

**ANNEX I. RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

## I.1 Basic Development Plan

### List of Tables

Table I.1-1	Population, Households and Farm Household by Model Area
Table I.1-2	Family Composition and Characteristics by Model Area
Table I.1-3	Family Member by Age Group Distribution by Model Area
Table I.1-4	CARP Beneficiaries by Land tenure by Model Area
Table I.1-5	Facilities and Utilities Availled of by Farmers by Model Area
Table I.1-6	Percent Distribution of Family Members by Educational Attainment by Model Area
Table I.1-7	Agricultural Support Services Needed By Farmers in Model Area
Table I.1-8	Support Service Organizations by Model Area
Table I.1-9	Other Facilities by Model Area
Table I.1-10	Other People's Organizations/ Associations by Model Area
Table I.1-11	Framework of Proposed Other Rural and Social Infrastructure Plan by Model Area

### List of Figures

Figure I.1-1	Organization And Functional Structure of CARP
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## I.2 Feasibility Study

### List of Tables

Table I.2-1	Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR
Table I.2-2	Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-3	Existing Organization and General Characteristics, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-4	Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-5	Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority Marginal Areas, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-6	Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-7	Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-8	Existing Organization and General Characteristics, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II

Table I.2-9	Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-10	Non-Government Organization Within the Priority Marginal Area, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-11	Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-12	Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-13	Existing Organizations and General Characteristics, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-14	Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-15	Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority, Marginal Areas Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-16	Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-17	Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-18	Existing Organization and General Characteristics, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-19	Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-20	Non-Government Organizations With the Priority Marginal Areas, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-21	Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-22	Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-23	Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-24	Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X
Table I.2-25	Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area, Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR
Table I.2-26	Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area, Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region-II
Table I.2-27	Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area, Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region-VIII
Table I.2-28	Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area, Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region-X

### List of Figures

- Figure I.2-1 Figure Institutional Mechanism For Social Preparation
- Figure I.2-2 Social Preparation And Institutional Strengthening Implementation Plan
- Figure I.2-3 Organizational Structure of Department of Agrarian Reform
- Figure I.2-4 PDMS Organizational Structure And Operational Linkages
- Figure I.2-5 BARBD Organizational Structure And Operational Linkages
- Figure I.2-6 Organizational Structure of DAR Regional Office
- Figure I.2-7 Organizational Structure of DAR Provincial Office
- Figure I.2-8 Organizational Structure of DAR Municipal Agrarian Reform Office
- Figure I.2-9 General Organizational Structure, Province of Abra, Municipality of Bangued

#### **I Characteristic of the Other Eight Marginal Areas**

#### **II Implementing and Supporting Agencies**



**Table I.1-1 Population, Households and Farm Household by Model Area**

Name of ARC	Barangays Covered			Sitio(s) Covered		III Population		Farm Households		
	Name of Barangay	III Population	Farm III Population	Name of Sitios	Area Coverage	Total Population	III Population	Permanent	Transient	Total
1. Sappaac ARC Bangued, Abra, CAR	Sappaac	189	1,159	Sappaac Proper	F	383	71	68	3	71
				Sappaac South	F	381	57	50	7	57
				Pao	F	305	46	46	0	46
				Pita	F	51	9	9	0	9
				Parparia	F	39	6	6	0	6
				<b>Total</b>					<b>1,159</b>	<b>189</b>
2. Talugtog ARC San Juan, La Union, Region I	Talugtog	161	896	Sitio 1	F	174	31	30		30
				Sitio 2	P	404	78	42	8	50
				Sitio 3	P	318	54	38	21	59
				<b>Total</b>				<b>896</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>110</b>
3. Cofcaville ARC Maddela, Quirino, Region II	Cofcaville	109	806	Purok 1	P	207	46	32	14	46
				Purok 2	P	126	28	26	2	28
				Purok 3	P	189	42	31	8	42
				Purok 4	P	284	63	29	34	63
				<b>Total</b>				<b>806</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>121</b>
4. Montilla Est. ARC Balanga, Bataan, Region III	Tuyo	479	2,611	Hacienda Montilla	F	340	63	16	47	63
5. Maulawin ARC Calauag, Quezon, Region IV	Maulawin	302	1,700	Tigas	P	400	49	34	15	49
				Mangga	P	336	58	51	7	58
				Centro	P	644	116	100	16	116
				Baybay	P	371	64	34	30	64
				<b>Total</b>				<b>1,751</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>219</b>
6. Pagasa ARC Finamboc, Camarines Sur Region V	Pagasa	142	817	Zone 1	F	112	21	21	0	21
				Zone 2	F	165	28	28	0	28
				Zone 5	F	148	24	24	0	24
				Zone 6	F	133	27	27	0	27
				Zone 7	F	100	20	20	0	20
				<b>Total</b>				<b>658</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>
7. Abiera Estate Altavas, Aklan, Region VI	Cabugao Dalipdip	288 121	1,475 744	Dalipdip	P	19	3	3		3
				Cabugao	P	275	26	26		26
				Cabangahan I	P	416	26	26		26
				Cabangahan II	P	352	59	21	38	59
				<b>Total</b>				<b>1,062</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76</b>
8. San Vicente ARC Trinidad, Bohol, Region VII	San Vicente San Roque	125 307	654 1,734	Purok 7 (Fatima)	F	1141	137	137		137
				Bayanhan	P	410	142	53	89	142
				<b>Total</b>				<b>1,551</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>190</b>
9. Marangog ARC Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII	Marangog	247	1,309	B. Proper	P	598	98	96	2	98
				Cainito	P	366	60	58	2	60
				Iba	P	329	54	52	2	54
				Guintolan	P	210	35	32	3	35
				<b>Total</b>				<b>1,503</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>238</b>
10. Silae ARC Malaybalay, Bukidnon Region X	Silae Dalacutan	231 69 327	1,284 332 1,616	Patang (Silae) <sup>1/</sup>	P	54	27	3	24	27
				Tot-an (Silae) <sup>2/</sup>	P	18	23	0	23	23
				Dalacutan	P	382	65	0	65	65
				<b>Total</b>				<b>454</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>3</b>
11. Kipolli ARC Asuncion, Davao, Region XI		432	2,468	P2	P		1		1	1
				P4 Alegria	P	210	31	31		31
				P6 San Nicolas	P	105	16	16		16
				P8 Sta. Cruz	P	105	16	16		16
				P9 New Jagna	P	161	25	25		25
				P10 Crossing Jagna	P	169	30	29	1	30
				<b>Total</b>				<b>770</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>117</b>
12. Mat-i ARC Surigao City, Surigao del Sur, Region XIII <sup>3/</sup>	Mat-i	590	3,181	Hubasan	P	371	70		70	70
				San Jose	P	424	80		80	80
				<b>Total</b>				<b>795</b>	<b>150</b>	

<sup>1/</sup> Household resident is in Sitio Patang, however, farm area is in the marginal area.

<sup>2/</sup> Household resident is in Barangay Dalacutan, however, farm area is in the marginal area.

<sup>3/</sup> Farm households resident is in the Barangay proper of Mat-i, but farm area is in the marginal area.

Source: Concealed Development Plan by ARDs, DAR-DF, LGU

Table I.1-2 Family Composition and Characteristics by Model Area

Item	Sappa-ac Bangued Abra (CAS)	Talugog San Juan La Union Region I	Cofrerville Maddela Quirino Region II	Momilia Tuyo, Baniaga Davao Region III	Maclawan Cauasug Quezon Region IV	Pagara Timabac Car. Sur Region V	Abera Abaas Aklan Region VI	S. Vicente Trinidad Borol Region VII	Marangog Hilangos Leyte Region VIII	Sibac Malaybalay Bulacnon Region X	Kipali Anurion Davao N. Region XI	Matat Sungao City Sungao N. Region XIII	Total
1. Total HH pop.	278	270	223	271	291	313	318	283	306	259	348	263	3423
Average HH pop.	5.6	5.4	4.5	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.2	7.0	5.3	5.7
Minimum HH pop.	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maximum HH pop.	12	10	10	11	12	13	17	12	11	11	12	10	17
2. Age													
0-14	28.4	35.2	33.6	38.7	37.8	27.2	34.3	37.8	33	42.1	34.2	22.2	33.7
15-65	61.9	60.4	65	57.6	58.3	66.1	64.8	59.4	63.4	57.9	64.7	68.4	62.4
65 & above	9.7	4.4	1.4	3.7	3.4	6.7	0.9	2.8	3.6	0	1.1	2.4	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dependency Ratio	1:62	1:66	1:54	1:74	1:70	1:51	1:54	1:68	1:58	1:73	1:55	1:46	1:60
3. Sex													
Male	49.6	55.2	50.2	53.1	56.4	52.1	50.3	51.9	53.6	54.8	49.4	47.9	52.1
Female	50.4	44.8	49.8	46.9	43.6	47.9	49.7	48.1	46.4	45.2	50.6	52.1	47.9
Male-female ratio	0.98	1.23	1.01	1.13	1.29	1.09	1.01	1.08	1.16	1.21	0.98	0.92	1.09
4. Family Status													
Head of the Family	18.0	18.5	22.4	18.5	17.2	16.0	15.7	17.6	16.3	19.3	14.4	19.0	17.5
Spouse	14.7	14.8	17.5	16.6	15.8	14.4	12.6	15.5	15.1	16.6	14.0	16.3	15.2
Children	50.4	58.2	54.3	59.0	60.5	61.0	70.1	63.3	66.4	59.5	71.0	55.9	61.3
Son/daug-in-law	3.6	0.7	0.9	0	0	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0	0	0.8	0.8
Parent	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.9
Relatives	12.9	6.7	2.7	3.3	6.2	5.6	0	1.4	1.3	3.1	0.3	6.9	4.0
Servants/empl.	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Others	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Farmer's Agro-Socio-Economic Survey, JICA Study Team, 1986

Table I.1-3 Family Member by Age Group Distribution by Model Area

(Unit: %)

Area	AGE GROUP													Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65+
1. Sappac ARC	3.6	10.8	14.0	12.9	10.0	7.9	5.4	5.4	4.0	5.4	3.2	4.0	3.6	9.7	100
Bangued, Abra, CAR															
2. Talugog ARC	9.6	14.1	11.5	12.2	11.5	4.4	7.4	10.0	3.8	4.4	3.3	1.5	1.9	4.4	100
San Juan, La Union, Region I															
3. Cotacaville ARC	14.3	9.4	10.0	13.5	12.1	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	3.1	3.6	3.1	1.3	100
Maddela, Quirino, Region II															
4. Montilla Est. ARC	9.9	17.0	11.8	8.9	11.1	4.8	4.1	8.1	7.4	4.4	5.5	2.2	1.1	3.7	100
Balanga, Bataan, Region III															
5. Maulawin ARC	8.6	14.8	14.4	15.1	10.3	6.5	3.4	4.4	5.0	2.4	5.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	100
Calauag, Quezon, Region IV															
6. Pagasa ARC	6.1	10.7	10.2	13.1	10.2	6.7	6.7	5.0	7.3	5.1	5.1	3.0	4.1	6.7	100
Tinumbac, Camarines Sur, Region V															
7. Abiera Estate	9.1	12.9	12.3	11.0	11.9	11.3	8.5	4.7	4.1	5.7	4.1	1.2	2.2	1.0	100
Altavas, Aklan, Region VI															
8. San Vicente ARC	8.1	17.3	12.3	13.4	10.6	3.2	6.0	2.5	9.0	6.0	3.5	4.2	1.1	2.8	100
Trinidad, Bohol, Region VII															
9. Marangog ARC	7.2	11.1	14.7	15.3	12.8	5.9	4.6	2.9	6.9	3.9	5.2	3.6	2.3	3.6	100
Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII															
10. Silae ARC	13.1	15.1	14.0	15.1	7.7	4.6	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	0.0	100
Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X															
11. Kipuliti ARC	7.5	12.3	14.5	13.2	12.1	8.6	8.3	5.2	5.2	4.6	2.6	3.7	1.1	1.1	100
Asuncion, Davao, Region XI															
12. Mat-i ARC, Surigao City	2.7	8.0	12.5	15.6	10.6	6.5	8.0	2.3	2.7	6.8	7.2	5.7	3.0	8.4	100
Surigao del Norte, region XIII															
Total	8.2	12.8	12.7	13.3	11.0	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.1	2.4	3.8	100

Source: Farmer's Agro-Socio-Economic Survey, JICA Study Team, 1996



Table I.1-4 CARP Beneficiaries by Land Tenure by Model Area

Priority Area	Beneficiaries										Total
	Mother CLOA	Indv. CLOA	EP	Lease-Holder	Owner Cultivator	Sub Total (Direct Beneficiaries)	Farm Worker/Potential ARB (Ind. Beneficiaries)				
1. Sappa-ac ARC Bangued, Abra, CAR	5	2	39	68	46	160	29	189			
2. Talugog ARC San Juan, La Union, Region I		3	43	39	25	110	29	139			
3. Cofeaville ARC Maddela, Quirino, Region II	9(62)	51			36	149	30	179			
4. Montilla Est. ARC Balanga, Bataan, Region III		63				63		63			
5. Maulawin ARC Calauag, Quezon, Region IV		221				221	66	287			
6. Pagasa ARC Tinamboc, Camarines Sur Region V		73				73	47	120			
7. Abiera Estate Altavas, Aklan, Region VI	11(114) <sup>1/</sup>					114		114			
8. San Vicente ARC Trinidad, Bohol, Region VII	1	259	19			279		279			
9. Marangog ARC Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII	95	41	10			146	101	247			
10. Silac ARC Malaybalay, Bukidnon Region X	4(32)	25	8			65	50	115			
11. Kipatili ARC Asuncion, Davao, Region XI		119				119		119			
12. Mati-ARC Surigao City, Surigao del Sur, Region XIII		54		32	50	136	14	150			

Note:

<sup>1/</sup> Number of beneficiaries covered 114

Table L1-5 Facilities and Utilities Availed of by Farmers by Model Area

(Unit: %)

Item	Saprasac Bague Abra (CAZ)	Tahyog San Juan La Umon Region I	Cofeaville Maddela Quirno Region II	Montilla Balanga Bataan Region III	Maulawen Calaug Quezon Region IV	Pagasa Timambac Cebu Sur Region V	Aberra Alabas Aklan Region VI	S. Vicente Trinidad Boroh Region VII	Marangog Hilongos Leyte Region VIII	Silac Malaybalay Bukidnon Region X	Kipahil Acunon Davao N. Region XI	Mat-a Surigao City Surigao N. Region XIII
A. Transportation Facility												
1. Barangay center	100	88	94	46	77	98	98	53	96	88	98	82
Walking	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	8	0	14
Use farm animal	0	12	6	54	21	0	0	47	0	4	2	4
Use transport	5.03	14.45	14.00	24.91	13.27	14	74	11.89	17.3	16	36.86	60
Average travel time (min)												
2. To poblacion	2	20	2	23	0	62	8	0	38	22	40	0
Walking	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	10	0	0	0
Use farm animal	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	81	12	0	2	2
2-wheeled transport 1/	0	6	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
3-wheeled transport 2/	98	20	96	46	100	0	66	19	10	78	38	68
4-wheeled transport 3/		53	0	0	0	30	22	0	30	0	20	0
Walk then ride		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bus/Motorboat	29.6	7.51	46.00	29.79	97	93	58	14.96	82.8	110	51.74	23
Average travel time (min)												
3. To market												
Not transporting	60	32	0	14	8	8	14	10	4	2	0	4
Pick-up by buyer	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walking	0	4	0	2	0	4	18	0	10	0	14	0
Use farm animal	0	2	2	0	2	64	56	0	74	6	22	0
2-wheeled transport 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	72	4	0	0	2
3-wheeled transport 2/	0	6	2	18	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	30
4-wheeled transport 3/	40	18	96	66	58	4	6	18	0	92	56	64
Walk then ride		38	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	8	0
Motorboat	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average travel time (min)	14.2	16	55	25	93	46	80	15	85.5	139	67.9	14

Notes: Totals may not tally due to rounding off

1/ two-wheeled transport includes motorcycle, bicycle

2/ three-wheeled transport includes tricycle, pedicab

3/ four-wheeled transport includes jeepneys, trucks, cars, etc.

Item	Seppac Bangue Abra (GAR)	Talupog San Juan La Union Region I	Coitaville Maddia Quirno Region II	Montilla Balaoga Bataan Region III	Maulawan Calauag Quezon Region IV	Pagasa Tambac Cen. Sur Region V	Abiera Abavas Aklan Region VI	S. Vicente Trinidad Babal Region VII	Marangog Mungos Leyte Region VIII	Silac Malaybalay Bukidnon Region X	Kipali Astocion Davao N. Region XI	Mata Surgao City Surgao N. Region XIII
<b>B. With Electricity</b>												
Yes	26	45	11	23	11	15	1	3	1	6	0	34
No	1	0	11	2	0	4	33	20	32	1	29	7
<b>C. Health Facilities Available (%)</b>												
BHS	8	14	16	12	10	22	50	34	36	44	34	62
Private Clinic	19	6	25	36	66	46	8	16	26	26	6	50
Local Ambulatory	3	3	11	26	18	36	23	14	44	26	16	52
Public Hospital	34	47	36	40	54	40	62	82	76	68	76	72
Private Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D. Location of Health Fac.</b>												
<b>D.1 BHS</b>												
Within the ARC	8	0	14	5	2	0	11	3	7	10	2	30
Outside ARC, w/in mun.	0	14	2	1	3	11	5	10	11	12	15	1
Outside ARC, w/in prov.	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0
Outside prov.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D.2 Private clinic</b>												
Within the ARC	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Outside ARC, w/in mun.	19	0	23	18	27	19	0	2	13	12	1	25
Outside ARC, w/in prov.	0	6	0	0	3	4	2	6	0	1	2	0
Outside prov.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D.3 Public hospital</b>												
Within the ARC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outside ARC, w/in mun.	34	0	23	20	8	0	14	4	38	34	0	36
Outside ARC, w/in prov.	0	47	13	0	18	20	20	37	0	0	38	0
Outside prov.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D.4. Local ambulatory</b>												
Within the ARC	0	0	9	11	9	12	3	0	17	12	8	25
Outside ARC, w/in mun.	1	0	1	2	0	5	9	6	5	0	0	1
Outside ARC, w/in prov.	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Outside prov.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Some respondents have no answers.

