
APPENDIX
Participatory Approach



SOCIAL SECTOR REPORT

Appendix: Participatory Approach

A.1 Introduction

The word participatory is simply and commonly defined as getting people/stakeholders involved in any productive undertakings. In development planning parlance it is called the Bottom-Up Approach. Get the people to participate in planning their future, making the decisions, letting them implement these decisions and in the end, letting them learn from their experiences.

To most planners, this approach is time consuming and costly. Worse, some of them think that most stakeholders specially the rural people who are less educated or uneducated do not know how to plan or do not make plans.

In the Philippines until the 1980s, it has been a common experience that the rural people do not know what programs are being undertaken in their community. Or, if they have been identified as beneficiary, they were just passive participants because they get to be hired temporarily and paid.

An example will help illustrate the point. A dairy processing plant was constructed in a place 3 km away from the highway without consulting the beneficiaries who were organized only after the construction of the plant. The intention is to process milk from the animals cared by the identified beneficiaries. In a matter of six months, the plant folded up, apparently due to inadequate supply of raw materials. Total population of milking animals cannot meet the minimum requirement of the plant to have a viable operation.

A.2 Advantages of Utilizing Participatory or Bottom-Up Approach

The effects (beneficial or adverse) of preparing a development plan and its subsequent implementation will in the end affect the lives of the people and its environment. Involving the stakeholders in all stages of development (from data gathering, planning, to implementation up to the final evaluation) will give the stakeholders ownership of the plan. Adverse effects are minimized because the stakeholders know better the local conditions. At the start of the process stakeholders are able to provide real feelings, real needs, based on past experiences (positive or negative) of the local people.

Participatory Approach does not in any way negate the effectiveness of the Top-Bottom or any other approaches. Rather, utilizing both or in combination with other available approaches would be beneficial because it provides for immediate feedback or feed forward reactions to inputs and/or outputs in every stage/s of the undertaking. Some experts say that Bottom-UP Approach is costly but the mutual satisfaction among the planners, the implementers, and the stakeholders because of their involvement and commitment in the entire process have the greater probability to outweigh the cost.

A.3 Concept of Participatory Approach (As applied in the DIDPMP)

The DIDP is a local initiative of the LGUs in the Davao Gulf Area. It is the recipient of JICA's technical assistance to prepare a 20-year Master Plan under its Development Survey Assistance program. As such, the DIDP-Project Management Office is the direct counterpart of the dispatched JICA Study Team. The DIDP-

PMO facilitates the gathering of data requirements and in coordinating with concerned agencies/institutions.

The Study Team and the DIDP-PMO utilized a mixed but relatively common methodologies which included: a) regular consultation meetings at all levels (provincial/regional/sectoral/national); b) solicit stakeholders' comments/suggestions to further improve succeeding planning processes by providing them copies of the Team's report after every stage; c) gather primary/secondary data from sources other than the target stakeholders; and, d) to establish interim consortium of NGOs/POs to help in conducting a Rapid Social Survey (RSS) at the community level (upland, lowland, coastal, and Muslim/Indigenous Cultural Communities [M/ICCs]) utilizing simple tools such as: Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII), and Literature Survey.

Ideally, the RSS should cover at least 10% or 115 of the 1,152 barangays in the DIDP Area.

The data gathered from all these processes were used as inputs to the study. Through regular feedbacking/feedforward mechanism, the output of the Study Team at the end of each stage were published through the following reports: Inception/ Revised Inception; Progress Report I; Discussion Paper; Interim; Progress Report II; Draft Final; and, Final Report. This approach would also be adopted in the subsequent stages of this long-term development undertaking (see Figure 1 for the Schematic Presentation of the Participatory Approach).

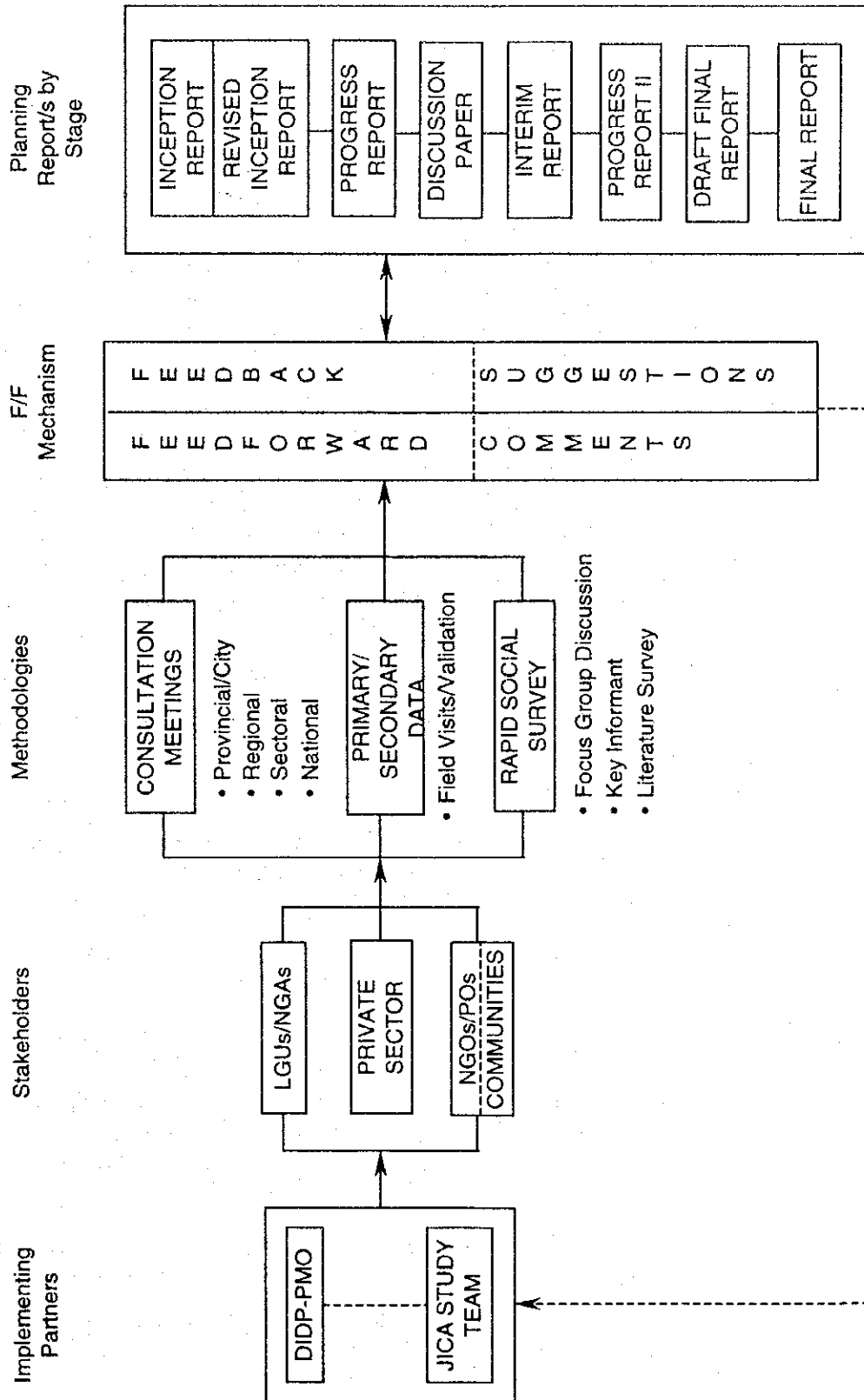
A.4 The RSS Partners

The Rapid Social Survey (RSS) was thought of for the purpose of initially gathering existing conditions in the communities in the shortest time possible. Specifically, the Study Team needed to know the following: 1) the aspirations of the people at the community level; 2) their problems, and causes of these problems; 3) their suggestions/recommendations in order to solve these problems; and 4) resources available in the community that could be tapped to help solve these problems. As mentioned earlier, the RSS was conducted by a consortium of NGOs/POs operating or already immersed in the communities of the DIDP Area.

On October 3, 1997 upon the invitation of the DIDP-PMO, thirty eight (38) non-government/people's organizations (NGOs/POs) responded to attend the initial briefing on the conduct of RSS. On November 6, 1997 during the NGOs/POs roundtable discussion, ninety (90) NGOs/POs were present to clarify research mechanics, determine the composition of the research management team and the technical working group, and to confirm who are interested to participate in conducting said RSS (See Appendix A, B, C).

Considering of the limited budget offered by the Study Team, forty (40) NGOs/POs committed to join the interim consortium where the Association of Social Development Agencies in Region XI (ASDAR) was elected as the lead NGO. Due to the limited budget, the consortium expressed that it can only cover seventy three (73) barangays or roughly 6% of the target instead of 115 barangays or 10% of the total. They suggested however, to cover additional aspects that would be very useful to the Study Team (See Appendix D).

Figure A.1 DIDPMP Participatory Approach



Because of the above situation, the Study Members on Participatory Approach, Health, Social Welfare and Education Sub-sectors (complementary to the NGOs/POs undertaking), conducted their own FGDs/KIIs/Consultation meetings broken down as follows: FGD/KII in fifty one (51) barangays; and fourteen consultation meetings.

While the 40 NGOs/POs were conducting the RSS, the other government agencies/units gave their full support and assistance to the Study Team's effort in conducting their own RSS as follows:

- 1) The respective Provincial Planning and Development Offices (PPDOs), under the Office of the Governor, assigned one of their Development Management Officers or other available competent staff to help coordinate preparatory activities, and conduct of the RSS in the municipalities and/or far flung communities. The PPDO is the responsible department in the provincial offices to prepare/consolidate all of the provincial plans and programs (implement some).
- 2) The respective Offices of the Muslim Affairs (OMA) including the Office of the Sultanate of Davao Oriental were also very active in contributing vital inputs. OMA was created by virtue of Executive Order No. 122-A signed by President Corazon C. Aquino on January 20, 1987 reorganizing the now defunct Office of the Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC). Funding however, for the newly created agency/ies did not specify the exact amount except for the stipulation that funds will be taken from whatever amount is available from the defunct OMACC. Figures 2 and 3 shows the organizational structure of the National and Regional Offices, respectively.

