



CHILD WELFARE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IMPACT AMONG TRIBE-BASED COMMUNITIES IN KALINGA, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract: *Lumina awa-an* , is a community-based program funded by Child Fund Japan that primarily focused on the socio-economic development of indigenous communities in Tabuk City Kalinga ,Philippines. It is characterized by a multi- ethno linguistic community. A workable framework Plan has been prepared and adopted by the Center Staff in the implementation of the program since 2006-2011 based on the principles stipulated in the MOU between TLC and CFJ (TLC Report, 2012).

The Program was assessed in the context of the impact and level of satisfaction of the Sponsored children and families along the socio-economic indicators such as child development, family development, and institutional development.

In the Child development area , the sponsored children manifested high degree of scholastic achievement because of 100 % promotion rate of both elementary and high school some are already in college likewise most of them were high performers and average level The access to education and provision of books and school supplies had tremendously affected the family that reduced the burden of educational cost and increased their value system in the home and community. The sponsored children demonstrated an open channel communication with parents and friends and learned to appreciate culture. The actively involved in group activities such as sports and socio-cultural activities like festivals and increased awareness on the child protection laws and children's rights and duties. The nutrition program stopped after 3 years of operation. Proper use of leisure time was developed through the provision of sports equipments. Acquired supplies and materials for the sponsored children were given to the barangay like steel cabinets, tables, books and sports equipment.

The family development component has enhanced the socio-economic well being of parents. Based on the findings of the assessment done , it was found out that 100% of the families of sponsored children has availed the basic services such as loans , potable water, sanitary toilet, medical/ dental and housing repair likewise community participation has improved .

The families have organized an association or Small Loan Groups (SLG) where their responsibilities and duties in the organization were emphasized. This association was established to help raised fund resource generation and savings .There was observed self-initiated programs like entrepreneurship.

Finally, all the components of the program has affected the life of the sponsored children and their families that led to the high rate of their academic performance. The improvement of the personality has evidently attributed to the harmonious family relationship and values formation. The series of different leadership of the center has concomitantly led to the achievement of the vision ,mission and goals of the ISP program hence there is a need to continue the program to the same beneficiaries until tertiary level or to other communities needing support.

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RATIONALE

The study seeks to capture the results and impacts of the ISP and program interventions employed by the Tabuk Lumin-awa-an Center, Tabuk City, Philippines specially on child development, family development and institutional development. It is designed to establish an effective management strategies and organizational processes of the implementers. Through this assessment project it is hoped that appropriate policies, systems and organizational procedures can be drawn to strengthen the implementation delivery systems of ISP programs to the indigenous communities.

Program evaluation is an important activity to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of as well as to present the milestones of the program to the beneficiaries. To determine the magnitude of changes on the socio-economic life of the beneficiaries, partners and peoples' organization assisted by the Center. It provides an opportunity for the implementing entity to present the project's outcome, particularly in meeting the expected accomplishments and delivering the anticipated results. The assessment contains in the summative evaluation report in the context of the program objectives that has resulted to intended and unintended outcomes. Eventually it presents the lessons learned and promote sharing of information of the good practices and impacts achieved particularly on human development.

The involvement of the other sectors in assessing, appraising, or determining 'What' has been done by a funded organization's effort is valuable and worthy specially if the goals are much attained. The qualitative and quantitative results of the evaluation may serve as a basis of future decision-makers or donors for an expansion of the program to other underserved areas.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the profile of the respondents and assess the extent to which the Lumin-awa-an Child Welfare Development Project achieved its stated objectives to the sponsored children.
2. To find out the level of satisfaction the program on child, family and institutional development.
3. To determine the impact of the Lumin-awa-an as a Child Welfare Program.



4. To derive lessons learned and formulate recommendations to guide future programming.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The impact assessment covered high school sponsored children of Barangay Bado Dangwa, Tabuk, Kalinga, Philippines and elementary school sponsored children of Barangay Malinawa as respondents. A total of 69 respondents from the list provided by the center were used in the study from 2006-2012.

The impact assessment was done from November 2012 to April 2013 by the Researchers of Kalinga-Apayao State College. A communication request from the Office of Tabuk Luminawaan Center was the basis in making the framework of the Impact Assessment.

