

# DIALOGUE ON PHILANTHROPY IN THE PHILIPPINES

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**Manila, Philippines**  
**November 29, 2007**

the David &  
Lucile Packard  
FOUNDATION



# DIALOGUE ON PHILANTHROPY IN THE PHILIPPINES

*Philanthropy is voluntary; it is expressive (expressing values) rather than instrumental.*

## INTRODUCTION

The philanthropy landscape in the Philippines is experiencing rapid change. In the Philippines, philanthropy has grown from voluntary donations through religious obligations, to more organized and emerging forms of philanthropy, operating through different strategies that reflect the diversity of this growing sector. The changes in this field have been largely attributed to a direct reaction to the socio-economic realities that are taking place in the country. As this occurs there is need to understand and prepare for the change by looking at new challenges and opportunities in the field.

Therefore, ICOMP with support from The David and Lucile Packard Foundation organized a “Dialogue on Philanthropy” for partners and other non-governmental organizations in the Philippines on Thursday, 29 November 2007 (please see annex 1 for the program and annex 2 for the list of participants).

The dialogue was designed to promote an understanding of the existing spectrum of philanthropy in the Philippines, combined under five separate issues:

1. Individual Giving
2. Corporate Philanthropy
3. Community Foundations
4. Diaspora Philanthropy
5. Electronic Philanthropy

It aimed to examine the philanthropy situation and to understand the modes of operation of new forms as well as the accessibility of the different forms of philanthropy in the Philippines.

Eminent speakers, all experts in their respective fields, presented insights and a reflection of what is happening in the Philippines, in relation to the global philanthropy situation. Corporations have begun to pay close attention to developing policies that govern social responsibility and diaspora philanthropy is making waves and could become the driving force of Philippine social development; new players (those who have made their fortunes relatively early in life) have emerged, demanding deeper evaluation and measurable results.

The common thread linking the issues and the existing and emerging trends was the reaffirmation that the face of Philippine philanthropy is changing. There is a need to correctly and effectively address the new mix - of people, tools and challenges. The pressure to demonstrate impact (monitoring and evaluation) will be a defining feature – what progress has been made towards structural change benefiting the poor? Standards of practice will need to be established and implemented to evaluate and measure results.

Participants were encouraged to look into the future and to adapt to long term trends, focusing on creating a more promising future for philanthropy in the Philippines. The dialogue presented the opportunity to debate what needs to be done, how to build on existing and emerging challenges, and what contributions NGOs can make for effective and enduring change.

## INDIVIDUAL GIVING

In her delivery on the “**Overview of Philanthropy in the Philippines**”, Mayan Quebral provided valuable insights on the attitudes of giving, why people give and the most favored causes that are supported.

There are intrinsic motivations that prompt people to contribute to charity and charitable causes and economic benefits, such as tax savings, are much less a reason than most people realize! More than anything, would-be givers are motivated by the “feel-good” factor and their own personal experiences and values.

*A giving-behaviour is NOT a function of a giving-attitude*

In 2006, the First Nationwide Survey on giving was conducted. The survey brought to light possible donors and the giving market for NGOs.

For a variety of reasons, people give because they feel an affinity for a cause that may be related to their own life experiences, such as issues related to health. For example, if someone has been diagnosed at some time in his or her life or suffered a serious illness, or one of their close friends or family members has, they become acutely aware of the needs of others in the same situation.

By donating to a similar cause, they are able to contribute to a cause that they themselves have been affected by or as a token of respect in memory of loved ones.

In the Philippines...

### Who did we talk to?

- z Number: **1,200 respondents**
- z Geographically: **NCR, Balance Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao**
- z Location: **Urban, Rural**
- z Socio-economic Classes (SEC): **ABC, D, E**
- z Gender: **Male, Female**
- z Age & Work: **College, Young Single, Young Married, Mature Adults**

\* Based on a 2006 survey commissioned by Venture for Fund Raising, in partnership with Social Weather Stations

[www.venture-asia.org](http://www.venture-asia.org)



People often donate or volunteer to “make a difference” - to contribute towards a lasting and tangible change as a result of their donation. A further element of “making a difference” is simply a desire to give back to society by taking action on a particular problem or issue. Charity offers a way to respond to the many rising social issues that are too large for any one person to address.

Personal recognition and benefits are also strong motivational factors because they fulfill a psychological and emotional need to be recognized. Many people like to be publicly acknowledged for their gifts to charity.

