PCHD Community Project Implementation, 1991-93

Experiences from Camarines Sur

Cynthia C. Veneracion

With the assistance of
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ipc INSTITUTE OF PHILIPPINE CULTURE
ATENEO DE MANILA UNIVERSITY

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Final Report Submitted to the
Community Health Service of the Department of Health

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APHO	Assistant Provincial Health Officer
CASAFI	Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc.
CHPC	Community Health Policy Committee
CHS	Community Health Service
CO	Community Organizer
DA	Department of Agriculture
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FACE	Our Lady of Fatima Center for Human Development, Inc.
HPO	Health Program Officer
IPC	Institute of Philippine Culture
IPHO	Integrated Provincial Health Office
LGU	Local Government Unit
LISAFI	Libmanan Social Action Foundation, Inc.
MHO	Municipal Health Officer
MNAO	Municipal Nutrition and Action Office/Officer
MNC	Municipal Nutrition Council
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office/Officer
NGO	Nongovernment Organization
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
PAGBICOL	Pag-Asang Bicolnon Foundation, Inc.
PCHD	Partnership for Community Health Development
PDO	Project Development Officer
PHDP	Philippine Health Development Project
PHN	Public Health Nurse
PHO	Provincial Health Officer
POMR	Process-Oriented Management Report
PRRM	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement
RHM	Rural Health Midwife
RHO	Regional Health Office
RHU	Rural Health Unit

RSI	Rural Sanitary Inspector
SPHN	Supervising Public Health Nurse
SRSI	Supervising Rural Sanitary Inspector
TALINGKAS	Tawong Lingkod Para sa Katalingkasan kan Bikol Foundation, Inc.
TMCHP	Targeted Maternal and Child Health Program

Preface

In late 1989, the Department of Health (DOH) launched the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP), a nationwide and multifaceted endeavor to address the country's health problems, particularly in areas which had been unserved or underserved by public health services. PHDP has four components, involving the improvement in the impact programs (control of tuberculosis, malaria and schistosomiasis; and comprehensive maternal and child care), enhancement of DOH's organizational and managerial capabilities, establishment of partnerships for health development at the community level, and formulation of health and nutrition policies.

The third PHDP component – the Partnership for Community Health Development or PCHD – seeks the formation of local partnerships among community residents, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and national government agencies, particularly DOH, which would pursue the development of community-based health care systems. PCHD was initially implemented in four provinces in four regions. By 1993, the target was to reach 35 of the country's 75 provinces; the final objective was to extend PCHD coverage to the entire country.

Among the first PCHD-target provinces was Camarines Sur. Provincial partnership building and planning for community health projects took place beginning in early 1990. By 1993, 19 community projects had been approved in the province. Implementation of these projects started in some sites in mid-1991.

This volume presents the experiences in PCHD implementation of seven barangays in Camarines Sur as gleaned from a process monitoring research carried out by the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). The research study, which began during the PCHD launching in the province, looked into the dynamics and contexts of the interactions of the various groups of PCHD participants. It was aimed at generating data on the processes and activities pursued by these participants as well as the emergent issues and concerns.

The process monitoring research employed participant-observation and semi-structured interviewing as the major data-gathering techniques. Interviews were conducted to clarify issues or points raised in activities as well as to reconstruct activities which were not observed. Interviews, together with collection of documents and secondary data, walkthroughs, and observation, were also used to develop a profile of the barangay project sites before PCHD implementation took place.

The seven barangays included in this volume represented a site each of the seven major project proponents in Camarines Sur, involving six NGOs and one municipal

government. (A proponent in the province covered one to four barangay project sites.) The selection of the seven barangays also took into consideration the variations in physical access, location in relation to their respective town centers, and the dominant economic resources and land use patterns.

Presented in this volume are the experiences of the seven barangays beginning from the PCHD entry to the end of at least the first 12 months of the implementation of PCHD-supported activities and projects. The individual presentations are being made to provide a more intensive view of PCHD implementation at the community level – its major participants, their activities in pursuit of PCHD and related concerns, how they carry out these activities, and the concerns, issues, and problems which emerged. By presenting the individual community profiles, it is hoped that a more detailed understanding of PCHD implementation requisites is further gained. (A summary of the PCHD implementation activities in the seven barangays and a synthesis of the issues and concerns as well as their implications are presented in a separate volume; see C.C. Veneracion, *Implementing Projects and Activities for Community Health Development: PCHD Experiences, 1991-93.* Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1994. The results of the research study focusing on the Camarines Sur provincial planning phase are likewise contained in a separate volume; see C.C. Veneracion, *Partnership Building and Planning for Community Health Development: PCHD Experiences, 1990-93.* Quezon City: Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, 1993.)

The IPC research study was conducted for DOH's Community Health Service (CHS), the central-office-based unit responsible for managing and facilitating PCHD implementation. We wish to acknowledge the encouraging support provided by Teresita M. Bonoan, CHS director; Virginia A. Gaylan, PCHD national coordinator; Juliet R. Labitigan, CHS provincial coordinator for Camarines Sur; and the rest of the PCHD provincial coordinators and CHS staff. All shared the concern that improving PCHD implementation rested largely on an understanding of initial field experiences.

The officials and staff of the Camarines Sur integrated provincial health office, particularly Leny D. Reyes, provincial health officer; Ramon J. Florendo, PCHD project development officer; and Joanne I. Santos, health program officer, were unequivocal in granting cooperation to the conduct of the research study in the province.

The proponent organizations – Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc. (CASAFI), Our Lady of Fatima Center for Human Development, Inc. (FACE), Libmanan Social Action Foundation, Inc. (LISAFI), Pag-Asang Bicolnon Foundation, Inc., (PAGBICOL), Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), Tawong Lingkod Para sa Katalingkasan kan Bikol Foundation, Inc. (TALINGKAS), and the Municipal Government of Del Gallego – were equally enthusiastic in welcoming the effort to understand community health development. We wish to convey our gratitude to the members of these organizations, particularly the fieldworkers, for good-naturedly enduring our presence, and our countless requests for interviews and field records. The photographs used in this volume were provided to us by the NGOs concerned (for

