Regional Community Learning Centre Conference
The Role of CLC for Intergenerational Learning
Focusing on the Elderly

Lifelong Learning for the Third Age
in the Philippines

Southeast Asia Center of Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development (SEA CLLSD)

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Who we are

- Established by virtue of an Agreement between the Philippine government and UNESCO in 2009, the Southeast Asia Centre of Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development (SEA CLLSD) promotes education in the context of sustainability and lifelong learning.

- The framework is pursuant to UNESCO’s initiatives in education and sustainability, as articulated in Education for All (EFA) and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).
SEA CLLSD envisions a just and compassionate society where opportunities for learning for sustainable development are available to all, especially to the marginalized and disadvantaged sectors of society and non-school mainstream learners in hard-to-reach areas of the country.

Our mission is to be the regional centre for advocacy, research-innovation, training for lifelong learning for sustainable development through collaborations among service providers and experts on life-long learning and sustainability in Southeast Asia.
Our institutional tasks:

- Capacity-building for service providers in the field of lifelong learning for sustainable development

- Research to advance opportunities for and improve the quality of lifelong learning for sustainability

- Advocacy to develop public awareness and appreciation for the existence of learning/education possibilities for sustainable development, in a variety of social settings and places.
Who we must reach

- underserved communities or people in areas that are geographically remote from learning centres.

- vulnerable groups, such as the very young, other special learners and the disadvantaged and displaced populations and communities-- indigenous peoples and cultural minorities, out-of-school youth, non-literate adults and the elderly, and victims of disasters and natural calamities.
Our working strategy

- The development of strong inter-sectoral partnership between and among public and private entities is a key component in SEA CLLSD programs. SEA CLLSD develops linkages with various groups and institutions across the Region in the planning and conduct of its activities.
- By banding together, the ASEAN countries are able to share resources and expertise in reorienting the thrust of their education goals towards a stronger appreciation of the principles of lifelong learning and sustainable development.
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Strategies towards Post-2015

Target 5: By 2030, all learners acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to establish sustainable and peaceful societies, including through global citizenship education and education for sustainable development.

Target 6: By 2030, all governments ensure that all learners are taught by qualified, professionally trained, motivated and well-supported teachers.
Dynamics of Population Aging in the Philippines

- Increasing life spans: turn of 20th century, average was 47 years. Filipino men born today 67 years, women 72.5 years on average.

- Like everywhere in the world, SC population is expanding at a rate faster than the total population.

- As of 2011 SC =6.9% of total population or about 6.6 million (not yet aging population status viz UN)

- By 2020, SC=9.7 million or 8.7% of total pop.

- By 2040, Tot SC =19.6 million or 13.8% of pop
• Elderly are among the poorest sector in the country.
• Quality of life depends on the support provided by the family. Average pension if they have one is 192 US $ per annum (and shared)
• Democratic Dividend from 2015-2050, meaning we will have a proportionally large working-age population and low dependency ratios.
Actions benefitting Senior Citizens

RA 7432 of 2 July 1991
« An Act to maximize the contribution of senior citizens to nation building. Grand benefits and special privileges and for other purposes »

Aims:

- Establish mechanisms whereby the contribution of the senior citizens are maximized
- Adopt measures whereby senior citizens are assisted and appreciated by the community as a whole;
- Establish a program beneficial to the senior citizens, their families and the rest of the community that they serve
Actions benefitting Senior Citizens

RA 7876 of February 14, 1995
An Act establishing a Senior Center in all cities and municipalities of the Philippines, and appropriating funds there for.

