

Together
Committing to
ZERO
EXTREME
POVERTY **PH2030**

BUKLURAN PARA SA PAG-UNLAD NG PAMILYA

**ANNUAL REPORT
2020**

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ZEP2030

2020 Annual Report

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSONS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Howard Q. Dee'.

AMB. HOWARD Q. DEE

Chairperson, Assisi Development Foundation, Inc.
Co-Chairperson, ZEP2030 Lead Convenors



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Armin A. Luistro'.

BR. ARMIN A. LUISTRO FSC

Board Member, Philippine Business for Social Progress
Co-Chairperson, ZEP2030 Lead Convenors

The events in 2020 came in a bombshell – from the Taal Volcano eruption to devastating earthquakes and typhoons in different parts of the Philippines, and worst of all, the COVID-19 outbreak across the globe. What we envisioned to be a leap forward to our goal of uplifting one million Filipino families from extreme poverty turned to be a major setback and a moment of uncertainty for all. However, our movement remains steadfast and unwavering.

The Zero Extreme Poverty Philippines 2030 (ZEP2030) movement faced these adversities with faith and zeal, more committed than ever to bring hope to the poor and marginalized. A coalition which has now grown to 140 diverse organizations, ZEP2030 did not cower and hesitate to respond promptly to the needs of the affected, most vulnerable families and communities.

Rather, we hastily adapted to the rapidly changing environment, with many of our members and partners re-strategizing to provide the necessary protection and assistance during these trying times. The Association of Foundations, one of our fellow ZEP2030 Lead Convenors, was quick to conduct an online survey among civil society organizations (CSOs) to collect information on their initiatives to alleviate the impact of the pandemic and open opportunities to collaborate.

As we accustom ourselves to our new norms of social distancing and restricted mobilities, we seek new ways to build bridges and reach out to our communities digitally. ZEP2030 partnered with the United Nations Development Programme and AI4Gov to deploy an innovative Tawid COVID Pulse PH survey which helped assess the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and get a sense of how Filipino households are coping.

Even though this year has imposed great threats to the welfare of the community and to ourselves, we remember our purpose and our solidarity as a coalition. We are still miles away from accomplishing our ambitious goal, and we will continue to deal with the long-term consequences of this global crisis. But all of these will only motivate us more to double our efforts.

As 2020 comes to a close, we would like to thank each one of you - our members and partners - for remaining committed to our cause to break the vicious cycle of extreme poverty in the country. And, as we have urged those who joined us in our recently concluded ZEP2030 5th General Assembly, we call on you again to learn from the experiences of one another, continue to share resources and opportunities, and strengthen local convergences for more strategic ways of working together.

VISION

Filipinos enjoying the fullness of life
in sustainable communities

MISSION

To uplift one million families from extreme
poverty to self-sufficiency by 2030

CORE VALUES

Our actions are anchored in **SOCIAL JUSTICE & EQUITY**

- We believe that all human beings possess God-given dignity and potential, and that no one should live in extreme poverty.
- We dedicate our efforts to ensuring that equal access to health, well-being, peace and wealth creation is extended to all Filipinos by focusing on removing the barriers to the progress of the poor towards prosperous and meaningful lives.
- This includes holding government accountable to provide social services and an enabling environment for the poor's journey out of poverty.

We are called to **SERVICE & STEWARDSHIP**

- We are called to offer our work and skills for the benefit of those who have less in life and all those who live in society's margins.
- We will use our individual and collective talents to exercise responsible management over all resources entrusted to us, including the environment, people, technology and other assets.
- We aim to ensure that the next generation will inherit from us a fairer and better governed Philippines.

We are **ACCOUNTABLE**

- We are fully aware that we are answerable to God, to our stakeholders, and to our fellow Filipinos.
- We honor our promises and will do our best to achieve the best results from our programs and interventions.
- Furthermore, we will be transparent in all our actions and learn from our experiences for better impact in the future.

We honor **MULTICULTURALISM & DIVERSITY**

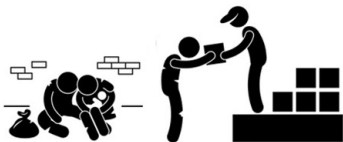
- We recognize that we are one nation composed of many ethnicities, languages, cultures, and faiths.
- We uphold gender equality in all aspects of Filipino life.
- We respect diversity while building a unified and prosperous society.
- We build on these platforms, harnessing culturally-responsive approaches that ensure no poor family is left behind.

We collaborate for **COLLECTIVE IMPACT**

- We believe that we will achieve zero extreme poverty by working together.
- We complement each other's organizational strengths in accompanying families towards self-sufficiency.
- We link with government, the private sector, churches, donors and others to uplift families.
- We align our priorities with the aspirations and goals of communities, our main partners in the journey.

The ZEP2030 ROADMAP

To uplift one million Filipino families from extreme poverty to self-sufficiency by the year 2030.



Phase 1: 2016-2024
SURVIVAL



Phase 2: 2025-2027
SUBSISTENCE



Phase 3: 2028-2030
SELF-SUFFICIENCY

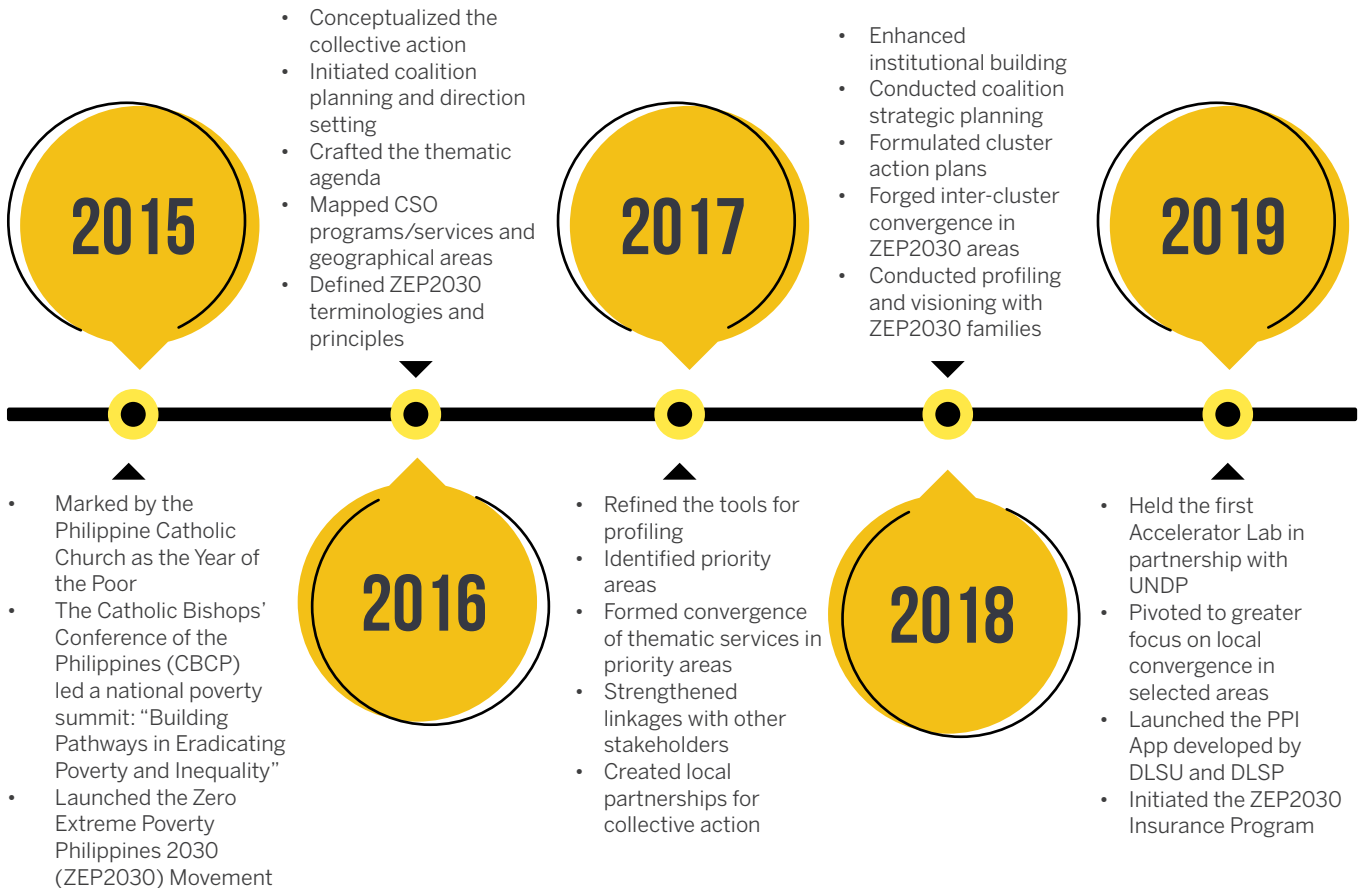
UPLIFTED FROM EXTREME POVERTY

Goals
1M 5M+
families individuals

70 17
provinces regions
500
municipalities/
cities

TARGET AREAS

MILESTONES: 2015 - 2019



2020 HIGHLIGHTS

Establishing and Expanding Local Convergences



“There are three basic roles CSOs need to do: ensuring hope and faith, extending information from and to households/communities, and ending suffering as much as possible.”

