging need toward professionalizing volunteer management. In 2004, PAVE produced a training manual on Volunteer Management to enhance competencies in setting up and managing volunteer programs and projects, a source book adapted to Philippine situation. In 2011, PAVE was rebranded as the International Association for Volunteer Effort –Philippines (IAVE-Philippines) with national as well as international linkages.[27]

IAVE-Philippines conducted "IYV+10 Philippine Project: Ten Million Volunteer Hours" to recognize the quantitative contribution of Filipino volunteers for national and local development

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Box No. 13

VOICE Network "4th National Volunteer Summit 2011"

Three Days of Peace

Ditas P. Bermudez, 4th NVS Chair

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in the Philippines. As of December 2011, the project has documented 17,209,271 Filipino volunteer hours. It is expected that the results of this first nationwide survey will give credence and added respect to volunteer effort and clarify the economic impact of volunteers.

The Volunteer Organizations Information Coordination and Exchange (VOICE) Network was organized in 2001 to facilitate the exchange of learning and resources among volunteers and volunteer managers, particularly by the volunteer groups in the Visayas and Mindanao.

The VOICE Network has 102 member organizations from Western, Northern and Eastern Mindanao; Western, Eastern and Central Visayas; Southern Luzon and NCR.

Its core principles are volunteerism, participatory governance, sharing of organization's distinctive competence, innovative thinking, collaboration and partnerships, commitment to ethical practices in volunteering, respect for local and indigenous cultures, work ethics, integrity, and continuing education and lifelong learning.[28]

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A major activity of VOICE is the National Volunteer Summit (NVS) where volunteers and heads of volunteer organizations gather together and discuss important national and local issues affecting volunteering for development. In April 2011, VOICE conducted its 4th NVS in Cagayan de Oro City with the theme "The Role of Volunteers in Building Authentic Peace and Human Development". It looked into the efforts of volunteers in addressing peace-related issues.

IYV Pillar on Recognition

Volunteering for the MDGs[29]

The voluntary sector addresses gaps in development, either in support of the MDGs or simply in response to the needs of the communities and institutions being served. In the study, it showed that volunteering in the academe was inclined towards achieving universal primary education (MDG2) and in ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7), while government and NGOs focused their volunteering efforts in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) and in environment (MDG7) as well.

It is worthwhile to note that besides environment, all sectors/respondents shared a similar concern for gender equality and empowering women (MDG3). Government agencies and NGOs have substantial global partnership for development (MDG8) activities reflective of their mandates and scope of work.

Few organizations engaged volunteers in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (MDG6), improving maternal health (MDG5) and reducing child mortality (MDG4).

As a whole however, all volunteering programs and activities addressed the efforts of government to meet its commitments for the MDGs by 2015.

Volunteerism Events and Awards

Volunteerism events provided platforms for recognition of volunteers. Since its declaration in 1985, the Philippines has organized activities to mark the International Volunteer Day (IVD) every December 5. Former President Corazon Cojuangco-Aquino issued a parallel declaration of IVD for Economic and Social Development in the Philippines[30] on 7 December 1987 through Presidential Proclamation No. 194. Several years later, inspired by the IVD celebration, former President Joseph Ejercito Estrada issued Presidential Proclamation No. 55 on 5 December 1998 designating the month of December as the National Volunteer Month (NVM) in the Philippines. NVM aims to build public awareness and appreciation of volunteerism, create the environment for bolstering voluntary action, and recognize volunteers as partners in development.[31]

Table 6. Sector Participation in the MDGs

Sector	MDG 1	MDG 2	MDG 3	MDG 4	MDG 5	MDG 6	MDG 7	MDG 8
Academe	2	4	3	3	1	1	4	2
NGO	14	7	9	5	6	5	14	8
Government	20	8	17	8	6	7	22	19

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Yearly celebrations of IVD and NVM throughout the country ranged from tri-media information campaigns, conferences, volunteer fairs, mobilization of volunteers, advocacy for relevant issues, resource generation for volunteering causes and volunteer awards.

Since 2001, the highlight of the NVM celebration has been the awarding of individuals and groups identified as models and good practices in volunteering, conducted annually through a nationwide Search for Outstanding Volunteers (SOV). It started with the Best Volunteer Practice Award in 2001 to 2002, then replace by two (2) categories: National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA) and Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA). Special Citation is also conferred to significant contribution to volunteerism.

The program areas assisted by the awardees were in education, health, environment, agriculture, livelihood, poverty alleviation, disaster prevention and response, peace process, volunteer management, etc. Their assistance benefited primarily the poor and marginalized youths, children, women, elderly, persons with special needs, indigenous groups and those affected by disaster and armed conflict.

Box No. 14

Lifetime Volunteering Achievement

Counting Success Through Change

The life and deeds of Dr. Helena Z. Benitez in public office and as a private citizen manifest deep love of country, a high sense of integrity and service to others, exhibiting in her person the best Filipino traits and values.