Item	Sapeac Bangued Abra (CAR)	Talugog San Juan La Union Region I	Cofeaville Maddela Quirino Region II	Morilla Batanga Bataan Region III	Maulawin Calaug Quezon Region IV	Pagsa Tinarbac Carn Sur Region V	Abiera Altavas Aklan Region VI	S. Vicente Trinidad Bohol Region VII	Marangog Hilongos Leyte Region VIII	Silae Malaybalay Bukidnon Region X	Kipahili Anuncion Davao N. Region XI	Mati Surigao City Surigao N. Region XIII
E. Health Related problems												
Lack of health center	11	47	2	33	0	48	20	36	48	31	38	20
Lack of med. personnel	50	46	46	40	48	50	40	46	46	38	47	44
Lack of medicines	50	48	50	41	50	47	46	49	49	44	49	46
Lack of health services	50	49	1	47	40	47	37	44	47	38	48	41
others	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	7			
F. Need village water supply												
Yes	42	47	41	34	50	48	35	47	44	33	44	27
No	7	0	7	10	0	2	13	0	4	15	6	22
G. Type of village water (4) supply needed												
Artesian well	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	1	0
Deep well	1	29	1	9	36	26	5	11	4	1	18	0
Shallow well	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Jetmatic/water pump	0	1	5	1	6	0	8	19	1	2	6	0
Water system/faucet/ elevated reservoir/	25	0	8	2	0	4	6	8	9	16	15	0
Spring Development	14	4		2	2	2	1	0	28	2	3	0
Windmill	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Level I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Level II	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	2
Level III	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	24

Table I.1-6 Percent Distribution of Family Members by Educational Attainment by Model Area  
(Unit: %)

Area	Education										Total
	None	Elem. Level	Elem. Grad.	High Sch. Level	High Sch. Grad.	College Level	College Grad.	Voc./Tech.			
1. Sappa-ac ARC Bangued, Abra, CAR	6.3	34.4	26.6	15.8	10.4	3.1	2.5	1.2	100		
2. Talugtog ARC San Juan, La Union, Region I	2.2	31.7	22.2	14.8	14.3	8.7	3.9	2.2	100		
3. Cofeaville ARC Maddela, Quirino, Region II	0.5	31.3	20.1	24.5	10.3	9.3	2.7	1.6	100		
4. Montilla ARC Tuvo, Balanga, Bataan, Region III	3.2	24.9	9.5	16.7	10.0	8.1	18.1	9.5	100		
5. Maulawin ARC Calaang, Quezon, Region IV	1.0	34.0	31.5	22.2	7.6	2.3	1.0	0.4	100		
6. Pagasa ARC Tinambac, Camarines Sur, Region V	3.1	33.6	24.2	16.8	15.4	2.8	0.6	3.1	100		
7. Abiera Est. ARC Altavas, Aklan, Region VI	6.3	39.7	15.8	18.0	13.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	100		
8. San Vicente ARC Trinidad, Bohol, Region VII	4.5	53.7	11.1	18.6	5.8	4.1	1.2	1.0	100		
9. Marangog ARC Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII	7.7	45.4	21.4	18.4	4.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	100		
10. Silae ARC Malababay, Bukidnon, Region X	1.0	60.2	14.5	18.0	4.4	1.4	0.5	0.0	100		
11. Kipalili ARC Asuncion, Davao, Region XI	2.8	36.7	18.5	20.1	12.7	4.2	3.6	2.1	101		
12. Mat-i ARC Sungao City, Surigao N., Region XIII	2.2	31.1	20.7	17.9	9.6	8.0	9.2	1.2	100		
Total	3.3	38.1	19.7	18.5	9.9	4.7	4.0	1.9	100		

Source: Farmer's Agro-Socio-Economic Survey, JICA Study Team, 1996

Table I.1-7 Agricultural Support Services Needed By Farmers in Model Area

Region	Study Area	Technology Support Services						Supply of Production Materials/Facilities				
		Crop Production	Animal Husbandry	Farming	Fishpond	Informn. on New Seeds/Seedlings	Soil Analysis	Supply of New Seeds/Seedlings	Agril. Inputs	Farm Machinery/Equipment	Irrigatn. Facilities	Credit Facilities
CAR	Sappa-ac ARC	47	38	40		47		42			1	
I	Talugtog ARC	49	45	47		44		44			2	
II	Cofcaville ARC	45	35	46		36		41				
III	Montilla ARC	34	28	37	1	31		33	2	4		
IV	Maulawin ARC	40	39	43		39		35	3	1	2	
V	Pagasa ARC	41	36	43		37		41				2
VI	Abiera ARC	40	40	43		29		36				
VII	San Vicente ARC	44	41	40		37	1	40	3			
VIII	Marangog ARC	43	37	38		44		40	7			
X	Silae ARC	44	41	42		37		31				
XI	Kipalili ARC	50	45	50		48		43				
XIII	Mat-i ARC	50	50	50		50		50	2	1		
	Average	44	40	43	1	40	1	40	3	2	2	2
	Percent to sampled farmers	88%	79%	87%	2%	80%	2%	79%	7%	4%	3%	4%

Source: Farmers Agro-Socio-Economic Survey, JICA Study Team, 1996

Table I.1-8 Support Service Organizations by Model Area

Region	Study Area	DAR	Local Govt.	NGOs	Others	Satisfaction Of Services		Reasons Why Not Satisfied			
						Yes	No	Lack of knowledge	Seldom visit	Little or no tech. support	Slow title release
CAR	Sappa-ac ARC	48	15	0	1	46	4	0	0	4	0
I	Talugtog ARC	44	18	1	0	37	11	1	3	7	0
II	Cofcaville ARC	44	31	3	9	40	7	0	1	6	0
III	Montilla ARC	27	29	0	0	31	12	9	1	12	0
IV	Maulawin ARC	24	12	10	0	21	8	0	0	8	0
V	Pagasa ARC	39	16	0	2	34	7	0	0	7	0
VI	Abiera ARC	8	8	2	0	7	10	0	3	7	0
VII	San Vicente ARC	38	25	26	0	35	9	0	6	1	2
VIII	Marangog ARC	5	4	0	0	1	22	0	16	6	0
X	Silae ARC	18	15	5	0	17	18	0	8	10	0
XI	Kipalili ARCI	34	16	0	0	12	24	0	0	24	0
XIII	Mat-i ARC	13	34	1	0	26	16	0	3	13	0
	Average	29	19	4	1	26	12	1	3	9	0
	Percent to sampled farmers	57%	37%	8%	2%	51%	25%	2%	7%	18%	0%

Source: Farmers Agro-Socio-Economic Survey, JICA Study Team, 1996

Table I.1-9 Other Facilities By Model Area

Priority Marginal Area	Educational Facilities				Health Facilities			Other Social/Rural Facilities		Public Market	Barangay Chapel
	Day Care Center	Primary Level	Complete Elementary	Secondary Level	Presence of BHS	Presence of Public Hospital(s) at Municipality	Presence of Private Clinic(s)/Hospital at Municipality	Barangay Center / Hall	Auditorium		
1. Sappa-ac ARC	1		1		✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓
2. Talugtog ARC	1		0		x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x
3. Cofeaville ARC	1		1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
4. Montilla Est. ARC	2		2 <sup>1/2</sup>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
5. Maulawin ARC	1		1	1 <sup>2/3</sup>	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
6. Pagasa ARC	1		1		✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
7. Abiera Estate	1		1		✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
8. San Vicente ARC	1	1 <sup>2/3</sup>	0		✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓
9. Marangog ARC	1		1		x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓
10. Silae ARC											
11. Kipalili ARC	1(1)	(1) <sup>2/3</sup>	1	1 <sup>2/3</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓ (✓)	x	✓	✓
12. Mat-i ARC	1		1		x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓
Sungao City, Sungao del Sur, Region XIII	1			1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x

Source: JICA Study Survey, 1996

Note:  
 1/ = One private school for grades 1 and 2 only  
 2/ = First to third year only  
 3/ = Grades 1 and 2 only  
 4/ = With a farmer's training center  
 ( ) = Dalacutan Area



Table I.1-10 Other People's Organizations/Associations by Model Area

Study Area	Name of Organization/ Association	Year Established	No. of Members	Activities
Sappa-ac ARC	1) Sappa-ac Namin Association	1) 1974	1) 184	1) Providential funds
	2) Tinipuyog Ti Inne (Mothers Group)	2) 1996	2) 53 (32 active)	2) Cleanliness, Beautification
	3) Parents Teachers Association	3) 1996	3) 181	3) Maintenance for Elementary School
Talogtog ARC	1) Talogtog Sur Youth Club	1) 1975	1) 45	1) Fund raising for pork, Sito improvement
	2) Talogtog Sur Couples	2) 1995	2) 60	2) Fund raising for pork, Sito improvement
Cotcaville ARC	1) Rural Improvement Club (RIC)	1) 1980	1) 70	1) Short term livelihood loans
	2) Cotcaville Savings & Credit Association	2) 1993	2) 32	2) Banana production/lending
	3) Farmers Organization	3) 1994	3) 40	3) none
	4) Roman Catholic Association	4) no data	4) no data	4) Religious services
	5) Parents Teachers Association	5) no data	5) 1996	5) Maintenance of school
Montilla ARC	1) Home for the Street Children, So. Pag-ibig	1) 1993	1) 80	1) Assistance & health care to Orphanage
Maulawin ARC	none			
Pagasa ARC	1) Pastoral Team	1) 1975	1) 20	1) Services to religious
	2) PTA	2) 1956	2) 70	2) Services to school
Abiera ARC	none			
San Vicente ARC	1) San Vicente Farmers Association	1) no data	1) 46	1) Land acquisition
	2) BAYANIHAN multipurpose Coop.	2) 1992	2) 108	2) Community asst through credit services
	3) Talibon Trinidad Integrated Farmers Association	3) 1986	3) 236	3) Land acquisition & credit services
	4) Small Coconut Farmers Organization	4) 1992	4) 48	4) Community assistance
	5) BOLEF	5) no data	5) no data	5) no data
	6) RIC	6) no data	6) no data	6) no data
Marangog ARC	1) Cablesilla Association	1) 1990	1) 12	1) Services to Catholic Religious Organization
	2) Parents - Teachers Association	2) 1996	2) 116	2) Maintenance of School/Feeding program, home guides
	3) Youth Action for Population and Development	3) 1994	3) no data	3) Youth organization, sports activities
Silae ARC	1) Women's Association	3) no data	1) 15	1) Women's awareness & enhancement program
Kipalili ARC	1) PCA Small Farmers Association	1) 1994	1) 54	1) Providing seedling and fertilizer
	2) Gagmay-Kristohanon-Katilinggan (GKK)	2) 1980	2) 200	2) Clean and green
Mati	1) Mothers Club	1) 1972	1) no data	1) no data
	2) Bisig Bayan	2) 1985	2) no data	2) no data
	3) Catholic Women's League	3) 1958	3) no data	3) no data

Table I.1-11 Framework of Proposed Other Rural and Social Infrastructure Plan by Model Area

Item	Site	Sappa-ac Bangued Abra CAR	Talugtog San Juan La Union Reg. I	Cofcaville Maddela Quirino Reg. II	Montilla, Tuyo Balanga Batman Reg. III	Maulawin Calauag Quezon Reg. IV	Pagasa Tinambac Cam. Sur Reg. V	Abiera Altavas Aklan Reg. VI	San Vicente Trinidad Bohol Reg. VII	Marangog Hilongos Leyte Re. VIII	Silac Malaybalay Bulidnon Reg. X	Kipalili Asuncion Davao Reg. XI	Mata- Surigao City Sur. del Norte Reg. XII
1. Educational Facilities													
a. Construction of primary bldg.			X						X		(X)		
b. Construction of additional classroom/bldg.			X	X	X		X					X	
c. Rehabilitation/improvement		X				X							
2. Health Facilities													
a. Construction of barangay center			X		X							X	
b. Rehabilitation/improvement		X		X			X			X	(X)		
c. Paramedical supplies/equipment/facilities		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X(X)	X	X
3. Other Rural/Social Services Facilities													
a. Day care center		X									(N)		
b. Construction of barangay hall/multi-purpose center		X								X			
c. Expansion of barangay hall to multi-purpose center			X			X	X	X			(X)	X	

Source: Concealed Development/Municipal Development Plans

Note: (X) Dacacuan Area

**FIGURE I.1-1 ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF CARP**

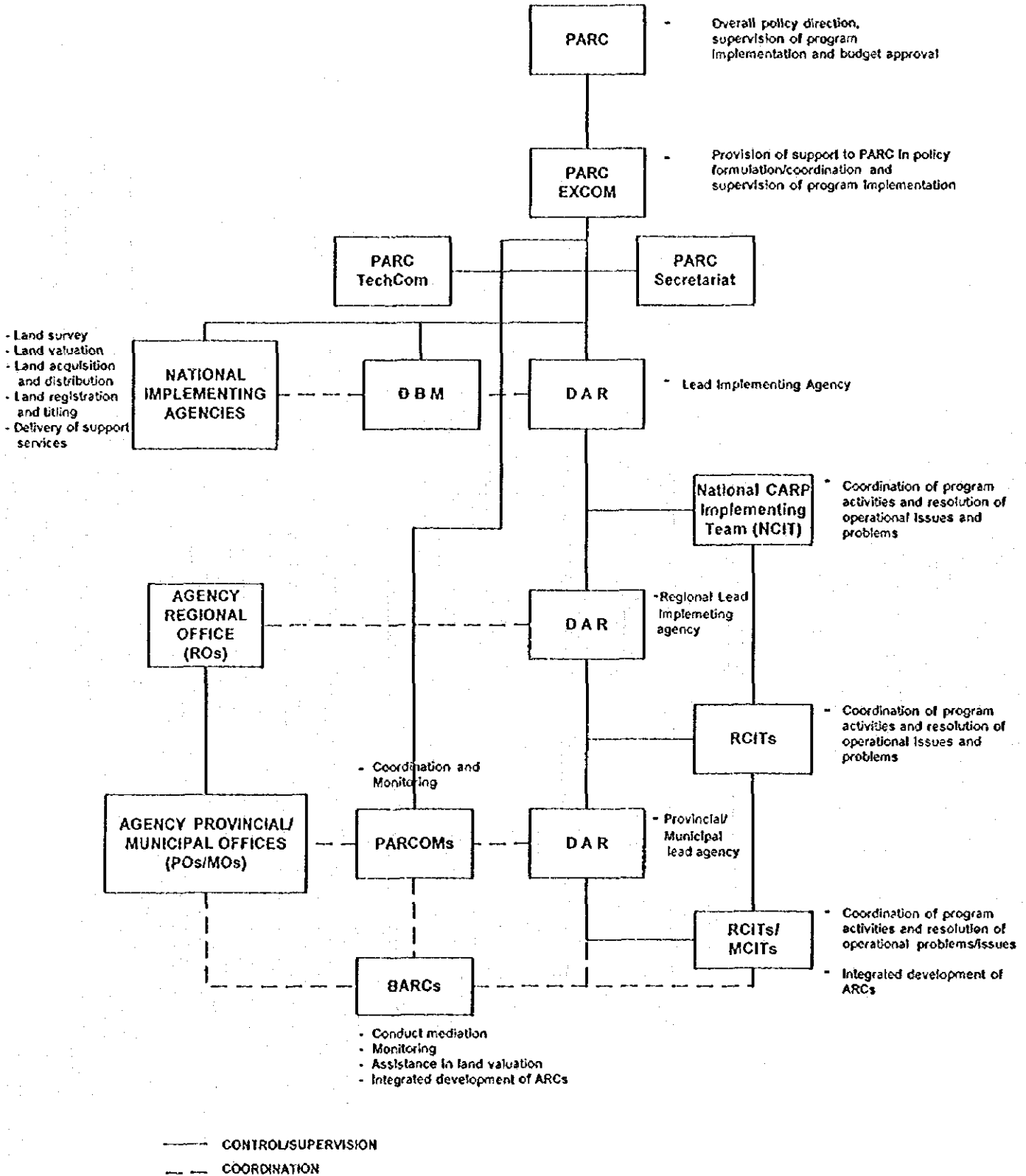


Table I.2-1 Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

Barangay Activity/ Project	Brief Description of Activity/Project	When Implemented	Implementing Group	Source of Funds	Project Cost	Community Participation in the Project
1. Barangay Nursery	Construction of nursery and propagation of fruit tree seedlings for distribution to the farmers	On-going	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 1,000.00	Construction of nursery & other facilities undertaken by barangay residents
2. Water Supply	Repair & rehabilitation of deep well	1996	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 7,000.00	Labor for construction undertaken by the community using the facility
3. Day Care Center	Rehabilitation of day care center damaged by rains	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 2,000.00	Labor for construction undertaken by the parents of pupils
4. Barangay Road	Barangay clearing and leveling	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	No information	Labor for construction undertaken by the community at a lower wage of P50.00 per day.
5. Waiting Shed	Construction of 3 waiting sheds in strategic locations in the barangay	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 51,000.00	None
6. Street Lights	Installation of street lights along the main road	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 57,900.00	None

Table I.2-2 Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

Community Facilities/ Utilities	Maintenance	Involvement of Community in Maintaining the Facilities/ Utilities	Remarks
1. Elementary school	Parent and Teachers Association (PTA)	Only parents of pupils enrolled	Classrooms are dilapidated and needs repair
2. Day care center/services	Parents of Pupils	None	
3. Domestic water supply - Artesian well  - Shallow well w/ pump	Barangay IRA fund Community is waiting for DPWH to repair damaged artesian wells. Individual private pumps, hence, mainte- nance is by individual owner. Nearby residents avail of said facilities.	For the two functioning wells, the immediate com- munity using the artesian well contribute cash for materials on minor repairs. Labor is provi- ded by the members.	8 wells are existing but only two are functioning
4. Barangay health center	Midwife, barangay health workers	None	Health clinic has very limited facility. Table and one chair provided by midwife.
5. Barangay chapel/church	As need arises, by concerned Catholics	None	
6. Barangay road	Barangay IRA fund	For barangay road clearing activities and others, the community undertake labor activities with pay but at a lower cost, about P50.00 per day	
7. Farm-to-market road	None	None	Only trails are available

Table I.2-3 Existing Organization and General Characteristics Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region-CAR (1/4)

Name of Organization	No. of Members	Comp. of Members	When Organized	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training's Acquired by the Members/Officers
1. Sappaac Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Multi-Purpose Cooperative	43	ARBs-36 Non-ARBs-7 members	1992		Consumer store (2 areas) impounding Dam project with hose (14 hose at 200 ft). The coop was provided assistance by DAR & DOST in the construction of a small water impounding dam which became the source of water for crops during the dry season. Water is impounded to the dam & used by farmers with the use of a hose without pump.	on-going on-going	Non-collection of debts from consumer store buyers. Own building and warehouse for cooperative Lending program stopped due to non-payment of members. Need to increase the number & length of hose for dam.	For the construction of the impounding dam, labor was provided by members without pay.	Pre-membership and education seminar Entrepreneurship training seminar Training on establishment of barangay nursery Food processing on mango & banana chips Skills training on: fertilizer making, soap making & mushroom culture.
2. Sappaac Namun Association	90% of HH 184	Household	1974	To assist members of the community in times of need	Collection of contribution from members to be given to immediate relatives of the deceased person.	On-going	None	During the time that a member or his family dies, members of the organization assist in collection, wake, burial, etc.	None
3. Turpuyog Ti Inna (Mother's Group)	All mothers	All mothers	1996	It was organized by the wife of the municipal mayor in time for the fiesta	None yet	Not active	Officers were already elected, however no activity has been undertaken yet.	None	None
4. Parents Teachers Association (PTA)	181 parents & seven teachers	Parents of pupils and teachers	Jun-96	At the beginning of the school year, the PTA is organized through the initiative of the teachers.	Repair & maintenance work at the beginning of the school year Cleaning and clearing of school grounds and premises	Not very active	During seasons of farming activity, parents seldom respond to calls of teachers	Repair & maintenance work at the elementary school at beginning of the school year.	None

Table I.2-4 Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

Traditional & Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay	Brief Description of the Collective Activity	When Practiced	Community Participation in the Collective Activity
1. Namin	<p>A traditional practice of collecting contributions from every household of the barangay community the amount of which is given to the immediate family of the deceased.</p> <p>To avail of this privilege in the community, a household has to inform the in-charge persons that they would want to become a member of the "Namin".</p> <p>In Barangay Sappaac, almost all (90%) are members of the "Namin".</p>	<p>During the death of a member of the community.</p>	<p>When a household member dies, the news of the death spread immediately. The persons in charge of the "Namin" starts collection of money, the amount of which is P 20.00.</p> <p>Other members of the community assist in the preparation &amp; serving of food during the duration of the wake. Others assist in the preparation of the coffin, burial grounds, paper works for burial, etc.</p> <p>To show sympathy, many members of the community attend the wake and the burial activities.</p>
2. "Tagnawa" or Bayanihan	<p>A traditional activity of carrying/transferring house. This collective activity is now seldom practiced houses are now constructed on a permanent structure.</p>	<p>House transferring</p>	<p>When a house of the member of the community needs to be transferred to another location, the community assist and carry the house into their shoulders. Food is provided by the owner of the house as a show of gratitude.</p>

Table I.2-5 Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority Marginal Areas  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and Services Provided	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
1. PLAN International	1991	Community development	Projects on education, health, livelihood & infrastructure.	Development of Dibul ARC in terms of potable water, livelihood, education and feeder road.	Saguday Ditfun Cabarroguis	None Not interested	None
2. Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Government (CCAGG)	1986	Community bldg. & organizing Sponsorship of public fora, symposia continuing education and awareness seminars. Monitoring of government projects Technical assistance Capability building seminars Formation of citizens group to monitor, evaluate and instill awareness on present issues and concerns of government projects.	NGO partner of DOH on the community health development program of DOH in Bolinao, Abra Community building and organizing in the upland surong communities in Abra. NGO partner of DENR on the ADB & OECF in terms of monitoring of projects and surveying, mapping and planning work for DENR.	NGO representative to the Prov'l. Agrarian Reform Committee (PARCCOM) Technical assistance to the Kibbasan Women's Multi-Purpose Cooperative & Calao Farmer's Cooperative NGO partner of DAR on its ARC program in Callao, Villaviciosa, Abra	Province-wide (Abra)	None, but willing to work/ collaborate with DAR in the area	Community organizing Research Barangay profiling Capability building
3. Social Development Center (SDC)	1995	Community Organizing Cooperative development (education and training, capability building enterprise development Consultancy services	Cooperative development Nutrition program through FTS in partnership with CRS Community organizing	Not directly involved, however, the training officer of NGO was involved with DAR FCDEP-NORLU-DAR project in another province.	Province-wide (Abra)	None, but willing to work/ collaborate with DAR in the area	Strengthen mothers group in the area Education & training on cooperatives Organizational development Conduct other training needs



Table I.2-6 Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation  
Cofeaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region II

Barangay Activity/ Project	Brief Description of of Activity/Project	When Implemented	Implementing Group	Source of Funds	Project Cost	Community Participation in the Project
1. Day Care Center	Construction of day care center	1996	Barangay Council	Countryside Development Fund	Not available	None
2. Barangay Road	Scrapping and leveling of barangay road	1996	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund Equipment from Congressman	P 13,000.00 Cost of labor & diesel	None
3. Multi-Purpose Road	Construction of concrete road (2 meters) in front of the school for multi-purpose use	1995	Barangay Council	Governor's Fund	P 180,000.00	None
4. Multi-Purpose Pavement	Construction of multi-purpose pavement at the barangay center	1995	Barangay Council	CARP Fund	P250,000.00	None

Table 1.2-7 Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance  
Cofcaville ARC, Maddela Quirino, Region II

