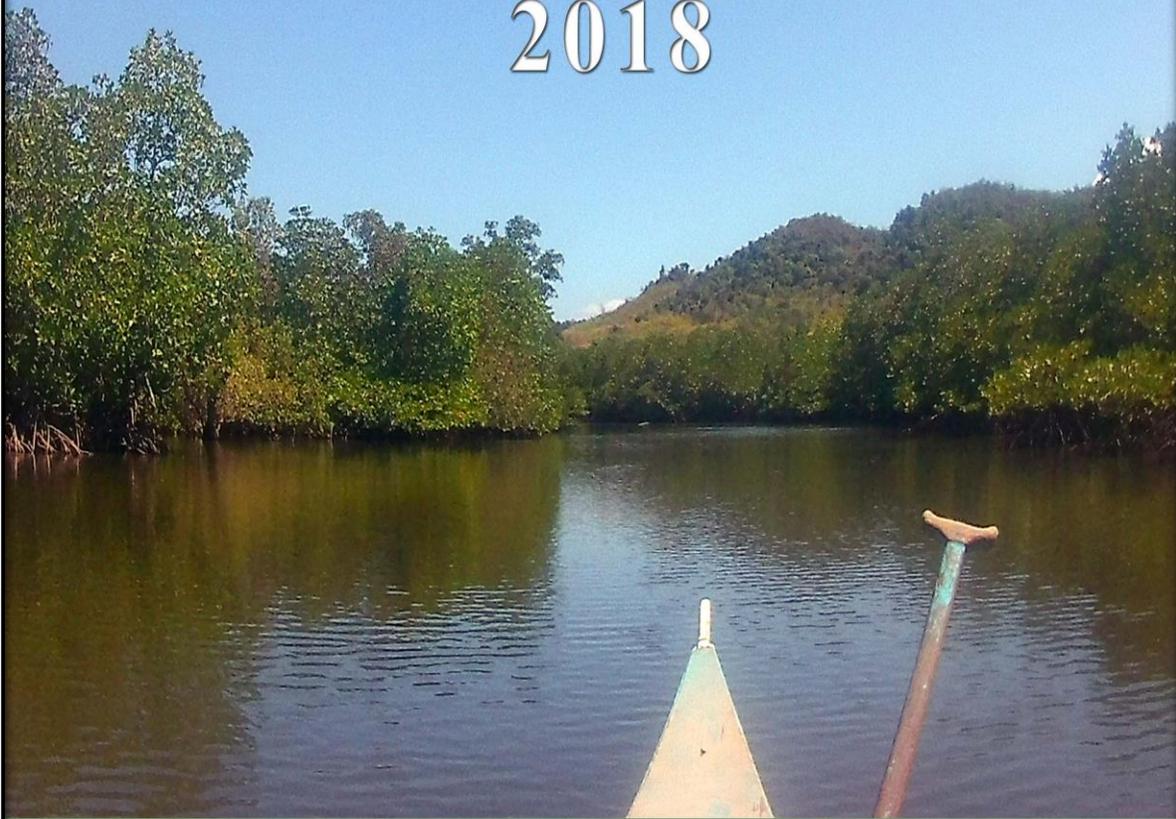




ANNUAL REPORT 2018





Alberto A. Lim

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

2018 was a year of beginnings and endings for your Foundation. It was the year when we moved to our new home in Quezon City after nearly two decades of residence in Makati City. It was also the year when we launched three new projects. It was also the year when four of our multi-year donor-supported projects came to final completion.

During the period under review, we successfully completed the Hospital-Based TB Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (TB-DOTS), the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE), and the Modified Leprosy Elimination Project (MLEC). We are proud to say that at termination, we achieved, if not exceeded our targets and objectives. The Hospital-based TB DOTS ended because this Global Fund-supported project of the Department of Health adopted a policy shift in assisting local government units which did not need intermediary institutions like the CFI. The BDFE project, supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through the Foundation for Philippine Environment, was programmed to end in 2018 and will be continued by a similar project to begin in 2020. The MLEC was also scheduled to end in 2018.

2018 was also a year of challenges. Like most NGOs, CFI experienced the financial crunch arising from shrinking donor assistance, both local and national. Some projects in which we would have participated were either cancelled or put on hold. This was partly due to the political shifts in the donor country and the emerging status of the Philippines as a middle income country needing less Official Development Assistance from donor countries.