The first call for Dr. Benitez' civic leadership came in 1942 at the age of 28 when she founded the Volunteer Social Aid Committee known as the "Girls in Blue" to help thousands of prisoners of wars in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija and prisoners of the infamous "Death March". Her volunteering spirit never wavered since that day. When Dr. Benitez became a senator in 1968 to 1973, she led in bringing environmental welfare, habitat and sustainable development into the mainstream of national and global concerns.

Long before sustainable development became fashionable, Dr. Benitez was already articulating this vision and strategy. She authored bills protecting the Philippine Eagle, Tamaraw and the watershed. It was through her initiative that the first in-depth report on the state of the Philippine environment was published. She also sought the welfare of out-of-school youth through a legislation funding the National Manpower and Youth Center in 1969 to train them for livelihood skills and citizenship. After 25 years, Congress has elevated and continued the NMYC under the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Dr. Benitez has also significantly served the advancement and empowerment of women. She chaired the UN Commission on the Status of Women when it finally adopted the landmark declaration banning all forms of discrimination against women and sent it to the UN General Assembly for promulgation in 1966. She was the prime mover in the organization of the National Commission on the Role of the Filipino Women (NCRFW) as an achievement of the 1978 UN International Women's Year.

A renaissance woman, she has exemplified the heart of a true volunteer when she said "My credo for success is not counted in terms of degrees, but in how much change 1 have brought into the family, the community and the world."

(2006 Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award, Search for Outstanding Volunteers)

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SOV AWARDEES 2001-2011

http://www.pnvsca.gov.ph/sov/page.php?article=awardees

NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
2011	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
1. Cristina Segnaken-Aban	• Promotion and preservation of indigenous culture of the Cordilleras.
2. Velia S. Ebol	• Establishment of the Center for Women and Children that provides temporary shelter, legal, medical, educational services, spiritual enrichment to women and children who are victims of abuse and trafficking.
3. Fr. Atilano G. Fajardo, C.M.	• Assistance to informal settlers along the railway tracks in availing of the government's relocation program and providing education and livelihood trainings to the relocated families.
4. Safer River, Life Saver Foundation, Inc.	• Sustained clean up of the Cagayan River involving the riverside barangays, the very people who once polluted the river but has become its most valued stewards and guardians.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
5. Henrietta T. De Villa	• Co-founder of the Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCRV), accredited as the citizens' arm for Voters Education and Poll watching in 1992 by the Commission on Election.
Special Citation	
6. Jesus M. Elbinias (Retired Justice)	• Musical composition of the "Volunteers March" in honor of the volunteers in national development and international cooperation and understanding.
2010	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
7. Marcelo A. Abela	• Volunteer resource person in seminars and workshops on cooperatives, leadership and capability building in the Cordilleras.
8. Romeo M. De Asis	• Continuing training to the parolees and probationersin various technical skills, such as house wiring and household appliance repair, including values education for their reintegration to society and live life meaningfully.
9. Ira Sheena C. Howard	• As a student, together with a team of volunteers, she conducted literacy sessions to the Tabangons, a cultural minority groups.
10. Helping Hearts, Healing Hearts Ministries	• Helped marginalized children gain access to medical, emotional, spiritual and financial assistance.
11. Metrobank and Trust Co. Purple Hearts Club	• Volunteer hours in the conduct of reading classes, tutorials, donation of school supplies, and training of teachers, tree planting, advocacy on recycling and coastal clean-ups, and blood donation.
12. Pfizer, Inc. ENGAGED Program	• Employees volunteer to share their time, resources and talents with underserved communities and non-government organization. They participate in education, health and other civic-oriented activities of the community.
13. Xavier University Year of Service Program	• YOS program is committed to train and form young professionals to serve Mindanao through volunteer service. The young graduates are deployed as volunteers in rural areas to assist in the programs and initiatives that benefit the farming sectors, indigenous peoples' sector, women and youth and the fisherfolks.

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NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
2010	
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
14. Leonore Ines Luciano (Retired Justice)	• As a young lawyer, she helped indigent wives and mothers find solutions to their family problems and appearing in court pro bono in their behalf.
15. Esther Asuncion Vibal	• Philippine education and women's advocacies. She continuously promotes and supports formal and informal education for children, teenagers and adults.
Special Citation	
16. Gabriel Canizares (Posthumous)	• As Synergeia volunteer he taught remedial classes in Sulu. He was active in civic activities as member of the Philippine Red Cross and other civic organizations and he conducted HIV AIDS lectures and livelihood training.
2009	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
17. Marita G. Bumatay	• Volunteer teacher in Muslim communities.
18. Celestino F. Desamito, Jr.	• Assistance to the City Government in the development of land use and solid waste management plans.
19. Mag-uugmad Foundation	• Innovative farming technologies that assist marginalized farmers.
20. Philex Mining Corporation	• Search and rescue operations as part of its corporate social responsibility.
21. Tuklasan at Ugnayang Kultura, Lahi at Sining ng mga Katutubo	• Advocacy on the preservation of indigenous culture.
22. VSO-Philippines	• Sharing of skills and expertise to help find long-term solutions to poverty in the Philippines within the framework of six development goals namely: Education, HIV and AIDS, Disability, Health, Secure Livelihoods and Participation and Governance.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
23. Ledivina V. Cariño (Posthumous)	• Pioneering work in the establishment and management of the Ugnayan ng Pahinungod, the volunteer program of the University of the Philippines System.
Special Citation	
24. Muelmar Magallanes 25. Pfc. Venancio Ancheta 26. SFO II Richard T. Balusdan, Sr. 27. Bgy. Kgd. Rex Mang-oy 28. SFO II Siegfred B. Ngolovan 29. Cpl. Adriano Regua 30. ABS-CBN Sagip Kapamilya 31. GMA Kapuso Foundation 32. Oplan Sagip Bayan Volunteers 33. Philippine Red Cross	• Varied contributions in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation efforts in the midst of Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng.