The study is primarily to evaluate the impact and extent of satisfaction of beneficiaries of an International Sponsorship Program (ISP) along Child development, family development, institutional development and on how the center management implement.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH METHODS

The Assessment made use of the descriptive survey using a structured questionnaire as the main tool in gathering data and information.

1. Delphi technique was also employed in gathering information where key informants like parents of beneficiaries were interviewed.
2. Structured Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire has 2 parts namely : Part I) Profile of respondents , Part II) Extent of Satisfaction along :

- a) Child development b) Family development c) Institutional development
 - b) Center of Management
3. Focused group Discussion (FGD). The Program Coordinator in the barangay with parents and beneficiaries were the nominal group that provided necessary information.
 4. Review of secondary data
Review of file reports and data of the center related to the profile and program goals and objectives.



SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

Purposive and cluster sampling was done in determining the samples among the sponsored children from Barangay Bado Dangwa and Barangay Malin-awa.

A total of 69 respondents or 30% were randomly selected from the 228 list of sponsored children provided by the Lumin-awa-an Center as follows: 35 High school sponsored children in Bado dangwa : 18 Elementary school sponsored children in Barangay Malin-awa : 5 Non-sponsored children; 5 Parents of sponsored children: 2 Barangay Leaders : 2 Parish priests; 2 College students .

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Quantitative and Qualitative data gathered were analyzed using the descriptive design . Percentages and means were used. The 3point Likert Scale was also used in data treatment. Review of secondary data such as accomplishment reports and from the interviews during Focus group Discussions (FGD).

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The analysis is based on field data collected by the KASC researchers in all target areas. The field work was conducted in collaboration with Lumin-awa-an field staff and support of offices at Pastoral Center. Data was collected during the period December 4-13, 2012. The evaluation process used was a participatory learning evaluation process, which aimed to involve and enhance learning for all parties involved. The primary data collection and analysis process was essentially a participatory approach, which involved a number of project stakeholders and non-beneficiaries to provide information and participate in the assessment of the project strategies and outputs.

In order to collect reliable data that generated the intended results, information was collected from different sources and triangulated to ensure consistency and accuracy. The means of data collection for this evaluation was primarily threefold – (1) conducting a literature review; (2) quantitative data collection from secondary sources and (3) qualitative data collection from primary sources through informal interviews with a number of key informants and focus group discussions with a variety of stakeholders.

Primary sources included project beneficiaries, non beneficiaries, project personnel and Government officials, as well as from the consultant's (priest, barangay officials) own



observations at the field level. Secondary sources included the project proposal, progress and final reports and health facility records and databases.

Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted with coordinators of program beneficiaries and non beneficiaries and through in-depth interviews with project implementing staff. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held with community beneficiaries, non- beneficiaries and livelihood support beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Data gathering and consensus building meetings with project staff were also conducted at the project level during the debriefing of the evaluation results with Lumin-awa-an project members. The study team conducted a total of 12 FGDs with men and women and 25 KIIs in Malin-awa and Bado Dangwa , the sampling considered socio-economic context of the target area. Six implementing research staff of KASC were involved in the evaluation process. At least 81 individuals participated in the evaluation.

The strengths and weaknesses of the project were thoroughly analyzed with all project stakeholders, including project staff, beneficiaries and other stakeholders such as government officials. This ensured a participatory evaluation approach and triangulation by involving program stakeholders in both information provision and joint analysis and assessment of the results of the program.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

Background of Lumin-awa-an Program

Tabuk Lumin-awa-an Center is a social work agency implementing a **Community-Based Programs** in accordance of Sec. 23 of Republic Act 4373 an “Act to regulate the Practice of Social Work Agencies in the Philippines “. It is an agency funded by Japan with the primary objective to improve the physical and mental performance among the sponsored children including their families through various socio-economic interventions.

Background of the Project Beneficiaries

The sponsored children were from the ethnic barangays of Bado Dangwa and Malin-awa whose residents were identified to be from the Tinglayan tribe. Formal education was provided to both elementary and high school towards physical and mental development. Likewise, families of sponsored children were empowered to engage in economic ventures or livelihood through loans as well as seminars on responsible parenthood was conducted



to develop respect and harmonious family. Based on the reviewed data a total of 228 Sponsored children as of September 2012.

Vision ,Mission and Goals of Lumin-awa-an

The vision of the Lumin-awa-an Program was anchored on the shared practical vision statement on 1)Clean Environment 2)Educated People 3)Healthy, obedient, respectful children 4) Strong faith in GOD 5) Intelligent and true public officials 6) Enough basic needs 7) Good and active peoples' participation and 8) Peaceful community.