From a gender perspective, Mayan noted that men donated a higher amount but with less frequency, and women smaller amounts but with greater regularity. Geographically, the giving market was centered in urban Manila. To increase the giving market, Mayan recommended campaigns that aim to:

- 1 Raise the frequency of giving, or
- 1 Raise the average amount given per giving occasion, or
- 1 Raise both giving frequency and amount given

**Points to note** - individual donors give because they share your:

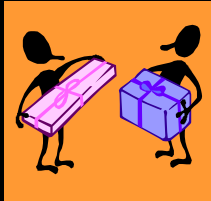
- | Values
- | Mission
- | Goals
- | Strategy
- | Project

And, they get a RETURN.


In the National Capital Region...

## Top Important Causes

Cause	Top of Mind
Housing for the Poor	Couples for Christ; Gawad Kalinga
Health and Nutrition	DoH; Knights of Columbus
Education	DSWD
Caring for Elderly / Disabled	Home for the Aged; DSWD
Rehab of Drug Dependent Youth	DSWD
Reproductive Health	Public health center; TRUST Family Program
Orphans / Street Children	DSWD; Bantay Bata 163
Needs of Abused Women	GABRIELA; DSWD
Employment / Livelihood	AD Jesum
Youth / Juvenile Delinquent	DSWD



\* Based on a 2006 survey commissioned by Venture for Fund Raising in partnership with Social Weather Stations

  
 Venture for Fund Raising

[www.venture-asia.org](http://www.venture-asia.org)

(Click [HERE](#) (Annex 3) for Mayan Quebral’s slides on “An Overview of Philanthropy in the Philippines”)

## CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY

On the subject of “**Corporate Philanthropy**” Peter Garrucho, OBE spoke of corporate social responsibility being manifested in different ways, and driven by different reasons.

Corporate philanthropy refers to the contribution by a for-profit company directly to charitable organizations, or to individuals in need, with the intention of improving the quality of life. Corporate philanthropy is a key component of a corporation’s wider social responsibility and includes gifts of cash or product donations, and employee volunteerism. It serves as a major link between the corporation and the communities it serves.

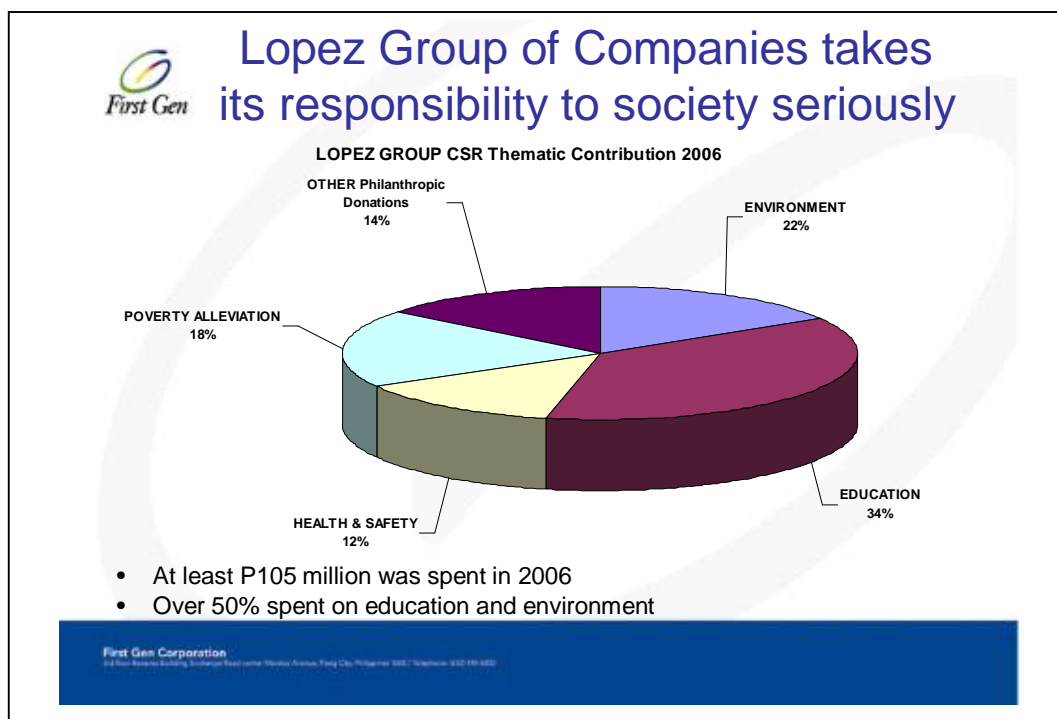
In general, Filipinos are becoming more aware of the social role of businesses. Charity campaigns, public discussion of tax exemptions, the acute shortage of funds for vital areas such as reproductive and sexual health and the soon to be expected withdrawal of established donors have contributed to the raised expectations among the NGO community of corporate giving and social responsibility.