The otherwise financially catastrophic effects of these conditions were mitigated by the experience and track record of CFI. Through its project development, networking and resource mobilization efforts, it was able to identify supporters for new projects. Thus, while the first semester saw the ending of projects, the second semester opened new avenues of support and partnership. In July, the International Leprosy Association (ILA) chose CFI as its partner on the technical aspect of the upcoming 20th International Leprosy Congress hosted by the Philippines through our Department of Health. In November and December respectively, our projects to expand the water supply of

Culion and provide school supplies for local schoolchildren were approved. The former is supported by the Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) and the latter, by the Consuelo Foundation. We hope to establish more substantial partnerships with them in the future.

Even as we implement these new projects in 2019, we will continue to develop new programs within the scope of our vision and mandate, re-engineer ourselves for new demands and realities, meet new grant givers in the donor community, and forge fresh relationships with them.

Thank you all for your support in an extremely challenging year.

OPERATIONS REPORT

We implemented four donor-supported projects, namely, the Hospital-based TB DOTS (HB-DOTS), Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises, Modified Leprosy Elimination Project, and the Hydrological Study on the Expansion of the Water System of Culion. We likewise continued our internally-supported Assistance to Small Enterprises Project (ASEDP) and our Child and Maternal Health project which was supported in kind by the Hapagasa Project of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) through the Assisi Development Foundation and Vitamin Angels Foundation.

HOSPITAL-BASED DOTS INITIATIVE PROJECT TERMINAL REPORT

The project was implemented in partnership with the Department of Health and both public and private Health Care Institutions (HCI). The active participation of the engaged HCIs was expected to contribute positively to the adoption of DOTS services across the TB care continuum and, thus, significantly influence the treatment outcomes.

The project team designed closeout activities towards the end of the project. Since implementation was about to end, the team wanted to ensure the continuity of Hospital DOTS even without the supervision of CFI. Closeout activities conducted were the following: a) provision of exit letters to partners, b) exit conferences which included sustainability planning, and c) formal project closeout and terminal evaluation. Exit visits were also conducted to personally acknowledge the efforts of the partners for actively participating in project activities. Engaged HCIs were able to come up with their sustainability plans as prescribed in the "Hospital DOTS Handbook" which they themselves crafted.

Within the period of three and a half years (July 2014-December 2017), including the one year extension (2017), the Hospital-based DOTS initiative in Regions 8 and 9 successfully achieved all deliverables. The project was able to engage a total of 68 HCIs, and 54 and 14 hospitals in Regions 8 and 9 respectively. Out of these HCIs, 14 hospitals were certified as TB DOTS Providing Hospital (TDPH), viz., Region 8 – 9 public and 3 private; Region 9 – 1 public and 1 private. There were a total of 4,976 new cases found in both regions.

Hospital-Based DOTS Initiative Project Terminal Report Lessons Learned, Best Practices and Recommendations

Circumstances	Lessons Learned	Best Practices	Recommendations
Data Quality	Quality data gathering and analysis for significant utilization by the policy- and decision-makers must be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate semestral Project Implementation Review (PIR) Attendance of partner hospitals in Data Quality Check (DQC) meetings organized by provincial NTP team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of partner hospitals regardless of status, referring and providing hospitals, in Regional PIR and DQC meetings.
Organizational Logistics	Continuous and unbreached spectrum of TB services for uninterrupted logistics should be secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding the contribution/role of LCEs in logistics management Logistics management plan is included in the handbook on Institutionalization of DOTS in Hospital Strong collaboration with DOH Regional NTP teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCE and hospital management should allocate budget for emergency purchases of drugs and other supplies Contingency plan on logistics management must be institutionalized at regional level
Technology	Creation of sustainable hospital DOTS operations via effective provision of technical support & technology transfer is a must.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handbook on Institutionalization of DOTS in Hospitals Endorsement of partner hospitals to DOH-Ros 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual workshops and conferences on Hospital DOTS should be observed for updates and monitoring of the program Inclusion of hospitals in trainings and orientations regarding DOTS
Service Delivery Network	Sustaining unified collaborative linkages and network in complementing actions towards effective hospital DOTS program is vital to the program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of Service Delivery Network workshop/conference attended by representatives from LGUs, DOH-ROs and partner hospitals Creation of Multi-Sectoral Alliance (MSA) per province Endorsement of MSAs formed during the project to DOH-ROs for Regional Implementation and Coordination Team (RICT) meeting to represent hospital DOTS Prepare and distribute directory of partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up SDN conference should be pursued to intensify the support of LCEs in NTP program in their locality RICT must continue inviting the MSAs in their meetings even in the absence of CFI Budget apportionment for MSA meetings on regional/provincial level

