

2009

Annual Report



Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation



Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation, Inc.

Annual Report 2009



Main Office

73 Maningning Street
Teacher's Village West
Quezon City 1101 Philippines
Phone: (00 63 2) 794 1399
Telefax: (00 63 2) 433 1292

Davao Office

ISEDS Resource Center
Tambacan Road, Barangay Lizada
Toril, Davao City
Telefax: (00 63 82) 291 0832
Email: unlad_davao@yahoo.com

Lanao Office

Unlad Bag-ong Linamon SEEDS Center
Upper Poblacion, Linamon
Lanao del Norte
Telefax: (00 63 63) 349 1144
Email: unlad_lanao@yahoo.com.ph

www.unladkabayan.org

Introduction

Vision: *A people who can build sustainable livelihoods for themselves and a sustainable economy for society.*

Mission: *Promote social entrepreneurship and enterprise development by mobilizing migrant workers and the marginalized groups and their resources to build sustainable local economy.*

The year started with news about plant closures and company slowdowns, job losses and returning migrant workers, effects of the global economic crisis. From July to October several tropical storms hit the country bringing in an unusually high volume of rain, causing widespread flooding that destroyed lives, property and crops from the north of Luzon to the south of Mindanao. Affected households were assisted with goods and cash from government and from local and international relief agencies. Unlad Kabayan was part of the relief operations in Mindanao and in Metro Manila. Medium and long-term rehabilitation were drawn up even many communities remained flooded. And in November more than 50 persons were killed in Maguindanao that included women and media people.

Relying on its inner strengths and with support from the international community, the country and its people managed to survive these challenges. Migrant workers overseas, reducing in number sent home relief goods and higher remittances. Immediate relief and rehabilitation by government, international aid agencies and the private sector had been a crucial part in the efforts of communities to rebuild their lives and livelihood.



A National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) has been drafted and a bill is pending with Congress. While the murder cases are now in the courts, the nation is looking towards the 2010 national elections for the much needed change in government leaders hoping that it would usher a regime that will work for economic stability and enduring peace.

But pinning hopes on government, private sector and international aid to address poverty is not enough. There is an urgent need for the social/community sector to strengthen itself, build on its assets and become self-sustainable sector and resilient to natural and human induced disasters.

Building on past achievements and lessons

2006-2008 Goal: *Mobilize entrepreneurial skills and assets of beneficiaries and communities for development and peace.*

Living conditions and the livelihood of more than 8,000 people and households improved significantly with 68 to 150% increases in household incomes. Migrant workers and community groups had savings, investments and established businesses. There were many who have built new and better houses, or had their houses expanded or repaired. Beneficiaries reported that they can better afford school needs of children, have better food and diet and improved health services.

Table 1. Target vs actual, by sector (2006-2008)

Beneficiaries	Target	W (%)	Actual	Var (%)	W (%)
Farmers, agri-workers	1,200	60	2,019	68	68
Workers	2,500	60	1,665	(34)	63
M & S entrepreneurs	500	65	552	10	85
Urban & peri-urban poor	750	80	783	4.4	77
Migrant workers on-site	2,820	95	2,889	2.4	97
Youth & students	645	80	588	(8.8)	63
Interns/Volunteers	10	50	14	40	50
Total	8,425	70	8,510	1.0	72

People learned new skills that enhanced their productivity which in turn enabled them to acquire more assets and to access health and other social services. The Linamon Municipal Government reported a 5% decrease in poverty incidence, from 53% to 48%. An increase in domestic product of San Isidro municipality can be attributed to operation of DOCHSE coco-coir enterprise.