He noted that today, corporate philanthropy is regarded as a sound business practice that is in the best interest of shareholders and stakeholders alike, moving beyond traditional grant-making and check writing and often included as a part of a company’s mission and business practices.

Corporate philanthropy benefits the business, the stakeholders (shareholders, management, staff), and the community. It enhances the corporate and brand reputation, while improving interaction with government authorities, the community and other key stakeholders. In many ways, corporate philanthropy supports a company's strategic goals and helps to create better communities.

A company that has developed sound policies governing corporate social responsibility tends to attract and build better employees, developing a workforce that contributes to a sustainable company. It enlarges a sense of community and social obligation, increasing pride and responsibility and a sense of belonging. A number of companies encourage their employees to apply their knowledge and skills to the benefit of schools, residential homes or other charitable organizations.

In relation to community development, corporate philanthropy improves the quality of life of community members by providing resources to alleviate community social issues, thus building healthier communities.



### An illustrative example of corporate social responsibility.

First Gen Corporation is the Philippines largest energy company and a member of the Lopez group of companies. Besides its economic contributions, it reinforces basic service delivery and local government capability through its community relations programs including health and wellness, education, infrastructure, livelihood training and microfinance opportunities and environment and waste management. In recognition of its national role they have undertaken activities for:

- Production and conservation of key natural resources through Verde Island Passage, Philippines Tarsier Conservation and Great Sipit watershed
- Promoting better governance through regulatory research by endowing a professional chair in University of the Philippines School of Economics
- Enhancing access to quality education through knowledge channel installations in public schools.

When approaching potential corporate donors, Peter Garrucho stressed the importance of communicating the relevance (by linking to the business), and the effectiveness of programs for maximum impact. Businesses, the media and NGOs should dialogue to understand their different roles and responsibilities and to agree what roles each should play.

**Points to note** - corporations are driven by different motivations to give:

- | Response to national issues
- | Response to national emergency
- | Geographic presence
- | Others – e.g. public image, tax-exemption
- | CEO’s vision

(Click [HERE](#) (Annex 4) for Peter Garrucho’s presentation on “Corporate Social Responsibility”)

## COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

Marissa Camacho articulated “**Community Foundations**” as private, non-profit foundations controlled by communities in the area, independent of government or donors.

She pointed out that in a time of accelerating change in communities and the rapid growth in community-based philanthropic organizations, community foundations are quickly becoming the fastest growing forms of organized philanthropy, and a worldwide movement for social justice. To achieve its full potential however, she stressed that community foundations need to be well aware, to anticipate key trends that will shape the environment in which they work, and to develop appropriate strategies for leveraging those trends in support of their work.

She recommended that community foundations should collaborate to share experiences and expertise, to jointly develop new ideas, concepts and strategies – strategies that will create avenues to explore how to make social justice the core of their community programs.

As part of their social justice agenda, community foundations should identify themes which could be promoted via the media. Alternatively, case studies could be developed of organizations that are or were conducting a particular service/program effectively, providing examples from past experiences, and technical assistance expertise to help communities translate these experiences into their own context.

A growing number of community foundations also are playing an increasingly vital role in raising public awareness about local needs and issues, convening local citizens and groups to talk about addressing those issues, and connecting donors with causes they care about.



Two illustrative examples of Community Foundation in the Philippines are as follows:

- Pondong Batangan Community Foundation was championed by Bishop Gaudencio Rosales with a vision of a better quality of life for Batanguenos. The Foundation focuses on small donations by the community, say of 25c in a coin bank. Over 3 years, it has built an endowment of P 10 million. Although championed by the Bishop, the donations do not go to the parishes or the Catholic Church.
- Ivory Charities Foundation was started by a local group which regularly met to play mahjong. They felt that they should do something to help Butuan city. The group started with small fund and partnered with Butuan City Charities Foundation in California. Over four years, it has mobilized over P50 million in cash and kind through donations. Some of its activities include providing health equipment to city hospitals and a micro-finance program.

In the face of rising social issues, community foundations can play an increasingly vital role in Philippine society by operating effectively and openly, and engaging the NGO sector and donors in an exchange of philanthropic resources.