CFI Engaged Health Care Institutions

Year	A. Region	B. Total Number of Hospitals (BHFS List of Hospitals 2011)	C. Total Number of Public Hospitals	D. Number of Public Hospitals Engaged as TDRH	E. Number of Public Hospitals Engaged as TDPH	F. Public Hospital Engagement Rate (D+E)/C*100 %	G. Total Number of Private Hospitals	H. Number of Private Hospitals Engaged as TDRH	I. Number of Private Hospitals Engaged as TDPH	J. Private Hospital Engagement Rate (H+I)/G*100 %
2014-2017	Region 8	81	50	24	9	66%	31	18	3	68%
	Region 9	32	11	1	1	18%	21	11	1	57%
	Total	113	61	25	10	84%	52	29	4	64%

This Table shows the total number of engaged public and private HCIs in this project. All the provinces in Region 8, except for Biliran province, were part of the Service Delivery Areas (SDA). When the project commenced in Region 8, only a few private HCIs were initially engaged by DOH-RO8, which is why CFI intensified its efforts in encouraging private HCIs to participate in the initiative. In Region 9, only one province of three, i.e., Zamboanga del Sur was part of the SDA. Both Regions had reported previous engagements of the public HCIs, so this led CFI to focus on private hospitals.

ACHIEVING ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN THE VALUE CHAIN THROUGH TRANSFORMATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BIODIVERSITY-FRIENDLY PRODUCTS IN THE CALAMIANES GROUP OF ISLANDS, PALAWAN”

The 18-month CFI-UNDP Project titled, “Achieving Economies of Scale in the Value Chain through Transformation and Consolidation of Biodiversity-Friendly Products in the Calamianes Group of Islands, Palawan” commenced in April, 2016. It has two components under which specific objectives revolve, namely (1) Value Chain and Consolidation; and (2) Achieving Economies of Scale.

CFI focused on two enterprises for BDFE: Seaweed Consolidation and Cashew Consolidation.

1. Seaweed Consolidation Enterprise

Seaweed in its raw dried form has been identified as one of the products for value chain and consolidation enterprise work. The first organization identified for possible support and partnership was the Samahan ng Katutubong Tagbanua sa Barangay Marcilla (SKTBM) in Barangay Marcilla, Coron. This organization is assisted by Samdhana but is also a member of the Saragpunta Federation. Because of its link to two different organizations (Samdhana and Saragpunta), CFI had difficulty relating with SKTBM thereafter.

The second organization was the Samahan ng Magtatambalang, Mangingisda, Magsasaka at Mangangalaga ng Bakawan sa Buluang (Sa4MB). It had gone into two

trading cycles which provided members with an accessible buying station and better prices. A total of 1,180 kilos of dried seaweeds had been purchased from the members which yielded a profit of PhP6,000 for the organization.

At the end of the project, CFI was able to assist the organization in its General Assembly where the By-laws were amended, key leaders reported on their accomplishments, and the membership status was updated.

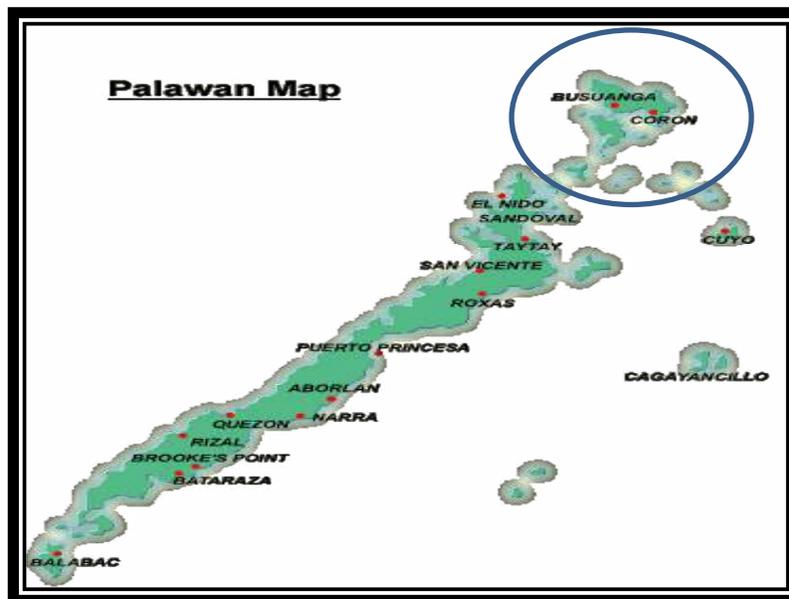
Also in May 2017, CFI attempted to work with the Decabobo Katutubong Tagbanua (DKT), a Samdhana-assisted PO in Barangay Decabobo which used to be the biggest producer of seaweed in Coron. However, this did not materialize during the BDFE project period.