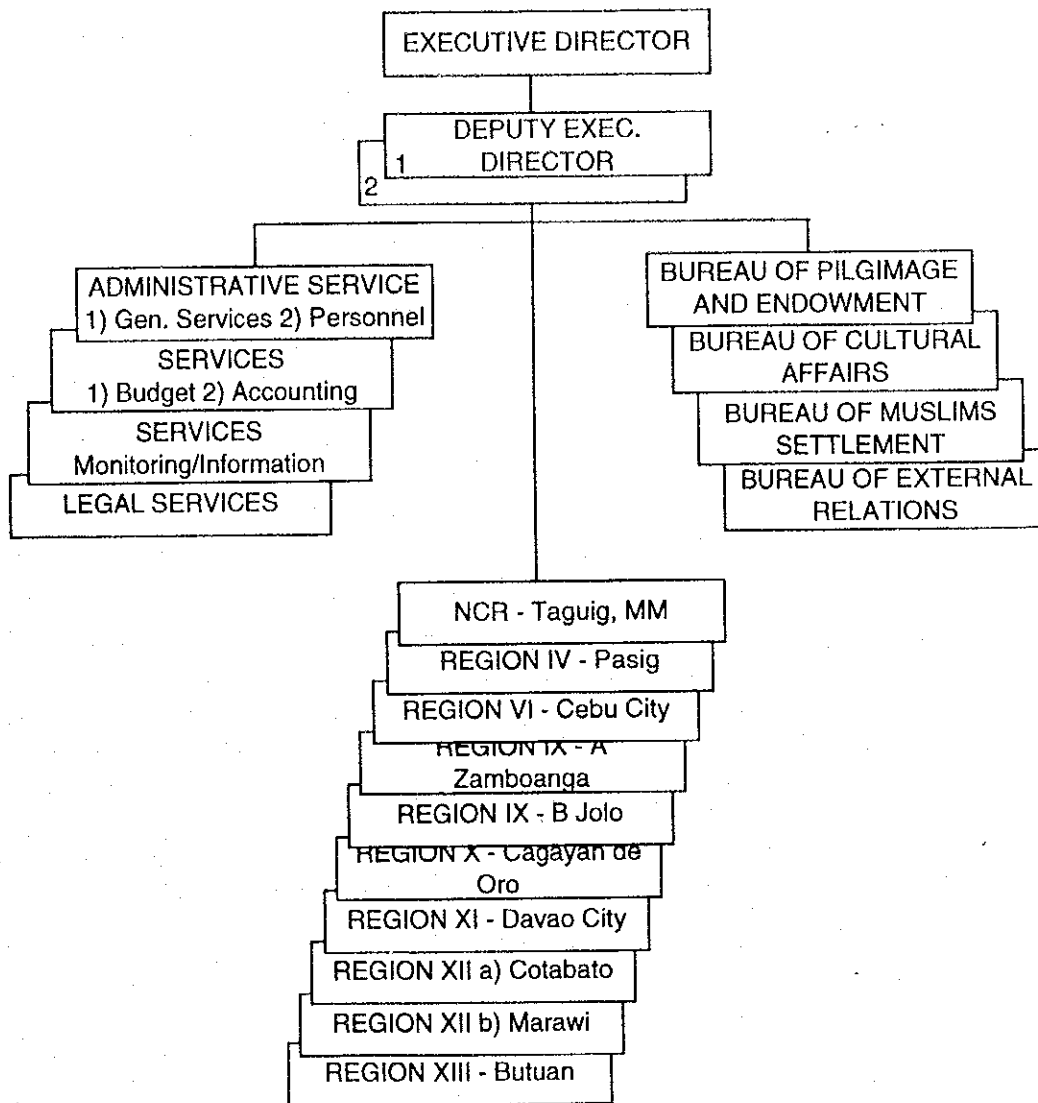
A. Functions

Hereunder are the functions of the National and Regional Offices under the new Executive Order:

A.1) National Office

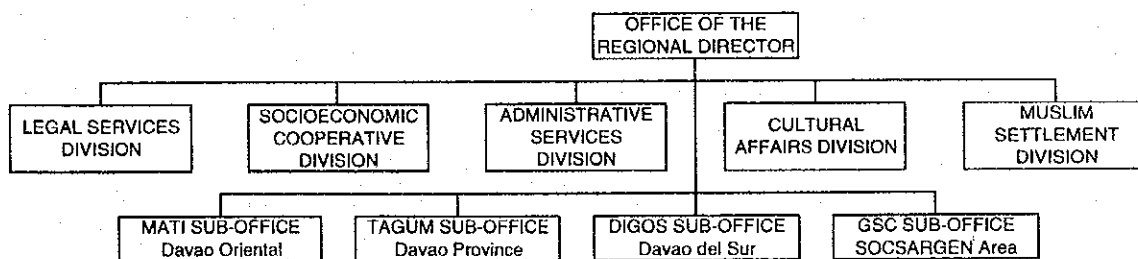
- a) provide advice and assistance to the President in the formulation, coordination, implementation and monitoring of policies, plans, programs and projects;
- b) undertake and coordinate programs and projects for the advancement of Muslim Communities;
- c) act as the primary government agency through which Muslim Filipinos can seek government assistance and redress;
- d) enter, subject to existing laws, policies and guidelines, into such contracts, agreements or arrangements with government or private agencies or entities as may be necessary to attain the objectives of the office;
- e) . . . promote and enhance the development of domestic trade and commerce among the members of the Muslim communities;
- f) accept grants, donations, gifts, funds and/or properties, and administer the same . . . ;

Figure A.2 Office on Muslim Affairs



OMA Organization Chart per Executive Order No. 122-A

Figure A.3 Office on Muslim Affairs (Regional Office No. XI)



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- g) undertake studies, establish and maintain ethnographic research centers and museums on the culture and institutions . . . ;
 - h) certify, whenever appropriate, membership of persons in Muslim Communities . . . ;
 - i) initiate, subject to the approval of the President, eminent domain proceedings . . . ;
 - j) acquire, lease or own such property or assets in whatever form s may be necessary . . . ;
 - k) conduct inspections or surveys, jointly with other appropriate agencies, and issue necessary certifications prior to the grant of any license, lease or permit for the exploitation of natural resources affecting the interests of Muslim Communities . . . ;
 - l) provide legal and technical services for the survey, adjudication, titling and development of Muslim ancestral lands . . . ;
 - m) initiate, plan, integrate, execute, implement, coordinate, manage, supervise and amdinister all aspects and phases of programs, projects and activities relevant to the annual hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca, and Saudi Arabia (n., o., p. related to item m.) . . . ;
 - q) administer, held in trust, awgaf (endowments);
 - r) prescribe roles and regulations for the establishment of awgaf institutions . . . pursuant to the general principles of Shari'ah (Islamic Law);
 - s) formulate and adopt a program for the development of the Madrasah schools . . . ; and,
 - t) perform such other related functions . . .

A.2) Regional Office

- a) implement laws, rules, regulations, policies, programs and projects of the Office;
- b) provide efficient and effective service to Muslim Filipinos;
- c) coordinate with regional offices of ministries, offices and agencies in the administrative region;
- d) coordinate with local government units;
- e) perform such other functions . . .

B. Manpower Complement

B.1) Regional Office – 32 personnel

B.2) Provincial Offices (DIDP) – 12 personnel

3) The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is a newly created office out of merging the Office of the Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC created by Executive Order No. 122-C), and the Office of the Northern Cultural Communities (ONCC created by virtue of Executive No. 122-B both on January 30, 1987), by virtue of Republic Act known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 approved by President Fidel V. Ramos on October 29, 1997.

A. Powers and Functions

1. To serve as the primary government agency through which the ICCs/ Ips can seek government assistance
 - a. To serve as the primary government agency through which ICCs/IPs can seek government assistance and as the medium, through which such assistance may be extended.
 - b. To review and assess the condition of ICCs/IPs including existing laws and policies pertinent thereto and to propose relevant laws and policies to address their role in national development.
 - c. To formulate and implement policies, plans, programs and projects for the economic, social and cultural development of the ICCs/IPs and to monitor the implementation thereof.
 - d. To request and engage the services and support of the experts from other agencies of government or employ private experts and consultants as may be required in the pursuit of its objectives.
 - e. To issue certificate of ancestral land/domain title.
 - f. Subject to existing laws, to enter into contracts, agreements, or arrangement, with government or private agencies or entities as may be necessary to attain the objectives of this institutions and other lending institution to finance its program.
 - g. To negotiate for funds and to accept grants, donations, gifts and/or properties in whatever forms and from whatever source, local and international, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines, for the benefit of ICCs/IPs and administer the same in accordance with the terms thereof, or in the absence of any condition, in such manner consistent with the interest of ICCs/IPs as well as existing laws.
 - h. To coordinate development programs and projects for the advancement of the ICCs/IPs and to oversee the proper implementation thereof.
 - i. To convene periodic conventions of assemblies of IPs to review, assess as well as propose policies or plans.
 - j. To advise the President of the Philippines on all matters relating to the ICCs/IPs and to submit within sixty (60) days after the close of each calendar year, a report of its operations and achievements.
 - k. To submit to Congress appropriate legislative proposals intended to carry out the policies under this Act.

- l. To prepare and submit the appropriate budget to the Office of the President.
- m. To issue appropriate certification as a pre-condition to the grant of permit, lease, grant or any other similar authority for the disposition, utilization, management and appropriation by any private individual, corporate entity or any government agency, corporation or subdivision thereof on any part or portion of the ancestral domain taking into consideration the consensus approval of the ICCs/IPs concerned.
- n. To decide all appeals from the decisions and acts of all the various Offices within the Commission.
- o. To promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the implementation of this Act.
- p. To have a survey within a period of three years from the date of its creation, all proclamation, decrees, issuance, permits, licenses, grants, leases, patents, concessions and titles within ancestral domains and negotiate with the title holder for their disposition in favor of ICCs/IPs for just compensation. Those areas that have been sold or encumbered through default, deceit or stealth shall be treated under existing relevant laws.
- q. To exercise such other powers and functions as may be directed by the President of the Republic of the Philippines.
- r. To represent the Philippine ICCs/IPs in all international conferences and conventions dealing with indigenous peoples and other related concerns.