Community Facilities/ Utilities	Maintenance	Involvement of Community in Maintaining the Facilities/Utilities	Remarks
1. Elementary school	Parents and Teachers Community Associations (PTCA)	Only parents of pupils enrolled	Four classrooms plus one room each for home economics & office room
2. Day care center/services	Parents of Pupils	None	Newly constructed & used only first day of October 1996; needs are fence, water & toilet facilities
3. Domestic water supply - Artesian well -Shallow well w/ pump	Barangay IRA fund Community is waiting for DPWH to repair other damaged artesian wells Individual private pumps, hence, maintenance is by individual owner	None	5 wells are existing but only one is functioning
4. Barangay center with the following: - Barangay hall - Barangay stage - Barangay auditorium	Barangay IRA fund for minor repair works for the barangay center with the assistance of the community	Cleaning of the center is the responsibility of barangay officials, and health Rural Improvement Club, Bar. & Sangguniang Kabataan Cleaning of the area is every first Tuesday of the month.	Cleaning activities are announced during the barangay assembly.
5. Multi-purpose pavement	Barangay officials and health workers. Rural Improvement Club, Bar. health workers, and the Sangguniang Kabataan	Cleaning of the area is every first Tuesday of the month	The activity is simultaneously undertaken with the cleaning of the barangay center
6. Solar dryers	Purok Leaders/community	None, newly constructed	Three solar dryers in three puroks
7. Cover or tolda provided for each purok	Purok Leaders/community		Cover or tolda is used by the farmers for covering their produce temporarily stock in the field.
8. Barangay health center	Midwife, barangay health workers	Included in the cleaning activity during the first Tuesday of the month	Health clinic has very limited facility. (one bed, table, chair, stetoscope & some charts)
9. Barangay chapel/church	As need arises, by concerned Catholics	None	
10. Farm Forests	Managed by two resident farmers. Narra trees has been planted in 1989. The two farmers clean & plant crops in the area, the produce of are owned by them.	None	The Farm forests is being supervised by DENR. The area of the farm forest is 3 hectares.
11. Waiting Shed	Barangay IRA fund	None	
12. Barangay road	Barangay IRA fund Request assistance from LGU	First Tuesday, cleaning & clearing of side roads	Some portion of road was paved with concrete. Gravel was scattered along the road but still is not very passable due to less road compaction.
13. Farm-to-market road	Barangay IRA fund	None	

Table 1.2-8 Existing Organization and General Characteristics  
Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region II

Name of Organization	No. of Mem.	Comp. of Members	When Organized	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training's Acquired by the Members/Officers
1. Cofcaville Multi-Purpose Cooperative		ARBs and non-ARBs	1991		Provided agricultural loan to members Provision of necessary training to members	Active Intensive collection of share is on-going Force saving is being enforced	Non-payment of loan due to drought, typhoon, for three years. Big debt to LBP hence, activity is focused on debt collection	Participate actively in community planning exercise under JICA project.	Leadership Training (one day) Simple bookkeeping & accounting Farmers class conducted by DA on gardening, some farm techniques, livestock care. SALT training by DENR
2. Cofcaville Savings & Credit Association (CSCA)	32	Mostly women. Only three members are men.	1993	Organize by the DAR-DF and started as an Auto-Savings Group	Lending of cash to members with an interest rate of 2% monthly Buy and sell of rice Banana production program with the assistance of DAR and DOLE. The CSCA was provided a P100,000 fund for re-lending to members at 3% interest annually for banana production. Fifty percent of the loan is payable within six months & the balance within 3 yrs.	Active Organization officers is presently evaluating members who may avail of the banana production loan	Non-payment of debt of some members Non active members who do not pay their share Lack of capital	Actively involved in all barangay activities as a group. Attend all functions of the barangay	Simple bookkeeping & accounting
3. Farmers Organization	40	farmers who are none cooperative members.	1994	An informal group organized to encourage farmers to become members of the existing cooperative	None. However, the members actively participate in the planning of the development of the study area, related to the JICA-assisted project.	Active	Formalization of the group	The group attend regularly the barangay assembly where problems & needs are discussed	None

(Continuation of Table I.2-8)

Name of Organization	No. of Mem.	Comp. of Members	When Organized	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training Acquired by the Members/Officers
4. Rural Improvement Club (RIC)	70	Women, mostly married	1980s	The main organization is at the municipal level.	Livelihood project where members get an amount of P1,000 to buy hog. The amount is paid back to the organization after 6 months in the amount of P1,100. About 32 members have already availed of the program.	Active Sourcing of additional funds is on-going	Fund of the RIC is very small. Members availed of training but cannot put into use skills acquired due to lack of capital & market.	Every first Saturday of the month, the members meet in the morning & clean the RIC hall in the afternoon. During barangay occasions, assist in food preparation & serving. In-charge of the social activities of barangay celebrations.	Livelihood seminars such as, papaya pickling, catsup and banana chips making, dressmaking, tailoring, etc.
5. Roman Catholic Association	No data	All Catholics	No data	An informal group composed of all Catholics in the community with its own set of officers	Prayer meeting every Sunday on the month of October Mass services every Sunday Rosary prayers every evening during the month of October	Active Locating lot area for chapel	Construction of permanent chapel	Actively involved in all barangay activities, such as fiesta and others.	None
6. Parents Teachers Association (PTA)		Parents & teachers of pupils in the elementary school.	Jun-96	An association usually organized by the teachers at the beginning of the school year to help assist in the maintenance of the elementary school	Maintenance of school building through periodic cleaning and clearing.	Not very active	None	None	None

Table I.2-9 Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity  
Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region II

Traditional & Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay	Brief Description of the Collective Activity	When Practiced	Community Participation in the Collective Activity
1. Ammuvo	A traditional collective activity where members of the community work together for a common good.	Araw Ng Barangay (Day of the Barangay)	During this period, the community act as one. Since there are many activities, like cleaning, games, dancing, programs, etc. and many visitors are expected, the community members work together to make the event successful. Together, they clean, cook, decorate the area, serve food and entertain visitors and friends of the community
		Wedding celebrations	The wedding of a neighbor or member of the community is a big event in the barangay. The community assist in the cleaning, preparation and decoration of the wedding banquet area, cooking and serving food.
		Death of a member of the community	In case of death of any member of the community, the barangay officials and/or the friends of the dead person starts collection of donation in terms of cash (P10.00) and one can of rice (equivalent to more than one kilo) to be given to the immediate relative of dead person.
	Ammuvo for farm activity where farmers within the neighborhood assist one another in land preparation, clearing and harvesting of corn field areas.	Corn production	Farmers without carabao provide free labor while those with carabaos lend their animal to farmers without carabao in exchange for the free labor provided.
2. "Batanis" or Bayanihan	A traditional activity of carrying/transferring house. This collective activity is now seldom practiced houses are now constructed on a permanent structure.	House transferring	When a house of the member of the community needs to be transferred to another location, the community assist and carry the house into their shoulders. Food is usually provided by the owner of the house as a show of gratitude.

Table I.2-10 Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority Marginal Areas  
Cofeaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region II

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and Services Provided	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
1. Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development (CAVAPPED)	1996	Tribal communities welfare; women development and environment; sustainable agriculture; community organizing/advocacy; socio-economic research and evaluation studies; information, education and communication; capability building; leadership & institutional development; livelihood/micro-enterprise development.	Technical assistance on seminar-workshop on LGU, PO, DENR, NGO partnership for community-based forestry management project in Quirino. Technical assistance to DAR, DOST in the dev't. of training program & course design for an integrated training on composting/organic fertilizer production & sustainable agriculture for farmer organization in ARCs Resource agency, community organizing for the DAR-ARCODE course for MAROs, ARPT & support staff	Strengthening of people's organization of Dadda, Namabalan Sur & Noric, Tuguegarao, Cagayan	Region II	None, but willing to work/collaborate with DAR in the area	Community organizing; institution building & leadership development; livelihood/micro-enterprise development; gender and development; environmental resource development; sustainable agriculture/farm systems development, etc.
2. Participatory Research, Organization of Communities, & Education Towards Struggle for Self-Reliance (PROCESS-Luzon)	1982	Community organizing, institution building (grassroots organizing); community-based forest management; gender & development; para-legal training, family planning, STD prevention.	Organized 18 POs and two federations in Amulong & Baggao, Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya & Isabela	None	Cagayan & Isabela & Nueva Vizcaya	None	No response

Table I.2-11 Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Barangay Activity/ Project	Brief Description of of Activity/Project	When Implemented	Implementing Group	Source of Funds	Project Cost	Community Participation in the Project
1. Public Toilet	Construction of public toilet within the barangay	1996	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 9,000.00	None
2. Toilet Bowls	Distribution of toilet bowls to barangay residents. The materials & labor for the construction of the toilet will be provided by the household/recipient.	1996	Municipal Government	Municipal Government	No data available	None
3. Nursery Seedlings	The provision of seedlings, such as, vegetables, fruit trees & forests trees to the barangay residents	1996	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 9,000.00	None
4. Water System	Repair and rehabilitation of communal pipe within barangay proper, installation of new pipe connection at Sitio Eba & construction of concrete intake box.	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 3,000.00	None
5. Day Care Center	Construction of day care center	1995	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 52,000.00	Barangay residents assisted in the bringing in of construction materials like cement, hollow blocks, etc. from nearest barangay (Concepcion) to the site. The barangay road is not accessible, hence, the materials were delivered at barangay Concepcion which is 7-km away. The barangay residents were divided into groups, specifically by sitios & decide the day to bring in materials as a group.

Table I2-12 Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Community Facilities/ Utilities	Maintenance	Involvement of Community in Maintaining the Facilities/ Utilities	Remarks
1. Elementary school	PTA and barangay officials	Every year during the second month of the school opening, barangay residents do maintenance work in the school premises by cutting of grasses, fencing, cleaning and clearing. The barangay community took the responsibility of bringing in all construction materials needed for the center, such as, wood, cement, etc. as the materials were only delivered to the next barangay due to bad roads.	Complete elementary school with two buildings of ten rooms. One building is dilapidated which needs repair. The other building is newly constructed. The center is temporarily housed in the barangay hall. The barangay council has allocated funds for the construction, however, due to bad road conditions, materials for construction has to be picked in the next barangay which is 7-km away and located across a river. The barangay has a spring which was tapped for domestic water use. An intake tank was constructed at the spring source & from there a pipe and/or hose was connected to the barangay proper and sitio Iba.
2. Day care center/services	Parents of pupils	None	
3. Domestic water supply - Free flowing communal pipe with concrete intake box	Barangay IRA fund		
4. Community center -barangay hall, -Barangay auditorium -small warehouse -multi-purpose pavement -basketball court	Barangay officials, barangay health workers, barangay tanods	Before the celebration of the fiesta, the whole community participate in the cleaning and clearing of the area. A day is designated for the cleaning of the area by the community.	The center is located at the barangay proper surrounded by residential areas.
5. Barangay chapel	Church organization, the Cablesilla	Before the celebration of the fiesta, the chapel is also one of the community facility subjected to general cleaning by the whole community.	
6. Barangay road	Major works by the municipal office while cleaning & clearing by the barangay officials and the community.	Once a year before the celebration of the fiesta. The activities undertaken during this period are grass cutting, clearing and patching of road holes. The members of the community bring their own tools and food provision during the work activity.	Road is very sticky hence, cannot be traverse by ordinary vehicle.



Table I.2-13 Existing Organizations and General Characteristics  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Name of Organization	No. of Mem.	Comp. of Members	When Org.	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training Acquired by the Members/Officers
1. Marangog Multi-purpose Cooperative	36	Barangay officials, tanods, health workers & others	1995	The FIDA & the DAR-DS initiated the organization of the coop. They were encouraged to organize so they would be able to get a loan from the LBP for abaca production. However, the cooperative is not planning to secure loan since they are not yet fully organized.	Buying and selling of copra Copra products are bought from members & non-members at a cost of P8.00 and re-sold to traders at P8.70. Buying and selling of bottles. Bottles are bought at P1.00 for three pcs. and re-sold to traders at P0.60 per pc.	Active The members are recruiting new members.  By-laws & constitution has been drafted	Increase membership to farmer residents not receiving honorarium Expand cooperative services.	All members of the cooperative are barangay officials, hence, are active in all community endeavors.	Pre-membership education seminar Skills training on abaca handicraft
2. Parents-Teachers Association (PTA)	116	110 parents 6 teachers	1996	At the start of school year, the PTA is organized through the initiative of the teachers of the barangay school.	Beautification of the school. Once a month, the parents together with the school children undertake cleaning & clearing activities. School home garden Parents assist the pupils in the planting of vegetables in the school grade. These vegetables are used by the parents in the feeding program of the school. School feeding program The parents on rotation basis, cook & feed children 3x a week. The vegetables cooked are taken from the school garden and/or brought by parents.	Active since 1993	Some parents do not come on their appointed schedule. Lack of vegetables to cook.	The parents are grouped based on sitio location so that activity become organized with the help of purok leaders. Parents assist each other in the provision of vegetables needed for the feeding program.	None

(Continuation of Table I.2-13)

Name of Organization	No. of Mem.	Comp. of Members	When Org.	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training Acquired by the Members/ Officers
3. Cabesilla (Catholic Pastoral Council)	12	Catholic women	1990	With presence of a chapel, the group was organized	Assist in all church-related activities of the community, such as, Sunday masses, baptism & other religious activities of the community,	Active	None	They are very active during the barangay fiesta since the activities are concentrated on the religious & social activities	None
4. Youth Action for Population & Dev't. (YAPODE)	No data	Youth in the area whose age are from 15-24	1994	A municipal level YAPODE was organized in 1993 which resulted in the organization of this type in every barangay.	Orientation & organization Community survey to determine the youth project to be proposed in the community.	Active		The organization is tapped by the barangay in the undertaking of sports and recreational activities.	Pre-membership education seminar

Table I.2-14 Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Traditional & Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay	Brief Description of the Collective Activity	When Practiced	Community Participation in the Collective Activity
1. "Tagbo or Tagbuan"	It is a voluntary work undertaken by the community as a means to assist or help one another.	Barangay fiesta celebration	<p>In preparation for the fiesta, the community undertake maintenance work on the barangay roads by cleaning and clearing works. The community actively participate in this group work. Non-participation would result to alienation of the community. This activity is participated in mostly by the men and the youth. Only very few women participate. After work, the men gather together for some drinking sessions.</p> <p>Cleaning of the community center and the surrounding areas which also includes the church. The work is voluntary and participated by representatives of every household.</p> <p>During the actual fiesta day, barangay community jointly celebrate the occasion. Food is prepared in every household. Baptism and wedding are held. There are also games, dancing and program during the occasion.</p>
		Cleaning & clearing of school premises	<p>The activity is usually done during the first month of school opening. The barangay residents undertake cleaning of school grounds and premises, fencing, planting and re-planting of trees, plants and vegetables, fixing of damaged buildings, chairs, tables, etc.</p>
		After an occurrence of a calamity	<p>After the occurrence of a typhoon, many community facilities &amp; houses are damaged. During this period, the community get together to repair damage facilities &amp; houses, clear the surroundings of fallen trees &amp; other debris. Work is voluntary and snack is served provided by some community members.</p>

(Continuation of Table 1.2-14)

Traditional & Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay	Brief Description of the Collective Activity	When Practiced	Community Participation in the Collective Activity
		Delivery of Day Care construction materials	During the recent months, one of the projects of the barangay is the construction of the day care center. However, the barangay is not accessible to any type of transport during the wet season. Because of this, the construction material for the day care center cannot be delivered to the barangay. As a community activity the residents were requested to assist in the bringing of the materials to the barangay. To facilitate immediate delivery, the barangay community organized themselves into groups by sitios and decided the day they will have to work together and bring in collectively whatever construction materials they can carry.
2. "Pagtinabangayan"	A mutual help program of the barangay community to assist families in times of death	Death of any member of the family within the barangay	The barangay community has a stand-by fund collected from every household in the community. During the occurrence of death, the fund is given to the immediate family of the deceased. Collection for the next fund is done after the funeral. The amount of contribution is from 20 to 25 pesos. Other members of the community give rice or other food on a voluntary basis.

(Continuation of Table 1.2-14)

<p>Traditional &amp; Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay</p>	<p>Brief Description of the Collective Activity</p>	<p>When Practiced</p>	<p>Community Participation in the Collective Activity</p>
<p>3. "Bul-hon"</p>	<p>This traditional collective activity is practiced by farmers in the area, particularly in sitio Caimito for the production of corn. The farmers of adjoining farmers form a mutual agreement to assist one another in the land preparation and clearing of their farm land.</p>	<p>Land preparation for corn</p>	<p>Usually, about 3 to 10 farmers bond together for this activity. Each farmer designates a day when they can work in one farm and complete the rotation of helping each others farm. During the activity, food is prepared by the owner of the farm. No other payment is provided. This activity is practiced only for corn production since as reasoned out by the farmers, corn is for home consumption only. For planting activities, the farmer usually plant by himself or hire additional labor. However, if the farmer needs additional labor for this and doesn't have the capacity to hire, he can request his Bul-hon members to assist him on a voluntary basis. Compensation for the member who assist in planting is during harvest time, the amount of which is 100 ears of corn for every ganta planted. If again, the same farmer-member assist in the harvesting of produce, additional compensation is provided, that is, 111 ears of corn for every 1000 ears harvested. As a sign of gratitude, the best and the biggest ears of corn are given to the Bul-hon member who assist in the planting and/or harvesting activities.</p>

Table 1.2-15 Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority Marginal Areas  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and Services Provided	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
1. PEACE Action for Development Foundation Inc.		Human resource & community development program (training, organizing, research, documentation and publication, popular education curricula development). Socio-economic development program (cooperative building, credit & market assistance, etc.) Women & development program (women literacy & organizing) Community organizing; enterprise development & consultancy, feasibility study preparation, proposal making, linkaging, data banking etc.	With DOH, community health development project in Leyte Research on irrigation system for rehabilitation of irrigation systems of Mainit River in Alang-Alang & San Miguel, Leyte Coco farmers organization & assist in the establishment of provincial wide coco federation Auilao watershed reforestation project. Project linking bank with self-help groups Upland development w/ LGUs and POs Ormoc upland farmers development project by developing and testing alternative model of intensive upland agricultural production	DAR's project Task Force Sugarland	Leyte province	None	No information
2. Western Leyte Social Development Center (WELSDC-LABRADOR, INC.)				Barangay council agrarian reform formation	Western Leyte	None, but willing to work in the area	
3. Visayas Cooperative Development Center	1970	Cooperative Institute for development: Training, consultancy, audit & other special projects. Cooperative Enterprise Development: Visayas Central Fund; seminar haus; computer service department.	DAR-NATCCO on the FCDEP project PACAP thru Australian Embassy Northern Samar integrated cooperative development program Rabo Bank Foundation in Netherlands-financial support for Visayas Central fund Canadian Embassy - financial assistance for workers cooperatives.	Farmers Cooperative Development Exchange Program (FCDEP) in Leyte, Samar and Northern Samar Capability building for DOLE-CARP beneficiaries Task-Force Sugarland	Visayas region	None	Capability building Organizational/ institutional development Livelihood projects

Table I.2-16 Barangay Activity/Project and Community Participation  
 Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Barangay Activity/ Project	Brief Description of of Activity/Project	When Implemented	Implementing Group	Source of Funds	Project Cost	Community Participation in the Project
<b>A. Barangay Silae, Malaybalay</b>						
1. Barangay Hall	Construction of barangay hall cum training center	On-going	Barangay Council	Countryside Development Fund	P 130,000.00	None
2. Multi-Purpose Pavement	Construction of additional solar dryer at the barangay center	1996	Barangay Council	Municipal Kagawad Funds	P 25,000.00	None
3. Solar Dryer	Construction of small solar dryer in one of the puroks	1995	Municipal Government	Municipal Government	P 40,000.00	None
4. Barangay Stage	Construction of stage at the barangay center	1996	Barangay Council	Municipal Kagawad Funds	P 25,000.00	None
5. Street Lights	Provision of street lights	1995	Municipal Government	Countryside Development Fund	P 50,000.00	None
<b>B. Barangay Dalacutan, Cabanglasan</b>						
1. Concrete Bench	Construction of concrete bench surrounding the plaza	1996	Barangay Council	Countryside Development Fund	P 17,800.00	None
2. Barangay Stage	Construction of stage at the plaza	1996	Barangay Council	Municipal Government	P 10,000.00	None
3. Day Care Center	Construction of temporary day care center	On-going (1996)	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 11,000.00	Leveling of site and carrying of skeletal structure to the site.
4. Barangay Hall	Rehabilitation of barangay hall with office	On-going (1996)	Barangay Council	Barangay IRA Fund	P 23,000.00	None
5. Solar Dryer	Construction of a 15 x 30 solar dryer	1995	Barangay Council	Countryside Development Fund	P 50,000.00	None
6. Water Supply	Level II water system with intake box in three areas (one from each purok in barangay proper)	1995	DPWH	Countryside Development Fund	P 50,000.00	Delivery & hauling of construction materials from road to site

Table L2-17 Barangay Community Facilities and Resources and Its Maintenance  
 Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Community Facilities/ Utilities	Maintenance	Involvement of Community in Maintaining the Facilities/ Utilities	Remarks
<b>I. SILAE AREA</b>			
1. Elementary school	PTA and Barangay officials	None	Complete elementary school
2. Secondary school	PTA	None	Secondary school for year 1 to 3
3. Day care center/services	Parents of pupils	None	
4. Domestic water supply - Communal faucet Level II water supply	Households (HH) are required to pay P15/month for repair & maintenance Barangay IRA fund support, if funds are available	None, however, households are required to pay dues but because of limited water, only very few HH pay. The barangay is constrained to support in the maintenance, if funds are available. Maintained by individual owners	Facility with reservoir but water is limited. Of the 8 community faucets available only two faucets has water flows.
-Deep well w/ pump	Individual pumps		
5. Barangay center - Barangay hall - Barangay office	Barangay IRA fund Barangay officials	None None	New one is under construction. Office with tables, chairs, steel cabinet, etc. It is also used as office and meeting place of the DAR-Development Facilitator
6. Multi-purpose pavement	Income for the use of MPP User clean the area	None	Barangay residents can use the MPP for P1.00/cavan on a first come first serve basis.
7. Street lights	Barangay contribution and barangay IRA fund, if available	P15/mo. from the barangay residents but collection not readily available since barangay residents do not pay regularly.	
8. Barangay health station	Midwife, barangay health workers	None	Concrete building, however with very limited facilities and equipment. The facility is also being used by other barangays.
9. Barangay chapel/church	As need arises, by concerned Catholics	None	
10. Forests	Barangay officials	None	Cutting of trees prohibited
11. Barangay road	Barangay IRA fund	None	Extension road newly constructed
12. Farm-to-market road	Barangay IRA fund	None	