Lumin-awa-an vision

The center envisions empowered and empowering families in child-friendly communities continuously working together towards raising better children who are happier , nurtured, God-loving, and responsible members of the community (FYCWDP TLC, 2011)

Program Goals (FYCWDP TLC, 2011)

1. The program sponsored children manifest steadily improving physical and mental growth performances and an enhanced spiritual and socio-cultural upbringing.
2. The families of sponsored children manifest improvement in living standards through enhanced capabilities in each family member's roles and responsibilities and increased access to basic social services and productive assets.
3. Establish a foundation through strengthened Savings and Loans Groups (SLGs) for an expanded operation of a strong and sustainable PO (Cooperative) in the area addressing community development needs and mobilized towards the promotion and attainment of a child friendly community.

Services of the Lumin-awa-an Program

From the start of the center's actual development operation sometime in June 2003, the regular services as provided in the International Sponsorship Program manual were the ones being facilitated. This is a part of the start up period of the center from 2005 FY to the present until it gains confidence in its delivery of services. However, this long term plan introduces some innovations as indicated in the section for major strategies under highlights of the plans.



a. Child Development

- Value formation- refers to the development of the child and family's sense of moral, social responsibility and their relationship with their Supreme Being and His Creation.
- Education- refers to activities that would enhance not only the child's cognitive but also psychological, cultural and physical development.
- Basic needs- refers to the provisions of survival needs (food, clothing, shelter, medical assistance, etc.) of the child/family to restore or maintain their well being.
- Sponsor-Child Relation- refers to the building of cross-cultural and dynamic relationship between a Japanese sponsor and a child in need.

b. Family development

- value formation –development of proper values and attitude .
- advocacy- refers to the increase of awareness/consciousness and involvement of the community in resolving issues affecting them.
- Livelihood loan- refers to the loan fund provided by the center directly to the partner beneficiary to start or enhance income generating activities.
- Linkaging - refers to the building of partnerships and networks with other stakeholders e.g. People's Organization (PO's),government organization(GO's) ,and non-government organization (NGO) to improve access to resources and services.

c. Institutional Development

- Community organizing and Community Development- refers to the empowerment of community members to develop alternative structures and condition that would address their issues, needs and concerns.
- Development loan- refers to the loan fund provided by the center to the organized group/organization to supplement or assist their income generating activities that would ensure their sustainability.
- Linkaging- refres to the capability building on responsible parenthood, livelihood for subsistence, access to basic services and participation in community affairs.



PROGRAM STRATEGIES

The Lumin-awa-an center employed various strategies along:

Child development strategies like formal education, values formation, spiritual development, character enhancement, personality development, functional literacy, inculcated the appreciation of culture and arts. Provision of the basic needs focused on health and nutrition and protection & recognition of their rights & identity through massive local registration.

Family development strategies like capability building on responsible parenthood, livelihood for subsistence, access to basic services and participation in community affairs.

Institutional development strategies focused in organizing Small Loan Groups , capability building, resource generation through savings and initiation of self-initiated projects among the families of sponsored children .

Center Management has initiated a vertical coordination with other agencies towards a common development goal to the families of sponsored children. Complementation and counterparting of resources among stakeholders was undertaken.

Lumin-awa-an Center Management

The Center Management is functioning through an organized structure managed by competent and credible staff who alternately managed the center.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Part I. Respondents' Profile

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents as to age, gender, and educational attainment

Table 1. Profile of the respondents

Variables	Number	Percent	Rank
Age			
13-14	16	23.19	1
15-16	15	21.74	2
17-18	10	14.49	4
19-20	8	11.59	6
21-22	11	15.94	3
Above 22	9	13.04	5
TOTAL	69	100	
Gender			
Male	28	40.58	2



Female	41	59.42	1
Total	69	100	
Educational Attainment			
Elementary	15	21.74	3
High School	35	50.72	1
College graduate	19	27.54	2
TOTAL	69	100	
Location			
a. Malinawa	34	49.27	1
b. Bado Dangwa	32	46.37	2
c. Bulanao	3	4.34	3
TOTAL	69	100	

Table 1 shows the profile of the beneficiaries who served as respondents of the survey as to their ages, gender, educational attainment, and location. Most of the respondents were young female, high school and from Malinawa.