B. Manpower Complement

B.1) Regional Office – 77 Personnel

B.2) Provincial Offices – 55 Personnel

TOTAL 132 Personnel

C. Annual Budget

C.1) 1995 – ₱ 20,308,134.78

C.2) 1996 – ₱ 24,356,665.38

C.3) 1997 – ₱ 27,091,589.07

OSCCs annual budget could perhaps be one of lowest among government agencies. It is only about 28% compared to DSWDs Regional Office allocation (for the year 1995).

A.5 The Muslim/Indigenous Cultural Communities (M/ICCs)

The Study Team has given a special consideration to M/ICCs for one simple reason: they are the indigenous settlers of the DIDP Area.

Historical information written hereunder were taken from the publications of Mr. Ernesto I. Corsino entitled "Facets of Davao's History", and Professor B.R. Rodil

entitled " The Minoritization of the Indigenous Communities of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago".

Long before the arrival of Islam (estimated to be in 1280 A.D.) in Sulu Archipelago, the Lumads (Cebuano term meaning indigenous) were already inhabiting most parts of Mindanao specially in the Davao Gulf Area. It is an established fact that the Negritos in particular have practically inhabited the whole stretch of the Philippine Archipelago.

A.5.1 List of National Cultural Minorities (NCMs), now known as the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)

The Commission on National Integration, established in 1957, came up with an official listing of the NCMs. Particularly for the Lumads and Moros in the DIDP Area only the following were listed, to wit:

a. Lumad

- 1) Ata or Ataas
- 2) Bagobo and Guiangga
- 3) Mangguangan
- 4) Mandaya
- 5) Bilaan
- 6) Dulangan
- 7) Kalagan
- 8) Kulaman
- 9) Manobo
- 10) Tagakaolo

b. Moro

- 1) Badjao
- 2) Maguindanao
- 3) Maranaw
- 4) Samal
- 5) Sangil
- 6) Tausug

The 1995 Philippine Yearbook by the National Statistics Office enumerated only eleven (11) Lumads and four (4) Moro Tribes by mother-tongue and not actual population count. At present, the names and number of population are still unsettled issues because, there has never been an actual conduct of census of population among M/ICCs. Hereunder are the tribes listed, to wit:

a. Lumad

- 1) Bagobo
- 2) Manobo
- 3) Davaweño
- 4) Tagakaulo
- 5) Kamayo
- 6) Mandaya
- 7) Bagobo-Guianga
- 8) Mansaka
- 9) Ata-Manobo

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- 10)Ata
 - 11)Dibabawon

b. Moro

- 1) Badjao
- 2) Kalagan
- 3) Tausug
- 4) Sama
- 5) Sangil

(Davaweño has never been classified as Indigenous Peoples [IPs]. Ata-Manobo is another group that sprang due to intermarriage. Badjao is not a Moro tribe. Sama also known as Isamal. Sangil is another term for Sanguiles. Other IPs/Moro tribes were not included. Estimated total population is 504,491 or 16.38%).

Based on the publications of Mr. Corcino, Prof. Rodil, and in fairness to the other tribes contacted in the course of our fieldwork, the list could be expanded to seventeen (17) Lumads and six (6) Moro Groups. It is suggested that further studies be made to confirm or identify other tribes which might not have been mentioned or included in the lists.

a. Lumads

- 1) Ata/Ataas
- 2) Bagobo
- 3) B'laans
- 4) Culamanes
- 5) Dibabawon
- 6) Dulanganes
- 7) Guiangan
- 8) Kagan
- 9) Kamayo
- 10)Loacs
- 11)Mandayas
- 12)Manguwangan
- 13)Manobo
- 14)Mansaka
- 15)Matigsalug
- 16)Tagacaolo
- 17)Ubo/Obo

b. Moro

- 1) Badjao – as commented, they are not Muslims
- 2) Isamal/Sama
- 3) Kalagan – partly christians
- 4) Maguindanao
- 5) Maranaw
- 6) Sangil/Sanguiles
- 7) Tausug

A.6 Consultation Meetings and Focus Group Discussions/Key Informant Interviews (FGDs/KIIs)

A.6.1 Consultation Meeting

	Date	Participants
a. Sub-Technical Committees		
a.1 Economic	September 16/97	24
a.2 Natural Resources	September 16/97	21
a.3 Spatial/Infrastructure	September 17/97	24
a.4 Social Development	September 17/97	21
b. Development Council		
b.1 Davao Norte	September 22/97	57
b.2 Davao Oriental	September 23/97	83
b.3 Davao City	September 24/97	30
b.4 Davao del Sur	September 26/97	101
c. 1st City/Provincial Workshop		
c.1 Davao Norte	November 19/97	73
c.2 Davao Oriental	November 21/97	65
c.3 Davao City	November 24/97	75
c.4 Davao del Sur	November 25/97	70
d. Sub-Committees		
d.1 Natural Resources/Environment	December 9/97	33
d.2 Economic	December 10/97	33
d.3 Spatial/Infrastructure	December 11/97	27
d.4 Social Development	December 12/97	25
e. Steering Committee	December 18/97	36
f. 2nd City/Provincial Workshop		
f.1 Davao Norte	February 10/98	68
f.2 Davao City	February 11/98	35
f.3 Davao Sur	February 12/98	70
f.4 Davao Oriental	February 13/98	65
g. Presentation of Discussion Paper	March 12/97	40
h. Social Welfare Sub-sector Workshop	April 2/98	67
i. Expanded Technical Sub-Committee		
i.1 Social Development	June 2/98	50
i.2 Natural Resources/Environment	June 3/98	56
i.3 Economic	June 4/98	64
i.4 Spatial/Infrastructure	June 5/98	54
k. Social Welfare and Education Sub-Sector Workshop	July 24/98	101
l. Regional Seminar	July 29/98	150

	Date	Participants
m. 3rd City/Provincial Workshop		
m.1 Davao City	August 6/97	75
m.2 Davao Oriental	August 7/97	135
m.3 Compostela Valley	August 10/97	100
m.4 Davao Norte	August 11/97	101
m.5 Davao Sur	August 12/97	108
n. National Seminar	August 20/97	91
o. Sector Consultation		
o.1 Transportation	September 14/98	20
o.2 Agriculture	November 6/27	27
p. Expanded Technical Sub-Committee		
p.1 Spatial/Infrastructure	November 11/98	44
p.2 Economic	November 12/98	104
p.3 Social	November 13/98	86
p.4 Environment	November 16/98	54
q. Sector Consultation Manufacturing	December 8/98	
r. Expanded Steering Committee	December 11/98	

A.6.2 FGDs/KIIs by NGOs/POs Consortium

The forty (40) members of the consortium covered seventy three (73) barangays broken down as follows (See Appendix C for details):

- 1) 21 barangays – Indigenous Peoples
- 2) 20 barangays – Upland Area
- 3) 18 barangays – Lowland Area
- 4) 14 barangays – Coastal Area

(Participated by approximately 730 community participants)

A.6.3 FGDs/KIIs by the Study Team

The Study Team Expert on Participatory Approach covered thirty nine (39) M/ICCs. Most of them are difficult to reach communities. Approximately 400 community participants (see Appendix D for details).

A.6.4 Two (2) Consultation Meetings were also conducted with the forty eight (48) Provincial/Municipal Tribal Chieftains and Six (6) Deputy Tribal Mayors of Davao City.

A.7 The Results

Most of the inputs in the sectoral reports were based from comments/suggestions contributed by participants who attended the several consultation meetings. However, in this particular section, outputs from the FGDs/KIIs and the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) surveys will be highlighted since the data came from the community participants. In recognition of the efforts of the barangay

representatives and officials, we are incorporating their contributions to the DIDPMP Processes, to wit:

A.7.1 Constraints (as facilitated by the Consortium)

Upland communities

Davao del Norte

- 1) Low productivity due to lack of skills in water management, farming technology, capital for production, and high prices of farm inputs.

Suggested solution is to provide farmers with production credit facility.

- 2) Lack of employment opportunities for women due to lack of education and skills.

Suggested solution is to implement non-formal education and skills training program.

- 3) Poor health and nutrition (malnutrition, skin diseases and allergies, and insufficient supply of potable water.

Suggested solutions are development of Level III water system, provision of sufficient medical facilities and assistance.

- 4) Low income and poverty due to small volume of produce, low buying prices, high cost of transportation, lack of other/additional sources of income.

Suggested solution is for the government to give priority attention to poverty alleviation.

- (a) application of sustainable agriculture.
- (b) Strengthening of the cooperative movement.
- (c) Financial assistance for livelihood.

Davao City

- 1) Low income resulting from lack of farm-to-market roads, rely on traders/financiers, lack of technical skills, lack of other sources of income.

Suggested solutions are:

- (a) construction of more farm-to-market roads.
- (b) skills training on appropriate farming techniques.
- (c) financial assistance for production.
- (d) operationalization of livelihood projects.

- 2) Problem on land tenure because they do not own the lands they till.

Suggested solution is to fast-track agrarian reform program.

- 3) Children are not able to acquire higher education because of the distance of high school and colleges, and low income.

Suggested solution is for the government to provide for a truly free educational system.

- 4) Poor health resulting from malnutrition, diseases and lack of medical facilities.

Suggested solutions are for the national and local governments to prioritize construction of health facilities, provision of supplies, and more personnel.

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- 5) Lack of potable water supply.

Suggested solution is for the government to construct level III water systems and at the same time protect and enhance watershed areas.

Davao del Sur

- 1) High cost of production
- 2) Continuous soil erosion and depletion.