“Center” refers to the place established by this act with recreational, educational, health and social programs and facilities designed for the full enjoyment and benefit of the senior citizens in the city or municipality, under direct supervision of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in collaboration with the local government unit concerned.
Actions benefitting Senior Citizens

Functions of the Centre

a) Identify the needs, trainings, and opportunities of senior citizens in the cities and municipalities;

b) Initiate, develop and implement productive activities and work schemes for senior citizens in order to provide income or otherwise supplement their earnings in the local community

c) Promote and maintain linkages with provincial government units and other instrumentalities of government and the city and municipal councils for the elderly and the Federation of Senior Citizens Association of the Philippines and other non-government organizations for the delivery of health care services, facilities, professional advice services, volunteer training and community self-help projects; and

d) To exercise such other functions which are necessary to carry out the purpose for which the centers are established.
OBJECTIVES

- To come up with a national baseline data on the existing Senior Citizens Centre; and
- To determine the functionality of Senior Citizens Centre vis à vis implementing guidelines of RA 7876.
USES OF THE SCC FACILITY

Activities/Services Implemented

- Socio-Cultural Activities
- Voluntary Services
- Livelihood Services
- Meetings
- Spiritual Services
- Health & Personal Care activities
- Referral Services
- Gardening
- Others

%
Establishment of SCC in every Municipality/City

Needs Expressed

- Strengthening the monitoring system and provision of technical assistance
- Enable them to source out funds not only for the establishment of the center
- Center’s maintenance
- Availability of the programs and services
RECOMMENDATIONS

(Qualitative research) utilizing case studies

Formulation of the Center’s Work and Financial Plan

Conduct of intensive advocacy and capability building in managing the center;

Revisiting the SCC standard structural design/building plan

Institutionalization of supervision and monitoring system
Actions benefitting Senior Citizens


An Act granting additional benefits and privileges to senior citizens amending for the purpose Republic Act No. 7432, otherwise known as « An Act to maximize the contribution of senior citizens to nation building, grant benefits and special privileges and for other purposes. »
Declared policies of this act

- To motivate and encourage senior citizens to contribute to nation building;
- To encourage their families and the communities they live with to reaffirm the valued Filipino tradition of caring for their senior citizens;
- To give full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation in society, considering that senior citizens are integral part of Philippine society;
- To provide a comprehensive health care and rehabilitation system for disabled senior citizens to foster their capacity to attain a more meaningful and productive ageing; and
- To recognize the important role of the private sector in the improvement of the welfare of senior citizens and to actively seek their partnership.
Section 3 - Contribution to the Community

Any qualified senior citizen as determined by the Office for Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA) may render his/her services to the community e.g.

- Tutorial and /or consultancy services
- Actual teaching and demonstration of hobbies and income generating skills;
- Lectures on specialized fields like agriculture, health, environment protection and the like;
- The transfer of new skills acquired by virtue of their training
- Undertaking other services as determined by the OSCA such as school traffic guide, tourist aide, pre-school assistant...
Sec. 4. (i) educational assistance to senior citizens to pursue post secondary, tertiary, post tertiary, as well as vocational or technical education in both public and private schools through provision of scholarship, grants, financial aid subsidies and other incentives to qualified senior citizens, including support for books, learning materials and uniform allowance.

"The Department of Education (DepED), the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), in consultation with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) for senior citizens, shall institute programs that will ensure access to formal and non-formal education.
SEC. 6. The Office for Senior Citizens Affairs (OSCA). - There shall be established in all cities and municipalities an OSCA to be headed by a senior citizen who shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of three (3) years without reappointment but without prejudice to an extension if exigency so requires.

Some functions:
- Plan, implement and monitor yearly work programs
- List available and required services which can be provided by SC
- To service as a general information centre and liaison centre to serve SC
Republic Act No. 9994 - "Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010."
AN ACT GRANTING ADDITIONAL BENEFITS AND PRIVILEGES TO SENIOR CITIZENS, FURTHER AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7432, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "AN ACT TO MAXIMIZE THE CONTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS TO NATION BUILDING, GRANT BENEFITS AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

This act shall:
"(1) establish mechanisms whereby the contributions of the senior citizens are maximized;
"(2) adopt measures whereby our senior citizens are assisted and appreciated by the community as a whole;
"(3) establish a program beneficial to the senior citizens, their families and the rest of the community they serve: and
"(4) establish community-based health and rehabilitation programs for senior citizens in every political unit of society."
An Act providing for the mandatory PhilHealth coverage for all senior citizens, amending for the purpose of Republic Act 7432 as amended by Republic Act No. 9994, otherwise known as the «Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010»
« Health insurance can never be called universal if it does not cover all seniors. Enrolling them must be automatic, not optional. »

“Let me remind you that insuring our elderly should not be viewed as a revenue loss. Rather, it should be viewed as a productive expenditure and debt paid to those who gave the best years of their lives so ours will be better. They have invested in our future and they are entitled to dividends. This bill settles but a small portion of what we owe them. No obligation is more outstanding.”