The first Calamianes Seaweed Forum was conducted in January 2018 which brought together all stakeholders in the seaweed industry including seaweed farmer/producers, LGUs, Agriculture Officers in the municipal and provincial levels, traders, manufacturers, and CSO partners in seaweed enterprise work.

A case study was made on seaweed consolidation enterprise.

2. Cashew Consolidation and Enterprise

The province of Palawan is the top producer of cashew nuts in the country. Cashew plantations are found all over the province, including in the Calamianes group of islands where cashew nuts are locally sold in big quantities to the rapidly growing tourism market, especially in Coron.



The primary partner of CFI in the BDFE project is Saragpunta which originally included 14 of its covered communities in the cashew consolidation work. Saragpunta did

a brief feasibility study on cashew nut consolidation and value addition. During the Value Chain Training conducted in August 2016, it further realized the potential of cashew and came up with an enterprise development plan. After situation analysis, an organizational structure was designed that would enable the effective management and integration of enterprise development work.

Cashew consolidation work started in January 2017 with the holding of a Cashew Consolidation Project Orientation workshop which was attended by consolidators from 14 earlier identified communities. Each consolidator was given a buying capital of PhP10,000 for the procurement of cashew nuts at the guaranteed price of PhP30.00. The consolidators each realized PhP5.00 for every kilo purchased. The buying period ran for more than two months.

Cashew products were showcased in May at the First Biodiversity Congress spearheaded by the DENR, and in August during the Kasadyaan Festival in Coron. CFI assisted in booth manning, product labelling and packaging, and quality control.



Eucheuma Denticulatum or **Spinozum**



Kappaphycus alvarezii or *cottonii*. Local name: **Giant Fence with its spiny and tough characteristics**

A case study was made on cashew consolidation and processing enterprise.

Other enterprises were assisted by CFI at different levels. The engagements of these enterprises involved the following:

Forest seeds accessory making. These were engaged in by some of the first identified enterprises in the area. The products were crafted by women members of the Samahan ng mga Nanay sa Calait (SANAYCA) who were trained by specialists from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The women fashioned accessories like bracelets and necklaces from forest seeds. However, production was not sustained due to certain organizational challenges.

Buho straw making. Products were crafted by women members of the Baldat Women's Association. Buho straws were sourced from mountainous areas where the buho bamboo variety abounds. Because plastic straws are now slowly being phased out from the local market, buho straws serve as a better alternative especially for the use of bigger restaurants. After use, the straws can be recycled as accessories or as home and office decorations. Ms. Antoninette Taus was one of the placers of bulk orders, but the ordered quantity was not revealed.



Dugong doll making. As part of its advocacy on dugong protection and conservation, C3 trained women residents in their outreach communities stuffed toy making in patterns following the dugong or seacow. Dugong dolls are made in varying sizes and colors, stuffed with recycled plastic materials, and sewn together using pelt-type materials. CFI assisted C3 in business planning, product labelling and packaging.

Seaweed Crackers. In the post-Yolanda (Typhoon Haiyan) period, seaweed cracker making was introduced by FAO to help the women in Buluang recover from the effects of the devastating typhoon. Upon joining this initiative, CFI helped improve the product by introducing quality standards in cooking and packaging. CFI also helped in labelling and marketing, and had the product evaluated by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) for further improvement.