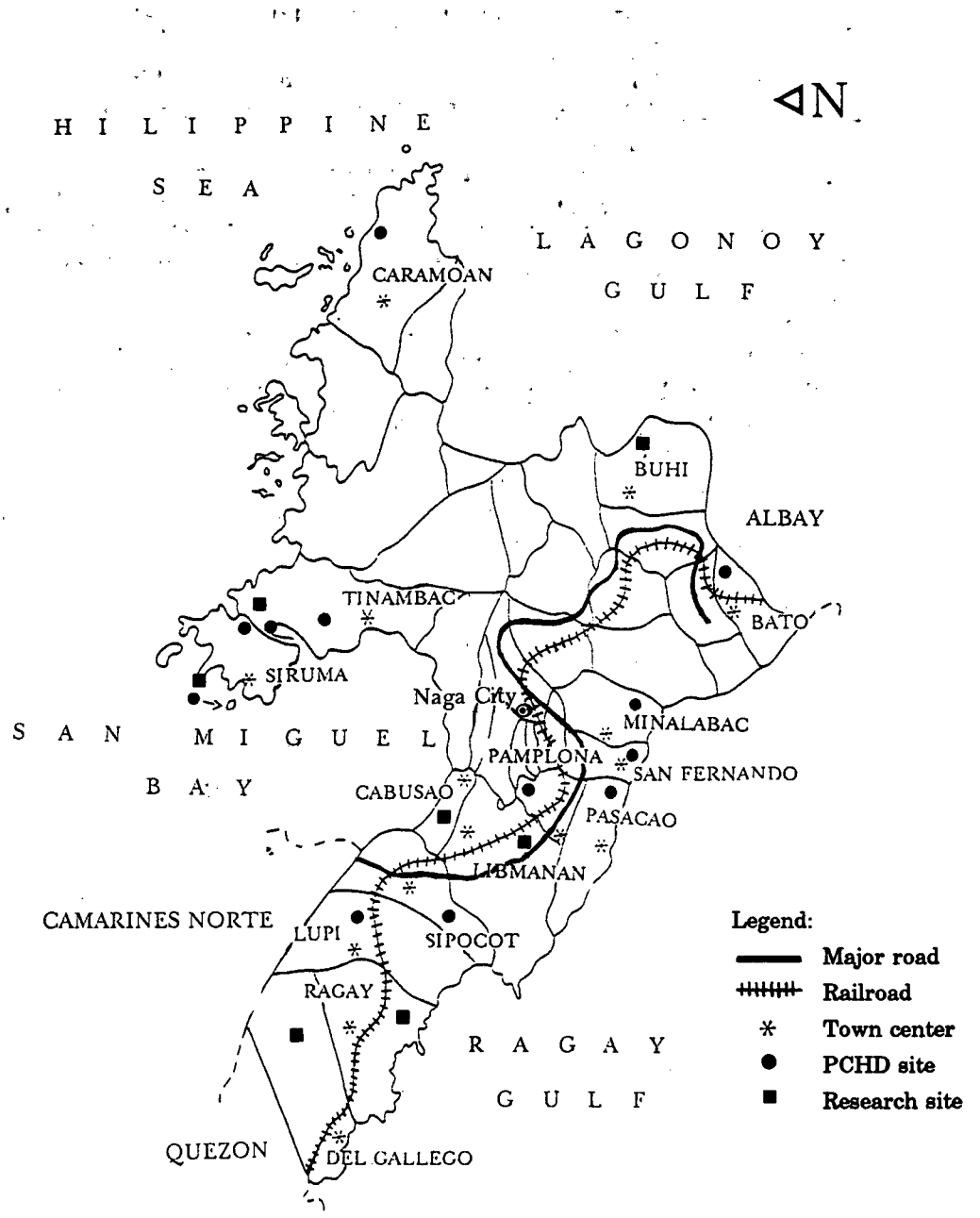
Siruma, Buhi, Ragay, Tinambac, Cabusao, and Libmanan), and the municipal mayor and rural sanitary inspector of Del Gallego.

The officials and personnel of the municipal governments concerned – Siruma, Buhi, Ragay, Tinambac, Cabusao, Libmanan, and Del Gallego – were accommodating in granting interviews and providing secondary data.

Fieldwork for the research study was carried out with dedication for meticulous work by a group composed of Nonita O. Adan, Angela Desiree M. Aguirre, Marie Joy A. Alejo, Maria Regina D. Callo, Marie Sherylyn C. Deleña, Maria Cristina V. Maligat, Susan A. Ragas, Daisy L. Rosco, Agnes C. Timbal, and Ma. Luz Verar, though not all of them were present throughout the research period. The barangay layout maps in this volume were diligently prepared by Francis 'J' Algernon G. Bartolome. Angela Desiree M. Aguirre and Marie Sherylyn C. Deleña assisted in preparing the individual community writeups; the latter also saw this volume through the press, with the able assistance of Raymund C. Lazarito, who prepared the camera-ready pages. The rest of the IPC staff gave their usual responsive research support, including Romana P. de los Reyes, IPC director, who was always available for sharing and consultation sessions.

Finally, we wish to give our deepest thanks to the residents of the barangays covered in this volume. As seen from the writeups, they were already giving a lot of their time and energy to the PCHD project activities, but nonetheless warmly received us in their communities and homes to help us document their experiences and concerns. We hope we have appropriately retold the story of their pursuit for community health development.

Cynthia C. Veneracion



The Camarines Sur PCHD barangay project sites, August 1993

Barangay Bagadion

Experience in PCHD Implementation, 1990-92

Barangay Bagadion in the Municipality of Libmanan is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) of the Department of Health (DOH), PCHD seeks the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at-risk or in critical health condition.

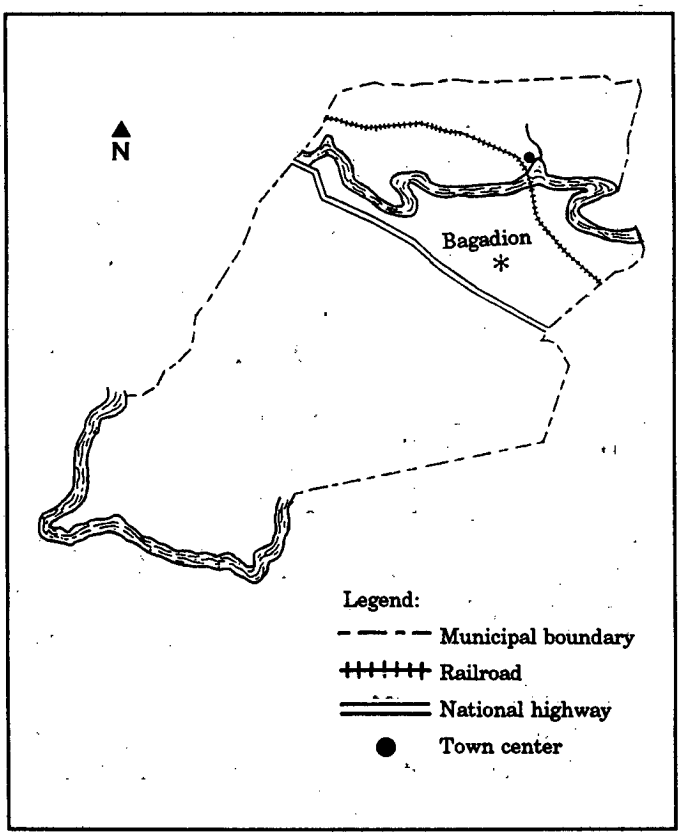
Selected as a target site in early 1990, Bagadion first experienced PCHD's presence in September-October 1990 when a community profiling activity was undertaken in the barangay. Tawong Lingkod Para sa Katalingkasan kan Bicol Foundation, Inc. (TALINGKAS), a province-based NGO and main project proponent for the barangay, then prepared a proposal for PCHD funding. It was not, however, until July 1991 when project field implementation formally started. Thus, as of December 1992, the barangay had been a PCHD project setting for a year and a half.