(Continuation Table I.2-17)

Community Facilities/ Utilities	Maintenance	Involvement of Community in Maintaining the Facilities/ Utilities	Remarks
<b>III. DALACUTAN AREA</b>			
1. Primary school	Parents of pupils enrolled and done every Monday	Barangay officers assist in maintenance work	Only one classroom w/ two grades
2. Day care center/services	Parents of Pupils	For the re-construction of the center, the community assisted in the carrying of the structure to the site & also in the clearing & leveling of the new site	The day care center was damaged by the strong rain, hence the barangay council relocated the center to a new site.
3. Domestic water supply - Communal faucet (Level II water supply)	Barangay IRA fund	None	There are three community faucets located in each of the puroks in the barangay proper.
- Shallow wells	Individual wells maintained by owner	None	
4. Barangay center - Barangay hall - Barangay stage - Barangay plaza with concrete bench	Barangay IRA fund Barangay IRA fund Barangay IRA fund	None None The Sangguniang Kabataan is assigned to maintain the cleanliness of the area	New one is presently under construction
5. Solar Dryer	Barangay IRA fund	The barangay community assisted in the delivery of materials from the main road to the location of the solar dryer.	The funds allocated for construction of solar dryer was limited, hence, labor from barangay residents was required, specifically bringing materials to the area site.
6. Barangay chapel/church	As need arises, by concerned Catholics	During fiesta, Catholic residents assist in the cleaning & clearing	
7. Cemetery	None	Only during the feast of the dead every November 1.	
8. Barangay Forests	Barangay officials planted Gmelina and mango trees in 1995. During the visit, they have scheduled the planting of banana	None	One hectare area owned by the barangay.
9. Barangay road	Barangay IRA fund	Cleaning & clearing as need arises.	Road newly constructed

Table I.2-18 Existing Organization and General Characteristics  
 Silac ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Name of Organization	No. of Members	Comp. of Members	When Organized	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training's Acquired by the Members/Officers
A. Barangay Silac									
1. Silac United Farmers Multi-purpose cooperative	120	110 ARBs, 10 Non-ARBs Of these number, 50 are women and 70 are men and 18 are from the marginal area site.	1992		Consumer store Purchase of lot for the cooperative Management of corn sheller Construction of solar dryer, 20x30 m, concrete pavement in a one ha. donated lot Production loan to members in the amount of P8,000/ha. Animal dispersal: 7 carabaos, 8 cattles, 14 goats. After birth, mother animal is given to another beneficiary.	Active	Transportation facility Pre & post harvest facilities, such as tractor, solar dryer (40x60)	Joins the barangay assembly in the determination of the needs of the community.	Pre-membership education seminar Accounting & book-keeping Economic & Social Awareness Seminar SALT principle SALT Seminar at Bansalan, Davao Sur
2. Rural Improvement Club (RIC) for Silac		women organization	1996	Previous organization was re-activated	None yet	newly organized	Have not started any activity yet.	None	Barangay assembly mostly attended by women group.
3. Silac LUMAD farmers	37	Lumad farmers		Organized by the parish of Malaybalay to help the LUMADs	Consumer store with building and lot Portable corn sheller	Active	Lack of capital for operation	None	Skills training on handcraft

(Continuation of Table 1.2-18)

Name of Organization	No. of Members	Comp. of Members	When Organized	Circumstances of Organization	Activities and Projects	Status	Problem and Needs	Collective Involvement	Training's Acquired by the Members/Officers
B. Barangay Dalacutan									
1. GRUGUGMA	32	29 ARBs & 3 Non-ARBs Women members is 6	1986		Consumer store Lending activity Buy and sell of corn	Active	Difficulty in the collection of accounts Collection of membership share Due to peace & order situation in the previous years, many members left their homes & farms. It is only the latter part of this year that farmers started to go back to the barangay.	Members of the cooperative are very active in community activities.	Pre-membership training seminar Economic & social Awareness seminar Bookkeeping Cooperative management Bamboo training
2. Rural Improvement Club (RIC)	35	married women	1992		Pig dispersal Club garden Members plant mango, peachay, carrot, radish. Profit is used for RIC buying of utensils & others	Active	Only 12 members are very involved in project activity	During barangay celebrations/occasions, group is involved in programs	Handicraft, such as, mat, hat, basket, bilao making made of ucog.
3. Womens Organization		all women ages 15 & above	1996	Set up and re-activated in June 1996 by the wife of the mayor	None yet but are planning to set up a cutflower project	Newly organized	None	During barangay celebrations/occasions, women are actively involved in community programs.	

Table L2-19 Traditional and Non-Traditional Collective Activity  
 Silac ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Traditional & Non-Traditional Collective Activity in the Barangay	Brief Description of the Collective Activity	When Practiced	Community Participation in the Collective Activity
1. "Palina"	A community collective activity within the barangay		The members of the community are requested to join in community activities as cleaning/clearing of roads and surrounding areas and in some barangay projects as construction of facilities and utilities. However, this activity is now seldom practiced due to the availability of barangay IRA funds. All activity/work for the community undertaken is paid from the funds of the barangay. This activity is common in both Silae and Dalacutan.
2. Araw ng Dalacutan	A barangay community day/activity sponsored by the barangay council, where sports, social and recreational activities are held.	April 19 of every year	During this period, the barangay community join hands in celebrating the day by sponsoring sports activities, social activities like dancing and programs, etc. All members of the community participate in the festivity by becoming a member of different committees and also by contributing cash, kind or labor for the festivities.
3. Nutrition Day	This activity started in 1994 and sponsored by the local government to encourage nutrition consciousness.	July of each year	During this activity, all produce of the residents are displayed & the best product or the most abundant are given prizes or commendations. Other activities during this period are are cooking contest, baby contest, etc.

Table 1.2-20 Non-Government Organizations Within the Priority Marginal Areas  
Silaue ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and Services Provided	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
1. Bukidnon United Non Government Foundation, Inc.	1988	Awareness education to enable communities to identify & prioritize training to undergo projects; assist people organize themselves; assist organizations; facilitate alliances & federations among different primary, NGOs; advocacy, livelihood support.	New Zealand-funded Bukidnon industrial plantation project to be implemented and community organizing. With LBP-training cooperative assisted organization in project development & financial management. CARE-Phil-funded agricultural cooperative development program. W/ Ramon Foundation-provide community organizing & credit assistance to lowland farmers. With AusAID - pilot provincial agricultural extension project project in Bukidnon.	Tripartite partnership on agrarian reform & rural with PHILDRRA to support a genuine agrarian reform project covering three municipalities of Bukidnon. BUNGA is in the process of implementing Task Force Sugarland Project in sugar estates in the southern part of Bukidnon.	Bukidnon & Misamis	None, but willing to collaborate with DAR in the area.	Not indicated
2. Technology Outreach Community Help Foundation, Inc.	1986	Community organizing; training & education; resource management; advocacy, livelihood support.	UNDP - ecology awareness and capability building, on sustainable development. PACAP - alternative rice farming project. TnPARD Extension with the Netherlands thru PhilDHRRRA. PBSP-DTI - community organizing at PHIVDEC relocation site.	Executive Director is the chairman of the PARCCOM in Misamis Oriental	Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Cagayan de Oro, Gingoog City	None, but willing to work or collaborate with DAR in the area	Insituron building; technology devt.; community organizing; training & education.

(Continuation of Table 1.2-20)

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and Services Provided	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
3. Centre for Alternative Rural Technology (CART)	1986	Community capability building; community organizing and consolidation issue & policy advocacy; enterprise development (livelihood assistance); cooperative development; human resource development and development communication; legal & para-legal assistance particularly to indigenous groups; productivity enhancement through the provision of working animals	Social infrastructure building & strengthening of farmworkers in sugar estates of Valencia & Malaybalay, Bukidnon under Taskforce Sugarlands program of DAR. Enhancing productivity thru provision of working animals (PACAP funding program) Farmer's academy of sustainable agro-forestry livestock technology (PDAP program) AIDAD-funded pilot provincial agricultural extension project PDAP farmer's fisheries, women's & small vendors economic empowerment program	Community organizing including training & education of AREs, beneficiary organizations, livelihood support to ARE, agrarian reform orientation & organizing; social infrastructure building & strengthening of farm workers in sugar estates of Valencia & Malaybalay, Bukidnon under Taskforce Sugarland Program of DAR. Organized & strengthened a total of 70 people's organization	Region X	None	No information
4. KAANTIB Foundation Inc. (KFC)	1980	Institution building; community organizing; cooperative building; federation building; livelihood & technical assistance; sustainable agriculture promotion	Agrarian Reform TRIPARRD program (land tenure improvement, social infra. building & strengthening, productivity systems dev't). Sustainable agriculture promotion for upland (agricultural production, organization development & education, administrative support) Co-implementor for DAR-SPO project (Quisumbing land consolidation project & IAD for Kitanglad Development Corp.) in Bukidnon.	In 1990 thru partnership with NGOs, GO and POs in the TRIPARRD program. KFI services 307 agrarian reform beneficiaries from the 5 estates in the municipality of Sumilao & Impasug-on, Bukidnon.	Bukidnon	None, but willing to work or collaborate with DAR in the area	Institution building. Community organizing Cooperative building Federation building Livelihood & technical assistance Sustainable agricultural promotion Participatory Research

(Continuation of Table 1.2-20)

Non-Government Organization (NGO)	When Organized	Programs and	Relevant Projects for the Past Five Years	Partnership with DAR on the Development of ARCs	Area of Coverage	Involvement in the Area	Plans & Programs for the Area
5. CARE Philippines	1949	Services Provided Financial loan assistance to micro-entrepreneurs; business training & technical assistance; assistance in institution building for NGOs, POs & agricultural cooperatives; nutrition disaster/relief assistance; family planning services through partner NGOs	Implemented agricultural & natural resources in Oriental Mindoro, Cebu & Negros Occidental Organizing & strengthening of mother's group in Iloilo, Nueva Ecija, Bohol & Misamis Oriental. Agricultural cooperative development program, the area of CARE's assistance of which are: organization diagnosis; strategic planning; leadership development; resource mobilization and capital build-up; project development; monitoring and evaluation; financial management system; market linkage development.	The 300 ha Villasor estate in Negros Occidental where CARE deployed a community organizer to develop and strengthen the group now known as the Cabatangan Multi-purpose Coop. Also provided to the community are infra-projects, farming technology, training, linkage building; credit assistance through LBP; research, etc. Member of the Agrarian Reform Provincial Community in Negros Occidental. Organization of two ARCs in Negros Occidental in Bacolod City & Talisay.	Reg. 9 to 13 & ARMM Reg. 1-5, NCR & CAR Reg. 6 Reg. 7 & 8	None, but willing to work or collaborate with DAR in the areas of Silac & Hilongos	Community organizing & development; watershed protection and management, others, as needed
6. Associates for Community and Rural Development (ACORD)	1984	Community organizing; training seminars; institution building; crop diversification; demonstration farm establishment; corn production & marketing; gender and development	CARP-Talsacag area, Bukidnon	CARP-Talsacag area, Bukidnon	Bukidnon Misamis Oriental	None, but willing to work or collaborate with DAR in the area.	Community organization & institution building

FIGURE I.2-1 FIGURE INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR SOCIAL PREPARATION

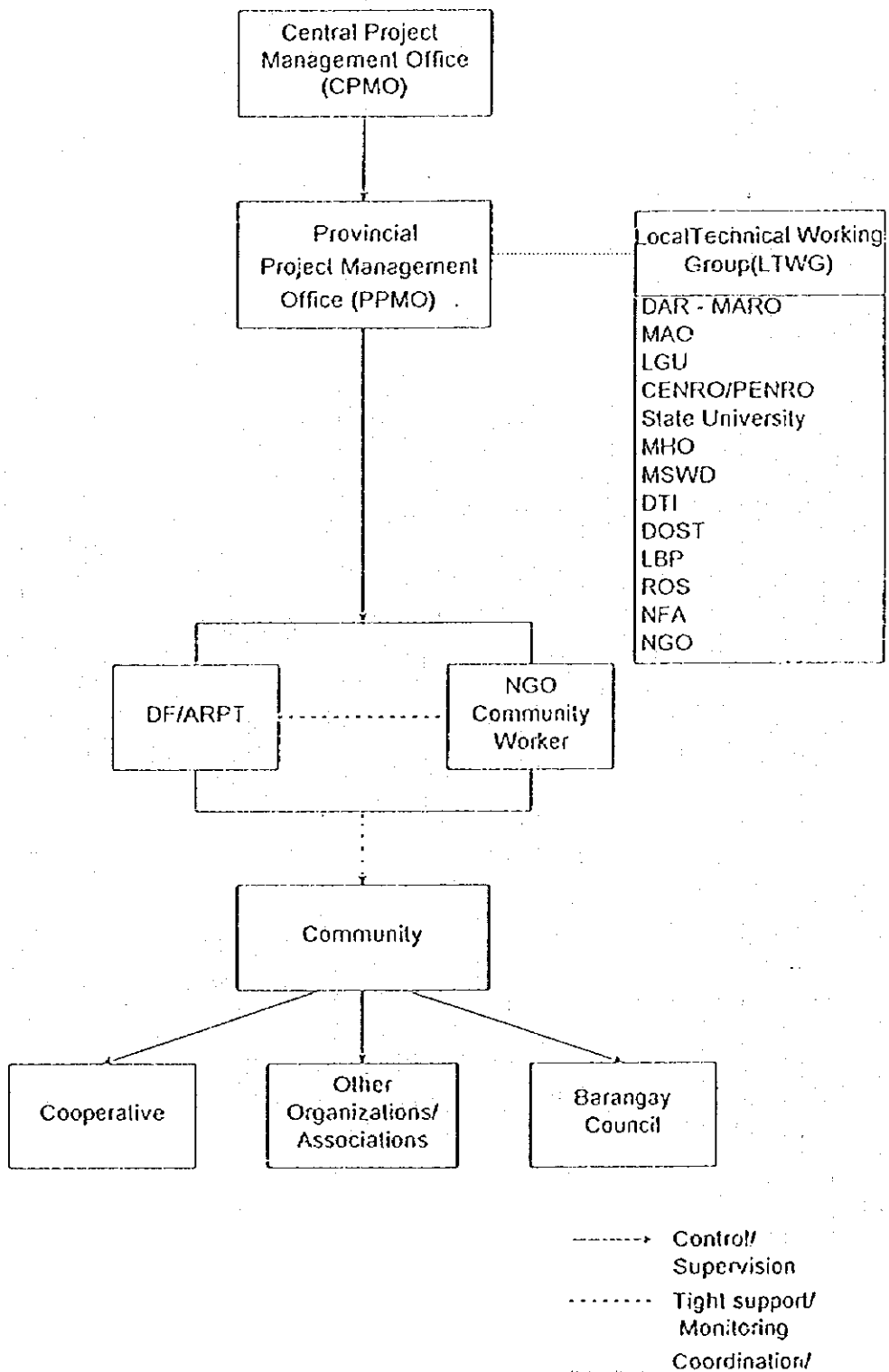




FIGURE I-2-2 SOCIAL PREPARATION AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Work Item	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	5th Year	7th Year
1. Barangay Consultation	█						
2. LGU & Other Local Agency Consultation	█						
3. Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG) Training/Workshop (TWG)	█						
4. Strengthening of Institution	█	█					
- DAR	█	█					
- Other Local Agency	█	█					
5. Selection & Contracting of NGO		█					
6. Social Preparation of the Community		█		█	█	█	█
7. Community Development Program				█	█	█	█

## I. Characteristic of the Other Eight Marginal Areas

### 1. Talugtog ARC, San Juan, La Union, Region I

#### a) Population and Farm Household

The Talugtog Area has an estimated total population of 1,112 and a household population of 206. It has a total farm household of 190, of which 40 are transient farm households. The average household size is 5.4. These 40 farm household have lands located within the marginal area though their place of residence are located in nearby sitios not covered by the Study Area.

Based on the results of farmers survey, Talugtog ARC marginal area has labor force population of 60% with a dependency ratio of 66 persons for every 100 population. The age range 5-9 has the most number of population, about 14%. There are more males (55%) than females (45%) in the said marginal area.

#### b) Land Landholding and Land Tenure

For the Talugtog Study Area, however, land tenure varies as there are identified owner-cultivators (formerly from the EP program) of about 43 (or 39%); leaseholders of about 39 (or 35%) and the rest are new farm owners and recipients of individual land certificates (CLOA). The average area of farm is less than one ha (about 93 ha.).

#### c) Living Conditions

The Talugtog ARC marginal area is located two km. away from the poblacion of San Juan and about eight km away from San Fernando, La Union. The road going to the area is poor and becomes not passable during the rainy season. There is no transport services going in and out of the Study Area. For the farmers to go out of area, they have to walk from their residents to the highway and from there get a jeepney or tricycle to bring them to their destination. The residents can avail of transportation only when they enter the marginal area by hiring a tricycle from Bacnotan, the nearest municipality in the area and pay a transport fare of P35.00 per person. Electricity is supplied in the area.

There is no elementary or secondary school within the ARC area, only a day care center for pre-school children. The school children go to the next barangay, in Baroro, for schooling and to San Fernando or Bacnotan for secondary and college education. Since there is no transportation services in the area, the children have to walk about three to five km a day.

For health services, the farmers go to Taboc, the next barangay where a barangay health center is available. However, health personnel are not readily available. For serious sickness and other medical needs and services, the residents go to the nearest hospital, in Bacnotan.

Farming is the main source of income with palay as the main crop during the wet season. However, due to lack of water for farming activities, very few farmers undertake two cropping activities. Other crops planted are peanut, tobacco and vegetables, but only in very limited areas and quantity for lack of water for agricultural activities. The other sources of income are from non-farm work as wage earners such as laborers or as employees of government offices, etc. and from remittances from OCW, allowances and gifts from relatives and friends.

The average annual income of the farmers in the Study Area is about P54,205. From farm work activities, the average annual income is P10,064 while from non-farm activities, it is P44,141. Main expenditure item is on food with an average expenditure of P27,979, followed by house improvements (P4,602), clothing (P2,647), education (P 2,425) and transportation (P 1,691).

## 2. Montilla Estate ARC, Tuyoy, Balanga, Bataan, Region III

### a) Population and Farm Household

For the Montilla Estate Study Area, the majority of the 63 farm household (about 75%) reside in the barangay proper of Tuyoy. Only about 16 or 25% reside within the Study Area for lack of rural and agricultural infrastructures and amenities. The farmers undertake their agricultural activities at the Study Area during daytime and go back to their place of residence, mostly at the barangay proper of Tuyoy, during night time. The estimated total population of the marginal area is 340. The average household size is 5.4.

There are more males (53%) than females (47%) in the marginal area site. Dependency ratio is high, at 74 persons per 100 population. The economically active population (15-65 age range) is 58% while the not economically active population (0-14 and 65 and above) is 42%. About 17% were counted under the 5-9 age range, considered as highest percentage among age levels.

### b) Land Landholding and Land Tenure

The farmers of Montilla Area are new landowners and are recipients of individual CLOA. The average landholding of farmers in the area is 1.59 ha.

### c) Living Conditions

There are two types of farmers cultivating in the Montilla Area: the permanent farm households numbering about 16 who resides in the marginal

area site and the transient farm households who undertake farming activities in the marginal area site during day time and go back to their residence at barangay Tuyoy during night time. The main source of income of the beneficiaries is farming. Main crops grown are vegetables (squash, watermelon, tomato, etc.), and corn. Vegetables are grown in commercial quantity especially during the wet season. For lack of irrigation, agricultural activity is limited during the dry season. Grasses/cogon are very abundant during the dry season causing fire hazards. Cogon is gathered by the farmers and are prepared and sold to the local market as materials for house roofing. For permanent crops, mango and banana are the main crops grown.

Though main source of income is from farming (P13,486 annually), about 42 % reported to have income from other sources, mainly income from business, from wages, gifts and allowances from relatives. It is in this marginal area that farmers reported other sources of income which are reported to be very high as receipt of pension, income from business (mostly sari-sari store), and income from remittances of overseas workers. The reported average annual income from non-farm sources is P91,890. Main expenditure item is mainly on food (P39,464). Other major expenditure items are on education (P7,849), transportation (P7,032), personal expenses (P5,562) and house improvements (P5,364).

In this marginal area, level of education is very high, for about 10% completed elementary, education, 10% completed secondary education and about 18% completed college education. This is one reason why many members of farm households reported income from wages and why income from non-farm work is rather high.

The facilities and amenities like school (one complete elementary and one private primary school), health centers, electrical connections, barangay centers, day care centers (two within the ARC area), etc. are all located in the barangay proper of Tuyoy. Only water supply tapped from a spring is available at the marginal area site. This is one reason cited by the farmer-respondents why they prefer to live in the barangay proper of Tuyoy and not in the marginal area where their farms are located.