Table 2. Summary of jobs and livelihoods

Enterprises	3 years		Total
	Jobs	L'hood	
DOCHSE	125	152	277
MRC	25	145	170
FAMDev Farm	68	15	83
Food Processing	39	18	57
LICOSE	27	8	35
SEEDS Lanao	182	545	727
SEEDS Davao	238	156	394
Credit	459	552	1,011
Total	1,163	1,591	2,754

Revitalizing Linamon Community

Enhancing Capacities



**HARNESSING
Natural &
Physical assets:**



Building Synergy



Strengthen Social Capital



**Farmers, Youth
Women
Micro-
entrepreneurs
Public & private**

**Diversifying
Livelihood**



**Accessing Funds
& Technology**



Accomplishments 2009

Three year goal: 2009 - 2011

Increase and enhance the capacity of the social sector and its projects to build sustainable and resilient urban and rural communities and enterprises.

1. Programs and Service area

In this 3-year program, Unlad Kabayan will continue to promote social entrepreneurship and enterprises as its strategy to strengthen the social sector. It will increase the capacity of the poor, marginalized and the migrant workers to access and build resources in target communities. Agusan, one of the poorest provinces and some urban poor communities in Metro Manila will be part of the service area.

Table 3. Target vs actual reach, by service area, 2009-2011

Areas/Communities	Total HH/Indiv	W (%)	2009
Agusan-Surigao	365	62	123
Metro Manila	358	58	--
Lanao	490	54	241
Davao	657	69	91
OFWs overseas	1,300	95	532
Credit Assistance	1,080	52	290
Others	150	50	143*
Total	4,400	63	1,421

* NGO partners (Coastal Core, COPE-Bicol)

Some 1,421 individuals and households were served. There were 4 new enterprises, 2 livelihood group projects, MSAI campaigns and credit provision.

Table 4. Number of jobs and livelihood by enterprises, 2009

Enterprise	W	M	FT	PT/S/ Others	Total	Ave Income	Livelihood HH	Bus NW
BUNEKO	7	43	39	11	50	120.00	100	4
FAMDev Farm	28	28	5	51	56	206.00	5	4
LICOSE	8	24	7	25	32	120.00	5	--
Davao Fruits	35	19	49	5	54	300.00	10	5
KOWA Welding Shop	1	45	7	39	46	120.00	--	--
Machine Fabrication	--	5	2	3	5	200.00	--	--
Total	79	164	109	134	243	150.00	120	13

Legend: W–women; M–Men; PT/S/Others–Part-time/seasonal/pakyawan/piece rate; Bus NW- Business Network Average wage-income: daily

Enterprise workers were mostly men, 78%. About 45% worked full-time and received P150 (US\$3.2) average daily wage. The rest were in varied employment arrangements: regular piece work, seasonal, contractual or part-time. Livelihood and business networks were either suppliers of raw materials and other inputs or part of the market channels.

Table 5. Total livelihood by type by average net income (P)

Livelihood	Women	Men	Household	Total	Ave. net income
Livestock growers	-	-	252	252	10,000 per cycle
Seaweed farmers	15	37	-	52	17,200 per cycle
Corn farmers	-	-	21	21	15,000 per cycle
Vegetable gardeners	-	-	52	52	1,200 monthly
Handicraft makers	6	3	-	9	2,000 monthly
Total	21	40	325	386	

Cycles: Livestock – 3 months; seaweed – 2-3 months; corn – 3 months

Household-based production continued to increase and expand, eg. Livestock, vegetables, rice and corn. Additionally, rehabilitation of livelihood and employment generation that started in late December 2008 (as a result of the armed conflict) started to yield good results: seaweed farming, container gardening, seaweed farming, and welding skills training.

Education sessions, entrepreneurial skills training and organizing had a total 919 participants.