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NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
2008	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
34. Mark Aethen G. Agana	• Academic tutorial program for increased chances of public high school students to access college education.
35. Carlito C. Amalla	• Roving Library Program for the youths and children; educational-cultural extension programs for the Manobo tribes.
36. Florentina S. Vigilia-Blando	• Environment, education, health and socio-economic livelihood especially for the welfare of the poor, the elderly and persons with disabilities.
37. Gerry Duwin A. dela Zerna	• Programs for children with disabilities, mobilizing and training volunteers to assist disadvantaged children.
38. Efren G. Peñaflorida, Jr.	• Organizing the youths as volunteer mentors and counselors to assist delinquent youths and disadvantaged children.
39. Zenaida V. Rotea	• Promotion of women's spirituality, dignity and rights through education, livelihood and social awakening.
40. Isabel Cojuangco Suntay	• Community livelihood programs and activities for the marginalized sector.
41. Foundation of Our Lady of Peace Mission, Inc.	• Social rehabilitation of the Aetas in the areas of health, education, livelihood and spiritual formation.
42. Intel Involved-Philippines	• Employees volunteering in programs of education, social services, disaster response and environment, as an expression of corporate social responsibility.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
43. Philippine Red Cross	• Disaster relief and rehabilitation, holistic development of individuals and communities, the vulnerable and marginalized.
2007	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
44. Crispin P. Betita	• Promotion of education and welfare of children, specifically those in conflict with the law and of street children.
45. Marivic G. Boholts	• Promotion of Health Care in her capacity as a Barangay Nutrition Scholar, spearheaded the establishment of Botika ng Barangay (BnB), and organized the Barangay Health Workers.
46. Edwin R. Ferrer	• Promotion of Alternative Learning for adults, children (out-of-school youths), and convicts/ex-convicts (parolees, pardonee's probationers).
47. Juvelyn V. Gumal-in	• Education and promotion of Health Care Services among the IP's in Mindanao.
48. Sheryl V. Paringit	• Led the Student Volunteers' Association activities, strengthened the flagship program "Balik-Aralan" in mobilizing funding support and introduced the "Mobile Store" project which helped augment the income of poor families in Santiago City.
49. Myrna T. Yao	• Coordination with various government and non-governmental organizations to promote women empowerment through education and entrepreneurship.

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NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
50. Guided and Unified Interaction for the Development of Children, Inc.	• Health services, training and mentoring, and therapy and psycho-social interventions to children with physical, mental and emotional disabilities including orphaned, abandoned and street children.
51. University of La Sallete Student Volunteer Association	• Flagship program called "Balik-Paaralan," where student volunteers support the delivery of comprehensive services in education, health, environment, livelihood and values formation to poor families in the region.
52. Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement	• Training and support services, capacitating the farmers, fishermen and indigenous communities to become self-sustainable.
Special Citation	
53. Fr. James Bertram Reuter, SJ	• Development of Catholic mass media and his humanitarian efforts in helping the poor.
2006	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
54. Primitivo Cammayo	• Training of local health workers and providing persons with disabilities access to therapy and other rehabilitation and support services.
55. Bae Teresita Lauga Doydora	• Federated the different migrant groups and indigenous people into the Panglibatuhan Federation of Tribal Filipinos, Inc.
56. Laiden Pedriña	• Organizing the youths to develop artistic talents to preserve the environment.
57. Obo Manobo Active Language Resource and Community Development, Inc.	• Literacy programs aimed at promoting and preserving the Obo Manobo language.
58. Universidad de Sta. Isabel	• Volunteer work in education, health, environment, housing and relief and rehabilitation.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
59. Helena Benitez	• Public service and voluntary work in the fields of education, culture and the arts, environment and women and development.
2005	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
60. Jacobina Pondo Dimamay	• Championing the cause of fisherfolks and marginal farmers.
61. Ryan Guinaran	• Medical and social services.
62. Judelio Yap	• Scouting
63. Bayanihang Bulakenyo Foundation, Inc.	• Nutrition, family planning and delivery of social services.
64. Kadtuntaya Foundation, Inc.	• Food and income security; protection of women and children's rights.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
65. Amelia Juico Gordon	• Demonstration of love and compassion to abandoned children, victims of violence and oppression and other form of socio-economic deprivations.
66. Teresita Ang See	• Crusade against violence and corruption that significantly influenced the reforms in the judicial and law enforcement agencies in the country.