- Dr. Milton Amayun, ICM

In 2019, ZEP2030 took a crucial step in expanding the coalition and changing its approach to organizing by going all-in local through the establishment of area-based convergences. The main objective is to localize efforts by convening ZEP2030 members in a particular locality as a platform for identifying solutions to poverty and working together towards their collective goal. ZEP2030 formed local convergences, starting with Cebu in August 2019. Since then, ZEP2030 has initiated meetings with local stakeholders in Bohol, Davao, and Marawi City. The localization of ZEP2030 was likewise emphasized during the 2019 General Assembly wherein reflection sessions on these new as well as potential convergence areas were held.

For the year 2020, the Lead Convenors agreed to pursue at least six (6) more provincial convergences to accelerate the expansion of the coalition and reach provinces with high poverty incidence. The “Going All-In Local 2020”, through the facilitation of the UNDP Accelerator Lab Team, had begun to take off with the ZEP2030 Cebu Convergence participating in the first provincial Accelerator Lab workshop. The two-and-a-half-day workshop was

meant to capacitate them in applying social innovation tools to find and test means to secure the support of local government officials and other non-traditional stakeholders, mobilize resources, and enhance their ability to facilitate convergence. As a result, the participants came up with an initial set of goals towards poverty reduction in Cebu. Additionally, the workshop intended to provide feedback to the national coalition on the realities faced by ZEP2030 local coalitions, their good practices as well as their constraints, and the support required to sustain area-based convergences.

In the National Capital Region, ZEP2030 members in Quezon City had likewise taken steps to organize themselves, share their respective organization’s programs and data, select pilot barangays, and plan the profiling of families.

To expand local convergences in other ZEP2030 areas, a scoping mission was conducted to assess the viability of a provincial convergence in Bukidnon, in collaboration with the ZEP2030 local convener, Del Monte Foundation, Inc. (DMFI). The meeting included an overview of the poverty situation in the province and a discussion on key issues



and the stakeholders and resources available to plan their first convergence meeting with like-minded civil society organizations operating in different parts of Bukidnon. Similar efforts are being initiated in Eastern Samar together with Caritas Borongan, Inc. and the Arteche Municipal Government to bring ZEP2030 to the rest of the province, and with ZEP2030 partners in other potential areas such as Sarangani, Palawan, and Bohol. The establishment of these local convergences targeted for 2020, unfortunately, was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the imposition of the community quarantine across the country. The limitations in mobility

and face-to-face gatherings obligated the coalition to adjust by conducting meetings virtually. Planning actions were focused more on responding to the current challenges. At the same time, the important role of local convergences was highlighted even more when the ZEP2030 Cebu Convergence decided to come together to seek assistance from funding institutions to support their COVID-19 response. While the situation may have slowed down the plans of expanding and strengthening the coalition through local convergences, it remains to be the main direction that the movement is bound to pursue especially in the coming year.



DATA INNOVATION FOR FASTER, MORE DETAILED POVERTY MEASUREMENT

ZEP2030 committed to reach 1 million families and lift them from extreme poverty by 2030. But is the coalition able to identify the poor and assess their condition quick enough and with sufficient level of detail? With this challenge in mind, UNDP commissioned Thinking Machines Data Science to experiment with new ways of generating data and insight on poverty while protecting the rights of the poor.

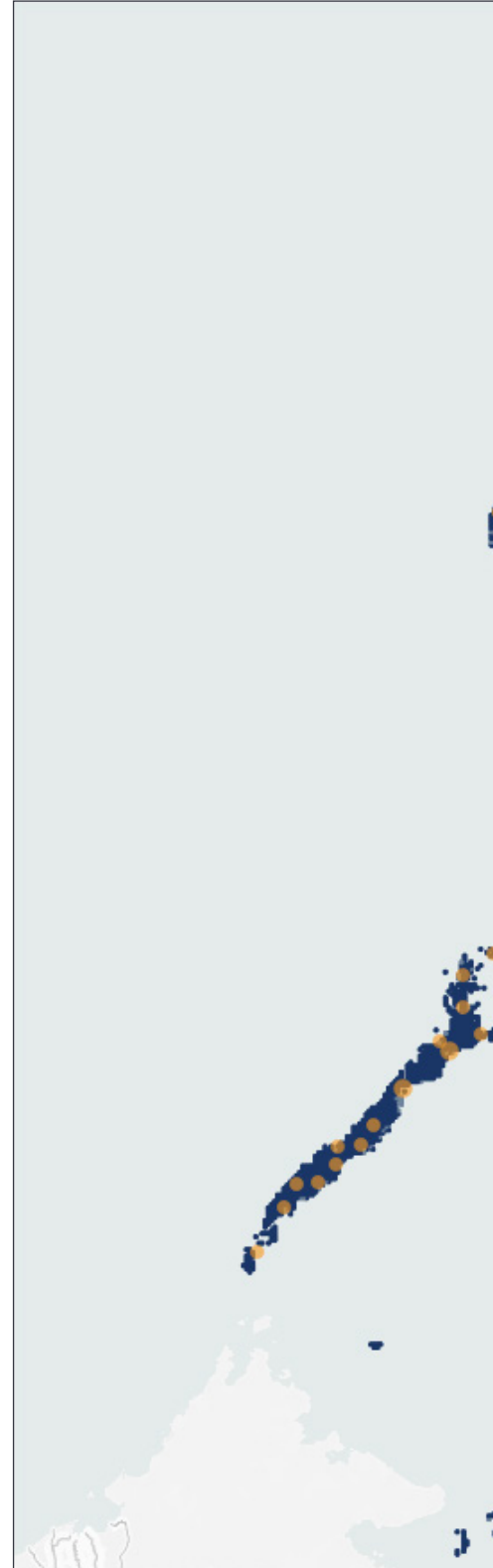
The firm's first task was to assess available data on poverty, including the ZEP2030's data from the Poverty Probability Index (PPI) survey. While the current ZEP-PPI data is useful at the operational level in terms of identifying who the poor are and what they need, it is not based on a randomized sample and thus aggregations yielded results which are inconsistent with national poverty surveys. Meanwhile, other available data sets such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is granular, sampled well, and thus could be used for machine learning modeling.

Thinking Machines was then tasked to build a machine learning model that can predict poverty levels at a granular level.