Though transportation is available at Barangay Tuyoy, the farmers of the marginal area has to walk to reach the barangay proper site or the highway crossing where a jeepney or tricycle going to the poblacion or other destinations are available. The average travel time from the marginal area to the poblacion is from 25 to 30 minutes.

### 3. Maulawin ARC, Calauag , Quezon, Region IV

#### a) Population and Farm Household

The Maulawin Area is partially covered by four sitios with an estimated total population of 1,751 and a household of 302. The average household size is 5.8 with a minimum and maximum family members of 3 and 12, respectively. About 63 (or 21 %) of the farm household reside outside of the Study Area site. These farmers reside in other sitios and/or barangays near the Study Area site.

The economically active population of Maulawin ARC marginal area is about 59% while the older and younger population, considered as the inactive population, are composed of 41%. Dependency ratio for the area is 74 while the male-female ratio is 1.29. The most population is in the 15-19 age group (15%).

#### b) Landholding and Land Tenure

The farm workers of Maulawin ARC marginal area are all individual CLOA recipients, about 221, and are considered as new land holders. The average size of farm landholding is 2.0 ha.

#### c) Living Conditions

Maulawin Area is about seven km away from the National highway and 22 kms away from the poblacion of Calauag. To reach the area, one has to pass through the boundary of Camarines Norte in Region V. The marginal area can be reached by jeepney as is it passable even during the rainy season. The average travel time from the area site to the poblacion is about one and half hours.

The main source of income of the people is farming. Major crops grown are palay during the wet and dry season, some corn and vegetables. Perennial crops grown are coconut, citrus and mango. Cutting of coconut trees for lumber is very rampant in the marginal area. The areas where coconut trees are cut are usually planted to citrus and mango.

The area has been severely affected by typhoon Rosing in November 1995 with a casualty of 37 persons. Houses were destroyed and crops were damaged, including the fishpond owned by some farmer beneficiaries. During the time of the field work activities, some of the farmers have not yet recovered from the damage brought about by typhoon Rosing, as houses and other structures have not yet been rehabilitated.

The average income from farming is P21,191. Only about 15% reported income from other sources, mostly income from gifts and allowances from relatives and others. The total average annual income of farmers (from farm and non-farm income) is P28,434.

The main expenditure item for the farmers is food, (P22,829) followed by education (P3,095), clothing (P 1,575), tobacco and cigarettes (P1,526) and transportation ( P1,422).

The area's main source of drinking and other domestic water use is from shallow well which was considered insufficient during the dry season.

There is one elementary and secondary school in the ARC Area. A barangay health center and day care center are also available in the vicinity of the area. All these facilities were damaged by typhoon Rosing and needs rehabilitation. For serious sickness and other health related services, the farmers avail of the facilities of the poblacion.

The percentage of elementary graduates are high, about 32%, the highest among the 12 Model Areas. Surprisingly, the percentage of secondary education completion is low, only about 8% even with the presence of a secondary school within the ARC area.

To reach the Study Area, one has to pass through the boundary of the municipality of Sta. Lucia, already a part Camarines Norte in Region V. There is now an on-going conflict as to what municipality/province, the Study Area belongs.

#### 4. Pag-asa ARC, Tinambac, Camarines Sur, Region V

##### a) Population and Farm Household

The Pag-asa ARC marginal area has an estimated total population of 358 with a household of 57. Of the total household of 57, about 32 are residing within the Study area while about 25 are transient farm households residing outside of the Study area. The average family size in the area is 6.3.

The males outnumber the females in the Marginal area (52% males as against 48 females). The young population (0-14) and the older population (65 and above) constitute about 34% of the total population. with a dependency ratio of about 51. The most number of population are within the 15-19 age bracket.

##### b) Landholding and Land Tenure

The Pag-asa Study Area is part of the Camarines Sur settlement area with an average landholding of 6.12 ha., the largest area as far as the 12 Model Areas are concerned. The majority of the lands in the Study site has been distributed to the farmers with only 25 ha still for distribution.

c) Living Conditions

The national road from Naga City to Tinambac is currently being rehabilitated. Some of the road segments are already concrete. However, the road from Tinambac to barangay Tamban, the nearest barangay going to Pag-asa is in very bad condition. The length of the road is about 17 kms, and due to the bad road, it takes about one and half hours to travel this stretch of road. From Tamban, the barangay road to Pagasa is worst. The Pag-asa ARC is not accessible by any type of transport during the wet season. The farmers walk about five km to reach barangay Tamban. The average walking time is about one hour. From Tamban, the farmers can get a ride (bus or jeepney) going to the poblacion or to Naga City. Another way of getting out or into the Study Area is by walking through a trail of about 1.5 km towards the sea and then taking a boat going to Tamban. However, this route is not commonly used because of the very stiff slope of the trail going to the sea and the absence of regular boat passing by the area.

The main source of income is from farming with an average annual income of P21,712. Major crops grown are coconut, palay, rootcrops and some vegetables. The Nestle Philippines is recommending the planting of coffee in the Study Area and in the surrounding vicinity. It has already planted coffee on a trial basis within the settlement and is willing to develop coffee production under contract basis. Nestle is even planning to put up a processing plant within the area. However, due to the very bad condition of the road from Tinambac to the settlement area, Nestle put on hold their plans.

The other sources of income is from non-farm income (P3,128 annually), the most number of which are income from allowances and gifts from relatives and others. The average income, however, for the marginal area, from farm and non-farm income is P24,840.

The bulk of expenditure item is on food, an average of about P23,114 annually. Other expenditure items are transportation (P1,895), medical (P1,564), clothing (P1,417) and education (P1,405).

The Area has day care center, complete elementary school, barangay health station and barangay center. Even with the presence of elementary school, about 3% have not gone to school. The percentage, however, of those who completed elementary and secondary education are rather high as compared to the other Model Areas, about 24% and 15%, respectively. For health services, the majority avail of the health facilities in the municipality of Tinambac and/or Naga City.

Though the area has electrical connections, it was damaged by typhoon Rosing in November 1995 and until the time of field investigations, electrical connections has not been restored. The source of drinking water is the deep well while for other domestic use, the shallow wells. The farmers have signified the need for construction of additional artesian wells for drinking and domestic use.

5. Abierra Estate ARC, Altavas, Aklan, Region VI

a) Population and Farm Household

The Abierra ARC marginal area is partially covered by two barangays (Cabugao and Dalipdip) with an estimated total population of 1,062 and a household of 166. However, only a very small portion of barangay Dalipdip is covered by the Study Area, hence, only 3 farm households were identified. The other farm households, (111) are residents of barangay Cabugao. About 38 of these farm household were, however, identified as having farm activities in the Study Area but their actual residents are located outside of the Study Area. The average size of household is 6.4. The largest household family composition reside in this Study Area, a total of about 17 family members.

The Abierra Estate ARC has an almost equal proportion of male and female population (a ratio of 1:101). Its dependency ratio is low, about 54 dependents. However, the most number of its population is within the 5-9 age range. Its economically active population (15-64) is about 65%.

b) Landholding and Land Tenure

The Abierra Estate marginal farmers are also new land-owners and are recipients of 11 Mother CLOA. Of these 11 Mother CLOA, 114 farmers were listed as co-owners with an average farm holding of about 2.82 ha.

c) Living Conditions

The main crop grown in the area is coconut. However, coconut production is low due to crop poor management. The coconut lands are intercropped with rootcrops and various trees. Rice and corn are also grown but on a very limited quantity and mostly for home consumption. Trees like mahogany, gmelina and bamboo are also extensively grown. Cogonal areas are also a common sight in the area, most specially during the dry season. Farmers raise poultry and livestock to augment income. Carabaos are also raised for use in own agricultural activity, for transporting farm products and for rental to others. The average income from farming is P6,386.

Aside from farming, the other sources of income are from non-farm sources, such as, remittances, allowance and gifts received from relatives and others and from rental for the use of animals, an annual average of P2,092. The total average annual income from farm and non-farm income is only P8,478.

Roads going to the marginal area site are only trails and in areas where creeks exist, bridges made of coconut or bamboo are placed over the creeks. The barangay can be reached by jeepney, most specially during the dry season. The biggest market for farm products is the municipality of Altavas, about 11 km



away from the crosspoint of the barangay road. Transportation cost from said crosspoint to the poblacion is P5.00 per person.

Electricity is available at the barangay proper, however, it hasn't reached the Area. All other facilities, like the school, health center, barangay center cum farmers training center are located at the center of the barangay. These facilities are also utilized by the farmers in the marginal area. Even with the presence of school, there are still about 6% who had no formal schooling. Elementary graduates total about 16%, while secondary graduates, about 14%. Only one percent completed college education. The farmers usually avail themselves of the barangay health center and for other serious illness and other health related services, avail themselves of the facilities of the public hospital in the poblacion.

Food is the most basic expenditure item, about P17,040, annually. Expenditure on other items are minimal, only P1,600, P1,157 and P 819, annually for education, clothing and medical expenses, respectively.

#### 6. San Vicente, Trinidad, Bohol, Region VII

##### a) Population and Farm Household

Only two sitios/puroks comprises the San Vicente ARC marginal area. Its estimated total population and household are 1,551 and 259, respectively. Farm household, however, comprises 190 with an estimated population of 1,254. The average household size is 5.7. There are, however, 30 transient farmers undertaking farm activities at sitio Bayanihan whose residents are outside the marginal area. Only two sitios/puroks comprises the San Vicente Area.

The economically active population comprises about 59% while the not economically active population, about 41%. Dependency ratio is 68%. The most number of population is in the 5-9 age bracket. Male population is 52% while female population is 48%.

##### b) Landholding and Land Tenure

The San Vicente farmer beneficiaries are mostly recipients of individual CLOA (259 of 278). About 19 of 278 are EP holders. The average landholding of farmers is 2.75 ha.

##### c) Living Conditions

The marginal area is accessible by any type of transport. However, the mode of transport commonly used in the area is the motorcycle. The motorcycle can accommodate from three to five passengers without cargo. It takes about 90 minutes to travel by motorcycle from the marginal area to the poblacion.

The ARC has no electricity. It has a day care center and an incomplete elementary school offering only classes in grades one and two. It has a health and barangay center located in the barangay proper. Public and/or private hospitals are located in the nearest municipality, in Talibon, about 12 km away and in Carmen, about 45 km away. Source of water are from deep and shallow wells. Other source of domestic use are from rivers and shallow wells.

Agriculture is the main source of income. palay, corn, rootcrops, coconut are the main crops grown. Non-farm income mentioned by the farmers are remittances from relatives and others within the country, mostly coming from Cebu and Manila, honorarium and pension and allowances received from relatives and others. Some farmers engaged in handicraft work, the making of hat made of tikog and the making of mat. These products are usually brought and sold to Tagbilaran. The average annual income from farm and non-farm income is P22,929. Average expenditure per year for food is about P19,661. Other major expenditure items are on education, medical expenses, transportation and clothing. Expenses are however, only very minimal as compared to food expense.

Only very few population reported to have completed elementary education, 11.1%. Completion of secondary education was also reported to be very low (5.8%) as compared to the other Study Areas.

## 7. Kipalili ARC, Asuncion, Davao, Region XI

### a) Population and Farm Household

The Kipalili ARC marginal area has an estimated population of 770 and a household and farm household of 111 and 122, respectively. One farm household is undertaking farm activity in the marginal area but his residence is located outside the Study Area (purok 2). The Study Area has the largest average household size, 7.0.

There are more females (51%) than males (49%) in the marginal area. The proportion of active population is 65% while the inactive, about 35% with a dependency ratio of 55%. The most number of population is within the 10-14 age range (14%).

### b) Landholding and Land Tenure

All Kipalili farmer beneficiaries are new farm holders (119) with an average farm holding of 2.86 ha. The mode of acquisition of farm holding is through the VOS.

c) Living Conditions

Kipalili was selected as a priority Model Area in Region XI because of the following reasons: (1) no peace and order problem; (2) farmer's are already organized (3) the local government unit is very supportive and (4) large area for farmers under CARP.

The mode of transport from Kipalili to the poblacion is by jeepney during the dry season and by walking or by riding the motorcycle from the barangay proper to km. 15 near the bridge crossing, during the rainy season. From km. 15, transportation such as, jeepney or motorcycle are available going to the poblacion of Asuncion or to Tagum, the provincial capital. Transportation cost using the motorcycle is P10.00 per person from the barangay proper to km. 15. During the dry season transportation cost is lower, at P15.00 per person from barangay proper to Tagum.

The source of drinking water is the artesian well while for other domestic purposes, the open well about, 8 to 10 ft. deep. The Area has a complete elementary school but lack classroom. It has no health center and farmers avail themselves of the health facilities of the nearest barangay, at Concepcion. A midwife visit the area once a month for immunization purposes. There is one barangay health worker for every purok, the activity of which are to monitor nutrition programs and to assist the midwife in immunization activities. For other health services, the people in the area avail themselves of the services of the local doctor or arbularyo. The ARC has no electricity.

The main source of income is from farming. Crops grown are rice, corn and fruit trees, some banana, cacao and coconut but on a very limited scale due to the inclined land areas. The marginal land are mostly covered by grasses. Other sources of income are from non-farm sources, mostly from allowances, remittance and gifts from relatives and others. The average income from farm and non-farm income is P13,682 annually.

Like other marginal areas, food is the main expenditure item, followed by education, clothing, transportation and medical expenses, in that order.

The ARC has a very successful and active ARB multi-purpose cooperative. Their capital build-up balance is P113,400, mostly from membership fee, auto-savings, commissions, capital gains from livelihood projects, etc. The successful projects of the cooperative are the barangay nursery, consumers store, trading activities, pig dispersal, agro-forest project and community media programs.

8. Mat-i ARC, Surigao City, Surigao del Norte, Region XIII

a) Population and Farm Household

There are no farm households residing in the Mat-i ARC marginal area due to the absence of rural and agricultural facilities and amenities. The farmers of the marginal area site reside in the barangay proper of Mat-i, about 2 to 3 km. away. The farm households with farming activity in the marginal area are about 150 coming from the sitios of Hubasan and San Jose. The estimated total population of the marginal area site is about 795.

Dependency ratio in the marginal area site is very low, only about 46%, considered as lowest among the 12 sites. The economically active population is about 68% while the inactive population is about 32%. The most number of population is in the age range 15-19. The female population is higher, about 52% as compared to the male population, 48%.

b) Landholding and Land Tenure

The mode of acquisition of landholding in the Area are from KKK, direct payment scheme and compulsory acquisition, a total of 91.44 ha. Leasehold area is about 61 ha. The number of owner cultivators is 46 with a total land area of 77.19 ha. The average area of landholding in Mat-i is 5.48 ha.

c) Living Conditions

There are no farmers residing in the Project Area. The farmer beneficiaries reside in the barangay proper of Mat-i and only undertake agricultural activities at the marginal area during day time, such as gathering of copra and planting and harvesting of rootcrops.

Beneficiaries of the area are of two types: the farmers who are also leaseholds of lowland paddy with major income source from the leased lands and farmer whose only lands are at the marginal area site. For added income, the second type of farmers work as farm workers in other farms at the lowland.

The major crop grown is coconut. Rootcrop is intercropped with coconuts but only on a very limited scale. The average annual farm income is P16,986. Agricultural activity is very minimal as the area is affected by typhoon all throughout the year.

Income from other sources are from gifts, allowances and remittances from relatives and others with an average annual reported income of P5,197. The total average income from farm and non-farm income is P22,183 annually.

The major expenditure item is food (P23,816), followed by education, medical, clothing and transportation expenses, in that order.

There is no road from Mat-i barangay proper to the marginal area site. However, from Mat-i to Surigao City, the road is paved. The area is very near Surigao City, only 7 km. away.

The Area has complete elementary and secondary school, barangay health center, barangay hall/center, power supply and surrounded by irrigated paddy.

## II. Implementing and Supporting Agencies

### 1. Department of Agrarian Reform Administration and Present Situation

#### a) Goals and Objectives

The primary responsibility for CARP implementation is vested on the Department of Agrarian. The general mandate of the Department is to be the principal agency of the Philippine Government responsible for the establishment and promulgation of operational policies, rules and regulations and priorities for agrarian reform implementation. Thus the DAR shall formulate policy framework to provide direction and supervision for agrarian programs, devise workable strategies for obtaining cooperation and participation of government agencies and extend the support services necessary to spread the benefits of development to the agrarian reform beneficiaries and to the displaced landowners.

#### b) Organizational Structure

The Department has been organized on a four-tier system with the central office responsible for policy formulation, the regional offices responsible for coordination and supervision at the regional level, provincial offices responsible for support activities and the municipal field offices responsible for program implementation and operations.

#### Central Office

At the Central office Level, the responsibility of providing direction and supervision on field operations is the Office of the Undersecretary for Field Operations Group and Support Services. Under this office is the office of the Assistant Secretary for Field Operations Group and Support Services. Within this offices are the Bureau of Land Acquisition and Distribution, the Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Division, the Bureau of Land Development, Bureau of Agrarian reform Information and education, the project Development and Management Service and the Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance. The above-mentioned six bureaus and offices are directly involved in field operation activities at the regional, provincial and municipal levels, in the support and development of the agrarian reform beneficiaries and maintains coordinative linkages with line agencies, local government units, non- government associations and people's organizations. The main offices at the DAR Central office directly involve with the development and support of the agrarian reform beneficiaries are the PDMS and the BARBD. (refer to Figure I.2-2)

#### i) Project Development Management Service (PDMS)

The mandate of the PDMS under the DAR are project appraisal, policy and system development, fund sourcing (local and foreign), monitoring and

evaluation, provision of technical assistance and training, formulate guidelines and package nationwide projects. Within the PDMS are the Project Implementation and Management Division, Project Development and Resource Mobilization Division, Project Accounts Management Division and Program Monitoring and Evaluation Division. The operational linkage of the PDMS with the Regional Office is with the Project Development and Implementation Division (PDID) under the Assistant Regional Director for Operations and at the provincial office with the Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division (BDCD). (refer to Figure I.2-3)

ii) Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (BARBD)

the mandate of the BARBD is the development of policies, plans and programs and provision of technical assistance relative to the development of agrarian reform communities. Specifically, the BARBD functions and responsibilities are: (i) promotion of the organization of agrarian reform beneficiaries in partnership with GOs, NGOs, POs, LGUs and the business sector; (ii) liaison with farmer and farmworkers organization and the promotion of all forms of farm cooperation; (iii) intensification of beneficiaries training and development, particularly in the areas of organizing, value formation, cooperative development, enterprise development, social preparation and the like.