Suggested solutions:

- (a) use of organic inputs.
- (b) Practice contour farming.
- (c) Promote community-based reforestation.
- (d) Lack of farm-to-market roads.
- (e) Inaccessible health services and poor sanitation.
- (f) Lack of potable water.

Davao Oriental

- 1) Low productivity
- 2) Regularity of flood occurrences resulting from illegal logging.

Suggested solutions are for the LGUs to have political will to stop illegal logging and support community-based reforestation.

- 3) Poor health condition
- 4) Lack of potable water
- 5) Lack of farm-to-market roads

Lowland communities

Davao del Norte

- 1) Lack of irrigation water.

Suggested solution is for the government to provide irrigation system.

- 2) Low productivity
- 3) Floods
- 4) Absence of potable water
- 5) Lack of technological knowhow

Davao City

- 1) Unemployment and salary downgrading caused by retrenchments, lack of job opportunities, lack of skills and training, and contracting services.

Suggested solution is for the government particularly DOLE to give priority/urgent solution/action.

- 2) Insecurity of land-homelots tenure.

Suggested solution is for the government to release and subdivide the public lands being occupied.

- 3) Sanitation problem.

Suggested solutions:

- (a) construct drainage and sewerage.
- (b) IEC re: proper waste disposal.
- (c) provide waste disposal facilities.

4) Drug abuse.

Suggested solutions:

- (a) launch program on teaching parents how to properly guide their children.
- (b) sports program for the youth.

5) Low income.

Suggested solutions is for the government to provide IGPs.

Davao del Sur

- 1) Insufficient family income
- 2) Low productivity
- 3) Lack of potable water
- 4) Deteriorating soil fertility

Davao Oriental

- 1) Lack of employment opportunities
- 2) Flashfloods
- 3) Lack of medical services
- 4) Lack of roads/potable water

Coastal Communities

- 1) Municipal fisherfolks are experiencing a decreasing volume of fish catch caused by illegal fishing, intrusion of commercial fishing, biased implementation of fishery laws, shortage of law enforcers, etc.

Suggested solutions:

- (a) ban commercial fishing within 15 km. distance.
- (b) strict implementation of laws; arrest violators.
- (c) full government support to Bantay Dagat.
- (d) extension of financial assistance to fisherfolk.

2) Lack of security of land tenure-homelots.

Suggested solution is for the government to listen to the people's gripes and genuinely attend to their problems.

3) Problems on health and environment sanitation.

Suggested solution is for government to act.

4) Unemployment, lack of employment, security and low salaries.

5) Drug addiction.

6) Lack of education, facilities, expensive.

7) Insufficient potable water.

Indigenous cultural communities as the most marginalized in health, education, economics, politics and socio-cultural including Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Davao del Norte

- 1) Lack of tenurial security (ancestral domain).
- 2) Threat in the access of their remaining resources.
- 3) Very limited access to basic social services.
- 4) Very limited access to government assisted livelihood programs.
- 5) Disintegration and fragmentation of the indigenous culture.
- 6) Poverty.
- 7) Exorbitant prices of basic commodities.
- 8) Very low market value of farm products.
- 9) Cultural changes: different vices, etc.

Davao City

- 1) Unemployment
- 2) Poverty
- 3) Out-of-school youth
- 4) Drug addiction
- 5) Lack of livelihood opportunities for women
- 6) Sanitation
- 7) Mismanagement of natural resources
 - (a) overfishing
 - (b) no more mangrove areas
 - (c) illegal fishing
 - (d) wastes from Nenita Farms, Valderama, Ayala, Granscorp
- 8) Disunity
- 9) No farm-to-market roads
- 10) Low level of education
- 11) Poor health/diseases
- 12) Lack of capital for farming
- 13) Landlessness
- 14) Poor harvest
- 15) Lack of potable water
- 16) Uncultivated lands
- 17) No electricity

Davao del Sur

- 1) Farm-to-market roads
- 2) No bridges
- 3) Poor health
- 4) Lack of food
- 5) High poverty
- 6) Low level of education
- 7) Criminalities
- 8) Low production
- 9) Low farmgate price of products
- 10) No medicines available

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- 11) No capital
 - 12) No barangay market
 - 13) No multi-purpose pavement
 - 14) No road improvement
 - 15) Lack of government support
 - 16) No more forest
 - 17) Water is bacteria-infected
 - 18) Lack of water
 - 19) Continuous erosion
 - 20) No electricity
 - 21) No post-harvest facilities

Davao Oriental

- 1) No day care centers
- 2) No rat control, infestation
- 3) No roads
- 4) No electricity
- 5) No water
- 6) Poor health, no medicines
- 7) Strongly oppose IFMA
- 8) Lack of financial support
- 9) Lack of technology

A.7.2 Constraints (as facilitated by the Study Team)

(2) Results of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The JICA Expert on participatory approach conducted his own series of FGDs and key informant interviews in 18 indigenous cultural communities. The visits were made possible through the collaborative efforts of the respective PPDOs, OSCCs, OMA, and other local government units.

As planned, the FGD participants per site were sectoral representative from communities, as follows:

- 1 representative – Mother
- 1 representative – Youth
- 1 representative – Cooperative/Association
- 1 representative – School Teacher
- 1 representative – Day Care Worker
- 1 representative – Health Worker
- 1 representative – Elder

(3) Common problems/issues raised:

Education

- 1) Lack of teachers. Average ratio is 1:60 pupils
- 2) 50% have only up to Grade III.
- 3) 95% of the teachers are holding multi-grade system.
- 4) 75% have dilapidated school buildings, lacks classrooms, desks, old/worn-out books and instructional materials.

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- 5) Pupils from far-flung sitios walk about 5 km to school (one-way). No roads only trails. When it rains all the pupils from said sitios don't go to school.
 - 6) 95% of the teachers holding classes from Grade I to II have communication problems. Pupils cannot understand/talk the visayan/tagalog language, at this age. Only 10% of the teachers belongs to ICCs.
 - 7) Generally, teachers do not stay long or serve for even at least a year because of what they have to suffer – walk 2 to 4 hours one-way every week, or hire motorcycle at an average rate of P300.00.
 - 8) 70% of the elementary graduates cannot pursue high school studies because these high schools are located either along the highways or town proper which are about 17 to 25 kilometers away from their homes.
 - 9) 60% of school children are suffering from mild to severe malnutrition.
 - 10) On the average, 65% are illiterate.
 - 11) One barangay had only 30 school days so far since June 1997.

Health

- 1) Only about ₱10,000 per year is allocated for the purchase of medicines per barangay with 2,000++ population or ₱5.00 per person per year. Three barangays did not receive allocation this year.
- 2) Common illnesses: goiter, malaria, TB, fever, colds, cough, cholera, ulcer, dengue, skin diseases.
- 3) There's only one midwife and three barangay health workers per barangay. Most barangays give a monthly honorarium of about ₱200.00. One barangay allocated only ₱75.00 per month and another none at all.
- 4) One barangay benefited from Medico-Civic Free clinic only last year.
- 5) 70% don't have health clinic/centers.
- 6) No barangay received any training on herbal medicine.

Day care

- 1) 50% don't have day care center
- 2) No provision for materials
- 3) 70% survival rate

Mothers

- 1) No alternative source of livelihood
- 2) Some are illiterate
- 3) No non-formal education/literacy classes are conducted for mothers in far-flung sitios.
- 4) Not organized (70%)

Youth

- 1) 80% are OSYs
- 2) No training programs

3) 80% without sports facilities to keep them away from vices

Farmers

- 1) Common crop is corn but only about 20% can afford to procure inputs
- 2) Corn production is only about 25 cavans per hectare
- 3) High transport cost at ₱0.75 to ₱1.00 per kilo
- 4) No seminars or information dissemination on farm technologies
- 5) One barangay was visited by a Municipal Agriculture Officer once but only for a brief site visit. 88% are not aware that there are government agricultural technicians.
- 6) 80% lack post-harvest facilities
- 7) Only 27% have farm-to-market roads
- 8) Only 27% benefited from a church-based organization. Tribal Filipino Apostolate, basically on education.
- 9) Only 27% are organized but with little support or none at all
- 10) Only about 20% have working animals

Poverty incidence is high at 60%

Infrastructure

- 1) National road to Jose Abad Santos badly needs maintenance and improvement to hasten travel time. No bridges in 6 rivers.
- 2) 33% of the sites only have trails. Have to cross about 2-3 rivers.
- 3) 60% with poorly maintained roads. Making it impassable after heavy rains.
- 4) 44% enjoys power services from electric cooperatives. 27% purchased their own generator set but only for the residents of the barangay proper and on limited time-only from 5 pm to 10 pm. 29% have no electricity at all.
- 5) 11% don't have water system. They have to walk 3 to 4 kms to fetch water. 89% have spring water or development up to the barangay proper only but still insufficient. All sitios don't have water system.
- 6) 50% have denuded forests and alarming state of soil erosion.
- 7) Horses and carabaos are the main means of transporting goods. But as mentioned earlier only about 20% of the population own these kind of animals.

A.7.3 Minimum Basic Needs (survey results as gathered by the Consortium)

The Social Reform Agenda (SRA) is one major program of the Ramos administration to alleviate poverty. The SRA adopted the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) as an approach in order to attain decent quality of life. These minimum basic needs are for survival, security and improvement. A total of 33 indicators were identified (See Table 1 for the details).

The Institute for Primary Health Care (IPHC), an NGO based in Davao City, was contracted to conduct the surveys in the DIDP Area of the Provinces of Davao

Norte, Sur, and Oriental. The City Planning and Development Office conducted the survey in Davao City.

The following are the highlights per province/city. Please take note that only the top ten unmet indicators are shown per table.

Davao Province

The MBN survey in Davao Province collated/analyzed responses from 33,649 households or 14.48% of the total households of 232,366. Table 2 shows the findings.

Davao City

The MBN survey in Davao City covered only 2,262 households. Table 3 shows the findings.