Community foundations can serve as a hub for charitable giving that address the critical needs of local communities.

(Click [HERE](#) (Annex 5) for Marissa Camacho’s slides on “Community Foundations”)

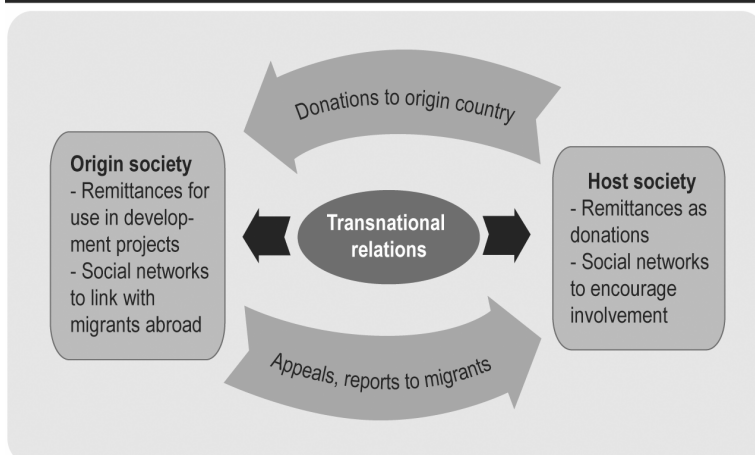
## DIASPORA PHILANTHROPY

*“The act of migrants to give back donations and development aid to their home country as a way to forge transnational ties”*

*Jeremiah Opiniano, 2002*

One of the effects of globalization has been the increasing movement of people to neighbouring countries; the growing ease of travel and communication has also increased rates of migration. People living outside their countries of origin often maintain strong familial, cultural, economic and political ties to their homelands. Many are now relatively prosperous compared to their communities of origin and often wish to ‘give back’ to those communities. Many of these migrants send remittances to support families back home.

**Figure 1: Migrants’ transnational philanthropy model (Opiniano, 2002a)**



Diaspora is increasingly becoming an important component of the Philippine philanthropic landscape. However, the impact of efforts and the greater potential of diaspora or “homeland/ hometown” philanthropy is still not well understood. Diaspora philanthropy can make a significant impact on development and equity in the motherland, and NGOs need to encourage and support these efforts.

In 2004, the World Bank recorded that diaspora communities transferred over \$100 billion (twice the level of official development aid) to their home countries. In the case of the Philippines, ‘homeland-induced’ and ‘migrant-initiated’ were the two major streams which accounted for a total of USD218 million (Php 2.05 billion) given back to the motherland. Although a major part of this goes to families, some portion goes to social and philanthropic investments.

In his delivery on “**Diaspora Philanthropy**”, Jeremiah Opiniano equated this as the driving force behind development in poor rural areas. He explored ‘the who’ and ‘the how’ of diaspora giving, and illuminated this rapidly growing philanthropic segment driven by migrants. He outlined the approaches (and how effective they are) that exist to facilitate diaspora giving and the key influences on giving practices of diaspora groups.

Diaspora initiatives finance community development particularly in rural areas, with education and health the most popular causes supported. Interest in other causes was spread out in relief operations, infrastructure, children and/or women, cooperatives; microfinance, environmental protection, livelihood and enterprise development, disabled persons, indigenous peoples, and agriculture.

He pointed out that migrant communities have organized themselves into local groups (often referred to as “hometown associations”) to raise money for social and economic investment in their home communities. In the Philippines, direct efforts are in force to cultivate ties with diaspora and encourage their philanthropic investments to support development programs. He stressed the need for efforts to be channeled towards documenting, comparing and contrasting existing initiatives, to develop new and more effective strategies to promote greater and more effective diaspora giving.

## Pinoy migrant philanthropy 101

**Causes they support**

- Education and health (most popular)
- Others
  - Relief operations
  - Infrastructure
  - Children and/or women
  - Cooperatives; microfinance
  - Environmental protection
  - Livelihood and enterprise dev't
  - Disabled persons
  - Indigenous peoples
  - Agriculture
  - Others



Some of the diaspora groups’ donations since their founding are as follows (IMDI informal survey)

- Philippine Maharlika Folklore Tanzgruppe Kaiserslautern eV (Germany) \$25,000 to 50,000 over 11 years
- Vriendschap voor de Filippijnen (Belgium) \$25,000 to 50,000 over 4 years
- Vereniging Haarlemmermeer-Cebu (The Netherlands) \$ 1 to 3 million over 14 years
- Metro Infanta Foundation (US) \$250,000 to \$ 500,000 over 10 years
- Save-a-Tahanan, Inc. (US) \$75,000 to 100,000 over 20 years
- Deutsch-Philippinische Freundschaftsgruppe (Germany) \$25,000 to 50,000 over 11 years

He spoke of the need to work strategically with civil society groups to support diaspora engagement, encouraging NGOs to facilitate this aspect of diaspora giving and engage with relatively wealthy overseas Filipinos to give back to their communities.