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NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
67. Jesuit Volunteer Philippines Foundation, Inc.	• Formation of young students and professionals as leaders imbued with spirit of social responsibility, instruments of grassroots community empowerment.
2004	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
68. Fr. Pio M. Eugenio, SVD	• Organic farming and farmers' productivity.
69. Timothy G. Gabuna	• Organization, capacity building, youth leadership and development.
70. Martiniana D. Mercado	• Anti-child abuse and domestic violence.
71. Yusoph I. Mohammad	• Food and income security; protection of women and children's rights.
72. Champagnat Community College	• Holistic services and assistance to the poorest of the poor and indigenous peoples of Mindanao.
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
73. Leonarda N. Camacho	• Advocacy for waste segregation and recycling through her leadership in the "Metro Manila Linis Ganda" project, a model for zero waste management.
74. Ligaya P. Jorge	• Capability building of the Girls Scout of the Philippines
75. Fr. Pierre T. Tritz, S.J.	• Transformation of the lives of countless poor and marginalized youths into productive members of the society.
Special Citation	
76. Intel Involved-Philippines	• Employee volunteering programs in support to education, environmental protection, youth development and community service.
77. Manila Electric Company	• Teacher education and the Libro Ko-Alay Ko projects, and collaboration with the Department of Education in "Brigada Eskuwela" and schools electrification project.
78. Petron Foundation, Inc.	• Civic programs such as Volunteerism-in-Action, Tulong-Aral ng Petron, Kontra Kalat sa Dagat, Smoke Emission Testing, etc.
2003	
National Outstanding Volunteer Award (NOVA)	
79. Ruel Gonzales Hipulan	• Floating Literacy Centers in the Agusan Marsh where basic reading, writing and counting skills, health services, livelihood skills training and environmental education have improved the lives of the communities.
80. Bai Fatima Palileo Sinsuat	• Advocacy of blood donation for the Philippine Red Cross in Cotabato City and initiated the Organization of International Humanitarian Law Core Group of PRC for the protection of civilian population in times of armed conflict.
81. George Go Pen Siong	• Co-founder of the Philippine Volunteer Fire Brigade, the Association of Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firefighters of the Philippines, Inc. and founder of the EDSA Volunteer Firefighters, Inc.
82. Kaisa Para sa Kaunlaran, Inc.	• Integration of Filipino Chinese nationals (Tsinoys) in the mainstream Filipino society through various socio economic, cultural and developmental activities.
83. Olongapo City Volunteers	• Vital role in converting the former United States Naval Facility in Subic into a premier investment hub in the country; assistance during emergencies such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flash floods, typhoons and natural calamities.

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NAME OF AWARDEE	HIGHLIGHT OF VOLUNTEER WORK
2003	
Volunteer Lifetime Achievement Award (VLAA)	
84. Lourdes Casas-Quezon	• Training of thousands of Philippine Red Cross volunteers in emergency response and basic life support system.
85. Girl Scouts of the Philippines	• Formation of girls as responsible citizens and future leaders of the country.
2002	
Best Volunteer Practice Award	
86. Raymundo R. Calugcugan	• Sharing of advanced farming technique (Unladsaka Rhizocote Crop Growing and Fertilization Technology) to improve the yield of harvest.
87. Regina de Jose Cobrador, SPC	• Environment protection through tree planting and watershed protection, livelihood trainings, savings mobilization and childhood care and development.
88. Romulo G. Davide	• Farm productivity and farming skills through training and introduction of high yielding variety of crops as a means to ensure food security and reduce poverty among farmers, as part of the Farmer Scientist Program of the UPLB.
89. Violeta M. Diaz	• Children and youth welfare, and the upliftment of education.
90. Consejo P. Mistral	• Promotion of the rights of children to free and quality education especially of the poor and disadvantaged communities.
91. Norma del Rosario Pereyras	• Poverty alleviation and education, medical and dental check-up missions and in various programs to combat hunger through education.
92. Lawrence Dy-Ong (Posthumous)	• Refugee service worker in Palawan and Bataan, community development at the Kanayawan Negritos Reservation Area, and establishment of a government primary school for Aeta children.
2001	
Best Volunteer Practice Award	
93. Ariel Magsipoc Balisnomo	• Monitoring of livelihood projects for baseline data on the felt needs of clients and non-formal education literacy classes in the rural communities.
94. Janet Ciencia Colobong	• Outreach programs to help poor children dropping out of school because of poverty.
95. Amelita Dayrit-Go	• Participation in the Girl Scout Program called “Eight Point Challenge” that focuses on the total development of the youths.
96. Guenter Max Muehlbauer DED volunteer	• Sustainable agriculture “Sloping Agricultural Land Technology”, livestock management and hydro ram pump system.
97. Estrella Bascos Pichay	• Livelihood skills training, seminars and lectures on Family Planning and Health care and sanitation for the community, and remedial classes for students to help them overcome their weaknesses in English, Science and Mathematics.
98. Nobuhiro Shimosato JOCV volunteer	• Enhancement of Science and Mathematics education at the Regional Science and Technology Centers.