Table 6: Total Participants by Training Events

Training Events	#	Female	Male	Total	Results
OFW MSAI Seminars	17	395	235	580	P1.4M new investments; P0.8M savings; 22 Saving and Investment Groups
Business Plan Making	4	42	20	62	Bus. Plans, credit plans, handicrafts, dried fish-making & trading, organic fertilizer
Finance Recording & Mgt.	2	30	15	45	BUNEKO & LASGROW systems established
Savings & Credit Mgt.	2	37	15	52	LASGROW Credit Program & new clients
Welding skills	2	1	45	46	NC-I 15 days & NC-II 19 days
DRR & Psychosocial	3	87	12	99	13 trng. Days in 3 towns
Coir Production-Operations	1	12	23	35	Development of skills & operation in a production line – 30 days test-run
Total	31	604	365	919	

Business Incubation

FAMDev Farm: bio-organic farm completes incubation

Machines for the feed mill were installed in late December which completes the incubation process of FAMDev Farm. Cost of production of poultry, hogs and (eventually) cattle is expected to reduce by at least 30%. Poultry products (eggs, day-old chicks and broiler meat) have steady markets in Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro City. The feed mill were made by another migrant worker who is into machine fabrication business.



Fruit Processing:

Two businesses processed their fruits at the ISEDS food processing plant, Deodor Banana Chips and Orient Fruits – Davao. Orient Fruits produce dried mangoes, pineapple, papaya and mango puree for local and export (US) markets. The business employed 49 workers, 3 fruit suppliers and 2 market channels.

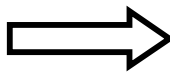
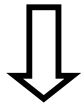
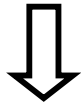


Women who had been trained in GMP-HACCP in ISEDS who could not be absorbed by the business were able to land jobs in other fruit processing plants in the district. Their prior training was a definite advantage in landing jobs.

BUNEKO (Bunot Negosyo sa Kolambugan) coco-coir enterprise:

It was established with the aim of generating jobs for the unemployed and rebel returnees of Kolambugan. It was conceived as an investment option for migrant families in the community and overseas migrants at-large.

Pre-operation activities started and were completed during the year. Test-run started in late December despite intermittent rains. BUNEKO employed 41 workers.



Machine fabrication: OFW entrepreneur

A migrant working as engineer in Qatar started to build his machine fabrication business in Samal Island. Assistance in business plan-making and market networking was provided. FAMDev was the first customer with fabrication of feed milling machines. The fabrication shop and business plan making are both work in progress.





Welding & Repair shop: skills & jobs for the youth

Livelihood for the youth and unemployed following the armed conflict in Kolambugan began to take shape in a skills training on welding. In April, 45 men and 1 woman graduated from the “Welding Skills Training” in Kolambugan and received the NC-I (SMAW plate welding) and 30 of them completed the NC-II (SMAW pipe welding). Organizing themselves as Kolambugan Welders Association (KOWA) and registered with DOLE (Department of Labor and Employment), they proposed to establish a welding and repair shop where members who have no regular jobs can be employed.

Seaweeds production: restoring livelihood

Seaweed farms damaged after the armed conflict were rehabilitated. In December 2008, 30 seaweed farmers of Barangay Manga, in Kolambugan received seedlings and cash for other farm inputs. At the end of 2009, membership increased to 52 farmers expanding to nearby barangays of Tabigue and Mukas. Most of them had 5 production cycles and net earning between P5,000-P20,000 per harvest. They organized themselves into a cooperative, LASGROW (Lanao Seaweed Growers) Multi-purpose Cooperative. Cash assistance was transformed into a credit fund and they were assisted to set up a credit scheme. LASGROW reported a 95% repayment rate.



Container gardening: vegetable always in the home (garden for the landless)

FAMDev’s agriculturist who developed container gardening had been mainstreaming the technology through training and short-course seminars in schools and communities in Butuan and Cagayan de Oro. As peri-urban vegetable project consultant on “urban container gardening” he has trained high school students and community volunteer groups at the Butuan Doctors Hospital and College, Year of Service of Xavier Science Foundation in Cagayan de Oro City and lectured at the Vice-Mayors League of the Philippines, Caraga Chapter (150 vice-mayors), Association of Retired Government Employees (Butuan City) and Association of Barangay Captains (60 barangays). Response from communities were very positive and replication by households continued to be monitored.