Participants were however cautioned to bear in mind that remittances are private resources and the freedom of choice of those individuals who earn them and the manner in which they are meant to be spent must be respected.

A concerted effort must be made to make migrant philanthropy more effective and efficient, by encouraging migrants to become partners in philanthropy. Non-profits, NGOs and foundations need to integrate into their work, the issues and concerns of overseas Filipinos, and build migrants' capacity to participate in development initiatives.

Unless you *understand and feel* the conditions, needs and issues of the overseas Filipino, *you can never harness the fullest potential of migrant philanthropy*. Overseas Filipinos' concerns need to be included in advocacy initiatives to build on the future potential to engage, expand and strengthen diaspora giving.

**Points to note** - the most common causes supported by Pinoy (Filipino) migrant philanthropy are in issues surrounding *education and health*, followed by:

- | Relief operations
- | Cooperatives; microfinance
- | Livelihood and enterprise development
- | Indigenous peoples
- | Infrastructure
- | Environmental protection
- | Agriculture
- | Children and/or women issues
- | Disabled persons

(Click [HERE](#) (Annex 6) for Jeremiah Opiniano's slides on "Filipino Migrant Philanthropy")

## OPEN FORUM

The open forum was moderated by Ramon San Pascual. It was an opportunity for the participants to voice their views.

Philanthropic actors act without reference to what others are doing because they exist independent of each other. This has resulted in isolated successes that are not documented and therefore not replicated, and innovations that replace old ideas before they have time to prove themselves. To effectively harness the different forms of philanthropy, there is a critical need to bridge this divide.

In the past there have been calls for a 'development pact' to build consensus across the different sectors. That need is still very relevant within the current philanthropy scene.

There have been calls for migrants to be accorded tax credit and efforts to facilitate greater financial services for both migrants and their communities of origin. For example, are there sufficient banking institutions (with comprehensive facilities) to support remittance resources? Banking institutions, government bodies and NGOs should work towards reducing transaction costs for sending and receiving remittances.

To enable the overseas Filipino to ascertain credibility to give unconditionally, transparency and accountability of intermediaries who serve as the point of contact for both local communities and migrant funders must be strengthened. Local NGOs in the communities of origin could monitor social projects and report on problems and progress – to facilitate better financial reporting. The network of Churches (abroad) could be used as an existing mechanism to collect funds on behalf of NGOs, specifically for projects in the Philippines.

- 1 Partner with diaspora groups to address inequity.
- 1 Work towards partnership between funders and diaspora organizations to jointly develop social investments to target underlying causes of poverty, and
- 1 Join forces to coordinate policy advocacy on poverty and migration issues.


## E-PHILANTHROPY : THE WAY FORWARD

In her presentation on the growing potential of electronic philanthropy (particularly in areas where technology is easy and fast), **Stephanie McAuliffe** mentioned that among the more obvious tools of philanthropy are the increasingly accessible and powerful information and communications technologies that accelerate the pace of learning, and support coordination and collaboration across distance and organizational boundaries.

She highlighted the increasing importance of e-philanthropists and global giving. In today's world, new kinds of connections – the world wide web and the google search mechanism for instance - have created a new enabling infrastructure, making it possible to connect for mutual benefit. The recognition of information and communication technologies as new tools to address philanthropy opportunities and challenges may characterize the future of philanthropy in the Philippines. In the United States alone, e-philanthropy has seen an increase of 125%.

Stephanie pointed out that there are funds available and there are new channels that are emerging for RH organizations to receive such funds. The Philippines has the third largest diaspora community worldwide and from 1975 to 2006, more than USD93 billion was sent home. At the end of 2006, remittances reported by the Central Bank of the Philippines topped USD12.8 billion. Most of these remittances were for projects that supported education, public health, community development and disaster relief.

Facebook Causes, GlobalGiving, UniversalGiving, The Virtual Foundation and Give 2 Asia were cited as giving channels for the Philippines.