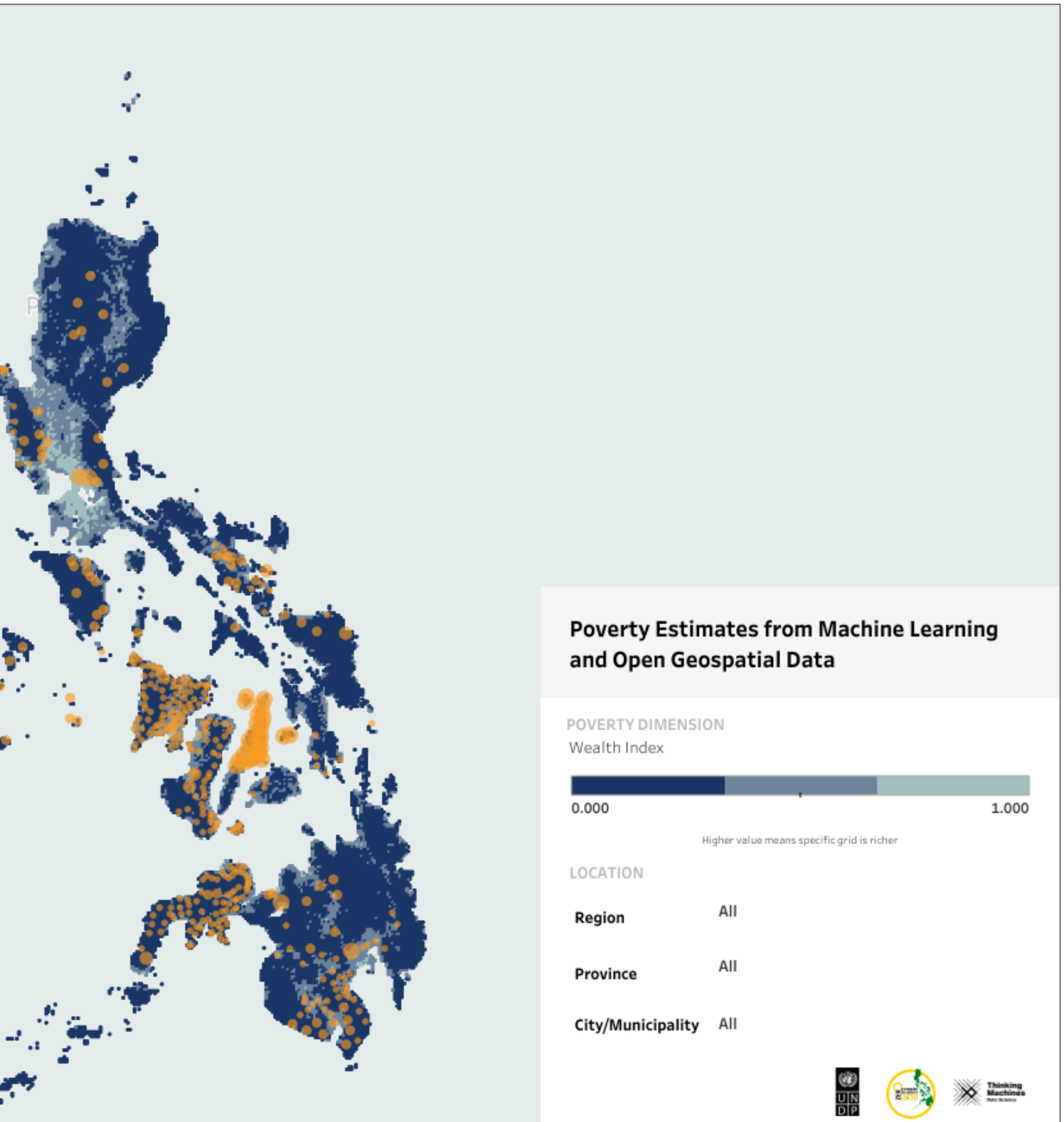
Building on its previous work with UNICEF to estimate poverty using satellite images, it developed an improved model that makes use of available geospatial data set: these include Open Street Map points of interest, social media data, and remote-sensed data such as nighttime lights.

The machine learning model yielded estimates of the DHS Wealth Index (proxy for income) as well as access to sanitary toilets which are granular (18,000 square meters) and comparable to aggregate results.

The model has limitations: individual families cannot be identified; other ZEP2030 indicators (education, water, and hunger) could not be estimated; and it cannot fully replace in-person surveying on which the algorithm depends. Nevertheless, this presents great advantages to development actors like ZEP2030. For one, the machine learning model makes available a faster and cheaper means for measuring poverty at a granular level. Overlaid with information on members' programs and presence nationwide, ZEP2030 would be able to see where the poor are and where the coalition is present.



Where the Poor Are and Where ZEP2030 is Present



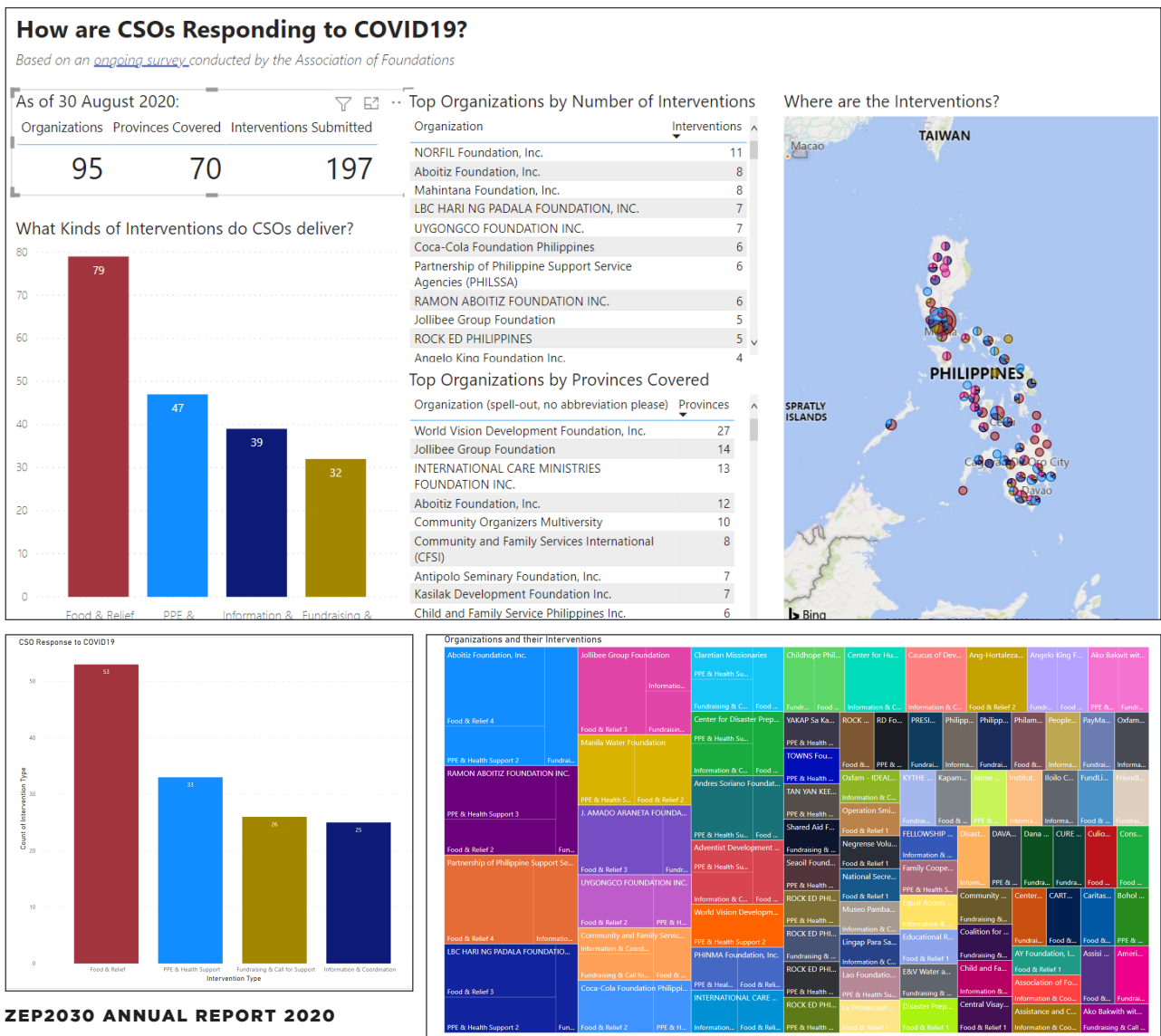
HOW ARE CSOs RESPONDING TO COVID-19?