Davao del Sur

The MBN survey in Davao del Sur covered 133,591 households. However, only 38,888 household respondents were available for analysis which is 28.36% of the 676,213 household population. Table 4 shows the findings.

Davao Oriental

The MBN survey in Davao Oriental covered 13,744 households or 17.49% out of the 78,553 household population. Table 5 shows the findings.

Based on the findings as shown in the tables, the top unmet need is Indicator #25 which means children 3 – 5 years old attending day care/preschool at an average of 67.69%. Second highest unmet need is Indicator #22 with 64% but this indicator came out only in the Province of Davao Oriental. Indicator #22 ranks 13th in Davao Province, 19th in Davao del Sur, and 15th in Davao City. Indicator #22 means head of family employed. The third highest unmet need is Indicator #23 which means other members of the family 18 years and above employed with 61.51%. The fourth highest unmet need is Indicator #24 which means family with income above subsistence threshold level with 59.34%.

Looking at all the constraints as presented by the different sources, they can be classified into four development categories, namely:

1) Social Infrastructure

Water, energy, all-weather community roads/bridges, resettlement/shelter, etc.;

2) Services

ECD, education (basic, Formal and NFE, VocTech, etc.), health (including primary health care, nutrition and sanitation), disaster preparedness, IEC, Institution/Capability building, people in disadvantaged and in difficult circumstances, etc.

3) Livelihood

Both community-based and anchors, to involve women, OSY, elderly, etc.

4) Environmental Management and Promotion

Safeguarding remaining forest covers, reforestation, watershed management, waste/s management, etc.

Table A.1

BASIC NEEDS	INDICATORS
A. SURVIVAL	
1. Food and Nutrition	1. Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs 2. No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old 3. Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplements 4. Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months
2. Health	5. Deliveries attended by trained personnel 6. 0-1 year old infants fully immunized 7. Pregnant women given 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid 8. Not more than diarrhea episode per child below 5 years old 9. No deaths in the family due to preventable causes within the year 10. Couples with access to family planning services. 11. Couples practising family planning in the last 6 mos. 12. Solo parent availing of health care services
3. Water and Sanitation	13. Family with access to potable water(faucet/deep well) within 250 meters (10 min. walk) 14. Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo, flush type)
4. Clothing	15. Family members with basic clothing (at least 3 sets of external and internal clothing)
B. SECURITY	16. Housing owned, rented or shared
5. Shelter	17. Housing durable for at least five (5) years
6. Peace and Order Public Safety	18. Family members safe from crimes against person (murder, rape, abuse, physical injury) 19. Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft, and other similar crimes) 20. No family member is severely affected by natural disaster 21. No family member is a victim of armed conflict
7. Income and Livelihood	22. Head of the family employed 23. Other members of the family 18 yrs. and above employed 24. Family w/ income above subsistence threshold level
C. ENABLING	25. Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool
8. Basic Education and Literacy	26. Children 6-12 years old in elementary school 27. Children 13-16 years old in high school 28. Family members 10 years old and above able to read and write and do simple computations
9. People's Participation in Community Development	29. Family members involved in at least one (1) legitimate people's organization/assn. for com'ty dev't. 30. Family members able to vote at elections
10. Family Care Psycho Social Care	31. No children below 18 years old engaged in hazardous occupation 32. No incidence of domestic violence 33. No child below 7 years old left unattended 34. Do you have food available 3 times a day for all members of the family for 3 days?

Table A.2 Davao Province

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED: 33,649					
Rank	Indicator No.	Indicator	No. of Families with Unmet Needs	Eligible Households	% of HH with Unmet Needs
1	25	Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool.	12,075	16,383	74
2	1	Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs.	6,258	8,748	72
3	24	Family with income above subsistence threshold level.	16,053	24,889	61
4	23	Other members of the family 18 yrs. and above employed.	12,428	21,389	58
5	7	Pregnant women given 2 doses of Tetanus toxoid.	5,756	10,017	57
6	4	Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months.	5,455	9,504	56
	5	Deliveries attended by trained personnel.	5,138	9,169	56
7	12	Solo parent availing of health care services.	8,202	16,133	54
8	6	0-1 yr. old infants fully immunized.	5,453	10,488	52
9	27	Children 13-15 years old in high school.	8,054	10,599	49
10	11	Couples practising family planning in the last 6 months.	7,085	16,384	42

Source: IPHC

Table A.3 Davao City

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED: 2,262					
Rank	Indicator No.	Indicator	No. of Families with Unmet Needs	Eligible Households	% of HH with Unmet Needs
1	25	Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool	1,000	1,454	68.77
2	27	Children 13-16 years old in high school	1,035	1,661	62.31
3	23	Other family members 18 years old & above employed	981	1,581	62.05
4	3	Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine	624	1,044	59.77
5	1	Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs.	584	1,003	58.22
6	24	Families with income above subsistence threshold level	1,287	2,244	57.35
7	5	Deliveries attended by trained personnel	566	991	57.11
8	4	Infants breastfed for at least 4 months	558	999	55.85
9	13	Access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m.)	1,217	2,241	54.31
10	11	Couples practising family planning in the last 6 months	859	1,633	52.6

Source: CPDO

Table A.4 Davao del Sur

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED: 37,888					
Rank	Indicator No.	Indicator	No. of Families with Unmet Needs	Eligible Households	% of HH with Unmet Needs
1	25	Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool	8,825	14,493	60
2	24	Families with income above subsistence threshold level	18,864	33,922	55
3	23	Other family members 18 years old & above employed	11,846	24,088	49
4	3	Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplements.	3,245	7,741	42
5	27	Children 13-16 years old in high school	6,229	15,221	40
6	13	Access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m.)	13,979	35,361	39
7	11	Couples practising family planning in the last 6 months	7,982	21,521	37
8	1	Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs.	2,196	6,163	36
9	14	Access to sanitary toilets (water-sealed, antipolo, flushed)	12,103	34,658	35
10	4	Infants breastfed for at least 4 months	2,231	6,963	32
	5	Deliveries attended by trained personnel	2,289	7,103	22

Source: IPHC

Table A.5 Davao Oriental

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED: 13,744					
Rank	Indicator No.	Indicator	No. of Families with Unmet Needs	Eligible Households	% of HH with Unmet Needs
1	23	Other members of the family 18 years and above employed.	8,275	10,721	77
2	25	Children 3-5 years old attending daycare/preschool.	4,369	6,452	68
3	22	Head of the family employed.	7,516	11,770	64
4	5	Deliveries attended by training personnel.	2,528	4,102	54
5	1	Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs.	2,488	4,056	62
6	24	Family with income above subsistence threshold level.	7,161	12,431	61
7	11	Couples practising family planning in the last 6 months.	4,361	4,535	56
	6	0-1 year old infants fully immunized.	2,624	4,558	56
8	3	Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplements.	2,312	4,336	55
9	27	Children 13-16 years old in high school.	3,287	6,301	52
10	13	Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well) within 250 meters.	5,885	12,105	47
	4	Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months.	2,133	4,583	47

Source: IPHC

A.8 Projects

The Study Team Expert on Participatory Approach consolidated all project proposals submitted by FGD/KII/Consultation Meeting Participants (approximately 500).

Project Nos. SO-1 to SO-5 under the Social Welfare Sub-sector Report are meant to respond to the constraints stated earlier. Hereunder are the brief description of the five (5) Project Profiles, to wit:

The PACT Project is an anchor project. The Project SHARE is designed to assist poor homeowners whose houses are no longer habitable by providing either building materials to improve/strengthen their houses or otherwise core houses in LGU-initiated resettlement sites.

The Crisis Intervention/Holding Center Project shall serve the need for professional assistance on guidance and counseling of people in distress. A holding center will be established for those clients to protect them from further harm, while awaiting actions to their cases.

The Productivity Skills and Capability Building Center Project shall provide a venue for people to acquire production skills and to assist graduates to establish their own shops/enterprises or their job placement. In addition to existing PSCB centers at the province level exclusively for women, satellite centers will be strategically located to cover other skills training as well.

The PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project aims to solve infrastructure related problems faced by the Muslim or indigenous cultural communities. The project will focus on all weather roads, potable water and electricity.

In the Project Profile Preparation, the Consortium admitted additional NGOs/POs from the previous 40 members, nineteen (19) NGOs/POs joined in the second phase for a total of 59 NGOs/POs.

The Consortium was able to consolidate a total of sixty seven (67) Project Profiles. Of these, eleven (11) were identified as Pilot Projects as follows:

- 1) Integration of Health Insurance Scheme into Community Managed Credit Programs
- 2) Full Implementation of the MBN Approach as a Core Strategy for Increasing Access of the Poor to Basic Service in the DIDP Area
- 3) An Integrated Early Child Development Program Toward Ensuring Indigenous People's Access to ECD Services
- 4) DIDP Ancestral Land/Domain Claims Project
- 5) Women and Development Program
- 6) Integrating Micro-Finance with Production and Cooperative Transaction (IMPACT) Program
- 7) Food Security Through Countryside Development Program
- 8) Potable Water Development Project (Level II)
- 9) Construction of Farm-to-Market Roads
- 10) Mobilizing Institutional Partners through Comprehensive Shelter Planning in Urban and Urbanizing Centers within the DIDP Area
- 11) Davao Gulf Coastal Management – Organizational Community Strengthening/Mobilization Component

Annex A Research Management Team

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- (2) Amelita B. Atillo**
- (3) Corazon Mae Baylon**
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- (5) Ludette Badelles**

Annex B NGOs/POs Consortium Technical Working Group

Davao City

- Nestor Horfilla, Executive Director
Kaliwat/Panagtagbo Foundation
- Dr. Anacleto Pedrosa, Executive Director
RECORD Foundation

Davao del Sur

- Norberto Badelles, Provincial Coordinator
Balay Mindanao Foundation
- Dr. Sherlina Manos-Hao, President
RIC of Bansalan

Davao Province

- Reynaldo Deodar, Executive Director
Davao Prov. Accelerated Area Dev't. Federated Foundation
- Fernando A. Llanos, General Manager
Doña Andreo ARB-MP Cooperative