The image shows the GlobalGiving logo, which consists of a blue and yellow puzzle piece icon followed by the text "globalgiving" in a sans-serif font. To the right of the logo is a decorative graphic of a grid of colored dots in purple, blue, green, and yellow. Below the logo are two photographs. The first photograph shows a group of people, including children and adults, standing in a grassy area. The second photograph shows a person standing in a lush green rice field with mountains in the background.

Support Relief for Mudslide Victims in Southern Leyte

Micro-Loans to 56 Rice Farmers in Palawan Province

GlobalGiving, founded by two ex-World Bank staff, connects people to grassroots charity projects globally. The website ensures that 85-90% of donations given are disbursed to project leaders within 60 days. Donations can be given through credit cards, PayPal or checks. In the past, Philippine-based organizations such as “Support Relief for Philippines Mudslide Victims”, “Micro-loans to 56 Rice Farmers in the Philippines” and “Vigan Tricycle Retrofit Program” have been supported through this website.

Projects are referred to GlobalGiving through a network of “Project Sponsors” - reputable organizations that vet projects for eligibility and provide references for projects’ work. In addition, GlobalGiving periodically offers competitive opportunities for anyone to submit their projects for consideration. Examples of Project Sponsors include: Creating Hope International, Ashoka Innovators for the Public, International Medical Corps, Women for Women International, The Rotary Foundation, Innovations for Poverty Action and more.

UniversalGiving’s services are free to individuals and NGOs. They do not take a cut on donations and are committed to maximizing a donor’s incentive to get involved and directly channel resources to where they are needed most. 100% of all donations given through the site go directly to the NGO or project of choice.

The following information was given to participants on how to join:

- 1 Enter email address on their website and they will contact you
- 1 You will need to provide the organization’s contact information - background information (i.e. year founded, mission statement, etc.), officers and board information.
- 1 Must have 501(c)3 status and regular access to internet and email
- 1 Must start a PayPal account (to receive payments online)
- 1 If all information is complete, donations are received in 3 days



**UNIVERSAL GIVING**

**Current Projects in the Philippines**



- 1 The Full Belly Project: relieves hunger and creates economic opportunities, through the design and distribution of labor saving locally-  

  
 replicable agricultural devices, such as the Universal Nut Sheller

- 1 Asia America Initiative: project in Mindanao region; includes school support, computer labs, medicine and more



UniversalGiving’s current projects in the Philippines include “The Full Belly Project” for hunger relief and the creation of economic opportunities, and Asia America Initiative in the Mindanao region that includes support for schools, computer labs, medicines and more.

The Virtual Foundation is a unique philanthropy program which supports grassroots initiatives around the world. Carefully screened community improvement projects are posted on their web site, which are read and funded by donors. Similar to GlobalGiving, all Virtual Foundation projects are supervised by a network of “Consortium Members” - capable organizations on the ground in the developing countries who provide crucial on-the-ground links between the NGO and Virtual Foundation.

Consortium Members solicit and screen proposals, handle transfers of funds, supervise project implementation, and collect final reports. They take responsibility for the projects of the groups they work with, and have English language capacity and e-mail access. This enables them to communicate directly with the Virtual Foundation. Thus the NGO involved in the projects do not need their own English language staff or e-mail.

In the Philippines, Consortium Member groups of the Virtual Foundation are Ashoka and TrickleUp. Current projects include: solar energy, tsunami relief and school support

Ashoka supports ideas and develops initiatives in every field of human need, from microfinance to water management to children's health. Much of their work around the globe falls into six major fields—civic engagement, economic development, health, human rights, environment, and learning/education—although they recognize that many new ideas cut across multiple fields or aim to create new ones.

Give2Asia was established by The Asia Foundation and connects donors to nonprofit organizations based in Asia. It provides due diligence to ensure that all participating nonprofits are charitable organizations and well-managed. Give2Asia has an e-philanthropy website where donations via credit card can be made to selected Asian organizations. In 2006, Give2Asia made USD17 million in giving and facilitated 250 grants to local groups in Asia.

#### Some Philippines organizations supported by Give2Asia include:

- Hands on Manila mobilizes people to address critical social, educational and environmental needs of the Metro Manila area through voluntary action.
- Integrated Midwives Association of the Philippines, Inc is a non-profit, non-governmental organization committed to serve the Filipino people through an effective and efficient delivery of the basic health services in the country.
- Philippine business for social progress (PBSP) is the business sector's vehicle in delivering organized, professional and sustainable assistance to the Filipino poor.