In March 2020, the Association of Foundations (AF) invited CSOs and CSO networks to participate in a survey of COVID-19 initiatives for dissemination to prospective partners and the general public. By August, around 90 CSOs, among them ZEP2030 members, contributed to the list of efforts undertaken to mitigate the adverse impacts of the pandemic across the country.

Despite the extraordinary challenges in their own organizations and the restrictions in place, CSOs found ways to collaborate with other stakeholders and take appropriate action to meet the various needs of their communities and constituencies to the extent possible. The initiatives they reported and offered ranged from food and relief assistance to the provision of Personal Protective

Equipment (PPE) and medical supplies, livelihood support, mental health and psychosocial intervention, fundraising, and information, education and communication campaign. Some CSOs are likewise leading coordination efforts on the ground and involved in recovery planning and support at different levels.

The list of CSOs and details of their activities may be accessed at <https://bit.ly/CSO-COVID19-activities>.



“

Now more than ever, the need for collaborative efforts among different development actors is crucial to help mitigate the risks of the pandemic among communities, especially those that are most vulnerable. During these trying times, CSOs should be able to listen and facilitate engagement among affected communities.

- Karissa Mae Bautista, FFP

”

“

We have all seen once again the vibrant spirit of bayanihan in action right from the start when the global pandemic hit the Philippines. From individuals to volunteer groups, communities, and institutions, everyone was quick to take action, work together, and contribute in whatever way they can to help out. Bayanihan is truly at the core of being a Filipino, our culture's concrete manifestation that we are part of a wider community and that “we are all in this together”.

- Norman Joseph Jiao, AF

”

ZEP-UNDP COVID PULSE PH

ZEP2030 and UNDP PH commissioned the COVID PULSE PH to take rapid and frequent checks on how COVID-19 and community quarantine has affected poverty in the Philippines. The innovative survey is deployed through messenger chatbots (m.me/covidpulseph) which enable data collection without face-to-face interviewing. To socialize the tool in communities, ZEP2030 employed community organizing to reach the households whose earnings fall below or are hovering just above the income poverty line.

The first of three survey phases was conducted in May 2020 to test the viability and reach of the

chatbot tool. It was found that the chatbot was accessible to the poor using free mobile data. This instrumentation phase was implemented in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu, where more than 3,000 respondents participated in the survey.

Phase 2 tells a more detailed story of how the pandemic has affected the lives of low-income households: how their condition has improved or worsened; how they were helped by the government; and what support they need.

Though participation dwindled to less than 1,000 respondents, results were nevertheless largely consistent with those in Phase 1.

COVID-19 WORSENE POVERTY SITUATION

Before the lockdowns were imposed, about 70% of respondents had monthly incomes below PHP10,000, which is roughly equivalent to the poverty line; while one-fourth earned between PHP10,000 to 30,000. About two-thirds of respondents depended on temporary or informal jobs.

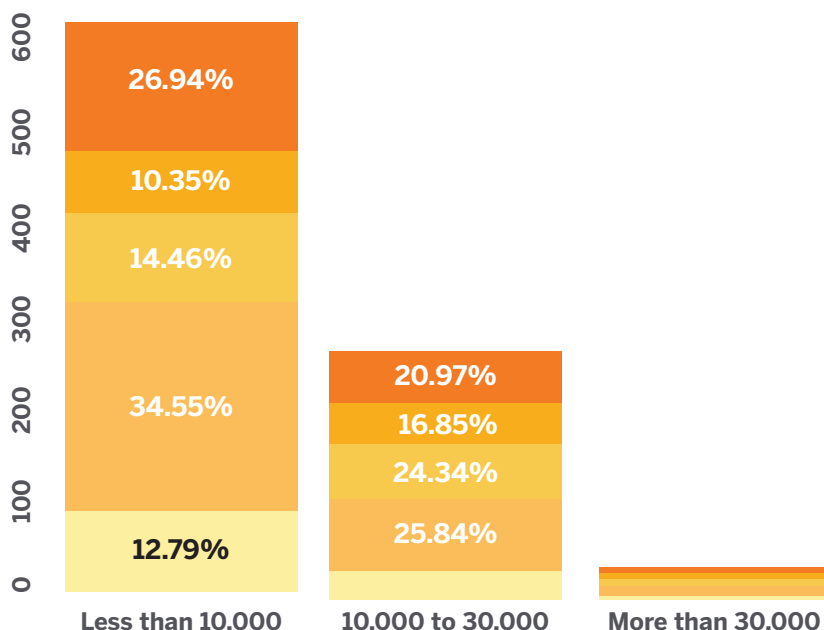
As greatly feared, more than 80% of families surveyed experienced a decrease in their income during the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ), and at least 25% totally lost their source of income. These proportions were higher among those who were already poor and those who depended on temporary or informal work.

Unfortunately, nearly 59% of respondents said their income situation worsened after the ECQ was lifted.

The pandemic also gravely affected other key dimensions of poverty. More than half of households experienced some form of food insecurity, including 16% who had to skip meals at least once a week. Meanwhile, nearly 30% said that at least one child in their family will not attend school this year. The most cited reason was the lack of access to technology.

Change in Income During the ECQ by Income Bracket (Phase 2)

Note: number labels in the bar denote proportion within the income bracket.





“CSO’s role, as support to the government is a huge counterpart helping programs and projects and also income generating strategies to lessen poverty and educating to become aware of social issues that will strengthen their sense of ownership and nationality.”

- Corazon Siya,
KASECA

AYUDA AT BAYANIHAN

Thankfully, at least 96% of households received at least one form of support from the government, civil society or other sectors, whether through Social Amelioration Program (SAP) grants, other cash assistance, or in-kind relief.

More than a third of households received their SAP grants from the government, with slightly larger proportions among the poor. Most respondents said it took time before they received their SAP grants, which was unfortunate as nearly 90% used all or part of it to buy food and other essentials.

DISKARTE AT KABUHAYAN

More than two-thirds of households had to employ at least one coping strategy to make ends meet. These included borrowing money, relying on cheaper food, reducing food intake, or selling assets. Typically, poor households relied on personal networks and informal sources for bridge financing.

What support do the poor need to meet sustainable livelihood

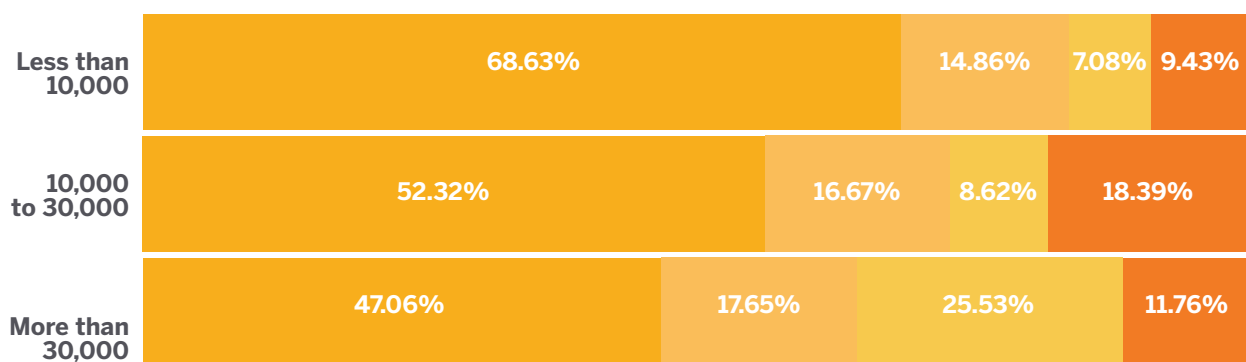
under the new normal? About three-fourths said they need capital to kickstart a new business or “sideline.” Present skills that they cited include selling goods, food preparation, and online skills.

WHAT’S NEXT

Both phases 1 and 2 tell the same story: income poverty has worsened during the height of the lockdowns, and this has repercussions on other dimensions of their well-being. Sustainably addressing poverty requires a concerted action among these sectors to help the poor regain their livelihood.

In January 2021, survey coverage will be expanded to rural areas and efforts will be ramped up to improve engagement of respondents. ZEP2030 and UNDP will also be jointly exploring and testing new ways of fostering multi-stakeholder convergence, leveraging the wealth of information from COVID Pulse PH.