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Challenges

Funding

The primary challenge faced by volunteer organizations was funding. This included funding for volunteers' package of benefits and incentives, support for volunteering programs, projects and activities and in sustainability of volunteer undertakings.

Funding constraint was experienced by NGOs, academic institutions and government agencies which do not have specific budget allocation for volunteer programs.

Advocacy, Linkaging and Coordination

The study revealed that advocacy on volunteerism as a development strategy has not reached the local level. Promoting the culture of "bayanihan" and nurturing the volunteer spirit as instrument for development remain a major challenge. The youth sector which offers immense potential in terms of their number, energies and motivation has not been fully tapped.

A common venue to link volunteers and volunteer organizations at the local, regional and national levels was identified as a need in order to support local advocacy, promote complementation of information and resources, facilitation of delivery of services, and achievement of mutual goals.

Sectoral interface of policies, systems and procedures between the government and NGOs in responding to disasters and emergency situations which require immediate response were inadequate.

On the part of FVSOs, coordination of other foreign volunteer service programs in the Philippines which are not yet registered with PNVSCA was raised as a concern.

Security

Security of the volunteers is paramount, especially for those engaged in disaster response, emergency rescue, peace and development efforts and among foreign volunteers. Accurate and timely information, safety nets and mitigation measures were not set up for effective coordination of volunteers.

Volunteerism and national development

Volunteering activities, though many and varied, were mostly directed to local needs of the communities and in support of the mission and programs of the volunteer organizations. The challenge is how to synergize these diverse local initiatives with the goals of the PDP 2011-2016, the UNDAF 2012-2018, the acceleration of the achievement of MDGs by 2015, and properly recognize the contributions and impact of volunteerism to society.

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Conclusion

The many facets of volunteering efforts that took place since the declaration of IYV in 2001 featured innumerable and valuable technical, social service and humanitarian assistance rendered by volunteers, meaningful sectoral cooperation and a rich potential for expansion and growth.

Volunteerism has continued to be an effective modality for enhancing citizen's participation in community affairs. It inculcated the values of social responsibility and supported the achievement of the MDGs and the Philippine development agenda. With the integration of volunteerism as a cross-cutting policy and strategy in the PDP 2011-2016 and the UNDAF 2012-2018 for the Philippines, volunteers are expected to play an important role in local and national development endeavors.

Notably, the government and the private sector have put in place legislations, national policies and plans, volunteer programs and facilities and infrastructures for advocacy, networking and recognition.

The structures, policies, systems and mechanisms have created a conducive environment for volunteerism to flourish and opened new windows of opportunities for the voluntary sector to sustain the gains achieved during the decade.

The voluntary sector faces challenges in generating resources to support volunteers and volunteer programs, localizing advocacy on volunteerism, linking and facilitating effective coordination among volunteers and volunteer organizations and in integrating and recognizing volunteer efforts for national development.

Convergence among partners and advocates of volunteerism is necessary to unite into a common goal of building hope and changing the lives of the Filipinos for the better.

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Recommendations

As it embarks on another decade of volunteering and to address the challenges posed in the study, the efforts of the Philippine voluntary sector can be consolidated to support the following:

Formulation of a Volunteer Sector Plan

The formulation of a Volunteer Sector Plan alongside the preparation of the Road Map for RA 9418 will flesh out the intents of the PDP 2011-2016 and UNDAF 2012-2018 in terms of sectoral and regional priorities for volunteering. The Plan should support existing national and local programs that have identified volunteerism as a modality for implementation, underscoring the principles of social inclusion and social integration. It should harness and enable the cross-segments of society to be given opportunities to render volunteer services and benefit from volunteer assistance, and promote the welfare and security of volunteers.

Partnership between and among local and foreign volunteers should be encouraged, including institutionalization and sustainability of volunteer efforts at the local level.

Strengthened Public-Private Partnership

In line with the thrusts of government, public-private partnership in volunteerism must be strengthened.

Strong sectoral collaboration can enhance volunteer mobilization and citizen participation, build social capital, expand the knowledge base, and improve management and governance through better understanding of the roles of government and the private sector.

Once institutionalized, public-private partnership in volunteerism will facilitate government recognition of the efforts of the private sector in volunteerism, including the setting up of a national system for measuring the contributions of the voluntary sector in the Philippine Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Development of an Alliance of Volunteer Networks and Volunteer Organizations

The consolidation of current efforts of volunteer networks and organizations at the local, national and regional levels through a consortium, will provide the long-awaited infrastructure for the dissemination and sharing of information and resources on volunteerism. These include volunteering opportunities, best practices, technical assistance and collaborative activities and partnerships in implementing and promoting volunteering programs and projects.