Matungao community organizing: reaching the “unserved and underserved”

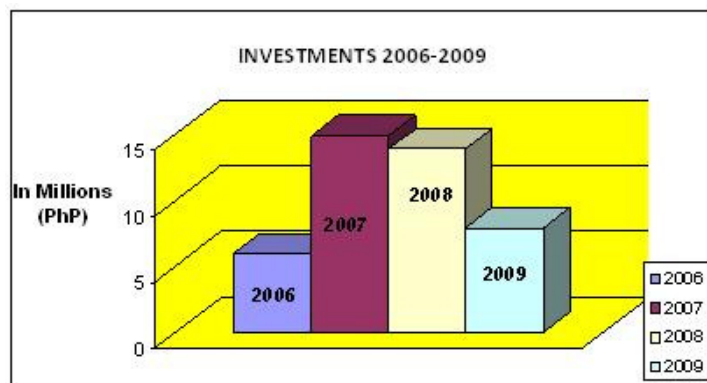
In the Municipality of Matungao, Lanao del Norte, 3 sectors (youth, women and religious group “Ustadj”) were organized with members from both Muslim and Christian communities. With the purpose of building peace and development, seminars and focused group discussions were conducted to identify potential economic projects and education programs. Matungao has a high poverty incidence and underemployed.



Capital mobilization

Savings and investment

The global economic crisis had effects on investment capacity of migrant workers in the network. Almost P8 million investments this year was lower than 2007 and 2008 but higher than 2006. Most of OFW investments went to building their own businesses.



ENTERPRISES	INVESTMENTS		
	Migrants	Local Partners*	Total
DOCHSE	-	1,477,000.00	1,477,000.00
MRC	250,000.00	-	150,000.00
FAMDev Farm	-	437,000.00	437,000.00
BUNEKO	80,000.00	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
LICOSE	-	156,000.00	156,000.00
Credit Assistance Program	85,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
Outdoor gear shop	100,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
2-door apartment	500,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
Machine fabrication shop	400,000.00	156,000.00	156,000.00
Total	1,405,000.00	6,570,000.00	7,975,000.00

**Local Partners: LGU, NGO, DBP, GA, buyers.*

MSAI campaigns [L-R: Geneva, Switzerland; Seoul, Korea; Singapore]



More than 500 OFWs in 5 destination countries in Europe and Asia attended the various MSAI seminars. Through the European Commission-United Nations (EC-UN) project enhancing Migration for Development (M4D), more than P1 million investments was generated.

Partners play a crucial role in mainstreaming the MSAI in destination countries and ensuring sustainability of migrant savers-investors groups (SIG). Relations with church and faith based communities, Philippine missions, diaspora associations and migrant cooperatives continued to be established and nurtured: aidha and Jeremiah 29:11 International, Singapore; Hsinchu Migrants and New Immigrants Service Center (HMISC), Taiwan; Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers (CFMW), Netherlands; Geneva Forum for Philippine Concerns, Switzerland; and Justice for Migrant Domestic Workers (J4MDW), London. Four SIGs were organized this year.

Challenges and possible solutions

➤ Lack of savings infrastructure

It's difficult for migrant workers without legal work documents to open bank accounts, more so organize themselves as savings groups, or even as part of it. This is a major challenge in organizing undocumented Filipino migrant workers as SIGs.

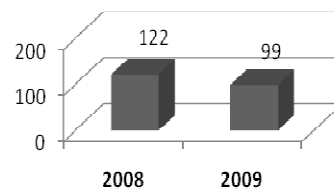
Credit Assistance Program

A P10 million (US\$244,444) credit portfolio augmented capital of 99 enterprises that employed at least 290 workers in Mindanao, National Capital Region (Metro Manila, Cavite), and Bicol (Legazpi City, Iriga, Naga, Albay).

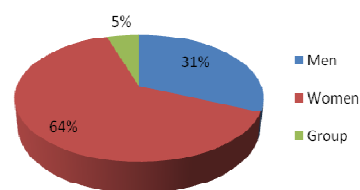
The number of beneficiaries reached was 18.85% lower than last year and composed of 64% women, 31% men and 5% for the groups. Clients engaged in agriculture was 9% higher than last year, trading was 4% higher, manufacturing/processing was 6% lower, and services 4% lower than last year.