Services of Lumin-awa-an Program

A. Child Development

This portion presents the impact on survival, development, participation and protection of sponsored children.

Table 2. Level of Satisfaction of the Beneficiaries on the delivery of the Lumin-awa-an program of Activities and Services along Child Development

Indicators	Mean
a. Survival	
a.1. Improve child physical well being (health and nutrition needs)	2.43
b. Child's Development	
b.1. Demonstrates better understanding and appreciation of self and desire to improve	2.46
b.2. Open communication and respect among siblings, parents, elders, and barangay officials	2.42
b.3. Practice of faith and respect to others' faith	2.46
b.4. Appreciation of culture	2.36
b.5. Exhibit practical skills to become productive	2.35
Sub area mean	2.41
c. Participation	
c.1. Demonstrate knowledge of moral issues affecting family and	2.33



community	
c.2 Active involvement in addressing issues on children, family and community	2.29
c.3 Existence of children's group/organization	2.25
Sub area mean	2.29
d. Protection	
d.1 Security against child abuse, neglect and exploitation	2.17
d.2 Recognition of legal identity and rights	2.30
d.3 Registered at Local Registrar	2.39
Sub area mean	2.28
Total Mean	2.35

Table 2 presents the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries on the delivery of the Lumin-awa-an program of activities and services along child development.

Child Development is the first area component of the *LUMIN-AWAAN* project. It obtained a Mean of 2.35 which indicates that the beneficiaries were much satisfied in the activities and services implemented/rendered by the implementers which led to the development of the children. These developments were in the form of child's survival, child's development, participation, and child's protection.

Under child's survival, the activities were able to improve the child's physical well being in terms health and nutrition needs which made the beneficiaries "much satisfied" as shown by the obtained Mean of 2.43 . In addition to the survey result, the Focused Group Discussion ((FGD) conducted by the evaluation team noted that 100% of the beneficiaries availed of dental services and are very much aware of their hygiene. They also had access to quality education through scholarship from the project of both elementary and high school as indicated by a 100% promotion report. It was further noted in the interview that in the previous administration where funds were available, beneficiary scholars were provided with allowances. It was further noted, however that at present that the project is towards its termination phase, no cash allowances are given to the scholars.

Similarly, the beneficiaries were much satisfied in terms of the child's development particularly along the following indicators, namely: demonstrates better understanding and appreciation of self and desire to improve with a Mean of 2.46; open communication and respect among siblings, parents, elders, and barangay officials, 2.42; practice of faith and respect to others' faith, 2.46; appreciation of culture, 2.36; and exhibit practical skills to



become productive, 2.35. The result of the FGD indicated that the beneficiaries considered the church as their second especially on Sundays. In addition, the livelihood program of giving a tree seedling per parent for planting could serve as a way of developing the practical skills of the children and become productive.

Under participation, the beneficiaries admitted that they were moderately satisfied in the 3 indicators reflecting the child's development in terms of his/her participation in the family and in the community such as: "demonstrate knowledge of moral issues affecting family and community" with a Mean of 2.33, "active involvement in addressing issues on children, family and community", 2.29; and "existence of children's group/organization", 2.25. Through the interview done by the evaluation team, the beneficiaries were provided with sports facilities where children can start and learn to participate and organize themselves in the community.

For the child's protection, the beneficiaries were much satisfied in the registration of children in the Local Registrar as manifested by the Mean obtained of 2.39. They were moderately satisfied in the services of providing security to children against child abuse, neglect and exploitation, as reflected by the Mean of 2.17, and recognizing legal identity and rights of the child, 2.30.

Based on the foregoing results ,practice of high degree of faith has affected the proper parenthood and values formation in the home and community. The rights of the children were protected though proper birth registration .

Table 3 .Academic Performance of Sponsored Children by year

General weighted Average	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Poor performing SC's	67 %	50 %	23%	20%	14%	20%	13%
Good Performing SC's	33%	50%	63%	80%	86%	80%	86%

Table 3 shows the positive improvement in the academic performance of the sponsored children from year 2005 to 201(TLC,2011). It implies that the intervention of providing



textbooks, school supplies , child’s survival, child’s development, participation, and child’s protection has improved their academic performance .