Sen. Ralph Recto, principal author of RA 10645

« It is high time that we give back to our country elders. In our culture, the condition and situation of a person in his or her advanced age is the reflection of the character of his or her children. How we take care of our senior citizens is also a mirror of our character as a nation. “It is the priority of the administration to give social protection services to all Filipinos. Let us start with our seniors.”

Teofisto Guingona III, principal sponsor of RA 10645
House Bill No. 2347

- In pursuance of the 1987 constitution « the state shall establish, maintain and support a complete, adequate and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of the people and society and encourage non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent and out-of-school youth with training in civics, vocational efficiency, and other skills. ”

- In spite of numerous educational institutions, many cannot finish their studies. Answer is Alternative Learning Systems or ALS. ALS is a ladderized, module based non-formal education program in the Philippines

- Literacy Program, Livelihood program
Government assistance in Education (RA 9994)

DepED, the Dept of Science and Technology, Technology Resource Centre (DOST-TRC), The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), in consultation with NGOs and people’s organizations for senior citizens, shall institute a program that will ensure access of senior citizens to formal and non-formal education. They are to:

- Formulate and implement relevant and effective course designs and educational programs;
- Conduct the necessary training for the implementation of the appropriate curriculum for the purpose;
- Ensure the availability of the needed educational facilities in the form of modular programs and other distance and alternative learning materials;
- In coordination with OSCA and the City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer, shall conduct assessment and profiling of senior citizens who wanted to study; and
- Conduct continuing research and development program for the necessary and relevant education of the senior citizens.
Philippine Plan of Action for Senior Citizens (PPASC)

PPASC (2012-2016) focuses on the upgrade of strategies and programs as well as the building up of collaborative endeavors among stakeholders to enhance the delivery of services for the elderly.

- Main areas of concern
  1. Senior Citizens and development
  2. Health and well-being in old age
  3. Enabling and supporting environments across national, regional and international bases.
The Coalition of Services of the Elderly (COSE) founded in 1989 is in its 24th year and the only NGO promoting Community Based Programs of the Elderly.

This is one of the most active elderly organizations that promote community-based care for the elderly. COSE organizes the elderly in a community primarily those in the urban areas. The elderly together with COSE would assess their situation, learn from the experience of other organized elderly groups and plan for their own area and well-being. Income generating projects (i.e. soap making, small-scale production of herbal medicine and rice retail) that aim to make them productive and independent are highly encouraged by the organizers.
This program aims to develop economic self-reliance and social responsibility among the elderly. The senior citizens are given proper training and assistance by the DSWD or their barangay leaders. Financial assistance in the form of a loan without interest rate is also given to the elderly who want to engage in a particular business. They are assisted all throughout their endeavours to ensure that everything is done properly, from paper work to the business operations. Later on, they are left to run the livelihood program by themselves.
Elderly Voluntary Programs

- Resource Volunteer Service
- Foster Grandparents Service
- Peer Support Group
- Peer Outreach/Respite Services
- Family Enrichment Services
- Neighborhood Watch
- Sponsorship Program
- Assistance for Physical Restoration
Exemption from training fees

The senior citizen shall be exempted from training fees for socio-economic programs conducted by private and government agencies subject to the guidelines issued by the DTI, the Department of Labor and employment (DOLE), the Department of Agriculture, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Dept of Science and Technology, Technology Resource Centre (DOST-TRC)
In addressing both the macroeconomic and humanitarian aspects of population ageing, we must «promote the participation of older persons as citizens with full rights, and assure that persons everywhere are able to age with security and dignity».

Madrid International Action Plan on Aging.
THANK YOU AND MABUHAY!