Other organizations include Family Link Foundation, Friends of Tapulanga, and the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development.

As intermediaries (particularly in diaspora giving) NGOs must learn to accept new requirements such as due diligence, monitoring and periodic reports. Participants were encouraged to contact those organizations offering workshops for the development of these requirements such as the Association of Foundations, the League of Corporate Foundations, Philippine Business for Social Progress, Caucus for Development NGOs and Ayala Foundation USA. Venture for Fund-Raising, an entrepreneurial NGO in the Philippines, also organizes conferences, seminars and workshops.

(Click [HERE](#) (Annex 7) for Stephanie McAuliffe's slides on "New Philanthropy Mechanisms")

## IN SUMMARY

The philanthropic environment in the Philippines is experiencing rapid change. As traditional funding is on the wane, NGOs must define, understand and take steps to address and harness philanthropic opportunities, to ensure continuation of social development programs.

A growing number of Philippine corporations are integrating philanthropy into their policies on corporate social responsibility. Corporations are becoming more aware of what philanthropy can do to promote the company as a good corporate citizen. In tandem with this growing corporate awareness, civil society organizations need to work towards developing complementary partnerships with corporations, for greater impact of social causes and sustainability of programs.

The emergence of diaspora philanthropy makes it equally important for NGOs to research and explore this huge philanthropic potential. Indications are clear that diaspora philanthropy will lead in the future of social development initiatives in the Philippines, becoming a key sector in determining and developing strategies for future programs.

The growing e-philanthropy segment offers tremendous opportunity to use internet technology to manage fundraising efforts. Online fundraising has grown and the pace of growth continues to be strong. While progress in e-philanthropy has been strong, the capacity to tap into online fundraising remains a challenge. Most NGOs are not aware how to organize and harness this new and emerging form of philanthropy and the challenge now is for non-profit organizations to begin the process of engaging with constituents for online interaction opportunities, and ask for support through clear, tangible and strong cases for philanthropy.

Sustaining philanthropy support calls for good governance, better transparency and sound management of project funds. NGOs need to keep contributors well apprised of how their donations have been utilized, and offer them opportunities to deepen and expand their involvement. Significant and reliable information needs to be broadly available and in a timely manner. Standards of good governance, management and accountability must be firmly in place to build strong and lasting philanthropic relationships.



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## **ANNEXES**

- 1 Objectives and Detailed Program
- 2 List of participants
- 3 Presentation slides “An Overview of Philanthropy in the Philippines”
- 4 Presentation slides “Corporate Social Responsibility”
- 5 Presentation slides “Community Foundations”
- 6 Presentation slides “Filipino Migrant Philanthropy”
- 7 Presentation slides “New Philanthropy Mechanisms”

## **Dialogue on Philanthropy in the Philippines**

EDSA Shangri-la (Garden Ballroom 1 & 2 – 2nd Floor), Mandaluyong City, Philippines

November 29, 2007

### **Objectives**

1. Review the philanthropy situation in the Philippines;
2. Enhance understanding on emerging forms of philanthropy such as corporate giving, community foundations and diaspora philanthropy; and
3. Discuss ways on how to access different forms of philanthropy.

### **Detailed Program**

08:30 – 09:00

#### **Registration**

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09:00 – 09:15

#### **Welcome and Introductions**

**Welcome Remarks – Dr Michael Tan**, Senior Country Adviser

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation - Philippines

**Introduction – Prof Jay Satia**, Executive Director, ICOMP

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09:15 – 10:15

#### **Panel Discussion: The State of Philanthropy in the Philippines**

**Overview of Philanthropy in the Philippines – Ms Mayan G. Quebral**

Executive Director, Ventures for Fundraising

**Corporate Philanthropy – Mr Peter Garrucho**, OBE, Vice Chairman and CEO

First Gen Corporation

**Community Foundation – Ms Marissa Camacho-Reyes**, Executive Director

Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support

**Diaspora Philanthropy – Mr Jeremiaah Opiniano**, Executive Director

Institute for Migration and Development Issues

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10:15 – 10:30

#### **Coffee Break**

10:30 – 11:30

**Dialogue with Panelists - Mr Ramon San Pascual**, Executive Director  
Philippine Legislative Committee on Population and Development – Moderator

**Summary of Panel Discussion and Dialogue – Prof Jay Satia**

11:30 – 12:00

**Meet the Panelists** (Informal discussions with individual panelists)

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12:00 – 12:25

**The Way Forward: Views and Insights - Ms Stephanie Mc Auliffe**  
Director for Human Resource, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