Table 4.Promotional rate among the Sponsored Children

Promotional rate	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Promoted	98%	92%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Retained	2%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 4 shows the promotional rate per year that it reached to 100% . This is an indication that the sponsored children has been served satisfactorily . The retained children were mentored by both parents and teachers in the area. Based on interviews the participation and open channel communication between teachers and parents has contributed to the improvement of the children. The provision of books , library materials and exposure to school activities has reduced non-readers. It was found out that 7 has enrolled in college after high school and 5 took vocational courses.

It is interesting to note that values formation has been also emphasized particularly on the respect of elders, identification of rights and social obligations . Likewise . 5% terminated for the year 2009 due to transfer of residence ,marriage, dropout, and preference of work. (TLC, 2011).

B. Family Development Component

The family development aims at strengthening the family units and their capabilities to address their basic and development needs and facilities , their access to basic social services through their active participation

Table 5. Level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries along Family Development

B.FAMILY DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT	Mean
a. Capabilities	
a.1. Enhancement of family knowledge, attitude and skill	1.81
a.2. Practice of faith	1.96
a.3.Responsible parenting	2.00
a.4.Protect Child’s rights	1.96
a.5.Harmonious family relation	1.97
a.6. Productivity	2.25
Sub-area mean	1.99
b. Livelihood	
b.1.Engaged in alternative livelihood	2.26
c. Access to basic social services	



c.1. Potable water	1.96
c.2.Sanitary toilet	1.84
c.3.Medical/Dental	2.00
c.4. Housing repair and electrical assistance	1.43
Sub-area mean	1.78
d. Access to productive assets	
d.1.Increased access to family productive assets such as	
d.1.1. Land	1.54
d.1.2 Equipment	1.59
d.1.3.capital	1.84
Sub-area mean	1.66
e. Participation in Development	
e.1. Exercise of family freedom of expression	2.33
e.2. Critical thinking	2.22
e.3. Involvement in community development	2.38
Sub-area mean	2.31
TOTAL MEAN	2.0

Table 5 shows the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries along Family Development. Taken as a whole, the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied on the activities and services of LUMIN-AWAAN Center toward family development as manifested by the Total Mean of 2.0. The finding implies that the beneficiaries expected more activities and services from the Center which contribute more to family development.

The family development component of the LUMIN-AWAAN had the following sub-components, namely: capabilities, livelihood/income, access to basic social services, access to productive assets, and participation in development. Under capability development, the beneficiary respondents were moderately satisfied in the 6 indicators, namely: enhancement of family knowledge, attitudes and skills with an obtained Mean of 1.81; practice of faith, 1.96; responsible parenting, 2.00; protecting Child's rights, 1.96; harmonious family relationship, 1.97; and productivity, 2.25. The findings imply that these indicators relevant to the development of the beneficiaries as families should have been strengthened more by the implementers to improve the satisfaction level of their clients.

The second sub-area under family development is livelihood/Income specifically developing the family beneficiaries to be engaged in alternative livelihood activities through non-formal and vocational education. As shown by the Mean of 2.26, the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied in the activities and services conducted to develop their skills and attitudes and



engaged themselves in alternative livelihood skills as initiated by Heifer International. Related to this finding, it was noted in the interview done that chicken/poultry raising and mushroom production were one of the livelihood projects introduced to the beneficiaries. It was found out that P 10,000 loan payable within 3-6 months was availed by the parents of the beneficiaries with zero interest with an agreement to repay P5, 000 only; the loan could be used in the construction of pig pens, comfort rooms and house repair.

The beneficiaries were similarly moderately satisfied in the activities and services of the Center in order to develop the family beneficiaries to have access to basic social services such as medical/dental, sanitary toilet and potable water, as shown by the obtained Means of 2.0, 1.96, and 1.84, respectively. It was noted that the beneficiaries were not satisfied on the activities and services which developed the families to have access to housing repair and electrical assistance as shown by the Mean of 1.43. The finding implies that the services of the Center were not focused to housing repair and electrical assistance. The finding further indicates that many of the families did not avail of housing repair and electrical assistance from the Center.

In the access to productive assets such as land, equipment, and capital, the beneficiaries were not satisfied in the access to use of land and equipment but moderately satisfied along access to use of capital as revealed by the Means of 1.54, 1.59, and 1.84, respectively.

Along participation in development, the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied in their development to exercise family freedom of expression and along critical thinking with obtained Means of 2.33 and 2.22, respectively but much satisfied along involvement in community activities as shown by the Mean of 2.38.