Davao Oriental

- Maximo Bohol, Coordinator
Social Action Ministry, Diocese of Mati
- Rolex A. Morou, Director
- Prov'l. Coop. Union, Farmer's Trng. Center

Annex C Participating NGOs/POs

Davao City

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
<i>Upland Barangay</i>	
1. Eden, Toril	Bayabas Small Farmers Association Descuatan St., Toril, Davao City
2. Baracaton, Toril	Mt. Apo Slopes Integrated Development Program C/O TACDRUP Ecoland, Davao City RECORD Foundation USP Compound, Bo. Obrero, Davao City
3. Tawan-Tawan, Baguio District	Technical Assistance Center for the Development of Rural and Urban Poor Ecoland, Davao City
4. Magsaysay, Marilog District	Pag-amoma Children's Development Program Torres St., Davao City
5. Carmen, Baguio District	Institute for Sustainable Development
6. Fatima, Malabog District	Ata Community Development Coordinating Center Dove St., Ecoland Phase II, Matina, Davao City
<i>Lowland Barangay</i>	
1. Isla Verde, Barangay 23-C	Mother Ignacia National Social Apostolate Center (MINSAC) Juna Subdivision, Matina Mainland Development Center Quezon Boulevard, Davao City
2. Barangay Duterte, Agdao	Gawasnong Pagbalay, Inc. R. Castillo St., Davao City Hugpong
3. Manmbulan, Tugbok District	Mt. Apo Slopes Small Farmers Association, Inc. Calinan, Davao City
4. Barangay Mandug	Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation Torres St., Davao City
<i>Coastal Barangay</i>	
1. Talomo	Fisherfolk Coalition for Aquatic Reform-Mindanao (FISHCAR) RECORD Foundation USP Compound, Bo. Obrero, Davao City
2. Daliao, Toril	Fisherfolk Coalition for Aquatic Reform-Mindanao (FISHCAR)
3. Tibungco	Fisherfolk Coalition for Aquatic Reform-Mindanao (FISHCAR)
<i>Indigenous People</i>	
1. Ata Matigsalog (Paquibato)	Ata Community Development Coordinating Center Dove St., Ecoland II, Matina
2. Tagabawa (Mt. Apo Slopes)	Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation Torres St., Davao City
3. Diangan (Baguio District)	Nagkahiusang Lumad sa Tawan-Tawan Durian Village, Tawan-Tawan, Baguio District

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
4. Kalagan (Sirawan)	Ateneo de Davao University Jacinto St., Davao City
5. Obu (Marilog)	Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation Torres St., Davao City

Davao del Sur

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
<i>Upland Barangay</i>	
1. Kapatagan, Digos	Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation Torres St., Davao City
2. Managa, Bansalan	Rural Development Club Cooperative of Bansalan Poblacion Bansalan, Davao del Sur
3. Balabag, Digos	Pag-amoma Children's Development Foundation Torres St., Davao City
4. Bonifacio, Kiblawan	Kiblawan Rural Development Foundation, Inc. 2257 Padillo Compound, Digos, Davao del Sur
5. Bituag, Bansalan	Rural Improvement Club Cooperative of Bansalan Poblacion Bansalan, Davao del Sur
6. Tical, Malita	Maintad Development Center Quezon Boulevard, Davao City
7. Gorla, Digos	Digos Market Vendors Multi-Purpose Cooperative Magsaysay St., Digos, Davao del Sur
<i>Lowland Barangay</i>	
1. New, Murcia Matanao	Balay Mindanao Foundation 727 F. Torres St., Davao City
2. Malabang, Hagonoy	Balay Mindanao Foundation 727 F. Torres St., Davao City
3. Mocopolo, Kiblawan	Balay Mindanao Foundation 727 F. Torres St., Davao City
4. Colorado, Digos	Digos Market Vendors Multi-Purpose Cooperative Magsaysay St., Digos, Davao del Sur
<i>Indigenous People</i>	
1. Bagobo (Milla, Sta. Cruz; Todaya, Sta. Cruz; Soong, Digos; Binaton, Digos)	SMAP-Impact OPAG Compound, Digos, Davao del Sur
2. B'laan (Dungan Pikong, Matanao; Savoy, Matanao)	SMAP-Impact OPAG Compound, Digos, Davao del Sur
3. Tagacaolo (Mamacao, Sta. Maria; Kulungan, Sta. Maria)	Institute for Primary Health Care Circumferential Road, Davao City Digos Market Vendors Multi-Purpose Cooperative Magsaysay St., Digos, Davao del Sur

Davao del Norte

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
<i>Upland Barangay</i>	
1. Sta. Teresa, Pantukan	MASSPEC
2. San Isidro, Nabunturan	Davao Province AAD Federation Foundation Rizal St., Tagum, Davao del Norte Mawab Multi-Purpose Cooperative Mawab, Davao del Norte
3. Sonlon, Asuncion	Sonlon, Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Sonlon, Asuncion, Davao del Norte
<i>Lowland Barangay</i>	
1. Tigbao, Maragusan	Maragusan Water System Cooperative Poblacion Maragusan, Davao del Norte
2. Doña Andrea, Asuncion	Doña Andrea Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Multi-Purpose Cooperative Doña Andrea, Asuncion, Davao del Norte
3. Batinao, New Bataan	Davao Province AAD Federated Foundation Rizal St., Tagum, Davao del Norte
4. Fatima, New Bataan	GROW
5. Salvacion, Monkayo	Mainland Development Center Quezon Boulevard, Davao City
6. Naboc, Monkayo	Agri-Aqua Development Coalition P-4 Poblacion Monkayo, Davao del Norte
7. Saosao, Mawab	Davao Province AAD Federated Foundation Rizal St., Tagum, Davao del Norte Mawab Cooperative
8. Tapia, Montevista	TARBEMCO
<i>Coastal Barangay</i>	
1. Camudmud, Babak	Sagop sa Kinaiyahan Alang sa Yutang Natawhan Muñoz Apt., Matina, Davao City Fisherfolks Coalition for Aquatic Reform Mindanao Juna Subdivision, Davao City
2. Miranda, Babak	Sagop sa Kinaiyahan Alang sa Yutang Natawhan Muñoz Apt., Matina, Davao City Fisherfolks Coalition for Aquatic Reform Mindanao Juna Subdivision, Davao City
3. Barangay Cogon, Kaputian	Sagop sa Kinaiyahan Alang sa Yutang Natawhan Muñoz Apt., Matina, Davao City Fisherfolks Coalition for Aquatic Reform Mindanao Juna Subdivision, Davao City
<i>Indigenous People</i>	
1. Ata-Manobo	Community Action for Rural Development Foundation, Inc. Magsaysay St., Maniki, Kapalong, Davao del Norte
2. Dibabawon	Community Action for Rural Development Foundation, Inc. Magsaysay St., Maniki, Kapalong, Davao del Norte
3. Mansaka	Maragusan Water System Cooperative Poblacion Maragusan, Davao del Norte

Davao Oriental

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
<i>Upland Barangay</i>	
1. Maputi, San Isidro	Provincial Cooperative Union Farmer's Training Center Lupon, Davao Oriental
2. Mahayag, Banaybanay	Lupon Irrigators Development Cooperative Bagumbayan, Lupon, Davao Oriental
3. Calapagan, Lupon	Institute for Small Farms and Industries Ateneo de Davao University Jacinto St., Davao City Saranay Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative Brgy. Rang-ay, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental Lupon-Banaybanay Multi-Purpose Cooperative Aguinaldo St., Poblacion, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
4. Sanghay, Mati	Lupon Irrigators Development Cooperative Bagumbayan, Lupon, Davao Oriental Saranay Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative Brgy. Rang-ay, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental Lupon-Banaybanay Multi-Purpose Cooperative Aguinaldo St., Poblacion, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
<i>Lowland Barangay</i>	
1. Baclinan, Boston	Social Action Center Diocese of Mati, Davao Oriental Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum Gospel Church Livelihood and Development Foundation, Inc. Mati, Davao Oriental
2. Taytayan, Cateel	Social Action Center Diocese of Mati, Davao Oriental Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum Gospel Church Livelihood and Development Foundation, Inc. Mati, Davao Oriental
3. Timbo, Gov. Generoso	Provincial Cooperative Union Farmer's Training Center Lupon, Davao Oriental SEDODECO
4. Holy Cross, Manay	Social Action Center Diocese of Mati, Davao Oriental Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum Gospel Church Livelihood and Development Foundation, Inc. Mati, Davao Oriental

BARANGAY	NGO/PERSONS RESPONSIBLE
<i>Coastal Barangay</i>	
1. Kinablangon, Baganga	Social Action Center Diocese of Mati, Davao Oriental Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum Gospel Church Livelihood and Development Foundation, Inc. Mati, Davao Oriental
2. La Union, San Isidro	Provincial Cooperative Union Farmer's Training Center Lupon, Davao Oriental Lupon-Banaybanay Multi-Purpose Cooperative Aguinaldo St., Poblacion, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
3. Macambal, Mati	Institute for Small Farms and Industries Ateneo de Davao University Jacinto St., Davao City Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum SEDODECO
<i>Indigenous People</i>	
1. Kalagan (Tagugpo)	Caganganan Farmers Cooperative Caganganan, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental Cabadiangan Multi-Purpose Cooperative Cabadiangan, Lupon, Davao Oriental Lupon-Banaybanay Multi-Purpose Cooperative Aguinaldo St., Poblacion, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
2. Mandaya (Umpaw, Tarragona)	Interfaith Movement for Peace, Development and Empowerment, Inc. Amparo Village, Tagum

Annex D Datagathering Tools

WHAT IS PARTICIPATORY RAPID APPRAISAL?