Receipt of SAP Grants by Income Bracket (Phase 2)



#TAWIDCOVID: STORIES FROM OUR COMMUNITIES

KUMUSTA KA?



Ito, mahirap kasi **hindi makalabas ng bahay. Hindi ako makapag-trabaho**

kaya tinipid lang po namin ang bigay ng barangay. Wala na rin pambili ng pagkain. Mga anak ko nagugutom dahil wala po kami pambili ng pag kain Hindi na rin po kami nakakabayad ng obligasyon na dapat naming bayaran tulad kuryente, tubig at bahay.



Malaki ang naging epekto lalong lalo na sa kabuhayan. Hindi ko na magawa ang pumasada ng tricycle. Hindi nakaka-pasok ang 2 anak ko na parehong private school teacher. No work, no pay sila. **kaya kailangan namin maghigpit ng sinturon.**

“ Grabe. Tinatanong pa ba yan? Gutom.



Hindi ako okay. **Na-stranded ako dito sa Manila.** Walang trabaho, at kahit matapos ang ECQ, hindi pa rin ako makakabalik ng trabaho kasi pinagbawal ang massage. Malaki pa 'yong utang ko, wala naman akong pambabayad. Pahirap ng pahirap ang buhay ko.

“ I'm starting to develop depression

“ Stressed. Dami utang.

“ NBSB - meaning NA BULOK SA BAHAY.



“Malungkot kasi bilang sidewalk vendor, **hindi ako makatinda ng maayos,** at hindi rin araw-araw kasi my schedule lang ang labas ko ng bahay. Hindi tuloy ako makaipon ng pambayad ng tubig, kuryente, at kuwartong inuupahan ko. Lalo na, hindi ako makapag-ipon ng lingguhan kong padala na allowance ng 2 anak ko. Kawawa tuloy mga anak ko. Tanging pagtitinda ko lang ang inaasahan namin. Paano ko po maiipon ang pang-tuition ng mga anak ko?

KWENTONG QUARANTINE

Problema na kinakaharap ko noong pandemya ay **hindi makalalabas kahit pa-check up sa doctor ko dahil may diabetes ako.**

Ang PWD kong anak mahirap makakuha ng reseta para sa maintenance niya na gamot dahil mahirap mahagilap. Ang mga doktor by appointment.

I am in distress. **Na cancel ang flight ko** in the last minute for boarding. **I lost my employment.** I can't go anywhere, even just to go home. I am totally isolated from my family. It is too painful.

Noon wala pa pong COVID, naglalako po ako ng tinapay. Kaya nang nagka-COVID po, hirap po talaga kami kasi hinid po pwede lumabas.

Nanghihingi po lang kami ng pagkain sa mga kaibigan, at kaklase ng mga anak ko.

Magandang pangyayari sa panahon ng COVID. **Ang aking kapatid na babae (na) nawawala sa loob ng almost 40 yrs., nagkita kami.** Dumating sa bahay ko before naglockdown. Until now, andito pa siya. Binigyan kami ni Lord ng sapat na panahon na makapagbonding dahil maliliit pa kami naghiwalay. Problema na kinakaharap ko noong pandemya ay hindi makalalabas kahit pa-check up sa doctor ko dahil may diabetes ako. Ang PWD kong anak mahirap makakuha ng reseta para sa maintenance niya na gamot dahil mahirap mahagilap.ang mga doktor by appointment.

DISKARTE



Bago mag-ECQ, meron kami computer shop. Noong nag-ECQ, ito ay pinasara upang maiwasan ang pag tutumpukan ng mga tao. Hindi namin alam kung saan kami makakakuha ng aming kakainin. At ako ay gumawa ng paraan para ipalit sa aming negosyo at

gumawa ako ng ice candy upang maging pansamantalang kapalit ng aming negosyo. Ito ay labis na

nakatulong sa amin noong nag simula ang ECQ. Hanggang ngayon ay patuloy pa rin ang pagbenta namin nito.

“ Kami ng asawa ko naggugupit (barbero) sa harapan ng bahay.



Sumubok magsabi ng tulong sa mga naging customer namin sa paggawaan ng bag.

May mga tumugon naman. Thank GOD nakakaraos kami sa pang-araw-araw. Sa bawat tulong na natatanggap ko may binabahagian ako nito upang makatulong sa maliit na paraan

“ Mangupit ng kapit-bahay kahit alam kong bawal pero kailangan e.



Ako ay may dalawang anak. Ang panganay ko ay 7 years old, may celebral palsy, at bunso ko ay 1years old. Kahit may ECQ, hindi kami tumigil sa paghanap-buhay kahit nakakatakot ang COVID para sa amin. Ang asawa ko ay

namimili ng prutas nang nakabike lang para may maitinda

at matustusan ng pang-araw-araw namin.



Need talaga natin magtanim ng gulay kahit sa lata.



Grab food rider para may pantawid gutom sa pamilya.



Nagtanim po kami at nagtinda tinda online ng pagkain po. No work no pay kasi asawa ko.



Ang diskarte ko ngayon kahit ano lang para may pambili ng ulam mga apo ko: **magtahi ng tsinelas, ‘yung may manik po, magluto ng ulam at ibenta, at maghardin para may ulam po.**

Gawa ng pagkain at ipamigay sa kapit bahay share kong anong meron.



Seller of honey sa kanto kanto lang.



Mag-angkat isda sa la huerta tapos tinda sa tapat bahay nang presyong masa.

Pagtapos tinda, hintay [na] may magpapabili [ng] gamot sa Mercury, igib, tsaka taga-kuha padala. PHP10 charge para hindi na sila lalabas.



Nang makakuha ako ng PHP 8,000 ayuda ng gobyerno, ibinili ko ng 1 sakong bigas, grocery at gamot ng anak ko. ‘Yung natirang pera ipinuhunan ko sa pag-angkat ng tinapay sa bakery at itinitinda ko. Sari-saring produkto ang itininda ko hangang sa ariel powder, mga downy, dishwashing (soap), earrings, at pendant na handmade na inaangkat ko sa mga kakilala ko!

QUARAN-THOUGHTS



Sana meron din ibigay sa mga breastfeeding mom at sa mga baby.

Paano po iyong iba na walang pangbiling pampers sa mga anak nila dahil sa ngayong pandemic? Malaki po ang naging epekto sa pamumuhay ng mga tao, lalo na sa aking pamilya dahil sa COVID-19.

Hindi po ako panatag sa araw-araw, lalo na po at ang hanap-buhay ng aking asawa ay driver ng truck ng basura.



Nalulungkot ako kasi **'di ko na alam kung saan pa ako kukuha ng ipapakain sa anak ko.'**

Di naman makapagtinda at hindi puwede lumabas ang bata.. Wala ako maiwanan kaso maliit pa sila.



Hindi maayos na sistema.

Kung wala ka Facebook, mamatay ka sa kahihintay dahil wala kang mabalitaan kung ano meron.



Family speaking, I think it turns out well kasi mas naging malapit kami sa isa't isa.

Mas meaningful bawat time na magkakasama kami. Mas naging closer kami sa mga panalangin namin kada nagsasagawa ng nga panalangin sa Ama. Naging mas family-oriented ang bawat isa.



Sana po payagan na ang angkas sa motor ang nanay

sa anak o asawa kasi ang hirap maglakad para mamili ng paninda kasi diyan namin kinukuha ang pangkain ng pamilya ko...



Kailangan lagi tayong positive kahit anong pagsubok na dumating sa buhay natin kasi lagi namang andyan ang Diyos para tulungan tayo.

COVID-19 MEMBER EFFORTS



“ Despite the widespread impact of the pandemic on the lives of many in all aspects, the pandemic has brought out the value of bayanihan among the Filipinos. ”

- Grace Africa-Lazo, DLSP

The COVID-19 pandemic may be a medical concern but the ensuing community lockdowns influenced economic activities and burdened the livelihoods of many individuals and families. People had to combat the fear of contracting the virus at the same time look for ways to make ends meet.