Within the Bureau are the Social Infrastructure Building and Strengthening Division (SIBSD), Social Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development Division (SEEDD) and Beneficiaries Empowerment through Information and Education Division (BEIED). The linkage of the BARBD at the regional, provincial and municipal levels are the same as the PDMS. (refer to Figure I.2-4)

Regional DAR Office

The Regional Office is headed by a Regional Director (RD). The RD is assisted by the Assistant Regional Director (ARD) for Administration and Operations. Within the ARD for Administration is the Administrative and Finance and Planning Divisions while the ARD for Operations are the Legal Assistance, Operations, Project Development and Implementation Division and Information and education Division. (refer to Figure I.2-5)

Provincial Agrarian Reform Office (PARO)

The provincial offices are headed by the Provincial Agrarian Reform Officer (PARO II). He is assisted by the PARO I who is mainly in-charged of the Beneficiaries Development Coordination Division. The other offices under the PARO II are the Operation Division, Finance and Administrative Division, Special Concerns and the Legal Assistance Division. (refer to Figure I.2-6)

i) DAR Provincial Office, Abra, Region CAR

The DAR provincial office in Abra has 54 staff personnel, 50 of which are permanent and four contractual with an additional personnel requirement of three. The division directly involved in the community is the Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division (BDCD) which is composed of 11 personnel. The function of the division are initiate, develop, establish coordinative linkages with line agencies, NGOs, POs regarding beneficiaries project development; identify priority areas and formulate project and implementation plans for the prioritized areas; develop and implement training programs for beneficiary development; prepare plans and implement programs on agrarian reform information and education and oversee the implementation of support services in the province. The present activity of the division are the assistance to the JICA Study Team in the preparation of the feasibility study and community organizing focused on the strengthening of the existing cooperative in Sappaac Area. The Office cited as problems lack of financial support and non-compliance of contractors to specifications in the implementation of projects. The support assistance needed by the provincial office for implementation of Project is financial assistance and full support. (refer to Table I.2-21)

ii) DAR Provincial Office, Quirino, Region II

The DAR provincial office in has 39 staff personnel, 35 of which are permanent and four contractual. The division directly involved in the community is the Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division (BDCD) which is composed of nine personnel. The function of the division are: initiate, develop, establish coordinative linkages with line agencies, NGOs, POs regarding beneficiaries project development; in-charge of ARB training, social and infrastructure projects, post harvest facilities, community organizing, resource mobilization. The present activity in the Area are the assistance to the JICA Study Team in the preparation of the feasibility study and banana trading and production program for the Auto savings Group in Cofcaville Area. The proposed program are the preparation of training designs, conduct of training, capability and team building and linkaging with partner agencies. The problems identified by the PARO office are: lack of funds, mobility problem and lack of manpower. The support assistance needed by the provincial office for the implementation of the Project are financial assistance, mobility and administrative support. (refer to Table I.2-22)

iii) DAR Provincial Office, Leyte, Region VIII

The DAR provincial office in Marangog has 107 staff personnel, 59 of which are permanent and 36 contractual and four. The division directly involved in the community is the Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division (BDCD) which is composed of 14 personnel. The function of the division are community organizing, assistance in the preparation of project proposal, resource



mobilization, cooperative coordination and management. The present activity Area are the assistance to the JICA Study Team in the preparation of the feasibility study and LDP documentation, social preparation, organization, capability building and project identification. The Office cited as problems the delayed release of funds, lack of technical person to implement project, high production cost and absence of market. The recommendations to implement programs and projects are the regular and timely release of funds, appropriate training for implementers, tie-up with local and foreign market. The support assistance needed by the provincial office for the implementation of the Project are financial assistance, technical assistance, facilities and equipment. (refer to Tanle I.2-23)

iv) DAR Provincial Office, Bukidnon, Region X

The DAR provincial office in Bukidnon has 64 staff personnel, 59 of which are permanent and five contractual with an additional personnel requirement of three agrarian reform officers. The division directly involved in the community is the Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division (BDCD) which is composed of 13 personnel. Of this number about four persons work directly in the Project Area. The function of the division are initiate, develop, establish coordinative linkages with line agencies, NGOs, POs regarding beneficiaries project development; identify priority areas and formulate project and implementation plans for the prioritized areas; develop and implement training programs for beneficiary development; prepare plans and implement programs on agrarian reform information and education and oversee the implementation of support services in the province. The present activity of the division in the Area are the assistance to the JICA Study Team in the preparation of the feasibility study and community organizing focused on the strengthening of the existing cooperative in Silae Area. The support assistance needed by the provincial office for the implementation of the Project is financial assistance. (refer to Table I.2-24)

Municipal Agrarian Reform Office (MARO)

The MARO is responsible for directly implementing agrarian reform programs and delivering expected results at the municipal level. The MARO is headed by the MARO Officer. Under the MARO officer are the municipal support staff. (refer to Figure I.2-7)

i) MARO, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

The MARO is composed of only four staff and are all permanent employees. The MARO office indicated the need for two additional staff, such as statistician and clerk. The functions of the MARO office are: cooperative strengthening, community organizing, value formation, linkaging/networking with LGUs, POs and NGOs and land distribution. (refer to Table I.2-21)

The person directly involved in the Project Area is one Development Facilitator who goes to the Project at least once or thrice a week. The present activity of the DF is the formation and strengthening of the cooperative, conduct of training and seminars and land distribution.

ii) MARO, Maddela, Quirino, Region II

The MARO is composed of six staff, which are all permanent. The functions of the MARO office are: the execution of physical and land transfer, linkages with POs, LGUs and landowners, access resource mobilization and implement plans and programs for the identified ARC areas. (refer to Table I.2-22)

The person directly involved in the Project Area is one Development Facilitator who goes to the Project at least once or twice weekly. The others involve are four other municipal staff including the MARO. The present activity of the DF is the formation and strengthening of existing organizations and livelihood projects. The proposed project for the Area is the establishment of tree farm and planting of high value fruit trees such as coffee, mango and citrus.

iii) MARO, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

The MARO is composed of eight staff with seven permanent employees and one contractual. The functions of the MARO office are implement agrarian reform program, land tenure improvement and beneficiaries development activities. (refer to Table I.2-23)

The person directly involved in the Project Area is one Development Facilitator who goes to the Project at least once or thrice a week. The on-going projects of the MARO in the Project Area are: organizational building and strengthening, farmer's training on bio-intensive. The problems cited in the Area are roads, irrigation and logistic support and input. Financial support and transportation were cited as the assistance needed to implement proposed projects.

iv) MARO, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Though the Project Area is covered by two municipalities, the MARO of Malaybalay has been tasked to oversee the implementation of the Project Area. The MARO is composed of ten staff, eight of which are permanent and two contractual. The MARO office indicated the need for one additional staff. The functions of the MARO office are: the execution of physical and land transfer, linkages with POs, LGUs and landowners, access resource mobilization and implement plans and programs for the identified ARC areas. (refer to Table I.2-24)

The person directly involved in the Project Area is one Development Facilitator who goes to the Project at least once or twice weekly. The present activity of the DF is the formation and strengthening of the women relative to gender sensitivity and the establishment of nursery area in Dalacutan. The proposed project for the Area is the establishment of tiger grass culture and the establishment of nursery in both the Silae and Dalacutan areas.

## 2. Local Government Units

The identified local government units directly involved in the support of the barangay communities under the Office of the Municipal Mayor are the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWD), the Municipal Health Office (MHO), Municipal Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) and the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO). The DECS is included as a local office supporting the barangay community since the buildings and other facilities for public and elementary and secondary schools are also devolved to the municipalities.

An initial assessment of these support agencies was undertaken during the feasibility stage to identify the support agency resources in terms of manpower, facilities, plans and programs for the identified marginal area and problems and needs in the implementation of the proposed projects.

The municipal mayor as the chief executive of the municipal government exercise general supervision and control over all programs, projects, services and activities of the municipal government. In the exercise of his duties and functions, the municipal mayor visit component barangays to deepen his understanding of problems and conditions therein, listen and provide appropriate counsel to local officials and residents, inform the barangay officials and residents of the laws and ordinances which specifically concern them and conduct visits and inspection to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of his area. Refer to Figure I.2-8 for a sample municipal organizational chart.

### a) Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO)

The office is mandated to formulate an integrated economic, social, physical and other development plans, projects and policies of the municipal government. In the formulation activity, the office interact with the barangay officials, leaders and the community.

The MPDO in Bangued have not identified in their plans specific project for Sappaac ARC. The general involvement of the MPDO in the project area is in relation to the on-going SRA-MBN survey.

During the Study, the MPDO officer was involved in the dissemination of information to concerned offices of the activity currently being undertaken in

Sappaac. The MPDO officer supported the Study Team by assisting in the gathering of necessary information on the identified support local agencies and the provision of the information on the municipal development plans. The MPDO office consist only of four staff, namely, the MPDO Coordinator, project development officer, statistician and zoning inspector.

The MPDO in Maddela have not identified in their plans specific project for Cofcaville ARC. However, the office is currently involved in the identification of the minimum basic needs in relation to the Social Reform Agenda program. The Office consist only of 13 staff, three of which are casual employees. All the rest are permanent employees. The MPDO has indicated the need to add three more employees to supplement their present workforce. The personnel needs indicated are economist, researcher and development officer.

In Hilongos, the MPDO have not specifically identified in their plans specific project for Marangog ARC. However, the office is currently involved in the social development program of the whole municipality including the Marangog ARC. The MPDO office consist only of five staff, four of which are permanent and one casual employee. The MPDO has indicated the need to add one more employee to supplement their present workforce. The personnel need indicated is for an statistician

For the MPDO in Cabanglasan have not identified in their plans specific project for Dalacutan Area. The MPDO office consist only of four staff, namely, the MPDO Coordinator, draftsman and two clerks. The MPDO signified the need for two additional staff, such as a Planning Development Officer and Statistician.

The MPDO of Silae Area has ten staff with an additional personnel requirement of nine more. The on-going projects indicated by the Office are the completion of barangay office and hall and the repair of the solar dryer. These projects were identified in the municipal development plan and are now being implemented by the barangay council using their IRA fund. The proposed program for the Area is the barangay self-sufficiency program where barangays are provided financial assistance in the amount of P50,000.00 to plant fast growing trees for barangay use and consumption. The problems and constraints indicated by the MPDO are financial support, lack of technical manpower and political support. The recommendations mentioned by the MPDO to problems are the timely release of funds and social preparation of the community.

b) **Municipal Engineering Office (MEO)**

The office does not directly implement projects in the locality since it does not have the equipment and facilities to undertake projects. For maintenance activities of road projects, the MEO get the assistance of the Provincial Engineering Office or the Department of Public Works.

The manpower complement for the Bangued MEO is only four including the head of office, two office aide and one utility worker. The office does not have the transportation, thus indicating mobility as one main problem.

The municipality of Maddela is in the process of acquiring the necessary equipment for its engineering services. The MEO has a manpower complement of 21 with a need for two more personnel, such as, zoning inspector and mechanical engineer.

The MEO's current project in the area is the assistance to the maintenance of the 4-km farm-to-market road by bulldozing the road area. The proposed project of the MEO is the construction of teachers cottage at the elementary school site and the construction of boundary marker. Due to the distance of the school to Maddela, the municipality programmed the construction of a Teacher's cottage for the use of the teachers in Cofcaville who travels on foot everyday going to the school. The source of funds for the teachers cottage is the LGU while that of the barangay marker is the IRA fund of the barangay. The MEO considers lack of funds and weather conditions are the serious problems/constraints in the development of projects. For the implementation of the proposed projects in the area, the MEO will provide technical assistance and supervision services.

For maintenance activities of road projects in the Silae Project Area, the MEO get the assistance of the Provincial Engineering Office or the Department of Public Works. The manpower complement is only one in Cabanglasan and 27 in Malaybalay with a manpower requirement of 19 and nine for Malaybalay and Cabanglasan, respectively. Malaybalay has no on-going project while the MEO of Cabanglasan is currently undertaking the construction of barangay road and barangay hall. Problem cited by the MEO of Cabanglasan are peace and order, weather condition and lack of funds for projects.

The MEO of Malaybalay has the following facilities and equipment: three service vehicles, one bulldozer, one grader, one loader, three ten-wheeler dump trucks and a repair shop. The equipment are all functioning and in good conditions.

c) Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)

The office is in-charge of the planning and implementation of agricultural program on crop production, livestock, soil services, fishery production and institutional development, specifically of the farmers.

The MAO of Sappaac has ten manpower complement, eight of which are permanent and two are contractual. The office has identified the need for additional nine manpower to support the agricultural programs and activities of the municipality. One agricultural technologist (AT) is assigned to the Project Area. However, the same AT is also servicing three other barangays within the

municipality of Bangued. The AT visit the project area at least once a month. The on-going program/project in the area are cattle dispersal, crop and vegetable production and health and care management of livestock. These programs are year-round activity of the MAO. The identified problems and needs of the MAO are financial and lack of equipment and support. As to the assistance and support needed to implement projects, the MAO indicated the need for service vehicle (motorcycles) for mobility, provision of tractor and other farm implements and livestock paraphernalia for vaccination and immunization of animals.

The MAO of Maddela has 25 manpower complement, 15 of which are agricultural technologist/technicians and 10 farm workers. The office has not identified the need for additional manpower. One agricultural technologist (AT) is assigned to the Project Area which is also assigned in two other areas. The on-going program/project in the area are crops, livestock and commercial crops production. These programs are year-round activity of the MAO. The proposed project of the Office in the marginal area is the construction of multi-purpose pavement in 1997 in the amount of P50,000. The identified problems and needs of the MAO are farm-to-market roads, lack of post harvest facilities and the non-receptiveness of farmers. As to the assistance and support needed to implement projects, the MAO indicated the need for service vehicle (motorcycles) for mobility. The MAO has only two motorbikes for their extension work services.

The MAO of Marangog has eleven manpower complement, ten of which are agricultural technologist/technicians and one casual laborer. The office has identified the need for five additional manpower. One agricultural technologist (AT) is assigned to the Project Area which is also assigned in other areas. The on-going program/project in the area are fisheries conservation and law enforcement, livestock dispersal and production and procurement of seeds. The proposed project of the Office in the marginal area are replanting of denuded mangrove areas, procurement and distribution of swine, seedling procurement, distribution and planting and procurement of certified seeds. The identified problems and needs of the MAO are non-approval of budget for MAO projects, lack of vehicles for mobility and lack of planting materials in the locality. As to the assistance and support needed to implement projects, the MAO indicated the need for immediate approval of budget and the need to secure planting materials in Tacloban.

For the MAO of Malaybalay and Cabanglasan the manpower complement are 36 and 11, respectively. The office has identified the need for additional four manpower for Malaybalay and 16 for Cabanglasan to support the agricultural programs and activities of the Areas. One agricultural technologist (AT) each from Malaybalay and Cabanglasan is assigned to the Project Area. However, the same ATs also services other barangays within the Project Area. The AT of Malaybalay visit the project area at least once a month while that of Cabanglasan more often, at least once a week. This may be due to the accessibility of Cabanglasan to the Project Area site.

The on-going program of the Malaybalay MAO in the Area are livestock dispersal and construction of solar dryer. The proposed programs are planting of fruit and forest trees, demonstration and training on sloping agricultural technology, livestock dispersal of carabao, cattle and goats and the establishment of an agricultural service center. The identified problems and needs of the MAO are soil erosion, very low fertility and production. As to the assistance and support needed to implement projects, the MAO indicated the need for financial assistance.

For the Cabanglasan MAO, the on-going program in the Area are technology transfer, breeding of animals, animal insemination treatment and training for the youth, the RIC and cooperative development. The proposed programs are the construction of small water impounding dam for irrigation, construction of solar dryer and the establishment of center for training and research. The identified problems and needs of the MAO are financial support, lack of technical manpower and political support. As to the assistance and support needed to implement projects, the MAO indicated the need for technical and financial assistance.

d) Municipal Health Office (MHO)

The Municipal Health Office is mandated to administer, manage and coordinate all health activities relative to the preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspect of the municipality.

The MHO of Bangued has 16 personnel, 14 of whom are permanent and two casuals. The activities/programs of the MHO in the barangay are expanded program on immunization, Sangkap Pinoy, quarterly weighing of pre-school children and follow-up of pre and post natal care. The health activities are usually undertaken by the midwife assigned in the area with the assistance of the barangay health workers ( four in the project area). Though the midwife is a resident of Sappaac, she has other four barangay assignments making it impossible for her to work full time in the project area. Activities are therefore limited to delivery calls and immunization programs.

The midwife in the area cited as problems and needs the following: mobility due to lack of efficient and reliable transport; lack of furniture, equipment and supplies, specifically medicines, adequate water system in the barangay and in the health center.

The Maddela MHO has 13 personnel, 12 of whom are permanent and one casual with additional personnel need of two more. The health activities are usually undertaken by the midwife assigned in the area with the assistance of the barangay health workers. The midwife of Cofcaville is servicing two other

barangays making it impossible for her to work full time in the project area. Activities are therefore limited to delivery calls and immunization programs.

The midwife in the area cited as problems and needs the following: mobility due to lack of efficient and reliable transport; lack of furniture, equipment and supplies, specifically medicines.

The MHO of Hilongos has 24 personnel, 22 of whom are permanent and two casual with additional personnel need of five more. The health activities are usually undertaken by the midwife who goes to the area from time to time and with the assistance of the barangay health workers. Activities are therefore limited to delivery calls and immunization programs.

The program of the MHO in the ARC area are primary health care, healthy barangay initiative, purok beautification and sanitation and the botica sa barangay. These are regular programs of the MHO not only in the barangay but also in the whole municipality of Hilongos. The RHU officer cited as problems and needs the following: lack of funds, manpower, equipment and facilities.

For the MHO of Malaybalay, it has 31 personnel, 28 of whom are permanent, one contractual and two casuals. The activities/programs of the MHO in the barangay is the monitoring and construction supervision of sanitary facilities. The proposed programs/projects in the Area are: improvement of water source from level II to level III, construction of sanitary toilet facilities, rehabilitation of flooring, reservoir and fencing of the barangay health station, control of vector by fogging in the area and control infection rate by byluscide, parasitism and "alis bulate". The health officer in the area cited as problems and needs the following: lack of funds, facilities, materials and manpower.

e) The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO)

The MSWDO is in-charge of the identification, planning and implementation of the social welfare programs and projects of the municipality, particularly the needy, the disadvantaged group, the elderly, the women and youth, etc.

The municipality of Bangued has seven personnel and has identified the need to add two more persons to augment their existing staff. The general programs of the office are: day care services; basic business management training; self-employment assistance program; parent effectiveness sessions; social preparation for people's participation; community mobilization; senior citizen benefits. The barangay has a day care service provided under the MSWDO. Other on-going activities of the MSWDO in the barangay are the self-employment assistance program, conduct of training on parent effectiveness service and provision of senior citizen benefits. However, this programs of the MSWDO is concentrated in the other sitios. The office indicated lack of funds as their main



problem and transportation and additional manpower as the support and assistance needed to implement proposed projects.

The municipality of Maddela has nine personnel, four of which are permanent staff, two are contractual and three are casuals. The general activities/programs of the office in the area are: day care services; conduct of socio-economic survey; supplemental feeding; formulation of development plan and; senior citizen benefits. The office financial and technical assistance and transportation as the support and assistance needed to implement proposed projects.

For the area of Marangog, there are nine personnel, six of which are permanent staff and three are casuals. The general activities/programs of the office in the area are: day care services; SEA-Kaunlaran projects, youth programs and skills training. The proposed programs or projects are livelihood assistance through the provision of capital assistance, practical skills development, women development by providing opportunities to women for self-development and unlad kabataan program by providing educational opportunities to indigent youth. The problem cited by the MHO are insufficiency of budget and lack of manpower personnel.

Malaybalay has 83 personnel and has identified the need to add eight more persons to augment their existing staff. The general activities/programs of the office are: day care services; promotion of food for construction of public facilities;; parent effectiveness sessions; social preparation for people's participation; supplemental feeding for malnourished children and organization and leadership training.

The proposed program for the Area are livelihood capital assistance for individuals, families and groups and conduct of seminar/workshop. The office indicated peace and order problem, lack of manpower and funds as their main problems and indicated vehicle support and training materials as the support and assistance needed to implement proposed projects.

Cabanglasan has only two personnel and has identified the need to add two more persons to augment their existing staff. The general activities/programs of the office are: day care services; supplemental feeding for malnourished children and responsible parenthood.

#### f) Municipal DECS Office

The office is charge of the supervision and maintenance of buildings and other facilities for public elementary and secondary schools in the municipalities.

The Municipal DECS of Bangued has no provision for the improvement of the existing school which needs repair and rehabilitation.

For the Cofcaville Area, the Maddela DECS has no provision for the improvement of the existing school which needs repair and rehabilitation, however, the LGU is proposing the construction of a teachers Cottage in the school.

The Municipal DECS of Hilongos has 111 personnel including teachers. Aside from classroom teaching, the DECS is also undertaking non-formal education literacy classes in the area. It has plans to engaged in literacy cum livelihood project in the first quarter of 1997. The identified problems of the DECS is lack of funds, distance and bad roads and attitude of residents.

The municipal DECS in Malaybalay has indicated the on-going projects as construction of toilet , literacy program for adults and feeding program for school children. The proposed project is the provision of health facilities for the school. Problems cited are lack of funds and facilities and lukewarm attitude of parents.

The profile of the above-mentioned municipal offices are presented in Tables I.2-25 to I.2-28 . The major problems of the local offices are all similar: lack of funds and consequently, lack of personnel, equipment and field operation facilities. Likewise, these offices consider financial assistance are needed in the implementation of proposed projects for the marginal area.