Ecotourism. The ecotourism enterprise was one of the outputs of the business planning activity conducted for Saragpunta members. Specifically located in Calait, the project

site offers water sports and natural adventure activities like dugong watch, swimming, snorkelling and boating. The site is equipped by facilities like *bahay kubos* (nipa or grass huts) for lodging, and native cuisine for visitors. A Trial Run was conducted by CFI in league with Saragpunta members to check, evaluate and come up with specific offerings like tour itineraries, accommodation and restaurant rates, and other specifics. CFI recommended the infusion of additional capital aided by its microfinance facility.

MODIFIED LEPROSY ELIMINATION CAMPAIGN FOR REGION 8

This project was in response to the need of the Department of Health Regional Office 8 (DOH-RO8) to strengthen the regional leprosy control program, following an increase in the reported cases of leprosy in the region by 22% in 2016 (125 cases reported in 2015 versus 152 in 2016). Through the National Leprosy Control Program (NLCP), the regional office was provided technical assistance with funding from the World Health Organization Country Office.



This project sought to contribute to the efforts of the NLCP by maximizing the engagement of public health care workers in MLEC at the local levels. This would sustain the quality of leprosy services in the regional provinces by adopting the prescribed Strategies 1, 5 and 6 cited in the Manual of Procedures, DOH-NLCP (revised August 2002).

The identified service delivery areas were Ormoc City (Leyte), Tacloban City (Leyte), Baybay City (Leyte), Palo (Leyte), Naval (Biliran), Calabayog City (Samar),

Catbalogan City (Samar), Gandara (Samar), San Jorge (Samar), Borongan City (Eastern Samar), Sulat (Eastern Samar), San Roque (North Samar), Maasin City (Southern Samar), and Bontoc (Southern Leyte). Primary beneficiaries are residents who are financially hindered from availing of healthcare services. Secondary beneficiaries are the provincial LGU and the city and municipal health offices and other stakeholders.

CFI extended technical assistance to DOH-RO8 by initially forming 13 Leprosy Health Teams (LHT) with the coordination and collaboration of the respective provincial and city health offices, Identified members (two members per team for a total of 26 trained members) were city/municipal health officers and public health nurses or rural health midwives. CFI provided capacity building assistance to the organized LHTs to enable them to become effective MLEC actors. Continuous mentoring was provided by CFI throughout the project duration using a supervision tool developed by the participants during the training.



The LHTs pursued active case-finding activities and *Kilatis Kutis* screening for 48 weeks, done once to twice per week within the project period. The project found 114 cases (92 from Region 8 and 22 from select HLB provinces), all types (146.15% achievement against total set target of 78). The 38 cases found in Region 8 were from contacts with index cases (38 of 92 or 41.3%). These were taken from 335 household contacts of 108 index cases that were monitored and examined during the case finding activities. These resulted in an acceptable 11.3% turnout rate.

The selected project sites reported 246 cases within the past five years (cumulative cases reported in the 4th quarter of 2012 to the 3rd quarter of 2017 established as baseline for comparison). Thus, the achieved 92 cases during the MLEC project period

marks a 37% increase in case notification. In the regional perspective, however, the reported cases within the five year period (2012-2016) totalled 684, thereby posting a 13.45% (92 of 684) growth in the outcome of case notification.



Generally, all sites have shown a significant yield in performance during the MLEC project period with an average additionality of five cases (range, -4 to 19) in the given semester. The computed average rate of additionality is 383.57% (range, -80% to 1,400%). Hurdles in the performance of intensive ACF activity, however, were brought about by some limitations on the part of LGUs such as concurrent health programs, lean staffing and emergent priorities in health center operations.

Following the appraisal and evaluation of project performance, the following recommendations were drawn:

- (1) Develop a sustainability mechanism to pursue MLEC beyond project life;
- (2) Pursue strong advocacy with the LGUs for the formulation of policies supportive of the leprosy program;
- (3) Create an active coalition or network of providers to strengthen referral mechanisms; and
- (4) Explore the landscape for potential funding for the continuation of the program.

HYROLOGICAL STUDY AND WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT IN CULION

The Foundation received a financial grant from the Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) to conduct a hydrological study and water system improvement for the benefit of Culion, Palawan residents. The result of this study was presented to the LGUs of Culion and to potential partners and donors in February 2018.