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Endnotes

1 http://www.unv.org./

2 Presidential Proclamation No. 92 "Declaring the Year 2011 as 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) in the Philippines in Support of the Global Theme Volunteering for the MDGs". 10 January 2011.

3 House of Representatives Resolution No. 183 "Expressing the Appreciation of the House of Representatives for the Significant Role of Volunteers in Nation-Building and Enjoining the Public to Organize and Support the Meaningful Celebration This Year of the10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10)." 11 October 2011.

4 Senate Resolution No. 72 "Declaring Support to the Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) in the Philippines (IYV+10)." 5 December 2011.

5 http://www.worldvolunteerweb.org/iyv-10.html

6 "Volunteerism, a Filipino Cultural Tradition", The Volunteer Newsletter 1998, p. 11.

7 Dr. Grace H. Aguiling-Dalisay, Jay A. Yacat, and Atoy M. Navarro. 2004. *Extending the Self: Volunteering as Pakikipagkapwa*, p. 40.

8 Interviews with key personalities in volunteerism.

9 Dr. Grace H. Aguiling-Dalisay, et.al., p. 68.

10 FGD in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Cotabato City.

11 http://www.cadi.ph/sustainable_development.htm

12 http://www.worldvolunteerweb.org/iyv-10.html

13 Republic Act No. 9418 or the Volunteer Act of 2007, p. 2. (http://www.senate.gov.ph/republic_acts/ra%209418.pdf)

14 FGD with foreign volunteer service organizations.

15 President Benigno S. Aquino III, Foreword, Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016.

16 The Association of Foundations Philippines, Inc., *Philippine NGOs: A Resource Book of Social Development NGOs*, p. 8.

17 FGD with foreign volunteer service organizations.

18 "Fusing the Past to the Future," The Volunteer Newsletter 2004, p. 4.

19 VSO Bahaginan Foundation Annual Report 2010/2011.

20 Republic Act No. 101211 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, p. 3. (http://www.ndcc.gov.ph/attachments/045_RA%2010121.pdf)

21 National Economic and Development Authority, *Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016*, Chapter 8 on Social Development, p. 262.

22 Regional Development Plan 2011-2016.

23 United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2018.

24 Foreign Volunteer Deployment Framework (FVDF). 2007.

25 http://vrplus.dswd.gov.ph/index.php/how-to-volunteer

26 Dr. Romulo A. Virola, et.al., "Volunteerism in the Philippines: Dead or Alive? On Measuring the Economic Contribution on Volunteer Work," p. 5.

27 International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE)-Philippines

28 http://www.voicenetworkph.org/

29 Findings from the survey.

30 Presidential Proclamation No. 194 "Declaration of IVD for Economic and Social Development in the Philippines." 7 December 1987.

31 Presidential Proclamation No. 55 "Designating the Month of December as the National Volunteer Month (NVM) in the Philippines." 5 December 1998.

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Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Cotabato City – 5 October 2011

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Foreign Volunteer Service Organizations, Quezon City – 30 November 2011

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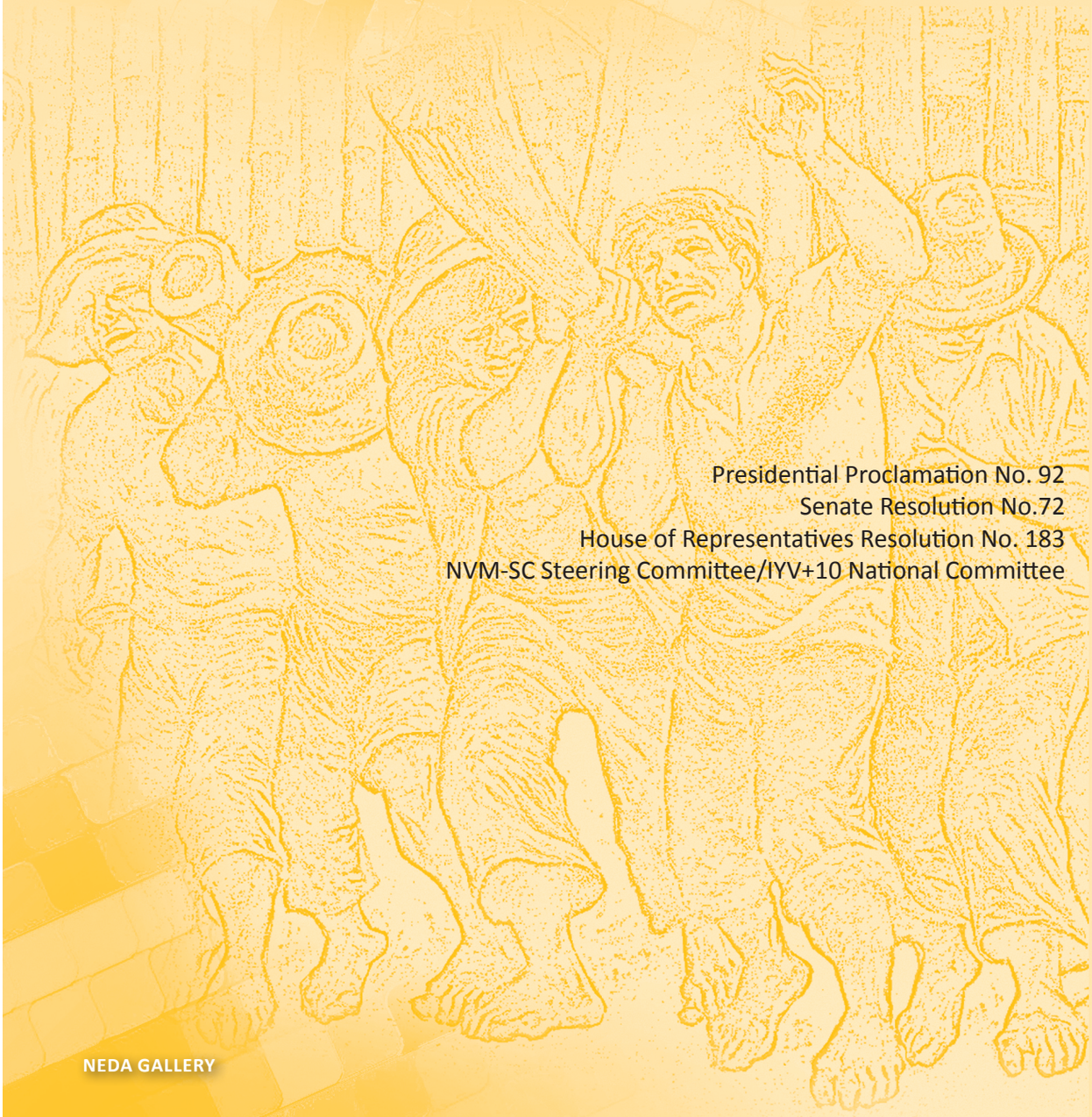
ANNEXES