This report discusses Bagadion's initial experiences in PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the municipal government, TALINGKAS, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Bagadion before PCHD activities were carried out, as well as a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Bagadion is one of the 75 barangays comprising the Municipality of Libmanan (see Map 1). Located about 11 km from the town center, it is found inland and forms part of Libmanan's vast plains.

Originally called Bungsaran, a local term meaning port, Bagadion used to serve as a resting place for people on their way to the town proper as well as a deposit area of logs from the uplands. In 1939, it became a barangay under Republic Act 3590. It owes its present name to Mariano Bagadion, the municipal head at the time of its creation as a barangay. The barangay celebrates its fiesta on 19 March, in honor of Saint Joseph, a statue of whom was donated to the barangay by Mariano Bagadion.



Map 1. The Municipality of Libmanan

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Bagadion has a dispersed settlement pattern (see Map 2 on Page 31). It is divided into six *sitio* (residential clusters), with the main cluster located along a partly concrete road. In this cluster are found the barangay's major facilities and structures. It is also in this cluster, composed of Zones 1 and 2, where residential houses are accessible through earthen roads. A few houses in Zone 3 are also accessible through earthen roads; but for the rest of the barangay, only rugged foot trails and field bunds are available to the residents.

Access

From the Libmanan town center, Bagadion can be reached mainly by *skates*. (Skates are improvised motor-driven wooden carts which run on railroad tracks and stop at any point to load and unload passengers. This mode of transport, which can accommodate up to 20 passengers or an equivalent in baggage, is common among Camarines Sur communities located along railroad tracks.) From the town center, skates ply the route daily to Barangay Malansad. The number of trips depends on the volume of passengers. More than the usual number of skates operate during the Libmanan

market days, which take place on Tuesdays and Fridays. After about a 25-min ride, passengers bound for Bagadion alight at a point in Malansad then hike for about 30 min to Bagadion proper, passing through more than 1 km of earthen road which runs alongside ricefields.

Another access to the barangay is through Barangay Bahay and Barangay San Pablo with Zone 3 as an entry point. But public vehicles rarely ply the Bagadion-Bahay route since the bridge connecting Bahay and Bagadion had become dilapidated. A 2.5-km earthen road also connects Bagadion to Barangay Mambulo Nuevo but no public vehicles ply the route.

Population

The 1990 census on population and housing reported Bagadion's population at 1195 in 211 households. More than half (56 percent) of the population was in the 1-19 age group. Females (totaling 615) outnumbered the males (580).

A number of residents were originally from the neighboring municipalities of Pasacao and Pamplona, and the provinces of Albay and Catanduanes. The major language used was Bikol-Naga. The majority of residents were Catholics.

Land

Bagadion covers 222 ha of flat lands and rolling hills. It is spanned by two bodies of water: the Malansad River (flanking Zones 1, 3, 4, and the borders of San Pablo and Malansad Nuevo) and Danawan Creek (passing through Zones 5 and 6). About three-fourths of the barangay is agricultural land while the rest is occupied by residential clusters.

Bagadion's agricultural lands are predominantly planted to rice. Irrigated lands, served by a communal system, comprise about 30 ha. About half of the rainfed ricelands are also planted to two crops. The first planting season generally begins from May to June; the second, in November to December.

Income sources

In 1990, farming was the major source of income in Bagadion. Almost all households were involved in rice production. A few were engaged in small business or hired out labor for rice cultivation.

About half of the farming households were into tenancy arrangements. The rest were owner-cultivators and holders of certificates of land transfer. The prevailing tenancy agreement was for the landowner to receive one-fourth of the harvest; the rest went to the cultivators, who shouldered all farming expenses. This arrangement applied to both rainfed and irrigated farms.

The biggest farm cultivated by a single household was 3 ha; the smallest was one *tupong* (33 tupong comprise 1 ha). Most households cultivated less than 1 ha.

More than half of the households raised carabao for farm work. About 50 percent raised pigs for the market as well as for special occasions while 50 percent had chickens, mostly for domestic consumption. About 20 percent cultivated corn, sweet potato, eggplant, and stringbeans in backyards and some open areas. During good harvests, these were sold at the town market and nearby barangays.

Facilities

In 1990, Bagadion had 2 rice mills, 4 *comprada* (palay buying stations), and 12 *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores. Zone 1 had five stores; Zone 2, three; Zone 3, two; and Zone 4, two. Zones 5 and 6 did

not have a single store. Of the 12 stores, a number operated only during harvest seasons.

The barangay was energized in 1974 but very few households availed themselves of electric service. In 1990, about 50 (or less than 25 percent) households had electric connections. At night, as one went farther from the barangay center (Zones 1 and 2) more houses lighted with kerosene lamps would come into view. Zones 5 and 6, which were 15-min walk from Zone 1, had not been reached by the power lines.

A Catholic chapel is located at the barangay center. First constructed in the 1940s, the chapel also served as a venue for barangay meetings and other group activities.

A complete public elementary school had been serving the barangay since the 1970s. For high school, residents generally went either to the town center or to neighboring Malansad Nuevo.

Development Assistance Experiences

Though quite remote from the town center and virtually inaccessible through public transport except through skates, Bagadion received its share of assistance from national government agencies and the local government (see Table 1). This involved mostly infrastructure development, including the construction of an elementary schoolbuilding, a multipurpose pavement, and a bridge. The barangay also received occasional calamity relief assistance.

In most cases, the assistance for infrastructure projects was sought by the residents through the barangay council. The barangay captain as well as other council members followed up barangay requests for assistance and supervised the implementation of projects.

Many of the projects were undertaken with the participation of residents through *rabus* (voluntary group work). This was the case in the construction of the irrigation *sagop* (diversion works) located in Zone 5. Using 92 bags of cement allotted by the municipal government for the construction of a portion of the barangay road, the barangay leaders and other residents built the sagop. Rabus was conducted for 15 days in hauling gravel and sand and constructing the irrigation system. In the case of the schoolbuilding and bridge construction projects, some residents also found employment as laborers.

Bagadion residents also became targets of agriculture production projects. Residents were invited to training seminars on rice productivity enhancement and livestock production. They were also able to avail themselves of government-subsidized farm inputs.

Community Organizations

There had been 10 community organizations formed in Bagadion. Seven of these were organized in response to or as part of specific government projects. Three were created through local initiatives—one was formed by users of a communal irrigation system while two served the residents' social and recreation needs (see Table 2). Since the 1960s, each zone had been organized into rabus groups, with a set of officers selected by the residents of the zone. These groups were active in clean-up and beautification drives. In addition to these community organizations, there were two other organized groups formed as mandated by the government. These were the Barangay Lupon and the Barangay Tanod (local peace-keeping bodies).