In Bicol, clients were able to expand their businesses, e.g. increase the number of outlets or branches in far-flung barangays. More workers were employed and income increase was reported at 10%.

Comparative No. of Clients, 2008 & 2009

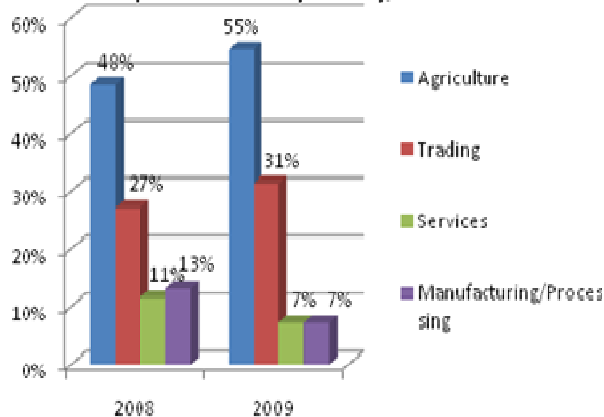


Clients by Gender, 2009



At least 13 migrant workers who have lost jobs overseas were assisted in building their own businesses in Mindoro, Cavite, Bicol and Davao.

Comparative Clients by Industry, 2008 & 2009

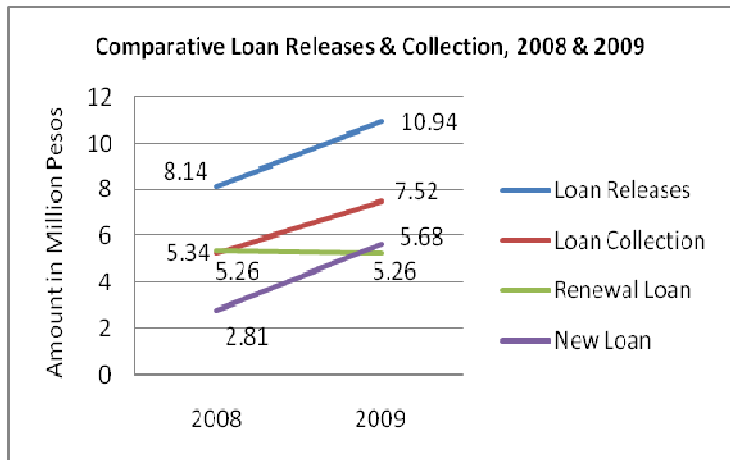


Bakas Mindoro in Calapan, Mindoro manufactures outdoor sandals and bag packs made of leathers.

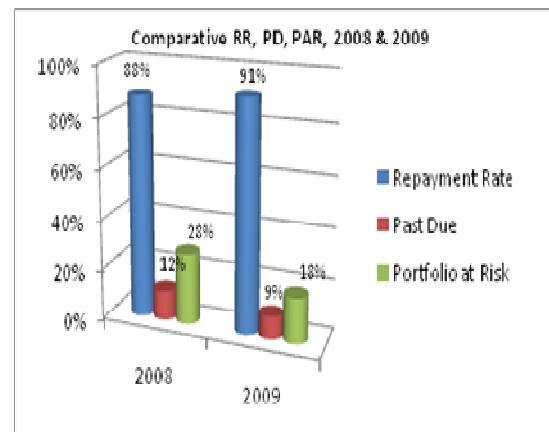
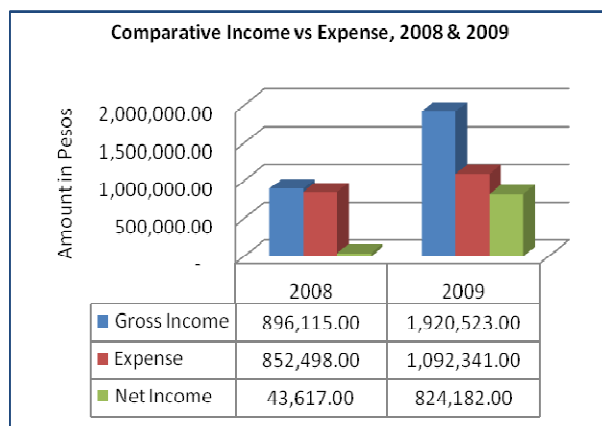
Loan released this year was 34.40% higher than last year. New loans released were 102% higher this year and no change in the renewal loans. Loan repayment collected was 40.82% higher this year.