Seeing the gravity of the effects of the community quarantine, many of the ZEP2030 members were quick to shift the focus of their efforts into responding to the needs of our countrymen. Initiatives include conduct of relief efforts for affected families, provision of PPEs to medical and other frontliners, facilitation of mental and psychosocial support, launch of fund drives, information dissemination to raise awareness, and immediate and long-term support for recovery.



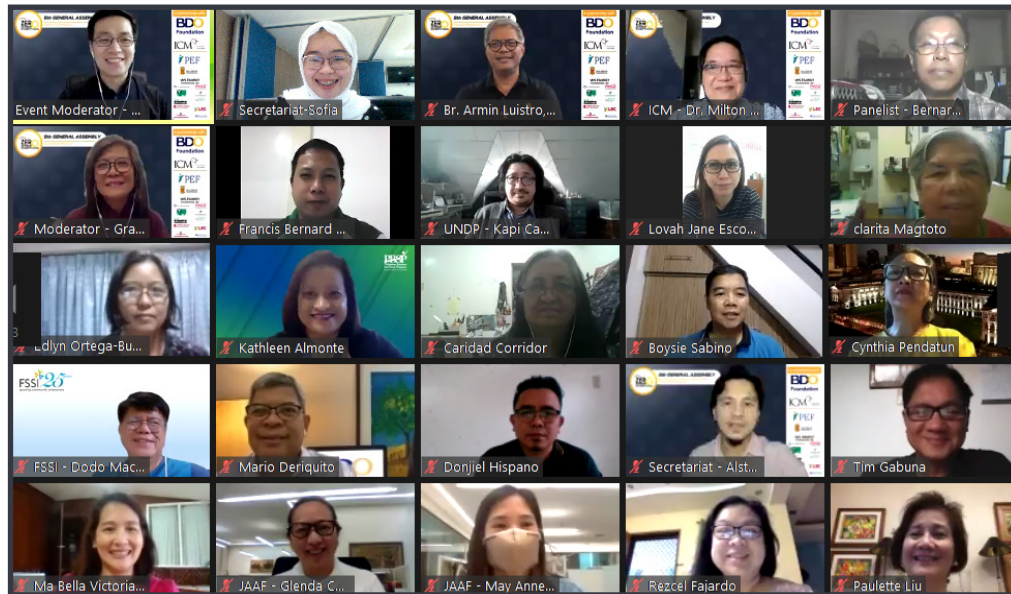


ZEP2030 5TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Zero Extreme Poverty Philippines 2030 held its 5th General Assembly on November 26, 2020 with the theme, “Strengthening Local Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration Towards COVID-19 Recovery”. Given the health safety concerns and community quarantine, the ZEP2030 coalition conducted its first virtual assembly via the Zoom platform with a special live streaming on Facebook*. In total, the General Assembly was attended by 187 individuals from 102 organizations in Zoom and reached 50 viewers on Facebook. Albeit virtually, members and partners successfully came together to take stock of the coalition’s effort in its battle against COVID-19, and learned from shared experiences and strategies particularly on collaboration and collective impact.

The assembly welcomed key figures from various sectors as speakers**. This allowed for a more in-depth discussion and analysis on the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and the subsequent community quarantines on the economy and the overall poverty situation in the Philippines.

Dr. Celia Reyes, President of the Philippine Institute for Development Studies, served as the resource speaker of the event. She presented crucial economic trends before



and during the COVID-19 pandemic. She calls attention to the number of cumulative COVID-19 cases (416,852 as of November 21, 2020) in the Philippines, having the second highest number of cases in Southeast Asia. While the imposition of the community quarantine is to uphold safety protocols, Dr. Reyes points out the 11.5 percent decrease in the GDP growth rate in the third quarter, and the rapid increase of unemployment rates throughout the country. This only suggests the increase of poverty incidence and magnitude among the population. In response to this, the government implemented various emergency measures during the ECQ to aid the families. This includes financial assistance, emergency employment program, food relief operations, and transportation services for the

frontliners. This relatively helps alleviate the rate of poverty in the country by around four percent.

Following Dr. Reyes’ presentation were reflections from Mr. Austere Panadero of the Zuellig Family Foundation, Mr. Lito Tayag of Accenture, and Governor Arlene “Kaka” Bag-ao of Dinagat Islands. They talked about providing livelihood as one vital support to move towards recovery. They also emphasized the importance of supporting local communities, focusing on mental welfare, organizing and engaging in risk management, and planning with multi-sectoral partners.

In a second panel discussion, Mr. Bernardino Sayo of the Union of Local Government Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) and Mayor Maria Isabelle “Beng” Climaco of Zamboanga City

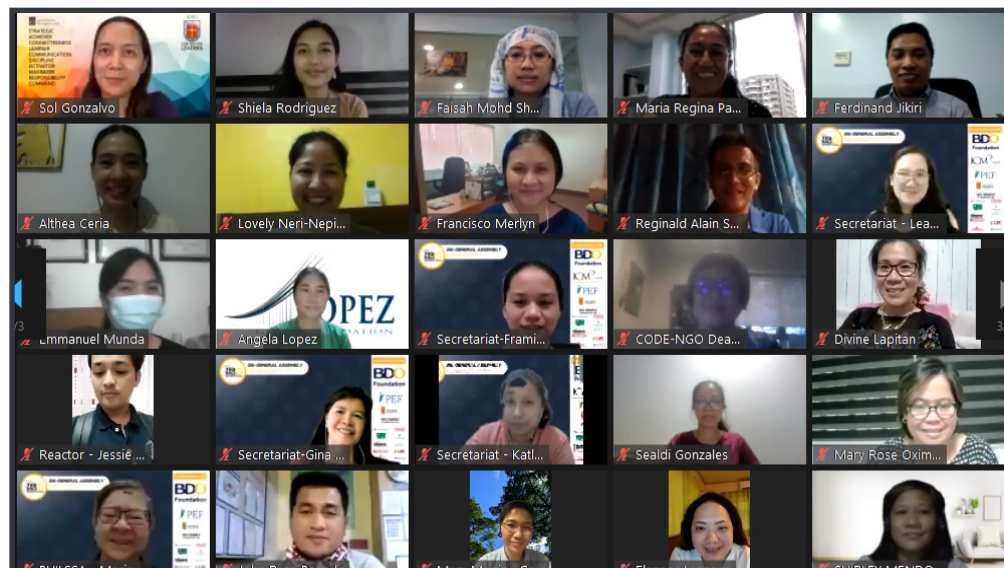
shared insights on how CSOs and the private sector can complement local government initiatives to support affected communities. They underlined the need to co-create, co-own, and collaborate in devising solutions by having a common understanding of the problem. This can be achieved through proper research and documentation, and simultaneously educating others to promote coherence and learn from best practices.



“Improvements in the design and implementation of social safety nets have to be done as part of the building back better plan. This way we are ready to cope better with future shocks.”

- Dr. Celia Reyes, PIDS

Mr. Francis Capistrano from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Philippines presented the results of the Tawid COVID Pulse PH survey as well as the #TawidCOVID Innovation Challenge, both initiated by UNDP. In the TawidCOVID challenge, organizations and individuals were asked to pitch scalable grassroots solutions for sustainable livelihood,



resource mobilization, and social accountability in the new normal. As of press time, UNDP has received 31 applications***.

Moving forward, the ZEP2030 movement recognizes the need to re-strategize its approaches. In these times of restricted mobility, there is a need to migrate to online tools and platforms in order to efficiently collaborate with local convenors and partners, and to effectively strengthen local convergences. Br. Armin Luistro FSC, Co-Chair of ZEP2030, closed the assembly by reiterating the

need to learn from the experiences of others, to continuously share resources and opportunities, and to rely on evidence-based information when planning. He states, “We will survive not only if we take care of ourselves, but when we also take care of others.”