This project was a precursor to the project in 2019 titled “Construction of Pumping Facilities, Sump Tank and Control House including Installation of Booster Pump, Storage Facility, Pipelines, Storage Tank and Other Related Works for the Culion Water District Water Supply System”. The PEF approved the grant of PhP1.2 Million for this purpose. As a result of the study which was done with the assistance of the Culion Water District (CWD) and the Municipality of Culion, an additional water source and necessary connections will be developed. The project aims to provide at least 12 hours of continuous water service and to extend water connections to 200 more households, benefitting a total of 1,399 households.



ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Assistance for Small Enterprise Development Project of CFI started in mid-1980's. It partly consists of livelihood assistance interventions to improve the economic conditions of the residents in the former leprosy colony. It has since expanded to serve other needy small entrepreneurs in Culion and Coron.

In 2018, the project served a total of 292 clients. It realized a net income of PhP1.47 million with 22% cost operating ratio and 91% repayment rate. The profitability of the ASEDP operation was attributed to the booming tourism industry in the area.

FEEDING AND MATERNAL HEALTH PROJECT

Part of CFI's community development program in Culion and Coron is the child feeding and maternal health project. The feeding project is supported in kind by the Hapagasa Program of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) through the Assisi Development Foundation (ADF). In 2018, a total of 7,703 children were assisted, broken down into 2,024 children in Culion and 5,679 children in Coron. With vitamin supplies coming from the Vitamin Angels Foundation, the maternal health project was able to help 1,559 mothers in both Culion and Coron.



FORWARD TO 2019

Building on its new projects and lessons learned in 2018, CFI will continue to raise its visibility, strengthen its reputation, effectively manage on-going programs and develop new ones in line with its vision and mission. It will further seek to strengthen its organizational systems and capabilities to ensure program viability and sustainability. In so doing, the Foundation will continue to strengthen the three pillars of its development strategy, which are Connect, Focus, and Innovate.

Connect. In 2019, CFI will continue to strengthen partnerships, linkages and strategic alliances such as membership in networks and participation in collaborative activities. This will enable the Foundation to implement programs in line with its mission harness available resources through coordination and resource sharing. In particular, it will:

1. Maintain its membership with the Association of Foundations and, by affiliation, with the Caucus of Development NGOs for organizational strengthening and linkage with resources.
2. Use to advantage its membership in the Zero Poverty Program of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines (hosted by the Assisi Foundation) and the Vice President's Angat Buhay Program to bring more resources for the

support of developmental initiatives in Culion, Coron, Busuanga, and other areas in Northern Palawan.

3. Establish new partnerships with other NGOs such as the Consuelo Foundation and the UNICEF for the implementation of more child welfare programs.
4. Pursue high visibility in the Philippine Coalition Against Tuberculosis (PhilCAT) and the Department of Health's Technical Working Groups on Neglected Tropical Diseases and Leprosy to sustain its track record and tap alternative opportunities in support of its programs.

Focus. In 2019, the Foundation will emphasize:

1. Effective management of newly-approved projects, namely, preparations for the upcoming International Leprosy Congress, Fish Right Project for Coron and Culion, Water System Development Project in Culion, and School Supplies Project also in Culion.
2. Effective management of the on-going Assistance to Small Enterprises Program (ASEDP) focusing on the development of new products and markets and the Fish Right project for improved collection and screening processes and operational efficiency.
3. Resource mobilization for 2019 and beyond.
4. Strategic communications to increase corporate visibility among donors, international organizations, the Department of Health, and other relevant stakeholders.
5. Organizational strengthening particularly in systems development for human resource and financial management.
6. Strategic planning for 2020-2025.

Innovate. CFI will engage in innovative activities and set new trends in the delivery of services including the following:

1. Conduct of research studies on model innovations in leprosy management and control.
2. Develop schemes for the marketing of biodiversity-friendly products particularly marine resources and cashew nuts benefitting the Social Enterprise Hub in conjunction with the Fish Right Project.

In summary, CFI will continue its efforts in Program Development and Implementation, the formation of Partnerships and Strategic Alliances, and the pursuit of Strategic Communications, Resource Mobilization, and Organizational Strengthening.

As the adage goes, **“There is a time to plant and a time to harvest.”** We look forward to 2019 as the harvest time after the planting done in the year under review. The CFI leadership is hopeful and confident that newly approved projects will surely fall into place and achieve their desired ends. With the support of our Trustees, the staff, and support community, CFI will attain its vision.