The Bagadion Youth Organization had

Table 1. Assistance received by Barangay Bagadion as of 1990[a]

Implementing agency[b]	Year	Assistance received
Office of the Mayor	1970s	Repair of barangay chapel
	1984	Donation of trophies and cash for barangay sports competition; donation of bags of cement for construction of barangay road (the donation was used instead to build an irrigation diversion works)
	1985	Installation of a pitcher pump at Zone 6; installation of a jetmatic pump at Zone 1
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1970s	Construction of additional rooms for elementary schoolbuilding
National Manpower and Youth Council and Camarines Sur State Agricultural College	1983	Livelihood training seminar, including pig- and poultry-raising
Department of Social Welfare and Development	1984	Distribution of *nipa* shingles to typhoon victims
	1989	Distribution of food items to families affected by typhoon
Department of Public Works and Highways	1985	Installation of a jetmatic pump at Zone 2
	1986	Installation of an artesian well at the school compound
	1989	Construction of a multipurpose pavement; repair of San Pablo-Bagadion bridge; installation of an artesian well and one unit of jetmatic pump
Office of the Vice Mayor	1986	Installation of a pitcher pump at Zone 3
Department of Agriculture	1989	"Buy two, take one" fertilizer program
National Food Authority	1990	Sale of rice at lower prices (*Bigasang Bayan* Program)

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies such as agriculture extension work of Department of Agriculture technicians and the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

[b]Current names of agencies are used.

Table 2. Community organizations in Barangay Bagadion as of 1990

Name of Organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Bagadion Youth Organization[a,b]	"very old"	Unmarried barangay residents	Organized benefit dances and sports tournaments; conducted clean-up rabus for barangay fiesta
Parents-Teachers' Association[a]	1970s	Teachers and parents of elementary schoolchildren	Rabus and fencing of school grounds; assisted in renovation of schoolbuilding
Samahang Nayon	1973	Farmers	Engaged in a capital build up and savings program
Libmanan Farmers' Multipurpose Cooperative (Bagadion chapter)	1985	Barangay residents	Attended cooperative education seminar; payment of shares and other contributions
Bagadion Power Association[a]	1986	Households with electric connections	Management of electric distribution in the barangay (meter reading, billing, and collection)
Bagadion Irrigators' Association[a,b]	1988	Farmer-users of a communal system	Construction of irrigation system; water distribution
Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee	1988	Agrarian reform beneficiaries	Distribution of *mojon* (land boundary markers)
Barangay Agriculture and Fishery Council	1989	Farmers and fishers	Managed the discounted fertilizer project of the Department of Agriculture
Mr. and Mrs. Unity Club[a,b]	1989	Married couples	Sponsored benefit dances; donated benches to the barangay chapel
Barangay Water Supply Association	1989	Barangay residents	Management, maintenance, and repair of domestic water sources

[a]The organization was considered active as of 1990.

[b]The group was formed through the initiative of residents; the rest of the community organizations were formed with the assistance of government agencies.

existed the longest. Residents claimed that it had been in the barangay as far back as they could remember. Members of the group consisted of unmarried residents, generally between the ages 15 and 35 years. In 1990, the organization claimed a membership of about 100, though only about half were considered to be active members. Its major activities had focused on sponsoring benefit dances and sports competition. It had also been engaging in rabus for clean-up drives before the barangay fiesta.

Bagadion's experiences in government-initiated community organizations had not been too successful. Other than the short-lived nature of these organizations, they also gave the members a source of conflict. This was particularly the case with the Samahang Nayon, which became part of a town-center-based cooperative.

Organized in the early 1970s by the local office of the then Department of Local Government and Community Development, the Bagadion Samahang Nayon initially had a membership of about 80 farmers. It had a set of officers, which was elected during a barangay assembly called by government technicians to explain the objectives of organizing a Samahang Nayon. Some of the members went through training and seminars on cooperative development and management as well as agriculture production. They also contributed to the association funds: a membership fee of P10, monthly dues of P5, and contributions to the group's savings and guarantee funds. The collections were deposited at the association's account in a bank in Naga City. One of Samahang Nayon's objectives, aside from rabus among its members on land preparation and other rice production activities, was to lend funds for the improvement of crop production of its members. To avail themselves of a loan from the association, members had to contribute regularly to the savings and guarantee funds. Three members borrowed to purchase new farm equipment. Two of the loans were not paid despite follow ups of association leaders.

The Samahang Nayon was subsequently federated into the Camarines Sur Credit Cooperative, a province-based group. In 1977, the Bagadion Samahang Nayon was asked to withdraw its savings and deposit it to the cooperative's account. In the same year, the cooperative's operation was suspended because of fund mismanagement. Since then members had lost their interest in the Samahang Nayon, resulting in its inactivity and virtual dissolution in 1980. After the first set of officers was elected in 1973, the Samahang Nayon had another election in 1974. This set of officers was maintained until the organization became inactive.

In 1985, holders of certificates of land transfer in the barangay were invited by government technicians to form a group which would be affiliated with the Libmanan Multipurpose Cooperative. The cooperative was organized by the Department of Agriculture in 1985 and included a membership of 281 farmers from various Libmanan barangays.

About 18 Bagadion farmers indicated their interest to join the cooperative. They attended an orientation session held at the barangay chapel and a premembership education seminar at the town center. They also elected a set of officers composed of a president, vice president, treasurer, auditor, and two directors; committees on education training, audit and inventory, and elections were formed. Of the 18 farmers, 15 were able to pay the

membership fee of P100 each and shares of stocks.

An active locally-initiated organization was the Bagadion Irrigators' Association. It was formed in 1984 by water users of a communal system in the barangay. It had a set of officers and a watertender who managed water distribution and collected 66 kilos of unhusked rice per hectare from water users. The watertender received 15 percent of the income per cropping season. As agreed upon by members, the rest of the collection was being turned over to the barangay fund. (This became an issue in the association when some members questioned the fairness of sharing the fund with other barangay residents, who were not association members. No formal action had been taken, however.)

As of August 1990 (before PCHD's entry in the community), only five organizations were considered as existing or active. These included the three locally-initiated groups.

Community Health Condition

Bagadion's community health condition in 1990 may be described in terms of the common diseases experienced by residents and how these were managed, the barangay's access to and use of health services and providers, access to safe water, and environmental sanitation, including the presence of sanitary toilets.

RHU reports

Data from the Libmanan rural health unit (RHU) indicated that more than half of children covered by a 1990 *Operation Timbang* (weight survey) were suffering from malnutrition (see Table 3). Of these, 14 percent were severely or moderately underweight. Food supplements, through rationing, were provided these children but supplies were described as "inadequate and irregular."

Of 144 married couples of reproductive age (MCRA), 23 (16 percent) were reported using contraception. The methods used were pills, IUD, condom, and rhythm.