- An intensive, systematic but semi-structured learning experience carried out in a community by a multi-disciplinary team which includes community members. It can be used for:
 - + needs assessments
 - + feasibility studies
 - + identifying priorities for development activities
 - + implementing development activities where new information needs to be collected
 - + monitoring or evaluating development activities
- It requires attitudes favoring:
 - + participation
 - + respect for community members
 - + interest in what they know, say, show, and do
 - + patience, not rushing, and not interrupting
 - + listening, not lecturing
 - + humility
 - + methods which empower community members to express, share, enhance and analyze their knowledge

THINGS TO DO:

STEP 1

PREPARATION

- ➔ Select the site/barangay
- ➔ Organize the team with a multidisciplinary expertise
- ➔ Collect secondary data to enable the team to identify information gaps which can be filled up during the primary data collection (focused-group discussion and key informant interview)
- ➔ Make an assessment indicator checklist and based on this, formulate a set of guide questions:

Preparation

guide

1. The team, as much as possible, should have a multidisciplinary expertise like agriculture, community development, health.

Each member of the team should be assigned to handle a specific concern according to their individual expertise. From among the team members one should act as a coordinator and another as process documentor.

2. Provide the team with this checklist of relevant data needed and their sources:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Map of 1:50,000 or 1:20,000 scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - topographic with municipal boundaries - land use and aerial photo ➤ Climactic data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term rainfall, typhoon frequencies, flood occurrences ➤ Socio-economic profile ➤ Demographic data ➤ Land Status ➤ Historical information ➤ Health and mortality data ➤ Previous programs of government agencies and NGOs 	Municipal office NAMRIA, DLG, PENRO, BL PAG-ASA DLG, DA, BFAR, DTI, NEDA, CPDO, MPDO, PPDO DLG, Brgy. Devt Plans, NCSO BL DLG DOH, RHUs
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3. On your visit familiarize yourself with the terrain, boundaries, resources, clusters of houses, social groupings, climatic conditions as time permits.

It would be good to bring with you these assessment indicator checklists:

3.1. Biophysical environment indicators:

- Land use pattern*
- Soil fertility*
- Rainfall pattern
- Availability of water supply
- Typhoon occurrence
- Drought periods
- Land size
- Cropping pattern/farming system
- Availability of seeds, seedlings and animal stock
- Dominant pests and diseases
- Topography, elevation and temperature range*

* these need not be asked from the farmers but can otherwise be observed.

3.2. Socioeconomic Setting Checklist

- Demographic information
- Income sources (off-farm, on farm)
- Labor availability and distribution
- Transport facilities
- Market credit
- Channels of market information
- Cooperatives and other organizations
- Land holdings and inheritance pattern
- Land tenure status
- Social services

3.3. Cultural Setting Checklist

Migration and ethnic grouping
Ethnicity and preference with regards to crops and livestock
Leadership pattern
Social structure as related to resolving conflicts and decision making
Customs and traditions related to agroforestry
Organizations in the community, their roles and impacts
Social network
Rights and obligations with regards to sex, age, and groups
Prevailing attitudes and beliefs
Knowledge and skills in agroforestry and soil conservation
Indigenous practices related to the use of the natural resources
Peace and order situation in the area
History of the area

STEP 2

DATA GATHERING

1. In selecting respondents identify key informants first.
Key informants are persons with special knowledge of the area like the local community officials, traditional/community leaders, elders, teachers, community achievers or leaders of community organizations.
2. Focused-group discussion can provide the greater picture of socio-economic conditions, major socioeconomic problems, development orientations & aspirations of local people, and development needs and prospects perceived by local people.
3. Take note of the following biophysical indicators:

Erosion	-	indicates the removal of top soil
Soil depletion	-	indicates that resource use exceeds capacity of the soil resource base to regenerate.
Extensive grassland	-	cogon or bagokbok grasses indicate soil degradation resulting from slash and burn upland cultivation
Color of	-	indicates sediment load and condition of the watershed streams and streams
Waterways	-	If waterways are wide and shallow, water resources are at critical level.
4. Each member of the team should keep her/his own field notes of her/his observation. At the end of every working day, the team coordinator convenes the team to assess the progress of the PRA and makes proper adjustments and focus. The process should be documented.

STEP 3

ORGANIZE AND ANALYZE THE DATA

The analysis of PRA data revolves around three key questions:

1. What is the resource base in the site/barangay (kinds, extent and location)?
2. What are the major activities of the people related to the utilization of the resource base in the community?
3. Who and how are resources use controlled in the community?

NB. The situational analysis should lead to the identification of problems and opportunities. The team should list down and describe existing problems and opportunities and formulate strategies accordingly. Having formulated strategies, the next thing to do is to prioritize strategies.

STEP 4

VALIDATE THE DATA AND SUBMIT THE REPORT

1. Prepare a Preliminary Report

The report should reflect the result of the whole process of PRA, namely, the area description, including biophysical condition, socio-economic and cultural settings, the analysis and diagnosis of problems and opportunities, strategies and their prioritization.

2. Validate the PRA Results

The PRA is only a picture as perceived by the investigating team. The purpose of the validation is to present to the community the critical issues and opportunities in their locality. Through this validation, the community can give their documents as well as make necessary changes/

Present the results to the community: This is to solicit people's views and discuss their problems and perceptions regarding the finding of the study team.

The presentation should focus on the salient findings. To avoid influencing community decisions, the strategies for every problem and opportunity should be presented only after the people have sufficiently discussed and formulated their own strategies. Changes and additions should be incorporated in the final report.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Map of 1:50,000 or 1:20,000 scale<ul style="list-style-type: none">- topographic with municipal boundaries- land use and aerial photo➤ Climactic data<ul style="list-style-type: none">- long term rainfall, typhoon frequencies, flood occurrences➤ Socio-economic profile	Municipal office NAMRIA, DLG, PENRO, BL PAG-ASA DLG, DA, BFAR, DTI, NEDA, CPDO,
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demographic data ➤ Land Status ➤ Historical information ➤ Health and mortality data ➤ Previous programs of government agencies and NGOs 	MPDO, PPDO DLG, Brgy. Devt Plans, NCSO BL DLG DOH, RHUs
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3.1. Biophysical environment indicators:

- Land use pattern*
- Soil fertility*
- Rainfall pattern
- Availability of water supply
- Typhoon occurrence
- Drought periods
- Land size
- Cropping pattern/farming system
- Availability of seeds, seedlings and animal stock
- Dominant pests and diseases
- Topography, elevation and temperature range*

* these need not be asked from the farmers but can otherwise be observed.

3.2. Socioeconomic Setting Checklist

- Demographic information
- Income sources (off-farm, on farm)
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- Transport facilities
- Market credit
- Channels of market information
- Cooperatives and other organizations
- Land holdings and inheritance pattern
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3.3. Cultural Setting Checklist

- Migration and ethnic grouping
- Ethnicity and preference with regards to crops and livestock
- Leadership pattern
- Social structure as related to resolving conflicts and decision making
- Customs and traditions related to agroforestry
- Organizations in the community, their roles and impacts
- Social network
- Rights and obligations with regards to sex, age, and groups
- Prevailing attitudes and beliefs
- Knowledge and skills in agroforestry and soil conservation
- Indigenous practices related to the use of the natural resources
- Peace and order situation in the area
- History of the area

RECORDS REVIEW:

Data/Records/Documents Needed	Where/whom to get the records?	EXPECTED OUTPUT
1. Barangay map, land area (in hectares)	Barangay secretary/barangay chairman/woman	A sketch map to be secured and turn over to ASDAR.
2. Barangay Development Plan	Barangay Development Council or chairman/ woman	Secure a copy of the BDP and turn over to ASDAR.
3. Population, age distribution, marital status, religion, sex/ gender distribution Education (school, enrollment, teachers, etc.) Health & nutrition: births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, causes of mortality and morbidity, health personnel present in the barangay	Barangay secretary/chairman; barangay health center/ midwife, school records of children,	Secure a copy of barangay census and turn over to ASDAR
4. Names of Barangay Officials	Barangay secretary	Secure a copy. Please specify if Mr, Miss/ Mrs
5. MBN Survey Results and Community Data Board	For those barangays which have already completed the MBN survey and constructed their Community Data Board, the Team to copy the collated/ tabulated data and draw the Community Data Board on a manila paper with the vital information supplied therein. Also, the Mun. Planning and Development Officer may have a copy of the MBN survey tabulated results at municipal level.	Secure a copy of the ff: - barangay's tabulated MBN survey results - draw the community data board on a manila paper, properly observing the color coding - municipal aggregated tabulated MBN survey results from the MPDO.
6. History of the barangay	Barangay secretary	Secure a copy.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW:

Data	Whom to interview?	
<i>Guide questions</i>		EXPECTED OUTPUT
<p>1. Are the following present?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - barangay hall - health center - school - day care - clinic, hospital - barangay library or reading center - public market, talipapa - public toilet - communication center - post office - crisis center - transportation (jeepney, bus, taxi, tricycle, animals, kariton, etc.) - electricity - water facilities (name them) - telecommunication - ports - others (specify) 	Barangay chairman or kagawads	<p><i>Typewritten interview proceedings/notes.</i></p> <p>Please take note of the ff:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. as much as possible the key informant interview is tape recorded, after you have asked permission. 2. Length of time for a good interview is 30 minutes to one hour. 3. If you think of a question that needs to be asked of your key informant, or person(s) you think should be interviewed please don't hesitate to do so.
<p>2. What community activities are participated in by the residents? What time of the year?</p>	Barangay chairman or kagawads Church, school principal, midwife NGO/PO present in the area	
<p>3. What activities/programs/projects provided/delivered to the barangay/residents by the LGU and NGAs?</p>	Barangay secretary (read minutes of meeting of Barangay Council re: projects) Personnel of NGAs assigned in the barangay	
<p>4. What are the ctivities/programs/projects provided/delivered to the barangay/residents by private groups/individuals/ NGOs/POs?</p>	Barangay chairman or kagawads Church leaders NGOs	
<p>5. How do you consider the people living in your barangay - are they poor? well-off? rich? Why?</p>	Barangay chairman or kagawads	
<p>6. In times of crisis, to whom and to where do the residents go and why do they go to them? Briefly describe the nature and effects crisis on the local residents (e.g. drought, fire, landslide, flood, etc.).</p>	Barangay chairman or kagawads Spiritual leader in the barangay (pastor, kaabag) Head of a social group (NGO, PO, farmer association, women's group, etc., as the case may be...)	
<p>7. What are the 5 major problems in the barangay? Causes of these problems? How to solve? Who should/can solve these problems?</p>	Church (pastor, imam, priest/kaabag) NGO or PO present in the barangay (if there are sectoral groupings, get the opinion of a responsible member of the organization)	
<p>8. Please describe the planning process in your barangay. Who are involved? Do you consult the barangay residents before and after the formulation of the plan? Is the Barangay Development Council actively functioning?</p>	Barangay chairman and kagawads Personnel of NGAs assigned in the barangay	