Gross income increased by 129% while expenses increased by 15.08%. Net income gained was 623% higher. Repayment rate went up to 91% while past due rate decreased by 3%. Portfolio at risk (PAR) went down by 10% compared to last year.

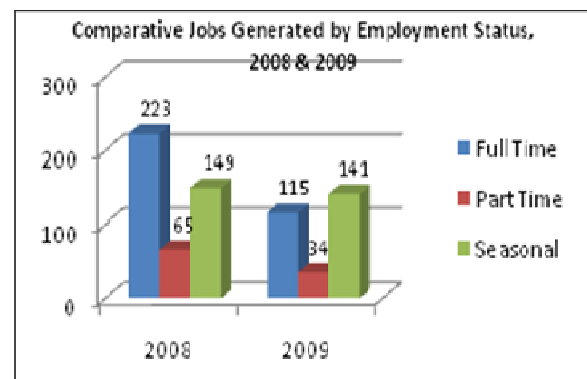
It must be noted here that the program was able to collect from long overdue accounts through diligent and patient follow-up of delinquent clients.



There were more new clients this year compared to 2008. Average loan amount was P150, 000 per availment.



With credit support 290 jobs were created and sustained: 48.62% male and 51.38% female; 39.66% were full time workers, 11.72% were part time workers, and 48.62% were seasonal workers hired by the enterprises in agricultural production.



Research & advocacy

Initial results of a study on “OFWs in Davao City vis-à-vis remittance, savings and investments” was presented to selected respondents and government agencies for validation and comments. Some significant findings of the study:

- Women migrants remit more regularly than men. However, men remit bigger amounts than women.
- Remittance amount has strong correlation with type of jobs and destination of OFWs.
- There were more women remittance recipients than men.
- Women migrants saved on a regular basis but in smaller amounts than men.
- More men had bigger investments, e.g. land, business.

Further analysis in aid of advocacy (in Davao and other LGUs) will follow the initial data findings and report.

Emergency Relief Operations

- a. **Flooding: Linamon, Lanao del Norte:** At least 25 families in Barangays Samburon and Larapan in the Municipality of Linamon, Lanao del Norte whose houses were washed away by flash floods received relief assistance in January 2009. Food items and relief packs (blankets, kitchen utensils) were distributed.
- b. **Typhoon-flooding: Cotabato provinces** Some 1,309 families or 5,304 individuals in the provinces of North Cotabato and Maguindanao in Central Mindanao received assistance from the Christian Aid. Houses and crops were destroyed by winds and rains brought by typhoon Kiko or “Morato” in the third quarter of 2009. The relief operation was implemented in cooperation with the United Church of Christ in the Philippines - Midsayap. Families received relief packs with food and non-food items such as hygiene kits, medicines, and temporary shelter and kitchen utensils.



Lessons and challenges

1. Big change and enduring impact in the lives of the poor and their livelihood take a long and indefatigable process of education, training and practical application. It requires on their part discipline and work ethic that is responsible and free. There is a need to develop discipline and work ethic that result in quality products and improved productivity.

Training programs in GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices) and GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) in Davao and Linamon were productive and instructive. Those who persistently trained in GMP at the ISEDS Center had a head start in getting employed in the various food processing companies in Davao City and went a long way to break away from dependency and have self confidence among trainees. While those who consistently attended training in and practiced GAP not only increased their yield but also garnered cash prizes in product competitions as well as citations from local government agencies and units.