Likewise it is interesting to note that there was a high satisfaction in the exercise of family freedom on family planning and involvement to community development. Based on records families of sponsored children in both barangays (Malin-awa & Bado Dangwa) manifested an 7 % increase in income brought about by the capital from small loan groups (SLG's) they availed and capability building on modern farming systems as well as skills trainings and seminars conducted by the center and other partner agencies.

C. Institutional Development Component

The institutional Development presents the directions, structure, capacities, resources, programs/ projects of the organization formed.



The institutional component seeks the formation and strengthening of community groups towards sustainable, self-managed and friendly community.

Table 6. Level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries along institutional development

D. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT	Mean
a.1. 1. Clear organization identity	2.22
a.1.2. Goal of organization	2.22
a.1.3. Objectives	2.19
a.1.4. Activity Plan	2.28
b.1. Clear organizational structure, policies and guidelines	2.03
b.2. Officers are active and performing their duties accordingly	2.28
b.3. Regular community meeting and assembly held	2.22
b.4. Participation of the community in planning of activities	2.25
b.5. Installation of solving mechanisms	2.10
c.1. Increased knowledge on community problem analysis	2.16
c.2. Organized community	2.13
c.3. Demonstrate problem solving	2.07
c.4. Decision making	2.01
d.1. Savings generated	2.26
d.2. Funds generated	2.16
d.3. Human resources to sustain projects	2.10
d.4. Volunteers	2.33
d.5. Office	2.11
d.6. Venue for meetings	2.20
e.1. Existence of self initiated project/managed project	1.90
TOTAL MEAN	2.16

Table 6 reveals the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries along institutional development. The institutional component of the LUMIN-AWAAN project obtained a Total Mean of 2.16, which reveals that the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied in the activities and services rendered by the Center in line with its development as an institution, particularly along directions, structure, capacity, resources and programs/projects.

Along directions measured by a clear organization identity, the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied in the goal of the organization with a Mean of 2.22; its objectives, 2.19; and the planned activities, 2.28.

Similarly, the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied with the structure of the project, particularly its clear organizational structure, policies and guidelines as manifested by the obtained Mean of 2.03; active officers performing their duties accordingly, with a Mean of 2.28; regular community meeting and assembly held, 2.22; participation in the community



in planning of activities 2.25; and in the Installation of solving mechanisms, 2.10. During the FGD, the some parents of beneficiaries expressed their need for more seminars

In terms of capacity development, the beneficiaries were satisfied in the increase in knowledge on community problem analysis that they obtained from the project, their capacity in community organizing, problem solving, and in decision making, with Means obtained of 2.16, 2.13, 2.07 and 2.01, respectively.

The findings are supported by the obtained Means per indicator which all fall within the “moderately satisfied” description. As a result of the interview conducted, beneficiaries are allowed to avail of interest free consumption loans of P10,000 payable for 3 to 6 months.

Based on the reported data Small Loan Groups (SLG’s)has been organized and has gradually increased yearly with a total of 23 until organized into a Cooperative that are intended for savings and loans . However, 7 were dissolved due to lack of managerial skill and decision making as well as inadequate human resources to manage or merely volunteers hence there is a need to reorganize towards a common direction.

a. Center Management Component

The Center Management component presents the impact of the special programs/projects implemented by the center in order to improve and enhance the ability to efficiently and effectively implement sponsorship program through capability building and improved project management

Table 7. Level of Satisfaction of the Beneficiaries along Center Management

a.1.Regular participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the system	1.88
a.2.Availability of needed training modules and facilities	2.14
a.3.Effective and efficient management	2.00
a.4. Existence of income generating program	2.14
a.5.Well established linkages	2.33
a.6. Center adheres to the provisions stated in the MUAC, work plans and budget	2.00
b.1 Center had decent and secured office available to beneficiaries	2.09
b.2. use of fund	2.10
b.3. Transparency of records	2.07
b.4.Updated financial report	1.97
c.1. Credible and effective leadership	2.36
c.2.Good working relationship with staff	2.23
TOTAL MEAN	2.11



Table 7 reveals the satisfaction of the beneficiaries along center management component. In spite of the credibility of the Center Staff, Center management as a whole obtained a Total Mean of 2.11. The finding was attributed to the findings along the sub-areas of the Center Management component of the project, namely; Program Management, Administrative and Financial Report, and capacity of center Superintendent and Staff.