Data	Whom to interview?	EXPECTED OUTPUT
<i>Guide questions</i>		
<p>9. What are the common cultural and recreational activities of the barangay residents. Are there cultural and recreational facilities in the barangay?</p> <p>Please name these.</p>		
<p>10. Socioeconomic:</p> <p>10.1. What is the main occupation of the residents? Sidelines? What is the main occupation of most of the women in the barangay? Are there children below 18 years old who are already working for a living?</p> <p>What type of work are they engaged in? Please describe the living conditions of most people in the barangay.</p> <p>10.2. If farmers (upland or lowland) -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +what crops they plant +average yield (in cavans, kilos, etc., please use the commonly used measurement in the barangay) +how much is their average income per harvest? +where do they usually market their products? +What are their sources of credit for production? for non-production-related credit such as for emergency, children's education, etc. +landholdings, tenurial status such as - are the majority of the farmers tenants or small owner cultivators or hired farmworkers for plantation workers? 	<p>NGOs and POs or cooperatives in the barangay</p>	

Data	Whom to interview?	
<i>Guide questions</i>		EXPECTED OUTPUT
<p>10.3. If fisherfolk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> +type of fishing (municipal, inland, commercial) +average yield (kilos or metric tons) +how much is their average income per month? Is their income enough for their families? +where do they usually market their products? +What are their sources of credit for production? for non-production-related credit such as for emergency, children's education, etc. +do they own the fishing gears and other instruments/equipment they use for fishing? 		

OBSERVATION:

1. On your visit to the barangay, familiarize yourself with the terrain, boundaries, resources, clusters of houses, social groupings, climatic conditions.
2. It is important that you visit the provincial or municipal offices of the DENR and the Department of Agriculture to look into the Thematic Maps of the barangays assigned to you and get the biophysical environmental data.

Data	EXPECTED OUTPUT
1. Biophysical environmental indicators:	
1.1. Land use pattern	
1.2. Soil fertility	<p><i>Put in writing all your observations and submit to ASDAR, typewritten. Also, turn over to ASDAR your observation notes or notebook and whatever documents you have gotten from the DENR and/or Dept of Agri..</i></p> <p>Some of the information here might be more appropriate to be asked through a key informant interview due to limited time for observation. Please use your judgment.</p>
1.3. Rainfall pattern	
1.4. Availability of water supply	
1.5. Typhoon occurrence	
1.6. Drought periods	
1.7. Land size	
1.8. Cropping pattern/farming system	
1.9. Availability of seeds, seedlings and animal stocks	
1.10. Topography, elevation and temperature range	
1.11. Soil depletion - indicates that resource use exceeds capacity of the soil resource base to regenerate.	
1.12. Soil erosion - indicates the removal of top soil	
1.13. Extensive grassland - cogon or bagokbok grasses indicate soil degradation resulting from slash and burn upland cultivation.	
1.14. Color of streams and rivers - indicates sediment load and condition of the watershed	

Data	EXPECTED OUTPUT
1.15. Waterways - if waterways are wide and shallow, water resources are at critical level.	
1.16. Forest resources	
1.17. Specific to marine and aquatic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.17.1. extent of presence of seaweeds 1.17.2. extent of presence of sea grass 1.17.3. distance of fishing grounds 1.17.4. volume of fish catch 1.17.5. color of coasta water 1.17.6. status of corals 1.17.7. fishes commonly caught; fishes that are already extinct; endemic fish species for lakes, rivers 1.17.8. type of fishing methods (non-motorized, motorized, payaw, commercial fishing fleets, etc.) 1.17.9. type of fishing: municipal, inland or commercial 1.17.10. extent of presence of siltation 1.17.11. illegal/destructive fishing activities in the barangay 1.17.12. presence of tourism and industrial related projects which negatively affected the local residents; describe. 1.17.13. status of mangroves 	
II. Socioeconomic setting:	
2.1 Income sources (off-farm, on-farm).	
2.2. Labor availability and distribution	
2.3. Transport facilities	
2.4. Cooperatives and other organizations	
2.5. Market channels	
2.6. Landholdings and inheritance pattern	

Data	EXPECTED OUTPUT
2.7. Land tenure status	
2.8. Social services	
III. Cultural setting:	
3.1. Migration and ethnic grouping	
3.2. Leadership pattern	
3.3. Social structure as related to resolving conflicts and decision-making	
3.4. Customs and traditions related to agroforestry, coastal and marine resources, land use	
3.5. Organizations in the community, their roles and impacts	
3.6. Peace and order situation in the area	

TIPS IN INTERVIEWING:

- Set an appointment with your informants.
- Greet the informant/interviewee.
- State clearly the purpose of the interview.
- Phrase your questions in the spoken dialect.
- If respondent does not understand your question, clarify yourself by re-phrasing the question. Do this if you feel you did not get the proper response the first time around.
- Ask all questions one by one as they chronologically appear in the guide questions sheet and record all answers accordingly.
- Don't cut the respondent off in mid-answer, even if the answer does not seem to be relevant. Once he/she is finished talking, bring the discussion back to the question at hand.
- Bring notebook.
- Don't offend the respondent in any way by making negative comments in relation to a response.
- If you believe that the response is not accurate or honest, do not outrightly say so. If you must point out inconsistency in the responses, do so gently.
- Be flexible all the time.
- Before leaving the respondent, review the guide question sheet/form to make sure that there are proper answers to all questions.
- Don't forget to thank your respondent.

MECHANICS OF CONDUCTING A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. On the participants
 - 1.1. Every participant should agree before the start of the FGD to talk/share.
 - 1.2. The number of participants could be: not less than 8 and not more than 12, chosen from a cross-section of the population or a mixture of formal and informal leaders in the barangay. Per recommendation, the following persons may compose the participants of an FGD. Please adjust the composition as you see the need:
 - youth
 - women
 - lowland farmer/upland farmer/fisherfolk
 - factory worker
 - school teacher
 - day care worker
 - health worker/volunteer
 - lumad or moro/muslim representative
 - church
 - business (small to medium entrepreneurs, cooperatives)
 - a PO or NGO
2. At least 3 people are to compose the FGD personnel: a facilitator, an assistant facilitator and a process documentor.
3. Things needed: manila paper, crayola/pentel pens, coupon bonds, thumbtacks or musking tape, name tags, safety pins, etc.

The process documentor might be needing a cassette tape recorder, cassette tapes, batteries, ballpen, notebook.
4. How to document: the process documentor to tape the entire proceedings, and to write the names of the participants (or sector pax represents) who is talking/sharing. Expected output: transcribed proceedings in the dialect and translated into English, typewritten.
5. Length of time: maximum of 3 hours.
6. Venue: any neutral place (e.g. school)
7. Be sure to turn over to ASDAR the following:
 - notebook which contains your notes on your key informant interviews, observations, focus group discussion, names of respondents, names of interviewer/facilitator/assistant facilitator/process documentor
 - cassette tapes
 - proceedings of your key informant interviews and focus group discussion which are all typewritten

Annex E Places Visited by the JICA Expert

Sitio	Barangay	Municipality	Province/City
<u>A. Upland</u>			
1 Binaba	Napnapan	Pantukan	Davao Province
2 Purok I	Mainit	Nabunturan	Davao Province
3	Laak Proper	Laak	Davao Province
4 Paiton	Dagohoy	Talaingod	Davao Province
5 Bungkilaton	Ngan	Compostela	Davao Province
6	Lower Camansa	Asuncion	Davao Province
7	Simong	Kapalong	Davao Province
8	Magsaysay		Davao City
9	Marabatuan	Jose Abad Santos	Davao Sur
10	Kilalag	Malita	Davao Sur
11	Demoloc	Malita	Davao Sur
12	Pangaleon	Malita	Davao Sur
13	Datu Danwata	Malita	Davao Sur
14	Macol	Malita	Davao Sur
15	Little Baguio	Malita	Davao Sur
16	Manuel Peralta	Malita	Davao Sur
17	Lawa	Don Marcelino	Davao Sur
18	Tacul	Kiblawan	Davao Sur
19	Tinongtongan	Bansalan	Davao Sur
20 Malupo	Anonang	Bansalan	Davao Sur
21	Bitaug	Bansalan	Davao Sur
22 Rano	Binaton	Digos	Davao Sur
23	Colonsabak	Matanao	Davao Sur
24	Asbang	Matanao	Davao Sur
25	Bacungan	Magsaysay	Davao Sur
26	Blasan	Magsaysay	Davao Sur
27	Pitu	Malalag	Davao Sur
28	Mabini	Malalag	Davao Sur
29 Bodong	Guihing	Hagonoy	Davao Sur
30 Kamukaan	Aplaya	Hagonoy	Davao Sur
31	Almendras District	Padada	Davao Sur
32	Balut	Sarangani Island	Davao Sur
33	Taokanga	Manay	Davao Oriental
34 Tagbanao	Lucatan	Tarragona	Davao Oriental
35 Liboac	Lucatan	Tarragona	Davao Oriental
36	Tubaon	Tarragona	Davao Oriental
37	Kalapagan	Lupon	Davao Oriental
38 Kauswagan II	San Isidro	Lupon	Davao Oriental
39 Kangusan	Don Salvador Lopez	Mati	Davao Oriental

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