Presidential Proclamation No. 92
Senate Resolution No.72
House of Representatives Resolution No. 183
NVM-SC Steering Committee/IYV+10 National Committee

NEDA GALLERY

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MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROCLAMATION NO. 92

DECLARING YEAR 2011 AS 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF VOLUNTEERS (IYV+10) IN THE PHILIPPINES, IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBAL THEME "VOLUNTEERING FOR THE MDGs"

WHEREAS, volunteerism continues to be a cultural tradition upheld and practiced by the Filipinos, generation after generation; permeating the national psyche with humanitarian values;

WHEREAS, the Government recognizes the contributions of the volunteer sector in nation building and thus, provides legal framework to create an enabling environment for the promotion and strengthening of volunteerism in the country and for honoring the volunteers;

WHEREAS, the Philippines strongly supports local, national and international initiatives that further the adoption and practice of volunteerism, among them: the UN declaration of 5 December as International Volunteer Day adopted in the Philippines through Proclamation No. 194 issued on 7 December 1987, National Volunteer Month every December per Proclamation No. 55 dated December 5, 1998, and year 2001 as International Year of Volunteers declared by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1997 and actively celebrated in the Philippines;

WHEREAS, year 2011 is the 10th anniversary of International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) and the UN-member countries are all enjoined to highlight the celebration of the event with such activities and programs that would heighten awareness and appreciation of volunteerism and make it a useful instrument for achieving the 8-fold Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), along the global theme "Volunteering for the MDGs";

WHEREAS, the declaration of IYV+10 celebration is an acknowledgement of the important role of the voluntary sectors and stakeholders and serve as a significant milestone in the promotion, networking, facilitation and recognition of volunteer practitioners and supporters;

WHEREAS, Government support to the event would enable and encourage greater participation from the public, private, business and civil society sectors, and demonstrate active commitment to the promotion of volunteerism nationally and internationally;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BENIGNO S. AQUINO III, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby declare the year 2011 as 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) in the Philippines, in support of the global theme "Volunteering for the MDGs", and designate the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) as the focal agency for the celebration of this event in the Philippines.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of January in the year of our Lord, Twenty Hundred and Eleven.

By the President:

PAQUITO N. OCHOA, JR.
Executive Secretary

Office of the President of the Philippines
PNOY001353

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P. S. Res. No. 281

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Senate
Pasay City

Fifteenth Congress

Second Regular Session

RESOLUTION NO. 72

RESOLUTION DECLARING SUPPORT TO THE COMMEMORATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF VOLUNTEERS (IYV) IN THE PHILIPPINES (IYV+10) IN 2011, RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF VOLUNTEERS IN DEVELOPMENT AND NATION-BUILDING AND ENJOINING THE PUBLIC TO ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT VOLUNTEERING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES TOWARD A MEANINGFUL IYV+10 CELEBRATION

Whereas, the Philippine Government has recognized volunteerism as a strategy to attain national development and international understanding and has encouraged the citizenry to render technical and humanitarian services in the spirit of volunteerism;