*To watch the recorded webinar, visit fb.com/ZeroExtremePoverty2030

**To download the copies of the presentations, visit zep2030.wixsite.com/generalassembly2020

***To stay tuned for the announcement of winners of the #TawidCOVID Innovation Challenge, visit fb.com/UNDP.PH

5TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPONSORS

PLATINUM



GOLD



SILVER



BRONZE



THE ZEP INSURANCE PROGRAM EXPANDED

The ZEP Insurance Program was launched in June 2019 to help strengthen the resilience of families in extreme poverty to withstand unexpected financial burden brought about by accident or death in the family. The program was made possible in partnership with Malayan Insurance Company, Inc. and Sun Life Grepa Financials, Inc. through the facilitation of 1911 Insurance Agency, an affiliate of De La Salle

University. For only PHP65.00 per person annually, a member can avail of life insurance and personal accident insurance. This year, it is expanded to not only include the family partners of ZEP2030 but may also be offered to the staff of member organizations of the coalition, including their families. To avail of the program, ZEP2030 members may contact the Secretariat for facilitation of requests.

ZERO EXTREME POVERTY PH2030

Sa loob ng isang buong taon, ang Miyembro ay pwedeng magka-benefisyo sa insurance program. Lahat ng miyembro mula edad ika-5 hanggang ika-64 ay maaaring isama sa programang ito.

BENEFISYO

- mula sa MALAYAN INSURANCE
- mula sa Sun Life GREPA
- mula sa Sun Life GREPA

- ✓ **PHP 40,000** PAGKAMATAY SANHI NG AKSIDENTE
 - ✓ **PHP 10,000** MULA SA SUN LIFE GREPA
 - ✓ **PHP 20,000** MULA SA MALAYAN
 - ✓ **PHP 10,000** BENEFISYO PUNA SA PAGPAPALIBING MULA SA MALAYAN
- ✓ **PHP 20,000** PAGKAMATAY NA HINDI SANHI NG AKSIDENTE (HAL.: SAKIT, ETC.)
- ✓ **PHP 20,000** PAGKAMATAY DULOT NG KRIMEN (HAL.: BIKTIMA NG PAGPATAY, ETC.)
- ✓ **PHP 10,000** MULA SA SUN LIFE GREPA
- ✓ **PHP 10,000** MULA SA SUN LIFE GREPA
- ✓ **PHP 10,000** MULA SA MALAYAN
- ✓ **PHP 20,000** PAGKAPUTOL NG KAMAY, PAA O MGA BANAGI WITO O PARALISA NG PARTE NG KATAWAN SANHI NG AKSIDENTE* (*DEPENDE SA LAKI NG PINSALA)
- ✓ **PHP 1,500** BENEFISYO NG PAGPAPAGAMOT NG PINSALA DULOT NG AKSIDENTE

Handog ng:

MALAYAN INSURANCE **1911 Insurance Agency Corporation** **Sun Life GREPA Financial**

ZEP2030 LENDS SUPPORT TO ARTECHE

When Typhoon Ambo hit parts of the Philippines in May 2020, the Municipality of Arteche, a third class municipality in Eastern Samar, was one of the areas that was severely damaged. Arteche, under the leadership of Mayor Roland Boie (Bowad) Evardone, is a partner community of ZEP2030.

The typhoon left at least 4,571 families affected and 1,308 houses destroyed in Arteche alone, at a time when they were in the midst of implementing COVID-19 measures. To provide immediate

assistance, the Municipal Government launched the Angat Bahay, Sagip Buhay Project and mobilized the entire community to help rebuild homes.

ZEP2030 members likewise quickly responded to the call for support. ASA Philippines, Caritas Borongan, DLSU Science Foundation, Philam Foundation, and the Philippine Business for Social Progress were among those that reached out with cash or in-kind donations.

(image courtesy of Mayor Bowad and Arteche LGU)

DAMU NGA SALAMAT!

PBSP

PHILIPPINE BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

THRU ZEP (ZERO EXTREME POVERTY COALITION)

for donating 250,000 worth of Corrugated GI Sheets to the Artechehanons.

#ARTECHELOVESYOU

MIB

ZEP2030 LEAD CONVENORS

1. Ambassador Howard Dee, Chairperson, Assisi Development Foundation, Inc.
2. Br. Armin Luistro FSC, Board Member, Philippine Business for Social Progress
3. Fr. Manuel Guazon, Trustee, Association of Foundations
4. Fr. Edwin Gariguez, Executive Secretary, Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines - National Secretariat for Social Action / Caritas Philippines
5. Deanie Ocampo, Deputy Executive Director, Caucus of Development NGO Networks
6. Ma. Gracia Africa-Lazo, Director, De La Salle Philippines
7. Atty. Jose Andres Canivel, Executive Director, Forest Foundation Philippines
8. Oliver Agoncillo, Executive Director, Foundation for the Philippine Environment
9. Sixto Donato Macasaet, Executive Director, Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.
10. Michael Christopher Meaney, Managing Director, Habitat for Humanity Philippines
11. Dr. Milton Amayun, President, International Care Ministries
12. Mario Deriquito, Trustee, League of Corporate Foundations
13. Coco Alcuaz, Executive Director, Makati Business Club
14. Roberto Calingo, Executive Director, Peace and Equity Foundation
15. Ma. Cecilia Genzola, Chairperson, Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies
16. Liza Lim, Board Member, Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas
17. Claire Papa, External Affairs Assistant Vice President, UNILAB, Inc.
18. Francis Capistrano, Head of Experimentation, United Nations Development Programme
19. Ramon Derige, Deputy Executive Director, Zuellig Family Foundation

ZEP2030 Members (As of November 2020)

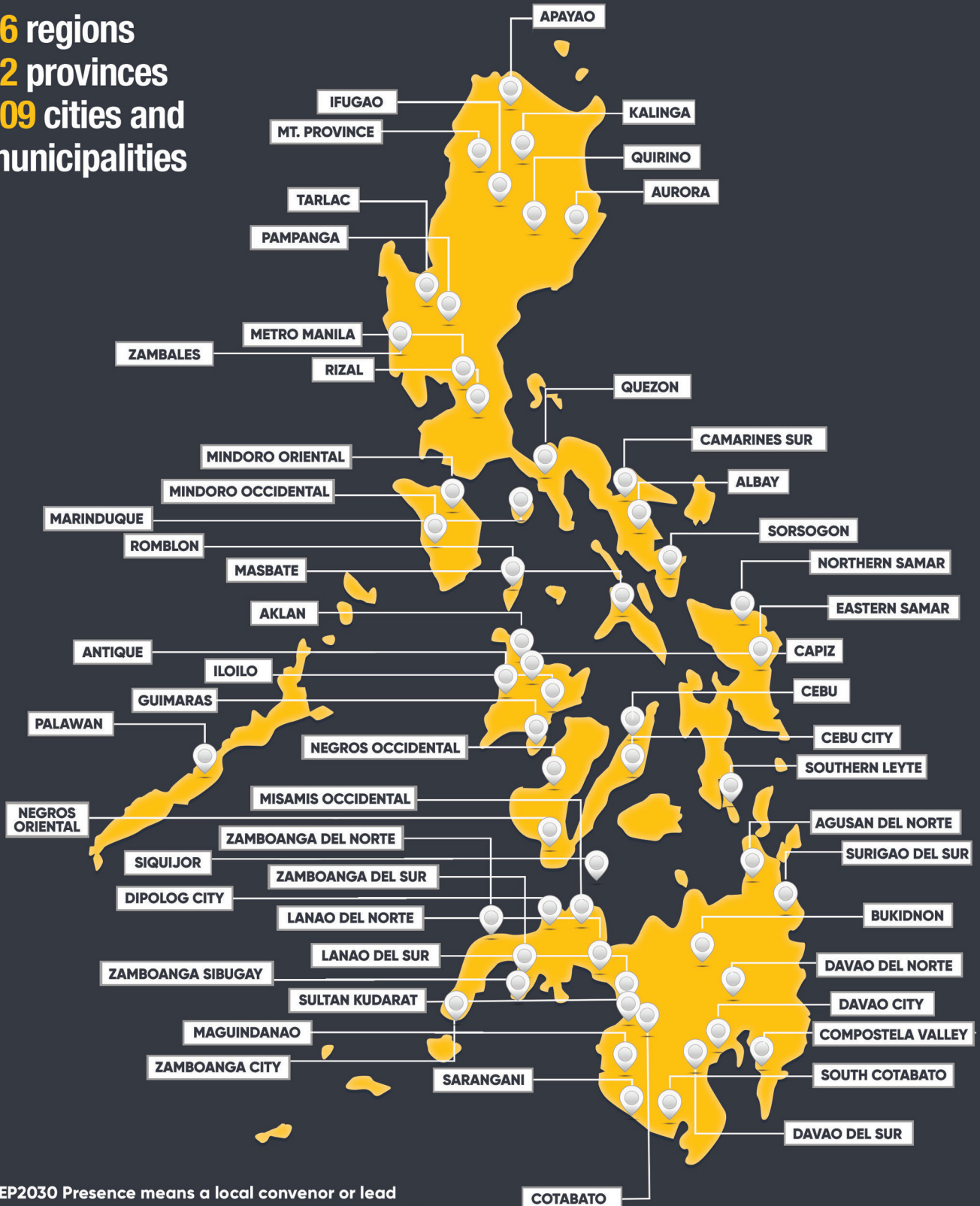
1. A2D Project-Research Group for Alternatives to Development, Inc.
2. Aboitiz Foundation, Inc.
3. ALTERPLAN
4. Anthropology Watch (AnthroWatch)
5. Apostolic Vicariate of St. Francis of Assisi - Nuestra Senora de la Soledad Parish
6. Apostolic Vicariate of Tabuk
7. ASA Philippines Foundation
8. Assisi Development Foundation (ADF)
9. Association of Foundations (AF)
10. Ateneo de Zamboanga (AdZU)
11. 1Ayala Foundation, Inc.
12. BDO Foundation, Inc.
13. Bidlisiw Foundation, Inc.
14. Bikes for the Philippines Foundation, Inc.
15. Bohol Integrated Development Foundation, Inc. (BIDEF)
16. Bukidnon Mission District
17. Caritas Borongan Incorporated
18. Cartwheel Foundation, Inc.
19. Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)
20. Cebu Leads Foundation
21. Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)
22. Center for Community Transformation