Immunization of children and pregnant mothers was already widely accepted in the barangay. In 1990, fully immunized children reached 35, almost 100 percent of the immunizable children (36); women who submitted themselves for tetanus toxoid vaccines numbered 39 out of 42 pregnant women.

The rural health midwife (RHM) attributed the wide acceptance of immunization to a measles outbreak in 1987. Since then residents came for immunization in spite of their previous resistance owing to the fever which came after the immunization. Immunization in the barangay was scheduled every first Thursday of the month.

Three-fourths of births in the barangay were home deliveries, mostly by RHM and a trained *hilot* (traditional birth attendant). Many pregnant women placed themselves in the care of a hilot during the final trimester.

Disease management

Bagadion residents cited colds, cough, fever, diarrhea, pulmonary tuberculosis, and *kulebra* (cellulitis) as the common diseases in the barangay. They also reported that most diseases were initially managed at home through either herbal treatments or over-the-counter drugs.

The kind of home treatment given depended on the perceived causes of the diseases (see Table 4). In many cases, the perceived causes were derived from concepts of hot and cold.

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Bagadion, 1990

Nutrition (Total Under 6=no data)	No.	%
Severely underweight	10	4
Moderately underweight	25	10
Mildly underweight	92	38
Normal	106	44
Overweight	7	3
Total	240	99
Immunization		
Fully immunized child (N=36)	35	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=42)	39	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries	28	
Rural health midwife	11	
Trained birth attendant	9	
Untrained birth attendant	8	
Hospitals	9	
Total	37	
Use of contraception (MCRA=144)	No.	
Pills	6	
IUD	4	
Condom	5	
Rhythm	8	
Total	23	
Cases of Oresol use	14	
Cases of acute respiratory infection	12	
Pulmonary tuberculosis		
Case finding	96	
Cases tested (sputum slide exam)	82	
Cases tested positive	6	
Under short-course chemotheraphy	6	
Under standard regimen	2	

Source: Libmanan rural health unit.

Health services

Bagadion residents had access to seven traditional health service providers in the barangay. The number included two hilot, one of whom also received training from RHU. The healers handled a variety of health problems, including those perceived to have been caused by the spirits. The oldest had been serving the barangay since the 1950s.

Beginning in 1987, an RHM was assigned to the barangay. She resided in a neighboring barangay (Mambulo Viejo), which was also part of her three-barangay coverage and the location of a barangay health station. She visited Bagadion at least once a week for consultation and treatment, case finding, and immunization. Because of the absence of a health center in the barangay, RHM rendered service at the barangay chapel or, at times, at the barangay captain's house. The proximity of her residence to the barangay also enabled residents to seek her help for childbirths and emergency cases.

Bagadion is part of the coverage of RHU I, whose main health center is located in the town proper. In addition to this facility, Bagadion residents have access to a barangay health station in Mambulo Viejo, located 4 km away. Moreover, they could avail themselves of services at the district hospital located in Libmanan town proper. There is also a district hospital in Sipocot, a 1-hr travel by jeepney from Libmanan proper.

Water and toilets

The barangay's major sources of water, both for drinking and other household needs, were shallow wells with pitcher or jetmatic pumps. About 41 households had pumps, which were shared with neighbors.

Table 4. Selected common diseases in Barangay Bagadion, 1990

Disease	Perceived causes	Common home treatment
Colds/cough	Drinking cold drinks; eating fresh fruits while hungry or tired (*napasma*)	Drinking three times daily a concoction of "rice-coffee" (burnt rice and water), crushed artamisa (felon herb) leaves, salt, and the food or drink which caused the pasma
	Lapo (sprain)	Massaging the body with a mixture of crushed leaves of lakadbulan (ngai camphor plant) and kerosene
Fever	Sudden changes in temperature	Applying heated leaves of adgau (*Premna odorata Blanco*) on pulse points; drinking juices from crushed onion leaves; drinking water boiled with a combination of leaves of artamisa, oregano, lemon or lime berry, and onion; massaging the body with crushed leaves of lakadbulan
Diarrhea	Sudden changes in temperature; intake of contaminated food or water	Drinking the juice of pounded young guava fruit
Kulebra (cellulitis or furunculosis)	High body temperature	Drinking a mixture of crushed chili (chile or red pepper), kalawag (curcuma, a zingiberaceous plant), and coconut oil

A number of households also had open wells. The river and creeks in the barangay served the laundry needs of many households, particularly during the dry months when many wells dried up.

There were likewise a number of public pumps, which were constructed through the assistance of government agencies or the initiatives of the residents themselves. One such pump was found in Zone 3. It was installed in 1986 through the efforts of residents who went on a Christmas caroling to raise the funds. The pump served the 16 households living nearby. The government through the Department of Public Works and Highways and the Offices of the Municipal Mayor and Vice Mayor had installed a total of two deep wells, three jetmatic pumps, and two pitcher pumps but most of these facilities were not serviceable or had broken down because of neglect and misuse.

Of the 211 households in the barangay, only 30 had water-sealed toilets. Residents cited lack of money to buy cement and bowls as the major reason for the failure of many households to install sanitary toilets.

MAIN PROJECT PROPONENT

Serving as main proponent of the PCHD-funded activities in Bagadion is

TALINGKAS. This organization evolved from the farmers' desk of the Social Integration Office (SIO) of the Ateneo de Naga. SIO was formed in 1980 to organize student volunteers who would work directly with the poor and the disadvantaged. It was later reorganized as a separate Ateneo de Naga unit tasked with social development goals.

SIO focused on organizing and issue advocacy in its three major program areas: youth and students, community, and research and education. Through its youth and student program, it had developed a core of student volunteer workers for community organizing. It had undertaken organizing work in farming communities in three Camarines Sur municipalities, among urban poor women in Naga City, and among company workers in Naga City and a neighboring municipality.

SIO was the original member of the Camarines Sur PCHD. It also began the negotiations as project proponent for Bagadion, including the conduct of community profiling activities. Shortly before the project proposal was submitted, however, TALINGKAS was formed by key members of SIO's farmers' desk. TALINGKAS was subsequently registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and became proponent of the PCHD project. The PCHD project also became the group's first activity. (In addition to Bagadion, TALINGKAS also became proponent of the PCHD projects in three other Camarines Sur barangays.)

When TALINGKAS began the PCHD projects, it had a part-time office manager and a part-time director, who also served as SIO's director. An SIO staff was hired full-time as CO for Bagadion. The SIO staff member who had been involved in the PCHD provincial partnership also transferred to TALINGKAS to serve as the PCHD project supervisor. A board of directors, composed mostly of SIO staff, was considered as the policy-making and program-management body. A few months after the PCHD project began, TALINGKAS moved to an office outside SIO.

PROJECT PLANS

The project proposal for Bagadion was prepared on the basis of a 17-day community profiling work (see Box 1). Conducted in September-October 1990, the activity sought the preparation of a community profile and the identification of initial project plans, as well as the identification of potential leaders. (The results of the work became inputs in drafting an integrated proposal for the initial 10 PCHD sites in the province. The proposal was disapproved by DOH in February 1991, with the comment that individual proposals be submitted by proponent organizations for their respective target sites. TALINGKAS submitted a proposal for Bagadion in May, which was approved in June.)