FIGURE I.2-3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM

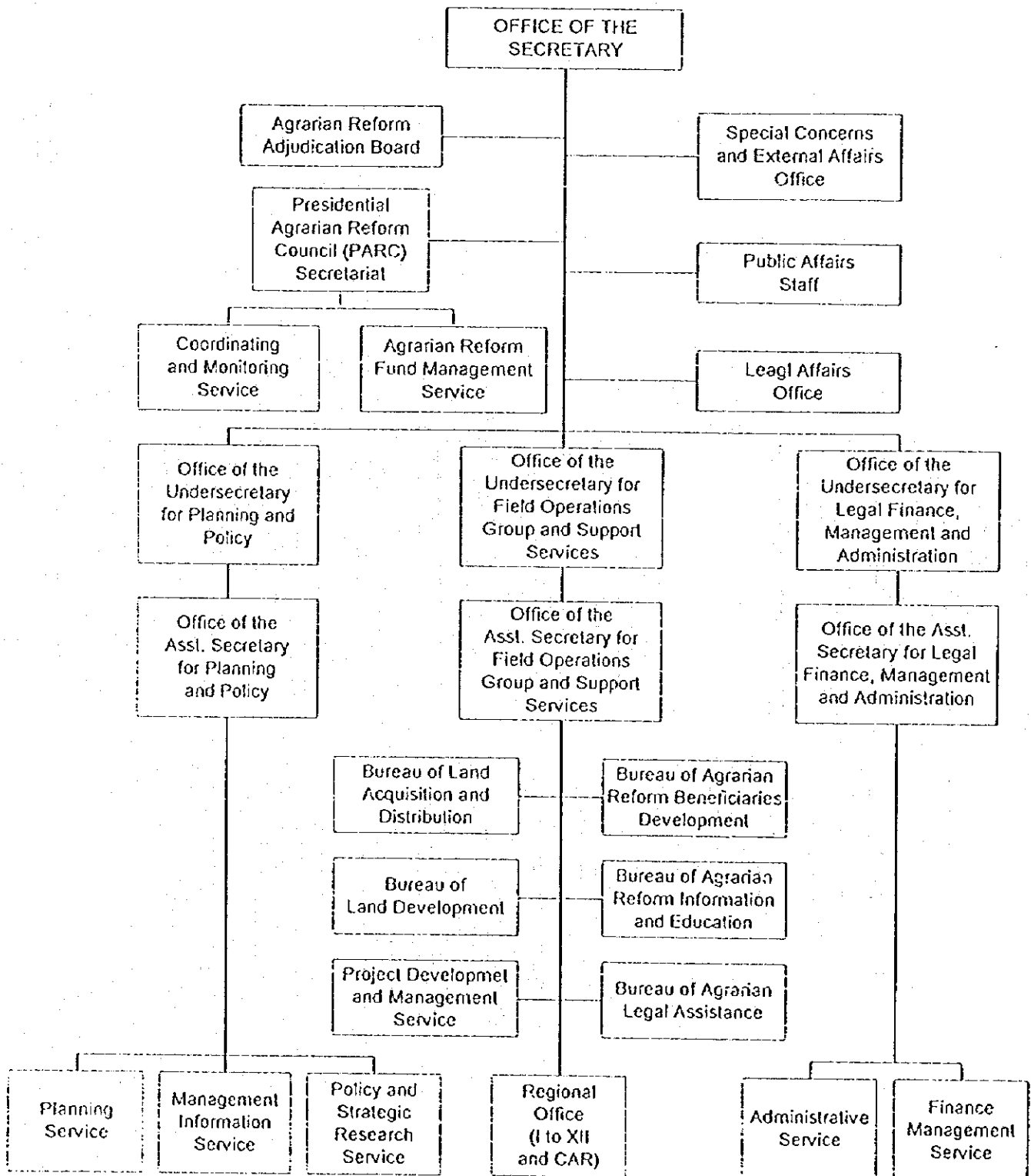


FIGURE I.2-4 PDMS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL LINKAGES

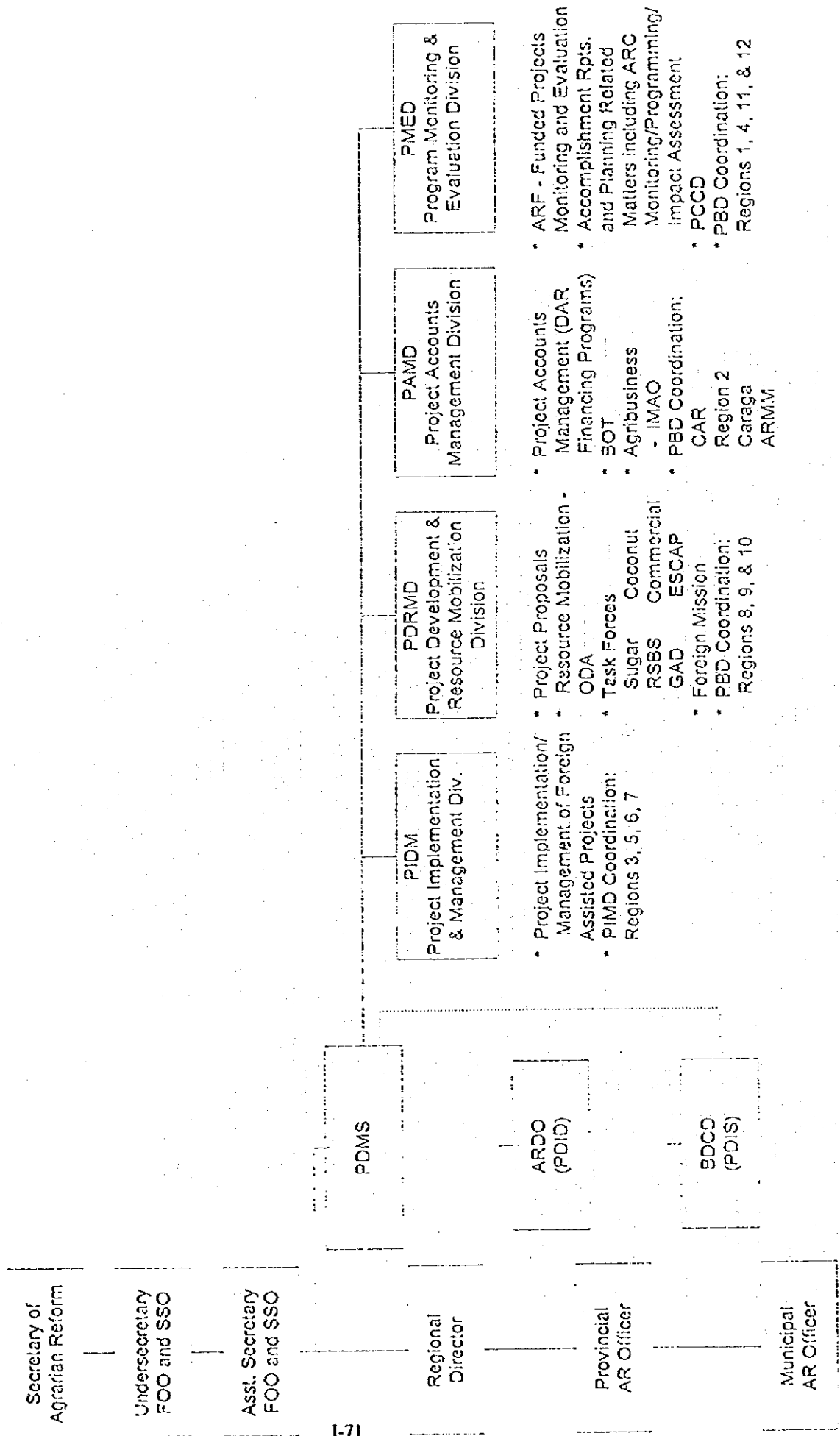




FIGURE I.2-6 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DAR REGIONAL OFFICE

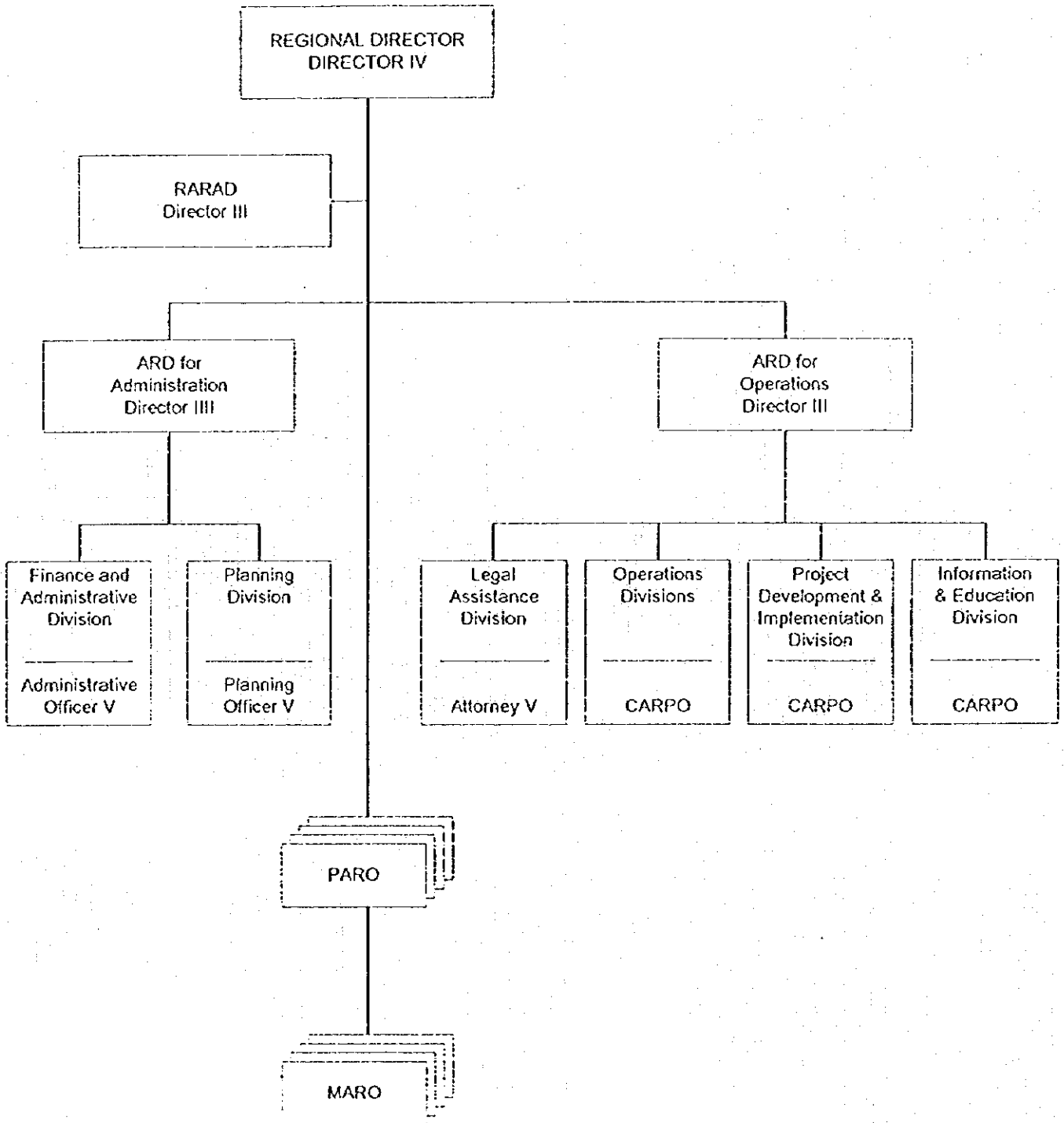


FIGURE I.2-7 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DAR PROVINCIAL OFFICE

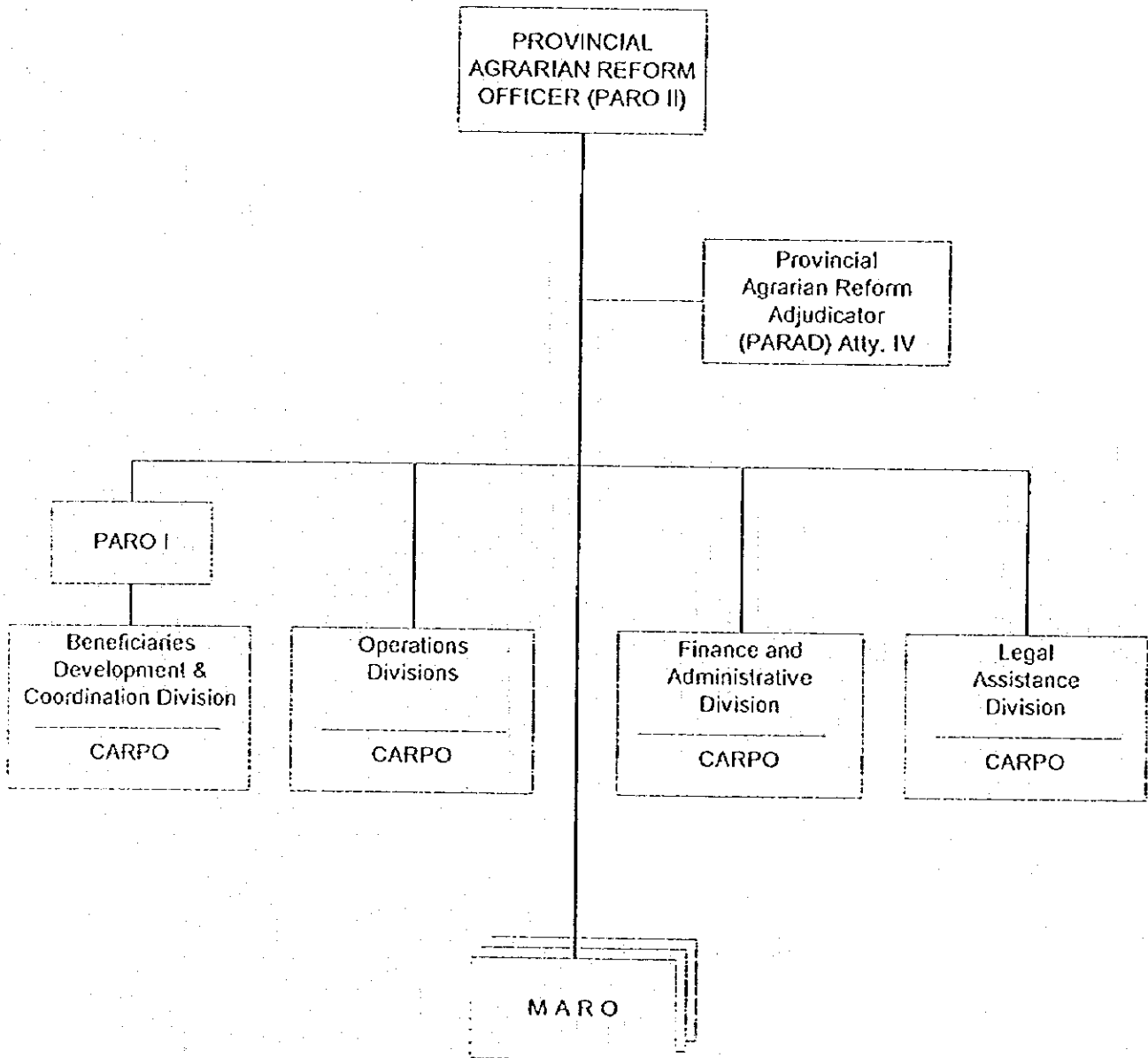
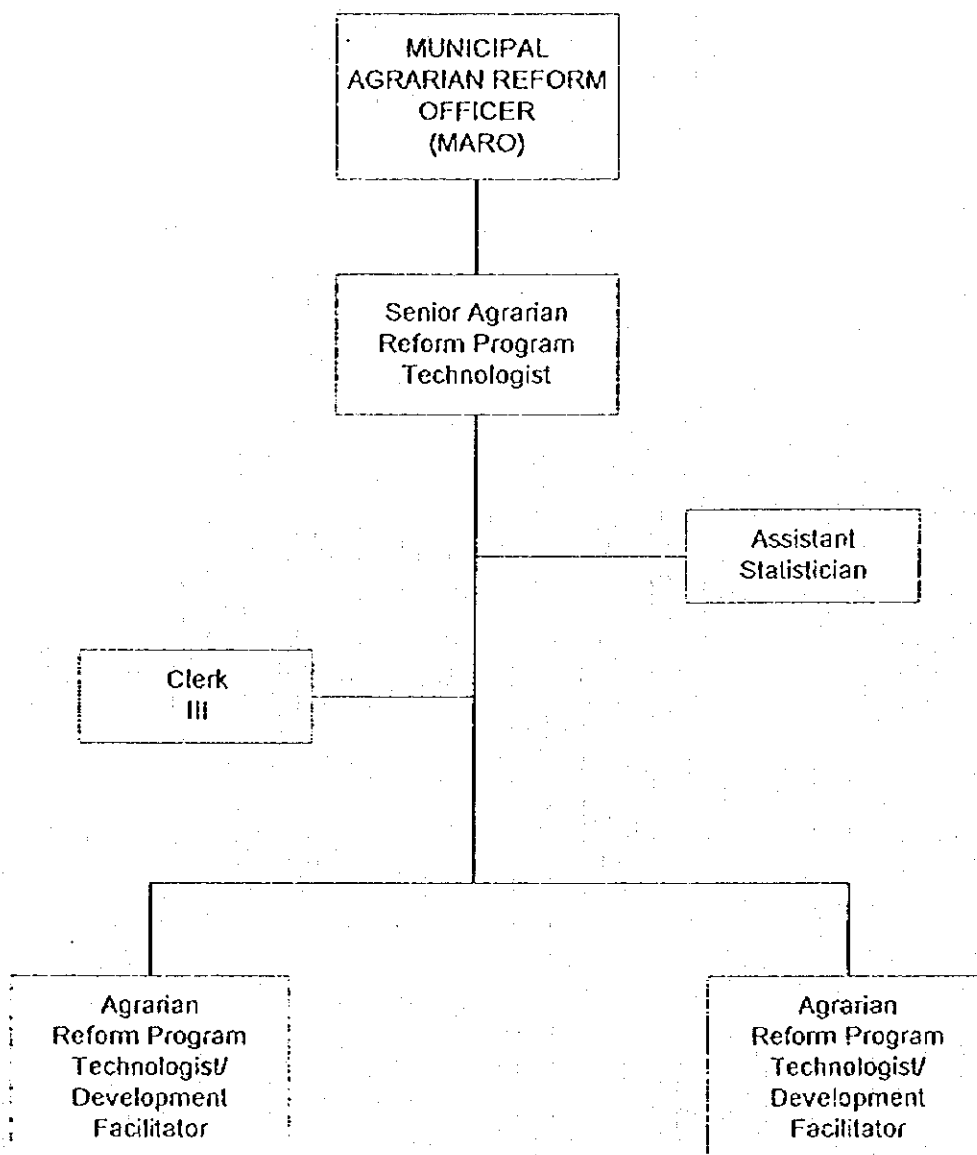


FIGURE 1.2-8 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF DAR MUNICIPAL AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICE





**Table I.2-21 Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR**

Item	Provincial Agrarian Reform Office (PARO)	Municipal Agrarian Reform Office (MARO)
I. Personnel Composition:		
Total	54	4
Permanent	50	4
Contractual	4	
Casual		
Additional Personnel Need/Requirement	3	2
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	11	2
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division	MARO and DF
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	LGUs, POs, NGOs, Line agencies assigned in the Area	LGUs, POs, NGOs, Line agencies assigned in the Area
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Development Facilitator- weekly	two to three times a week
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Community organizing, Cooperative Strengthening Linkaging and networking with NGOs, POs, GOs & LGUs	Cooperative strengthening, community organizing, value formation, linkaging/networking with LGUs, POs and NGOs.
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	Community organizing focused on strengthening of existing cooperative. Assistance to JICA Study Team	Cooperative strengthening, training & seminars Land distribution
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	ARC Marginal area development	ARC Marginal area development
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	Integrated area development for Sappaac ARC	Integrated area development for Sappaac ARC
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	1998 upon approval of JICA	1998 upon approval of JICA
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	BDCD- 14	MARO and DF
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects	Financial support Private contractors	Financial support Private contractors
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/ Projects	Availability of sufficient funds Contractors should implement specifications of the project.	Availability of sufficient funds Contractors should implement specifications of the project.
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Financial and full support	Financial and full support

**Table I.2-22 Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office  
Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Quirino, Region II**

Item	Provincial Agrarian Reform Office (PARO)	Municipal Agrarian Reform Office (MARO)
I. Personnel Composition:		
Total	64	10
Permanent	59	8
Contractual	5	2
Casual		
Additional Personnel Need/Requirement	3	1
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	5	2
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division	Support Division
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Barangay council Cooperative	Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC) People's Organization (POs) Barangay Council
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Development Facilitator- weekly	Weekly
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Community organizing, assistance in the preparation of project proposal, resource mobilization cooperative coordination & management	Linkage, training, consultation and facilitation
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	Community organizing focused on strengthening of existing cooperative. Assistance to JICA Study Team	1. Formation & strengthening of ladies relative to gender sensitivity. 2. Nursery
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	ARC Marginal area development	1. Tiger grass culture 2. Nursery establishment
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	Integrated area development for Silae ARC	
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	1998 upon approval of JICA	
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	BDCCD- five persons	MARO and DF
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects	None	None
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/ Projects	None	None
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Financial support	Financial support

**Table I.2-23 Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII**

Item	Provincial Agrarian Reform Office (PARO)	Municipal Agrarian Reform Office (MARO)
I. Personnel Composition:		
Total	107	8
Permanent	59	7
Contractual	36	1
Temporary	4	
Additional Personnel Need/Requirement	0	
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	12	4
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division	Support Division
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Barangay officials, farmer leaders, cooperative leaders, BARC chairman, FBs in the area	Barangay officials, farmer leaders, cooperative leaders, FBs in the area
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Twice a month	Every two weeks
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Community organizing, assistance in the preparation of project proposal, resource mobilization cooperative coordination & management	Implement agrarian reform program, land tenure improvement, and beneficiaries development activities.
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	LDF documentation, social preparation, organization, capability building, project ID Assistance to JICA Study Team	Organizational building and strengthening, farmers training on bio-intensive gardening
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	ARC Marginal area development	JICA proposed projects
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	Integrated area development for Marangog ARC	Integrated area development for Marangog ARC
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	1998 upon approval of JICA	1998 upon approval of JICA
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	BDCD- 14 persons	Four persons
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects	Delayed release of funds, lack of technical man to implement project, high production cost absence of market.	Roads Irrigation Logistics and input
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/ Projects	Regular and timely release of funds, appropriate training for implementers, tie-up with local and foreign market	Implementation of the JICA proposed projects/program
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Financial support Technical assistance Facilities and equipment	Financial support Transportation

**Table I.2-24 Profile of DAR Provincial and Municipal Office  
Silae ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X**

Item	Provincial Agrarian Reform Office (PARO)	Municipal Agrarian Reform Office (MARO)
I. Personnel Composition:		
Total	64	10
Permanent	59	8
Contractual	5	2
Casual		
Additional Personnel		
Need/Requirement	3	1
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	5	2
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Beneficiaries Development and Coordination Division	Support Division
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Barangay council Cooperative	Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC) People's Organization (POs) Barangay Council
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Development Facilitator- weekly	Weekly
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Community organizing, assistance in the preparation of project proposal, resource mobilization cooperative coordination & management	Linkage, training, consultation and facilitation
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	Community organizing focused on strengthening of existing cooperative. Assistance to JICA Study Team	1. Formation & strengthening of ladies relative to gender sensitivity. 2. Nursery
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	ARC Marginal area development	1. Tiger grass culture 2. Nursery establishment
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	Integrated area development for Silae ARC	
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	1998 upon approval of JICA	
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	BDCD- five persons	MARO and DF
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects	None	None
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/ Projects	None	None
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Financial support	Financial support

Table I.2-25 Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area  
Sappaac ARC, Bangued, Abra, Region CAR