2. The impact of climatic changes on the lives of rural and urban poor and their livelihood had been severe this year. PCVA (participatory capability and vulnerability assessment) and hazard mapping must be integral tools in doing community asset assessment and social preparation.
3. Developing internal drivers of growth and development has the advocacy agenda and must also be reflected within the organization itself. Its operational strategies and organizational model must be reviewed.

Life stories

Thelma Cabunoc is 38 years old, married with 5 dependents. She resides in Purok-2 Barangay Tabigue, Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte. She is a high school graduate and involved in seaweed farming. She is an officer of LASGROW.

"I was given responsibility to stretch the resources of this project and accommodate more loan applicants. Team efforts and collective planning gave strength to the group and increased their resolve to become more productive."



"My farm harvest continued to increase each cycle, from 200 kilograms to 1,200 kilograms with gross sales from P10, 000 to P30, 000. With our income, we were able to meet our daily needs and provide allowances for my children. Our food has improved and we can afford to have a meat dish at least once a week. I learned much in financial management and I managed to put away savings for the next production. I used to wake up in the morning and start to worry where to get the next meal. But now I look forward to waking up every morning as I have already planned what I would do for the day."

Alfino L. Maata is 29 years old, married with one child. He is a high school graduate residing in Barangay Libertad, Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte. He is into seaweed farming as regular source of living. He only harvests 6 lines or "kutay" or 72 kilos of seaweeds every 3-month cycle with gross sales of PHP 4, 000 and net income of P2, 500. He finds this as insufficient for their daily needs.



"I joined the '15-Day Welding Skills Training' when I heard about it. With my personal interest to learn new skills, I had successfully completed the said training with a National Certificate or NC-I accreditation (plate welding) from the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) along with other 45 trainees. Not to limit myself on just one set of training, I proceeded to the next level of welding training in TESDA-Tubod and got the National Certificate or NC-II (pipe welding) with the 30 other trainees."

"Having new skills on welding, I worked in a local fabrication and welding shop in the municipality as part time welder for 2 months earning P6, 000 per fabrication of pedicab and P1, 500 per pedicab repair. When the construction of processing building began in BUNEKO, I worked there as a welder for one month earning P120 per day. Then when the production started in BUNEKO, I applied as worker and was hired as worker in decortication earning P120 to P150 per 8-hour production. I will no longer pursue my plan to apply for work abroad for I now have a job. I am proud to say the truth that I am now multi-skilled."

Zafra Cresenciano is 34 years old, married with 2 children. He lives in Purok - 3A Poblacion, Linamon, Lanao del Norte. He is an Education degree holder and worked as checker in DHL, a courier service. When he resigned at DHL, he pursued household business of hog fattening. He also started food processing or “kakanin” such as biko, suman and moron with his wife as additional income for their family. The food they produced is being delivered house to house and in other areas like Iligan City.



He was chosen as one of the beneficiaries of the InfRES Household Livestock Production Project in Linamon, Lanao del Norte and received 2 piglets last March 2006.

In the first cycle, he earned PHP 8,588.00 from the sale of his 2 hogs and able to purchase electric coconut grater amounting to PHP 6,000.00 to support their food processing. In the second cycle he expanded the hog fattening to piglet production.



In the fourth cycle of his livestock production, he was able to purchase a single motorcycle (XRM) out of the income he earned from the project and the food processing business. The motorcycle is being used in the delivery of the food they produced to the different customers in the town and in Iligan City.

In 2009, he built a new semi-concrete house worth PHP 60,000 from the sale of their livestock for two cycles and savings from their food processing business. Their old house is now being used in the food processing. Also they were able to install their own water system in their house unlike before where they have to fetch water from the creek which is at least 100 meters from their house.

“I am so happy now because although I was fired in DHL Company, I am now earning higher from our livestock production and the food processing business. We earn at least PHP 500.00 a day from the food processing and at least PHP 2,000.00 in every head oh hog we sold. We were able to send our 5-grader son to private school where he spends at least PHP 12,000.00 per year for the tuition fees.”