The 14-page proposal prepared by TALINGKAS for Bagadion covered a three-year plan for the barangay's community health development. The first year of the plan was aimed at initially targeting at least 32 percent (67 households) of Bagadion's population.

Components

TALINGKAS delineated its project objectives into two phases: long-term objectives to be pursued in three years and terminal objectives to be realized after a year of implementation. The project would seek the "creation and strengthening of a

Box 1
COMMUNITY PROFILING AND PLANNING ACTIVITIES IN BARANGAY BAGADION

Conducted from 12 September to 3 October, the community profiling and planning activities in Bagadion were undertaken by a female CO. She began the activities on 12 September with a courtesy call at the municipal mayor's office. Accompanying her to the mayor were the assistant provincial health officer who was also PCHD coordinator in the province, the PCHD project development officer, and the Libmanan municipal health officer.

A week later, CO and RHM visited Bagadion to meet the barangay captain and other community leaders. CO explained PCHD and the activities to be conducted during her stay in the community. Before she left, CO was assured of support and cooperation from the leaders, as well as accommodations during her stay.

CO spent the following day at the municipal hall where she tried to gather data from the different government agencies, including RHU. CO failed to get any substantial data, but was able to explain her presence in Bagadion.

The next day, CO began her work in the barangay. After settling down in the barangay captain's house, she discussed her schedule with the barangay captain. In the afternoon, CO went to Zones 1 and 2, with a barangay council member as guide. CO explained her presence to the residents and invited them to attend the group interview sessions she was organizing. CO also interviewed the guide and other residents on land use and physical features of the barangay. CO took down notes on her conversations with residents and drew a layout map of the barangay. In the next two days, CO continued her rounds in Zones 3 to 6, with another council member.

For the next four days, CO facilitated half-day sessions of group interviews in each zone. In every session, CO explained PCHD. Using the interview guide discussed during the CO orientation-training (written in small pieces of paper as cue cards), she undertook the profiling of each zone. The responses and points discussed were written by CO on a blackboard and copied by a barangay official on CO's request. After every session, CO invited the residents to the community data validation and planning meeting.

On the scheduled date, a barangay assembly was held at the barangay elementary school. Facilitated by CO and the TALINGKAS coordinator, it was attended by the barangay captain and the barangay council, some 70 residents, and a municipal councilor. On large pieces of manila paper, CO presented the data she had gathered. Throughout the presentation, she asked for comments, clarifications, and additional information from the residents. Also present in the assembly were a representative from the Department of Agrarian Reform, who gave a briefing on the comprehensive agrarian reform program, and a military personnel who spoke about the *Bantay Bayan* (civilian peace-keeping) project. (The municipal mayor appeared toward the end of the assembly.)

Four days later, a community planning session was held at the barangay elementary school. The two-day session was attended by CO, TALINGKAS coordinator, RHM, barangay leaders, and residents (10 attended the first day and 19, the second day; the barangay captain explained that the residents were busy harvesting rice crops). CO and the coordinator facilitated three small workshop group sessions which focused on community situation, vision setting, and strategic planning.

viable people's organization geared towards improving the barangay's health condition through increasing people's awareness, capability, and orientation for a more viable sustainability." To achieve this goal, TALINGKAS designed activities under two components: social infrastructure-building and primary health care development.

Social infrastructure

Under this component, TALINGKAS would work for the formation of a community organization, using core group formation, planning and mobilization, and membership expansion as strategies. The organizational structure and systems (direction, projects, policies, set of officers) of the core group would be finalized through training, such as exposure seminars and education sessions. To sustain the organizing activities, TALINGKAS planned to conduct capability-building and skills training.

The members of the core group to be formed would "function as barangay health workers or indigenous organizers in the barangay." They would also serve as the core of the organization which would ensure effective and efficient leadership for community health when TALINGKAS eventually pull out of Bagadion.

Aside from providing training to the core group, TALINGKAS would conduct general membership education, such as orientation seminars, basic and advance leadership training, issue education, and community-building activities.

Primary health care

Activities under this component would be implemented during the first year. There would be two types of activities: health education and health impact projects. Under health education would be seminars on primary health care, nutrition education, maternal and child care, family welfare, and generics. The health impact projects would include latrine construction, deep well installation, and herbal plant and vegetable gardening.

Implementation Team

Project field implementation was planned to be carried out by a project director, a project supervisor, and a community organizer (CO). The CO would be assigned full-time to the project and was expected to reside at the barangay. The TALINGKAS team would be assisted by six to eight local leaders who would be given advance training.

Considered as co-implementor of the project was the Libmanan RHU. It was expected to assist particularly in health-focused seminars and training activities.

As part of regular project implementation, TALINGKAS also proposed that monitoring and evaluation of each activity be done by CO and local leaders. Aside from this, a regular twice-a-year evaluation would also be conducted by the CO with the project supervisor and the TALINGKAS evaluation team.

Project Budget

For the first year of implementation, TALINGKAS prepared a budget for PCHD funding amounting to P328,628. Of this amount, about three-fourths was for direct project costs.

The budget request, however, exceeded regular PCHD budget allocation per barangay. Moreover, some proposed activities were deemed inappropriate for the first year of implementation (see "Proposal revisions," below). The final approved budget reached P211,028.

Implementation Schedule

A 12-month schedule was incorporated in the project proposal (see Table 5). A major activity, with corresponding outputs, was set each month.

Proposal Revisions

During deliberations of the Community Health Policy Committee (or CHPC, the central-office-based review body for PCHD project proposals), it was suggested that the proposed toilet construction be deferred for the second year of implementation. The proposal of TALINGKAS to provide most of the materials needed (toilet bowl, cement, and other materials with a total cost of P2,940 per household), was considered by CHPC as appearing to be not only expensive but a dole-out. A deferment of the toilet construction project was seen as providing an opportunity for both TALINGKAS and the community to study cheaper options.

Another comment on the proposal pertained to the participation of RHU. Recognizing that TALINGKAS did not have experience in health-focused work, CHPC suggested that active RHU participation be worked out in the preparation and conduct of health education seminars. CHPC also urged CHS to encourage TALINGKAS to tap the Department of Agriculture for assistance in the bio-intensive gardening project.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

With the approval of the project proposal, Bagadion officially became the first PCHD project implementation site both for TALINGKAS and in Camarines Sur. After the memorandum of agreement between DOH and TALINGKAS was signed in October 1991, the latter decided to start field implementation even before funds were released. (The first payment amounting to 50 percent of the budget was released in December 1991; the remaining amount in June 1992).

TALINGKAS formally launched the project on 1 July 1991 in a joint session with RHU staff and community leaders. It presented the approved proposal, including the budget cuts, and discussed alternatives for the plans whose budgets were reduced. TALINGKAS and the leaders also decided on the schedule of activities which could be initiated while waiting for the release of funds. Moreover, they scheduled a barangay assembly for an orientation on the PCHD project as well as to finalize project plans.