Whereas, the Philippines maintains a close and harmonious relations with the international community in promoting volunteerism and mobilizing local and foreign volunteers for human and community development;

Whereas, the United Nations declared the celebration of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV) in 2001 aimed at enhanced promotion, facilitation, networking and recognition of volunteerism;

Whereas, the Philippines participated in the IYV celebration, spearheaded by the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA) as the government lead agency, and with the active involvement of the government and the private sector, by undertaking various volunteering initiatives and activities which created heightened public awareness of volunteerism and enhanced closer public-private partnership in volunteerism for nation-building;

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Whereas, after ten years, the United Nations declared the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of lYV (lYV+10) in 2011, to consolidate the successes and build on the momentum created by lYV under the global theme "Volunteering for the MDGs";

Whereas, IYV+lO will be another window of opportunity to harness volunteer action, showcase and share best practices, develop new and relevant policies and programs, and acknowledge the incalculable contributions of volunteers in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and responding to a wide range of development concerns including disaster risk reduction and promotion of global peace;

Whereas, in the Philippines, IYV+10 will be a fitting gesture to recognize the valuable and priceless time, talents, and energies willingly offered by the countless and nameless volunteers and volunteer groups and organizations for the welfare and upliftment of the life of the disadvantaged and marginalized sectors in the Philippines and encourage the citizenry to continue the Filipino tradition and culture of "bayanihan" thus making volunteerism a way of life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Philippines, To declare its support to the IYV+10 celebration in the Philippines in 2011, recognize the role and contributions of volunteers in development and nation-building, and enjoin the public to organize and support volunteering projects and activities toward a meaningful IYV+10 celebration.

Adopted,

JUAN PONCE ENRILE
President of the Senate

This Resolution was adopted by the Senate on December 5, 2011.

EMMA LIRIO-REYES
Secretary of the Senate

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H. Res. No. 1774

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Metro Manila
Fifteenth Congress
Second Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July, two thousand eleven.

RESOLUTION NO. 183

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE APPRECIATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS IN NATION-BUILDING AND ENJOINING THE PUBLIC TO ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT THE MEANINGFUL CELEBRATION THIS YEAR OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF VOLUNTEERS (IYV+10)

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly proclaimed 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers (lYV) and the Philippines, a regular member of the UN, participated in the lYV celebration through the Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA);

Whereas, the calendar year 2011 has been marked as the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers, also known as IYV+10, and the year when the UN volunteers was designated as the focal point for the global celebration, with the PNVSCA as the lead national agency in the Philippines;

Whereas, the lYV+10 will celebrate volunteerism as an expression of our common humanity and as a means to engage the will, energy and innovation of millions of people towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), expressed under Proclamation No. 92, Series of 2011, "Declaring Year 2011 as 10th Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10) in the Philippines, in Support of the Global Theme 'Volunteering for the MDGs'";

Whereas, the lYV+10 will harness volunteer action in various sectors of society, strengthen linkages for sharing best practices, develop new and relevant policies and programs for adopting volunteerism as a tool for socioeconomic development;

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Whereas, the IYV+10 will reaffirm our commitment to the spirit and principles of volunteerism, recognize the invaluable efforts and sacrifices of volunteer individuals and groups, and encourage the general public to carry on the Filipino spirit of "bayanihan", solidarity, selflessness and volunteerism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, as it is hereby resolved by the House of Representatives, To express its appreciation on the significant role of volunteers in nation-building and enjoin the public to organize and support the meaningful celebration this year of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers(IYV+10).

Adopted,

FELICIANO BELMONTE, JR.
Speaker

This Resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives on October 11, 2011.

MARILYN B. BARUA-YAP
Secretary General

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National Volunteer Month Steering Committee
IYV+10 National Committee

Chair	Ms. Cleofe S. Pastrana Assistant Director Social Development Staff	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
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	Mr. Manuel Q. Gotis Director Bureau of Local Government Development	Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Vice-Chair	Mr. Joselito C. de Vera Executive Director	Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency (PNVSCA)
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	Ms. Eufronia G. Jimeno Director Bureau C	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
	Mr. Erico Habijan Director National Educators Academy of the Philippines	Department of Education (DepEd)
	Ms. Emelyn Q. Libunao Director	Philippine Information Agency (PIA)
	Ms. Cecille B. Gutierrez Executive Director Regional Coordinating Office	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
	Dr. Dina Ocampo Dean, College of Education	University of the Philippines (UP)
	Mr. Teofilo R. Britanico, Jr. President	Filipino UNV Association (FUNVA)
	Ms. Julieta P.M. Flores President	International Association for Volunteer Effort (IAVE) – Philippines
	Mr. Nicanor M. Torres Executive Director	Metrobank Foundation, Inc.
	Mr. Renaud Meyer Country Director	United Nations Development Programme-Philippines (UNDP)
	Ms. Akiko Abe UNV Programme Officer	United Nations Volunteers (UNV)-Philippines
	Mr. Roberto Yangco Sector Manager	United States Peace Corps (USPC)

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Build Hope, Change Lives: Volunteer!

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