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Development Office (MPDO)	Municipal Engineers Office (MEO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Department of Education and Culture (DECS)
I. Personnel Composition:						
Total	10	4	4	16	7	7
Permanent	8	4	2	14	6	7
Contractual	2		2	2	1	
Casual						
Additional Personnel	none	none	none	none	2	1
Need/Requirement						
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	9	4	Not applicable	4	4	7
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	All agricultural technologist	All	Not applicable	Midwife Barangay health worker	Day care worker Social welfare assistant	Teachers
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Farmers	Barangay officials Barangay leaders Community	Not applicable	Housewives Barangay community	Women's group Senior citizens association SEA group Local leaders	Barangay officials Parents of pupils
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	everyday	Quarterly and as need arises	Not applicable	Daily, as midwife and Barangay health worker stays in the barangay	Once a month and as need arises	As need arises
V. General functions & Activities of the Support Agency	Implementation of municipal agricultural program on crop production, livestock, soil services, fishery, prod. & inst. dev't.	Formulate intergated economic, social, physical & other development plans and policies for consideration of the LGU development council	Initiate, review and recommend changes in policies & objectives plans and programs, techniques, procedures and practices in infrastructure development and public works of LGU.	Preventive health care services, pre-natal care, child birth, etc.	Basic business management training Parent effectiveness session Self-employment assistance Social preparation for people's participation Community mobilization	Teaching pupils enrolled in the school Information dissemination
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	1. Cattle dispersal 2. Crop & vegetable production 3. Health & care management of livestock	1. SRA MBN survey 2. CBIS installation	None	1. Expanded program on immunization 2. Langkap Pinoy 3. Quarterly weighing of pre-school children 4. Follow-up of pre-natal and post partum care	1. Day care services 2. Self-employment assistance 3. Parent-effectiveness service 4. Senior citizen benefits	None

(Continuation of Table 1.2-25)

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Dev't. Office (MPDO)	Municipal Engineers Office (MEO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Department of Education and Culture (DECS)
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	1. Health and care management program 2. Cattle production 3. Crop & vegetable livestock production	None	None	None On-going project is a continuing program	1. Food for work 2. Self-employment assistance 3. Practical skills development	None
VIII. Description of proposed Programs/ Projects in the Marginal Area	1. Vaccination of large and small animals 2. Dispersal of cattle to farmers 3. Promotion of rice, corn & vegetable by providing seeds.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. Provision of food while participating in community project 2. Provision of capital assistance 3. Provision of necessary skills to the community	None
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	All projects are all year round activity	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1. Nov-Dec. 1996 2. December 1996 3. January 1997	Not applicable
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	All Agricultural technologist	Not applicable	Not applicable	Midwife and Barangay health worker	Social welfare assistant	Not applicable
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects (in the order of seriousness)	1. Financial 2. Lack of equipment and facilities	Not applicable	1. Lack of office Equipment/facilities 2. Mobility	None	1. Lack of funds	1. Lack of budget for sports activities & repair of buildings 2. Transportation 3. Office equipment & facilities
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/ Projects	Provision of funds	Not applicable	None	Lack of support and equipment Water system in the clinic Mobility problem	Lobbying with LGU to get necessary support	
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Service vehicle Motorcycles Tractors & other farm implements Livestock paraphernalia	Financial support	None	None	Transportation facility Additional manpower (Social Worker)	

Table I.2-26 Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area  
Cofcaville ARC, Maddela, Cabarroguis, Region II

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Development Office (MPDO)	Municipal Engineering Office (MEO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Dept. of Education Culture & Sports (DECS)
I. Personnel Composition:						
Total	25	13	21	13	9	
Permanent	15	10	17	12	4	
Contractual/Temporary						
Casual	10	3	4	1	2	
Co-terminous						
Additional Personnel	None	3	2	2	None	None
Need/Requirement						
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	10		5		5	4
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Crops/ livestock and KCCP sectors		Survey & Infrastructure Section	Midwife Barangay health worker	Social welfare assistants	teachers
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Farmers	Barangay officials/ community	None	Barangay officials/ community	Barangay officials Core group volunteers in the barangay	Parents of pupils Barangay officials
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	3 to 4 times a month	As the need arises	As need arises	Weekly	At least three times a month and as need arises	Quarterly and/or as need arises
V. General Functions and Activities of the Support Agency	Technical assistance on crop production, Supervision & monitoring Farmers training	Formulation of plans and activities for the municipality	Initiate, review & recommend changes in policies and objectives plans & programs, techniques, procedures & practices in infrastructure development	Preventive health care		Education and training
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	Assistance on crop, livestock & commercial crop production	Under the Social Reform Agenda, identification of the minimum basic needs of the community	Construction of farm-to-market road (bulldozing of a 4-km new road	None	Conduct of socio-economic survey Formulation of barangay development plan Supplemental feeding Day care services Senior citizen service	None

(Continuation of Table I.2-26)

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Development Office (MPDO)	Municipal Engineering Office (MEO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Dept. of Education Culture & Sports (DECS)
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	Multi-purpose drying pavement	None	1. Construction of a teachers cottage 2. Construction of boundary marker	None	Data gathering at the barangay level	1. School fishpond 2. Teachers cottage 3. School building
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	Construction of solar dryer for multi-purpose pavement	None	1. Supervision of construction of a teachers cottage at the school premises 2. Supervision of construction of a concrete marker at the boundary of the barangay	None	Continuous data gathering as a requirement of the SRA minimum basic needs	1. Improvement of the school fishpond w/ an area of 2,000sq.m. 2. Construction of teachers cottage (8x9) 3. Construction of school building (2 rooms)
IX. Implementation of	1996-1997	Not applicable	As soon as funds are available 1. To be undertaken w/in 17 working days 2. To be undertaken w/in nine working days	Not applicable	until 1998	All projects are proposed for the first quarter of 1997.
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	10	none	1. Three persons 2. One person	None	Not indicated	Not mentioned
XI. Problems and Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects	1. Farm-to-market roads 2. Lack of post-harvest facilities 3. Farmers are not receptive	None	1. Availability of funds 2. Weather condition	None	None	Road condition Source of funds
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/Projects	None	None	1. Projects should be started during the summer season	None	none	Road improvement Selection of right person to implement projects.
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Transportation for mobility	None	none	Additional manpower/ Vehicle for mobility	Additional financial assistance from the LGU Assistance from NGO Mobility	Not indicated



Table I.2-27 Profile of Support group for Development of Marginal Area  
Marangog ARC, Hilongos, Leyte, Region VIII

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Development Office (MPDO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Dep't. of Education Culture & Sports (DECS)
I. Personnel Composition:					
Total	10	5	24	9	111
Permanent	10	4	22	6	111
Contractual					
Casual/Temporary		1	2	3	
Additional Personnel					
Need/Requirement	5	1	5	3	4
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	All	all	11	All	
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	Agricultural technicians	MPDO staff	Rural health workers Midwives	MSWD Worker	Teachers
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Farmers	Barangay council Residents	Barangay officials Key leaders of the community	All sectors in the community	Barangay officials; Parents of pupils
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Not mentioned	once a month	Once a month	Weekly	Once a month
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Provide maximum level of agricultural extension & other support services; intensify & maximize the utilization of available resources; provide support & direction to public investment.	Formulate integrated economic, social, physical & other development plans for consideration of the local development council.	Deliver various health care services	Community organizing	Classroom teaching; Conduct of adult literacy classes
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	1. Fisheries conservation & law enforcement 2. Livestock dispersal 3. Production/ procurement of seeds	Social development programs	1. Primary health care 2. healthy barangay initiative 3. Purok beautification and sanitation 4. Botika sa barangay None	1. Day care center services 2. SEA-Kaunlaran project 3. Youth program 4. Skills training	Non-formal education literacy classes
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	1. Mangrove reforestation 2. Swine dispersal 3. Mini-forest 4. Certified rice seeds	Social development programs		1. Livelihood assistance 2. Practical skills development 3. Women development 4. Unlad Kabataan program	Literacy cum livelihood

(Continuation of Table 1.2-27)

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)	Mun. Planning & Development Office (MPDO)	Municipal Health Office (MHO)	Municipal Social Welfare & Development (MSWD)	Dept. of Education Culture & Sports (DECS)
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Re-planting of denuded mangrove areas</li> <li>2. Procurement &amp; distribution of swine</li> <li>3. Seedling procurement, distribution and planning</li> <li>4. Procurement of certified seeds and distribution of swine</li> </ol>	Vegetable & food production, livelihood, cleanliness, potable water.	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of capital assistance</li> <li>2. Provision of skills training</li> <li>3. Provision of opportunities to women for self-development</li> <li>4. provision of educational opportunities to indigent youth</li> </ol>	Conduct of literacy classes & provision of skills in slipper & bag making.
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First quarter of 1997</li> <li>2. 2nd quarter of 1997</li> <li>3. 2nd quarter of 1997</li> <li>4. First quarter of 1997</li> </ol>	A year round activity		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertaken annually</li> <li>2. Undertaken quarterly</li> <li>3. Undertaken annually</li> <li>4. Year 2000</li> </ol>	January to March 1997
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two persons</li> <li>2. One person</li> <li>3. Seven persons</li> <li>4. Seven persons</li> </ol>	All staff in coordination with staff of other offices.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Three persons</li> <li>2. Three persons</li> <li>3. Two persons</li> <li>4. Two persons</li> </ol>	Nine persons
XI. Problems & Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects (in the order of seriousness)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of budget by the Sangguniang Bayan</li> <li>Lack of vehicles for mobility</li> <li>Lack of planting materials in the locality</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of office vehicle</li> <li>Bad road going to the area</li> <li>Inadequate funding</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of funds</li> <li>2. Lack of manpower</li> <li>3. Lack of equipment &amp; facilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget allocation is not sufficient</li> <li>Lack of manpower personnel</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial aspect</li> <li>Distance and rough road</li> <li>Attitude of clients</li> </ol>
XII. Recommendations to Problems & Constraints to Implement Programs/Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of budget by the SB</li> <li>Secure planting materials in Tacloban</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase of vehicle (motorcycle)</li> <li>Construction of road</li> <li>Provision of funds</li> </ol>	Community organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of bigger budget</li> <li>Additional manpower</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial support from other agencies</li> <li>Road improvement</li> </ol>
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Not indicated	Provision of vehicle, a motorcycle	Financial & technical	Additional funds	

Table I.2-28 Profile of Support Group for Development of Marginal Area  
Silaue ARC, Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Region X

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)		Municipal Planning and Development Office		Municipal Engineering Office	
	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan
I. Personnel Composition						
Total	36	11	10	4	27	1
Permanent Contractual Casual	36	9 2	8 2	4 4	27 27	
Additional Personnel Need/Requirement						
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	4	16 11	9 None	2 None	19	9
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the community	Municipal Agricultural Officer	Extension & soils engineering	Special Project Division	None	Not applicable	None (on-going project undertaken by DPWH)
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Barangay Council Primary Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Barangay officials Cooperative	Barangay Council Tribal Leaders Farmers Less privileged, sick and malnourished group	None	Not applicable	Barangay Council
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Monthly	four times a month	Monthly	Not applicable	Not applicable	Weekly
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Sponsor cooperative membership Promotion of Gintong Axi program	Extension and technology transfer	Development planning, technical assistance	None	Not applicable	Coordination
VI. On-going Projects/ Program in the Area	1. Livestock Dispersal Project 2. Construction of Solar Dryer	Technology transfer, breeding of animals, AI treatment, training seminar for youth, RJC and cooperative development	1. Completion of barangay office 2. Completion of barangay hall 3. Repair of solar dryer	None	None	Construction of barangay road w/ gravel pavement, installation of 36" RPC, ditching and re-shaping Construction of barangay hall
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	1. Tree planting 2. Sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) 3. Livestock production 4. Agricultural service center	1. Small water impounding project 2. Solar dryer 3. Training & research center	1. Barangay self-sufficiency program	None	Plans and programs depends on the recommendation of the municipal government.	Concreting of gravel pavement

(Continuation of Table I.2-28)

Item	Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)		Municipal Planning and Development Office		Municipal Engineering Office	
	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/Projects in the Marginal Area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planting of fruit trees &amp; forest trees</li> <li>Demonstration and training on SALT technology</li> <li>Livestock dispersal of carabao, cattle &amp; goats</li> <li>Establishment of agricultural service center</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>construction of small water impounding dam for irrigation</li> <li>Construction of solar dryer</li> <li>Center for training &amp; research</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The barangay will plant fast growing trees in a 4-ha land owned by the barangay with P50,000 financial assistance from the municipal government</li> </ol>	None	Not applicable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concreting of existing gravel road</li> </ol>
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	All proposed programs are MAO regular programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subject to availability of funds</li> <li>1997</li> <li>Submit proposal to JICA for funding</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within the year (soon as documents are submitted)</li> </ol>	Not applicable	Not applicable	As soon as funds are available
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two persons</li> <li>One person</li> <li>One person</li> <li>Not specified</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two persons</li> <li>Two persons</li> <li>Two persons</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three persons</li> </ol>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not specified
XI. Problems/Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects in the order of seriousness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil erosion</li> <li>Very low fertility</li> <li>Very low production</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial support</li> <li>Technical manpower</li> <li>Political support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weather condition</li> <li>Delivery of materials</li> <li>Peace &amp; order problem</li> </ol>	None	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace and order problem</li> <li>Weather condition</li> <li>Funds for implementation</li> </ol>
XII. Recommendations to Problems/Constraints to Implement Programs/Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial assistance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit proposal to financing institution for assistance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely release of funds</li> <li>Social preparation</li> </ol>	None	None	Funds for implementation of project
XIII. Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial assistance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical and financial support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial assistance</li> <li>Consultancy services</li> </ol>	None	None	Additional funds

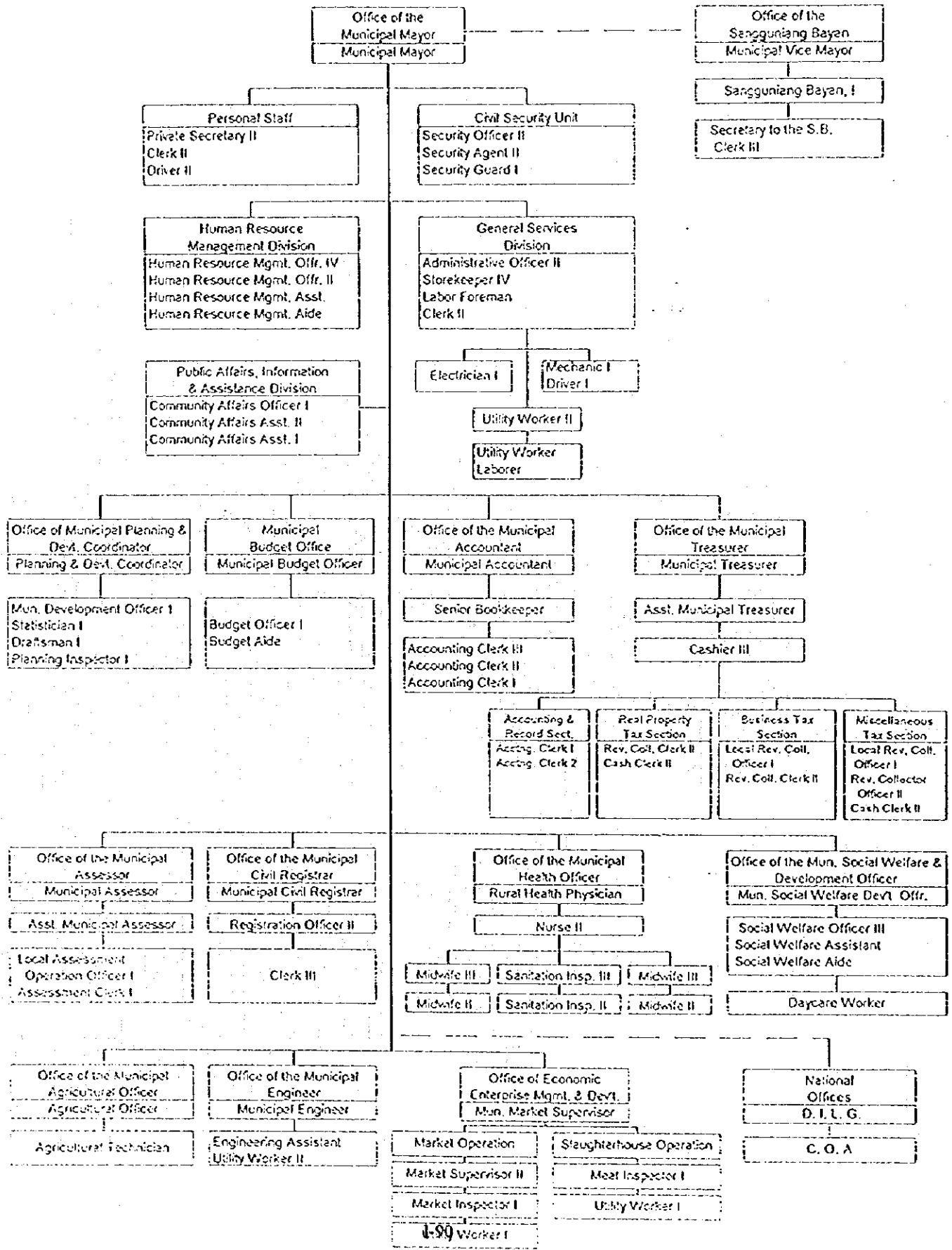
(Continuation of Table I.2-28)

Item	Municipal Health Office (MHO)		Municipal Social Welfare and Development		Department of Education and Culture	
	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan
	I. Personnel Composition					
Total	31	13	83		6	
Permanent	28	10	4		6	
Contractual	1	3	71			
Casual	2		8			
Additional Personnel Need/Requirement	7	4	8			
Persons Directly Involved in the Area	21	None	10		6	
II. Division or Staff Directly Involved in the Community	MHO, RSIs, RHMs, MMW	None	Livelihood and Pro-Poor Project Division Community-Based Social Welfare Program	Two staff plus day care service teacher are directly involved	Teachers assigned in the area	
III. Group the Agency Interact With Within the Community	Barangay Council Barangay community	Not applicable	Families People's organizations Out-of-school youths	Parents of pre-school Malnourished children Households	Barangay Council Parents of Pupils	
IV. Frequency of Agency Interaction	Monthly	Not applicable	Twice a month	Day care services- daily except Sat. and Sun. For other projects-not regular	Once a week	
V. Activity Undertaken in the community	Inspection, monitoring, supervision and evaluation	Not applicable	Social preparation for peoples development participation	Day care services	Linkage	
VI. On-going Projects / Program in the Area	Environmental Sanitation (monitoring and supervision construction of sanitation facilities)	Not applicable	1. Day Care Center - child development sessions for 3-6 years old 2. Food for Work - food assistance during construction of public facilities 2. Parent Effective Session 3. Supplemental Feeding- for malnourished children 4. Organization and leadership Training	1. Day care services 2. Malnutrition program 3. Responsible parenthood	1. Construction of toilet inside the room 2. Literacy program 3. Feeding program	

(Continuation of Table 1.2-28)

Item	Municipal Health Office (MHO)		Municipal Social Welfare and Development		Department of Education and Culture	
	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan	Malaybalay	Cabanglasan
VII. Proposed Programs / Projects	1. Water sanitation project (WATSAN) 2. Sanitary Toilet Facilities 3. BHS repair 4. Environmental Sanitation 4. Control of vectors (malaria) 5. Schistosomiasis Project	None	1. Self-Employment Assistance 2. Practical Skills Development Training	None	1. Provision of health facilities for the school	
VIII. Description of Proposed Programs/ Projects in the Marginal Areas	1. Improvement of water source from level-II to Level III 2. Construction of sanitary toilet facilities 3. Rehabilitation of flooring, reservoir and fencing 4. Control of vector by fogging in the area 5. Control infection rate by byluscide, parasitism treatment & "alis bulate"	None	1. Livelihood capital assistance for individuals, families and groups 2. Conduct of seminar/ workshop.	None	1. Provision of health facilities inside the classroom	
IX. Implementation of Programs/Projects	1. 1997-1998 2. 1998-1999 3. Jan-Feb 1997 4. regular program 5. regular program	Not applicable	1. 1997 - one year 2. 1997 - one-two weeks	Not applicable	1. Sourcing of fund is still on-going	
X. Number of Persons Directly Involved in the Program/Project	1. Not specified 2. Not specified 3. Not specified 4. Not specified 5. Not specified	Not applicable	1. Four persons 2. Four persons	Not applicable	1. One teacher per school	
XI. Problems/Constraints in the Implementation of the Program/Projects in the order of seriousness)	1. Lack of funds 2. Lack of facilities and materials 3. Manpower	None	1. Peace & order problem 2. Manpower constraints 3. Non-availability of funds	Not applicable	1. Lack of funds 2. Lack of facilities 3. Lukewarm attitude of parents	
XII. Recommendations to Problems/Constraints to Implement Programs/Projects	Provision of financial assistance for facilities, materials and manpower	None	1. Maintenance of peace and order 2. Hiring of workers 3. Capital assistance	None	Strengthen relationship of officials and parents	
XIII Support/Assistance Needed to Implement Proposed Projects	Financial support for facilities, materials and manpower	None	1. Vehicle support 2. Training materials	Financial assistance	Financial assistance	

FIGURE I.2-9 GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE PROVINCE OF ABRA, MUNICIPALITY OF BANGUED







JICA