COs and Other Field Staff

The major responsibility for project field implementation rested on the CO. Between July 1991 and December 1992, TALINGKAS had fielded three COs in Bagadion. (This number excluded the female CO from SIO, who undertook community profiling and planning in September-October 1990.)

The first TALINGKAS CO worked in the barangay for almost eight months, from July 1991 to February 1992. Male, single, 21 years old, and born in Goa, Camarines Sur, CO-1 was a B.S. accounting graduate of the Ateneo de Naga. Before his assignment in Bagadion, he worked with SIO.

CO-2 was assigned to the barangay between February and June 1992. Female, single, 22 years old, and born in Caramoan, Camarines Sur, CO-2 graduated from the Ateneo de Naga with a B.S. biology degree. Before her recruitment to TALINGKAS, she worked for a year as a CO in a community forestry project of

Table 5. TALINGKAS' proposed schedule of activities and expected outputs for Barangay Bagadion, 1991-92

Activities	Period	Expected outputs
Integration and contact-building	Ongoing[a]	Well-established rapport of CO with residents; reliable contacts as potential core group
Core group formation	First quarter	6 to 12 individuals committed to form the [health] organization
Orientation seminar	Month 1[b]	Awareness of the program and projects; basic value formation
Herbal plant and vegetable gardening	Month 2	Started at least a 200-sq m herbal and vegetable garden
Primary health care seminar	Month 3	85 percent of households with basic knowledge, skills, and orientation in primary health care
Deep well installation	Month 4	One deep well installed
Leadership training seminar – 1	Month 5	Leaders capable of managing the organization
Nutrition education/ Maternal and child care seminar	Month 7	Participants knowledgeable on proper nutrition; participants capable of taking care of themselves and their babies
Toilet construction	Month 8	33 percent (67 households) with sanitary toilets
Leadership training seminar – 2	Month 9	Core leaders capable of planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating projects
Family welfare seminar	Month 11	25 persons knowledgeable on how to manage their families' health problems
Evaluation/Assessment	Month 12	Terminal report and evaluation of the project

[a]After the community work in October 1990, TALINGKAS conducted occasional visits to the barangay.

[b]Month 1 of the project was dependent on the approval of the project proposal and signing of the memorandum of agreement between TALINGKAS and DOH.

another NGO (also a PCHD proponent in the province). She was also previously employed as a research assistant in two other NGOs.

When CO-2 left for an extended training program, CO-3 took over the work in Bagadion. Female, single, 22 years old, and born in Naga City, CO-3 graduated from the Ateneo de Naga with a B.S. biology degree. CO-3 shared the same work experience with CO-2. CO-3 was involved for a total of seven months as a research assistant in two NGOs and one year as CO in another NGO (also a PCHD participating organization).

The COs reported in the barangay particularly during scheduled activities. He/she was usually in the barangay the day before an activity, visiting residents in their homes to inform or remind them of the activity. He/she also held informal sessions with leaders, to plan or assess activities.

The shortest stay of a CO in the barangay was a day, and the longest was eight days (July 1992). During the first 12 months (or between July 1991 and June 1992), the COs averaged seven days of stay a month in the barangay.

CO-1 resided at the house of the barangay captain's mother-in-law, across the barangay captain's house in Zone 1. CO-2 and CO-3 stayed at another resident's house in Zone 1, also located near the barangay captain's house.

The COs received guidance from a project supervisor. The latter also visited the barangay to assist the COs in major activities. (In September 1992, the supervisor joined another NGO. She continued to supervise the TALINGKAS PCHD projects on a part-time basis.) Moreover, SIO staff members served as resource persons in some of the training sessions.

Orientation Seminar

The first major activity held in the barangay was the basic orientation seminar. Held on 17-18 July, the activity was attended by 65 residents (40 males and 25 females) on the first day and 43 (31 males and 12 females) on the second day. Also present for their respective sessions were three resource persons from SIO and staff members of RHU (municipal health officer [MHO], two public health nurses [PHN], three RHMs, two rural sanitary inspectors [RSI], and a dentist). CO and the TALINGKAS project supervisor facilitated the sessions.

The seminar was aimed at presenting the planned PCHD activities in the barangay and informing the participants about TALINGKAS and its work. The session also covered value formation and team building.

Also undertaken during the seminar was the creation of four committees which would take charge of the various project activities. These were the pump installation, bio-intensive gardening, education, and latrine committees. The participants appointed members of the barangay council to head the first three committees; they selected a resident, who was a carpenter and skilled in masonry, as chairperson of the latrine committee. The barangay captain was considered as the coordinator of the different committees. The committee chairpersons were asked to choose their members even as the residents were also asked to volunteer as members of the committees.

Bio-Intensive Garden

As agreed upon during the community planning activities after the project launching, the establishment of a bio-intensive garden would be the first major

activity in the barangay. The chairperson of the committee was elected during the orientation seminar. Eight residents, all of whom lived in Zone 5 like the chairperson, were asked by the latter to become members of the committee.

As scheduled by CO, a seminar was held on 20 August, with two Department of Agriculture (DA) staff members as resource persons. The seminar was conducted from 9:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. It was attended by five members of the barangay council, including the barangay captain, and 27 barangay residents (25 males and 2 females). CO assisted in facilitating the discussions.

The technicians explained the different types of bio-intensive gardens and the techniques for their establishment and management. They also distributed reading materials to the participants. During the seminar, the residents decided to establish a garden beside the barangay hall. This garden, to be managed by the gardening committee, would serve as a "model garden" for households which would eventually put up their own gardens. The participants also scheduled a second session with the DA technicians, during which they would be shown how to prepare the seedlings. The committee was also asked to begin preparation of the plots.

In the morning of 5 September, the DA technicians returned to the barangay for the demonstration on seedling preparation. CO also arrived with vegetable seedlings (bell pepper, eggplant, baguio beans, and patola or sponge gourd) solicited from the DA regional office. The members of the gardening committee were already assembled at the barangay hall, with the seed boxes they had prepared and the materials for the soil mixture.

Even before the seed boxes were planted, the committee had begun preparing the garden plots. For the initial plowing of the 200-sq m plot, the committee hired a farmer and his carabao. (The payment of P150 came from the project grant funds.) On 30 October, three committee members, assisted by the barangay captain and some children, transplanted the seedlings.

Concerned about the management of the garden and the apparent inability of the committee members to regularly perform their tasks, CO approached the



The bio-intensive garden, beside a newly-installed pitcher pump

Bagadion Youth Organization to take over management of the garden. Leaders of the youth group declined the offer, explaining that they did not want to be criticized for "grabbing" their elders' project. Moreover, the group had organizational problems which it wanted to resolve first before going into new endeavors.