12:25 – 12:30

**Closing Remarks – Prof. Jay Satia**

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12:30 – 13:30

**Lunch**

## **Dialogue on Philanthropy**

EDSA Shangri-la, Mandaluyong City, Philippines

November 29, 2007

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

- 1 Ms Lana Dakan  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- 2 Ms Stephanie McAuliffe  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- 3 Ms Kathy Toner  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- 4 Dr Michael Tan  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- 5 Ms Mai Taquiban  
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

### **Speakers**

- 6 Ms Marissa Reyes  
Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support
- 7 Mr Jeremaiah Opiniano  
Institute for Migration and Development Issues
- 8 Mr Peter Garrucho, Jr., OBE  
First Gen Corporation
- 9 Ms Mayan Quebral  
Ventures for Fundraising
- 10 Prof Jay Satia  
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
- 11 Mr Elmer H Lighid  
International Council on Management of Population Programmes
- 12 Ms Mary Frances Ratnam  
International Council on Management of Population Programmes

## **ICOMP Partner NGOs**

- 13 Dr Grace Cruz  
Demographic and Research Development Foundation
- 14 Dr Josefina Cabigon  
Demographic and Research Development Foundation
- 15 Mr Crisanto Ferreria  
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
- 16 Ms Janina Narvaez  
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
- 17 Ms Nilda Devera  
Health Action Information Network (HAIN)
- 18 Ms Joyce P Valbuena  
Health Action Information Network (HAIN)
- 19 Dr Junice Melgar  
Likhaan
- 20 Mr Jun Melgar  
Likhaan
- 21 Mr Ramon San Pascual  
Philippine Legislative Committee on Population and Development
- 22 Mr Romeo Dongueto  
Philippine Legislative Committee on Population and Development
- 23 Ms Goyena Solis  
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
- 24 Mr Marlon Palomo  
Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
- 25 Dr Zosimo Lee  
Social Sciences and Philosophy Research Foundation
- 26 Dr Miriam Fernando  
Womens' Health Care Foundation
- 27 Ms Daisy de Guzman  
Womens' Health Care Foundation
- 28 Atty Mae Nina Reyes-Gallos  
WomenLEAD

29 Ms Nancy S. Trani  
WomenLEAD

### **Participating NGOs**

30 Mr Norman Jiao  
Association of Foundations

31 Mr Mario Deriquito  
Ayala Foundation

32 Ms Cecilia Palma  
Ayala Foundation

33 Mr Roberto Salva  
Catholic Ministry to Deaf People, Inc.

34 Ms Aurora Silayan-Go  
Foundation for Adolescent Development

35 Ms Cecille Villa  
Foundation for Adolescent Development

36 Mr Benjamin de Leon  
The Forum for Family Planning and Development, Inc.

37 Ms Mags Lopez  
Leadership Development for Mobilizing Reproductive Health (LDM)  
Institute of International Education

38 Ms Luz Francess Chua  
Leadership Development for Mobilizing Reproductive Health (LDM)  
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39 Mr Joshua Formentera  
Philippine AIDS Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.

40 Dr Eden Divinagracia  
Philippine NGO Council on Population, Health and Welfare, Inc.

41 Ms Stephanie Sison, MD, MPH  
Save the Children USA - Philippines Country Office

42 Mr Raffy Mapalo  
Trade Union Congress of the Philippines

43 Ms Eden Parot  
Women's Crisis Center

44 Ms Olive Tripon  
Women's Feature Service

- 45 Ms Bijo Robis  
Zone One Tondo Organization
- 46 Ms Rochit I Tanedo  
Collective Creative Center, Inc.
- 47 Sr Ma Rosviminda Ochoa, RVM  
Mother Igancia National Social Apostolate Center
- 48 Ms Jeanet Bagares  
Mother Igancia National Social Apostolate Center
- 49 Ms Alexandrina B. Marcelo  
Reproductive Rights Resource Group
- 50 Ms Anna Leah Sarabia  
Women's Media Circle
- 51 Mr Greg Par  
Consuelo Foundation
- 52 Ms Rica Alejandrino-Lane  
Fundraisers' Network for Development
- 53 Ms Noemi Pamintuan-Jara  
Fundraisers' Network for Development
- 54 Dr Jondi Flavier  
CMEN
- 55 Ms Cyril Dalusong  
Health and Development Initiatives Institute
- 56 Mr Arnold Vega  
Health and Development Initiatives Institute