23. Center for Conservation Innovations Philippines, Inc. (CCI)
24. Central Visayas Network of NGOs and POs (CENVISNET)
25. Coalition for Better Education (CBE)
26. Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines, Inc.
27. Coco Technologies Corporation
28. Community Organizers Multiversity
29. Conrado and Ladislawa Alcantara Foundation, Inc.
30. Culion Foundation, Inc.
31. Cure Philippines, Inc.
32. Del Monte Foundation, Inc.
33. De La Salle Philippines
34. DLSU Science Foundation, Inc.
35. Dualtech Training Center Foundation, Inc.
36. Duyog Marawi
37. East-West Seed Foundation
38. Edmund Rice Ministries (ERM)
39. Edukasyon.ph
40. Episcopal Commission on Indigenous Peoples – National Secretariat (ECIP-NS)
41. Educational Research and Development Assistance Foundation, Inc (ERDA)
42. Facilitator’s Circle
43. Feed the Children Philippines
44. Fellowship for Organizing Endeavors (FORGE)
45. Forest Foundation Philippines
46. Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.
47. Foundation for the Development of the Urban Poor
48. Foundation for the Philippine Environment
49. Friends of the Earth
50. FundLife International
51. German Agency for International Cooperation Conflict Sensitive Resource and Asset Management (GIZ-COSERAM)
52. Gerry Roxas Foundation, Inc.
53. Glow Corp
54. GNPowder Kauswagan Ltd. Co.
55. Habitat for Humanity Philippines (HFH)
56. Haribon Foundation
57. ICESDEV
58. Indigenous People’s International Center for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA)
59. International Association for Transformation (IAT)
60. International Care Ministries (ICM)
61. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
62. J. Amado Araneta Foundation, Inc.
63. Jollibee Group Foundation, Inc.
64. Just Projects Philippines Foundation, Inc.
65. KANIB Foundation, Inc.
66. Kapampangan Manalakaran, Inc.
67. Kapatiran-Kaunlaran Foundation, Inc. (KKFI)
68. Knowledge Channel Foundation, Inc.
69. Kwento Pilipino, Inc. (The Storytelling Project)
70. Lanao Youth Council, Inc.
71. Lao Foundation, Inc.
72. LBC Hari ng Padala Foundation, Inc.
73. League of Corporate Foundation (LCF)
74. Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center, (LRC)
75. Lombay ka Marawi Organization
76. Lopez Group Foundation, Inc.
77. Lyceum of the Philippines (LPU)
78. Makati Business Club (MBC)
79. Managing Alternatives Group, Inc. (MAGI)
80. Manila Water Foundation
81. Metrobank Foundation, Inc.
82. Microfinance Council of the Philippines
83. The Moropreneur, Inc.
84. NGOs for Fisheries Reform (NFR)
85. National Secretariat for Social Action-Justice and Peace (NASSA)/Caritas Philippines
86. Non-Timber Forest Products
87. PAKIGDAIT, Inc.
88. Palawan Center for Appropriate Rural Technology (PCART)
89. Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)
90. Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)
91. Peace and Equity Foundation
92. PHAPCare Foundation
93. Philam Foundation, Inc.
94. Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID)/Catholic Media Network
95. Philippine Business for Education (PBEd)
96. Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)
97. Philippine Coffee Board
98. Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC)
99. Philippine Insurer and Reinsurers Association (PIRA, Inc.)
100. Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)
101. Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation Inc.
102. Pioneer Life Inc. / Card Pioneer Micro Insurance
103. PLDT-Smart Foundation, Inc.
104. Pondong Batangan Community Foundation, Inc.
105. Primary Structures Educational Foundation, Inc.
106. Promised Land Child Development Center

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 107. Purple Action for Indigenous Women's Rights (LILAK) | 123. Synergeia Foundation, Inc. |
| 108. Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc. (RAFI) | 124. Tahanang Walang Hagdanan (TWH) |
| 109. RealLIFE Foundation, Inc. | 125. Tanggapang Panligal ng Katutubong Pilipino, Inc. (PANLIPI) |
| 110. Rebisco Foundation, Inc. | 126. Task Force Mapalad |
| 111. Religion of the Virgin Mary Mother Ignacia National Social Apostolate Center (RVM-MINSAC) | 127. Timuay Justice and Governance |
| 112. Responsible Parenthood-All Natural Family Planning (RP-ANFP) | 128. Tugdaan Mangyan Center for Learning |
| 113. RIMANSI Organization for Asia and the Pacific | 129. Union of Local Authorities of Philippines |
| 114. Rise Against Hunger | 130. United Laboratories Inc. (UNILAB) |
| 115. Rotaract Club Cebu Fuente | 131. United Nations Development Programmer Philippines (UNDP) |
| 116. Samdhana Institute Philippines | 132. USPF-COMMUNITY EXTENSIONS SERVICES |
| 117. Sarangani Province Empowerment and Community Transformation Forum (SPECTRUM) | 133. Uygongco Foundation, Inc |
| - Conrado and Ladislawa Alcantara Foundation, Inc. | 134. VICTO National Cooperative Federation and Development Center |
| - Dana Foundation, Inc. | 135. Vincentian Missionaries Social Development Foundation, Inc. (VMSDFI) |
| - Kasilak Development Foundation, Inc. | 136. World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. |
| - KPS-Small Enterprise and Economic Development, Inc. | 137. World Wildlife Fund |
| - Mahintana Foundation, Inc. | 138. Yellow Boat of Hope Foundation, Inc. |
| - Malapatan Multipurpose Cooperative | 139. Zuellig Family Foundation (ZFF) |
| - OND Hesed Foundation, Inc. | |
| - RD Foundation, Inc. | |
| - Southmin iHome, Inc. | |
| - Sta. Cruz Multipurpose Cooperative | |
| 118. SEA OIL Foundation | |
| 119. Sister Servants of the Holy Spirit (SSpS) | |
| 120. SM Foundation, Inc. | |
| 121. Smart Communications, Inc. | |
| 122. Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc. | |

ZEP2030 PRESENCE

16 regions
52 provinces
409 cities and municipalities



*ZEP2030 Presence means a local convenor or lead organization in the area has initiated ZEP2030 in a sitio, barangay, city/ municipality, or province, and introduced the Movement to the LGU or other stakeholders.

JOIN US!

Be part of the ZEP2030 Movement

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