Under program management, 6 indicators were included and result of the survey revealed that the beneficiaries were moderately satisfied in each of the 6 indicators, namely: Regular participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the system, with a Mean of 1.88; Availability of needed training modules and facilities, 2.14; Effective and efficient management, 2.00; Existence of income generating program, 2.14; Well established linkages, 2.33; and Center adheres to the provisions stated in the MUAC, work plans and budget, 2.00.

For administrative and financial report, the beneficiaries expressed a moderate level of satisfaction in the 4 specific indicators such as; the Center had decent and secured office available to beneficiaries with a Mean of 2.09; use of fund, 2.10; Transparency of records, 2.07; and updated financial report, 1.97.

Finally, the capacity of center Superintendent and staff particularly the credible and effective leadership of the superintendents (6 superintendents from the start of the project up to its termination phase) much satisfied the beneficiaries as manifested by the obtained Mean rating of 2.36 while the maintenance of good working relationship with staff moderately satisfied the beneficiaries with a Mean of 2.23. The result of the survey indicates that those who served as superintendents of the LUMIN-AWAAN Center performed their roles as expected by the beneficiaries.

Table 8 presents the overall level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries on the four components of the LUMIN-AWA-AN Project.

Table 8. Overall level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries on the four components of the LUMIN-AWAAN Project

Area Component	Mean	Description	Rank
A.Child Development Component	2.35	MS	1
B. Family Development Component	1.96	MoS	4
C. Institutional Development Component	2.16	MoS	2
D._Center Management Component	2.11	MoS	3
Overall Mean	2.14	MoS	



The overall Mean of 2.14 indicates that the beneficiaries of the program of activities and services delivered by the *LUMIN-AWAAN* Center were moderately satisfied hence the beneficiaries expect improvement on the family development services and center management.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the impact assessment conducted the respondents were much satisfied along child development while they were moderately satisfied on the effectiveness of the program on family development , institutional building and center management.

In the context of child development the diversity of age, gender, educational attainment and grade level among the respondents has yielded differences . Furthermore , it was found out that the sponsored children has improved their physical and mental performance as manifested by the 100% promotional rate and minimal dropout rate . Records shows that the sponsored children increased their socialization level through the involvement to extra-curricular activities and sports. It is interesting to note that there was a gradual yearly increase until it reached 100% in the nutritional level among the sponsored children , this accounted by the seminars conducted for parents about proper nutrition and efficient food intake due to an increase of food produced the borrowed capital to increase production. In school they acquired skills to become productive and responsible children.

In Family development, majority of the respondents were moderately satisfied with the program , the benefits they derived from loans empowered the families to engage economic activities and learned to be responsible parents. The access to basic services like health, sanitation and potable water supply has led them to live a better individual. Notably, they participated in community affairs due to good leadership shown by community leaders as a result of seminars and trainings.

Majority of the respondents were moderately satisfied with institutional development due to lack of directions and low capability on planning and organization. They lack problem solving mechanism and policies to solve organizational lapses financial management as indicated by their low computed means.

In the context of the study, the respondents considered the utilization of modern farming and intensive adoption of technologies as manifested by the expansion of production areas



along the river beds and mountain slopes. Crop diversification was observed in the communities to sustain their increasing household size.

It is also a gratifying fact that respondents considered their unity in spite of an increasing number of religion sects introduced there was no religious factionalism observed and noted in the conduct of the study. Bayanihan spirit was drawn in the construction of the concreted foot trails along their rice paddies. The spirit of volunteerism and cooperativism was brought about by family recollection conducted by the center.

Finally, the center was managed by competent staff however majority of the respondents were likewise moderately satisfied with the services delivered by the center because there was no regular planning, monitoring and evaluation system employed where they believed to be the cause why some SLG's were dissolved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing findings about the impact of the program the following are recommended:

1. There is a need to expand the access of Child welfare Fund to other underserved and depressed communities to enable to serve more beneficiaries in the province to reduce illiteracy rate that eventually alleviate the rural poor.
2. Health, sanitation and waste disposal should be emphasized to sustain the ecological setting of the communities.
3. There is a need to strengthen the cooperative concept in order to institutionalize the SLG's for better financial resource mobilization.
4. Organizational development is needed to reorganize the dissolved SLG's .

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