UNLAD-KABAYAN MIGRANT SERVICES FOUNDATION, INC.

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2009

ASSETS	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	738,831	2,146,806
Cash Advances	56,271	116,651
Accounts and Other Receivables	421,533	735,922
Loans and Interest Receivables	12,905,691	7,446,386
Other Current Sssets	7,000	73,000
Total	<u>14,129,326</u>	<u>10,518,766</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Other Asets	<u>33,368</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Property and Equipment-net		
Sub-total	<u>2,902,011</u>	<u>2,246,407</u>
Total	<u>2,935,378</u>	<u>2,286,407</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>17,064,704</u>	<u>12,805,172</u>
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts and Other Payables	<u>231,202</u>	<u>236,598</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
MFED Payable	789,982	101,790
LFED Payable	661,747	436,453
Loan Payable	6,761,232	4,199,167
Bond Payable	3,000	-
Sub-total	<u>8,215,961</u>	<u>4,737,410</u>
Total	<u>8,447,163</u>	<u>4,974,009</u>
FUND BALANCES		
Operating Fund	2,057,102	2,530,367
Credit Fund	2,991,629	2,457,226
Reserve Fund	666,801	597,164
Property & Equipment Fund	<u>2,902,011</u>	<u>2,246,407</u>
Total	<u>8,617,541</u>	<u>7,831,163</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES	<u>17,064,704</u>	<u>12,805,172</u>

UNLAD KABAYAN MIGRANT SERVICES FOUNDATION, INC.
Statement of Income, Expenses and Changes in Fund Balances
For the years ended December 31, 2009 & 2008

	2009	2008	Variance
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
INCOME			
Grants	8,086,606	9,067,615	-10.82%
Partners Contribution	2,579,004	856,233	201.20%
Earned Income	2,962,440	2,090,484	41.71%
Total Income	<u>13,628,050</u>	<u>12,014,332</u>	<u>13.43%</u>
EXPENSES			
General Administration	1,771,792	1,970,837	-10.10%
Organization Development	196,677	718,242	-72.62%
Programs	643,228	1,238,610	-48.07%
Enterprise Development Services	5,750,964	3,820,030	50.55%
Finance Development Services	1,745,277	1,399,151	24.74%
Special Project: Emergency Relief Operation	3,291,119	1,993,392	65.10%
Depreciation	655,649	527,266	24.35%
Total Expenses	<u>14,054,706</u>	<u>11,923,904</u>	<u>17.87%</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF INCOME	(426,656)	90,428	-571.82%
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	7,234,000	6,825,664	
Add (Deduct):			
Fund Transfers	(69,636)	(51,836)	
Assets Acquired	1,421,267	352,129	
Prior Period Adjustment	(208,132)	17,616	
FUND BALANCE, End	<u>7,950,843</u>	<u>7,234,000</u>	<u>9.91%</u>

Notes to the Financial Report

1. Receipts

- a. Total receipts for the year exceeded that of 2008 by 13.43%. Increases were mainly from partners' contribution, 201.20% and earned income, 41.71%.
- b. Some PHP 4,005,922.50 or 22.72% in the projected receipts was unrealized. On the other hand, unplanned receipts while unforeseen receipt was PHP 999,004.00 or 7.33 of total income.

2. Expenses

- a. Total expenses for the year was 17.87% higher than 2008. Projects had the biggest share of expenses, 40.92% of total expenses, and 42.20% of the total income and an increase of 10.40% from the previous year. The second highest expense item was the Emergency Relief Operation with 23.42% of total expenses and 24.15% share of income.

3. Balance Sheet

- a. The organization was 33.26% higher in worth compared to the previous year. This is attributed mainly to increases in fixed assets and loans and other receivables, 29.18% and 62.88%, respectively.
- b. On the other hand, there was a 69.83% increases in total liabilities mainly in loans (credit line with the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and migrants and community Trust Fund.



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Migrant Services Foundation, Inc.

*A people who can build their own livelihood
and a sustainable economy for society.*