During a meeting with the barangay council in November, CO explained that the chairperson of the gardening committee had acknowledged his inability to continue his tasks because of his farmwork and the remoteness of the garden from his residence. With the council's encouragement, CO approached for assistance the rabus groups in each of the six zones. Leaders of four groups responded favorably. By the end of November, fences had been erected through rabus of 10 residents and 2 committee members.

In February 1992, CO again discussed the project with the barangay council, which promised to take charge of the garden as well as build additional plots for the seeds. By then, however, the dry months had begun, making gardening a difficult task.

In July 1992, plans to revive the gardening project were drawn up by CO, the barangay council, and KAIBA (the newly-formed community health organization; see section on "Core Group," below). Instead of replanting the old garden, the group decided that two gardens would be established per sitio and an additional garden would be taken cared of by KAIBA. The barangay council offered to donate prizes for an interzone gardening contest which would culminate in March 1993.

As of end of December 1992, the "model" garden beside the barangay hall had been left idle. It had obviously failed as a demonstration site. Some residents pointed out that maintaining a garden which was located away from residential areas was difficult. It would not only pose considerable inconvenience to those assigned to take care of it, but was also vulnerable to "unauthorized" harvesting. As for the planned gardens for every zone and the KAIBA garden, there had been no developments by December 1992.

Pump Installation

The approved proposal for the barangay included the installation of a deep well. During the planning session in July 1991, the barangay captain expressed his preference for the installation of pitcher pumps. He explained that pitcher pumps were easier to construct and maintain. He also said that these could benefit more residents as a number of pumps could be distributed and installed in the different sitio. TALINGKAS and the other leaders agreed with him. To support the change in the use of funds, TALINGKAS requested the barangay council, through the barangay captain, to prepare a letter addressed to TALINGKAS requesting the change in the project from deep well to pitcher pumps. (The letter would be attached to a project accomplishment report to CHS.)

TALINGKAS scheduled the start of the pump installation for January 1992, in anticipation of its receipt of project funds. CO took charge of surveying the costs of materials in Naga City. He reported the results of his survey to the pump installation committee. Composed of four members, chosen by its chairperson, the committee met on 12 January and again on 16 January to discuss its plans and tasks. The total cost of the project was set at P48,900. Fifteen pitcher pumps (P450

each) would be installed using 45 pipes (P450 per pipe) and 15 bags of cement (P110 ber bag), The plumbers would be paid P450 for every pipe installed (45 pipes). The members agreed that gravel, sand, and the laborers' food would be shouldered by the residents.

CO briefed the committee members on the community survey that they would conduct to identify the 15 sites for the pumps. In a barangay council session, CO also asked the council's assistance in identifying the pump sites. The 15 sites were subsequently identified: 2 pitcher pumps each would be installed in Zones 2, 4, 5, and 6; 3 pumps in Zone 1; and 4 in Zone 3.

Installation was started on 23 January by the plumber hired by the committee. (The barangay captain asked that installation of pumps in Zones 1 and 2 be given priority because of the coming barangay fiesta.) The work was temporarily halted on the third week of February (because residents were busy with preparations for the fiesta) and resumed in late March. The committee chairperson, together with CO, closely monitored the installation because payment for the plumber depended on the number of pipes installed. Food for the laborers was given by residents, usually by the households nearest to the work site. As for the rest of the committee members, only one of the four was able to assist; the other members were busy with farm work.

In early March 1992, a team from the integrated provincial health office (IPHO) and CHS visited the pitcher pumps as part of a PCHD monitoring round. IPHO suggested measures to avoid contamination of the water sources. Among these were the cementing of the pump's floor area, building of canals at the floor's sides, and prohibiting the washing of clothes at the pump area.



One of two pitcher pumps installed in Zone 2

Also in March, during the periodic visits of CO to RHU, he and RSI agreed to go to Bagadion together so that the latter could obtain water samples from the installed pumps. After nine days, RSI returned to the barangay with the test results. Of the seven pumps tested, three were found to have potable water. RSI informed CO that chlorination should be undertaken and, later, gave CO a supply of chlorine. On 6 and 7 April, CO accompanied by three members of the youth organization, who expressed their availability to help in the task, made

the rounds of the pumps to apply chlorine. CO also gave instructions to residents living near the pumps about the immediate use of the pumps following the chlorination.

From 21 to 23 April, CO made another round of the homes near the pumps for a meeting with the residents obtaining water from these pumps. While the residents complained about the taste of the water after chlorine was applied, they also expressed their gratitude for the assistance given to them.

Out of the 35 pipes bought for the installation, only 33 were used for the project. As regards the remaining two pipes, a council member proposed to offer these pipes to residents who were willing to buy their own pumps. CO, together with the barangay captain and two council members, met and agreed to give a pipe each to a Zone 4 and Zone 5 resident. (The labor expenses for the installation of the two non-PCHD units were shared by TALINGKAS and the barangay.) Some residents questioned the still non-existent 10 pipes, as it was earlier planned that 45 pipes would be bought. Apparently after the two pipes were given off, some residents and leaders felt that the supposed extra pipes should also be distributed to the other residents.

Only 10 bags of cement had been used by December 1992 although all 15 bags were delivered to the barangay captain's house in January 1992. The remaining five bags were stored at the barangay captain's house. Two bags were reported to be at the danger of hardening; one bag was set to be transferred to a resident's house in Zone 6 where flooring of one of the pump units would be cemented.

By December 1992, 15 pitcher pumps had been installed. But earlier in June, the pump located near the elementary school, including two of its three pipes, was stolen. The cover of one of the pumps installed in Zone 3 was also lost in November. Later, another pump cover in Zone 3 was stolen by residents of another barangay. The cover, however, was immediately retrieved the following day after a search was made by resident-users of the pump. (After the incident, the residents built an enclosure made of bamboo twigs around the particular unit.)

Only 10 of the 14 existing pumps had cemented floors. One pump installed in Zone 1 was transferred to Zone 4 because no water was found on its site. The water coming out of one of the pumps in Zone 2 was found unpotable and the plumber planned on transferring the unit to yet an unidentified site.

By December 1992, TALINGKAS and the community leaders had yet to discuss the expenses incurred in the project. The leaders believed that the costs of the 15 pumps installed could not possibly reach the P48,900-budget for the project. They wanted an audit of project funds so that decisions could be made on whether or not more pumps could still be installed.

Toilet Construction

Although toilet construction was not included in the approved proposal, TALINGKAS and the barangay leaders decided during the July 1991 planning sessions that the project be pursued. They agreed that funds saved from the other project components would be used. Thus, one of the committees formed was the latrine committee and its chairperson was elected. (The position was initially offered to the barangay captain who declined and instead recommended a carpenter-resident. Hence, of the four committees, only



Residents engaged in toilet bowl making

the latrine committee was headed by a non-council member.) The committee had two other members—both carpenters—chosen by the chairperson himself.

The committee and CO convened one meeting in September 1991. The meeting took place at the committee chairperson's house during which plans were made for the sponsorship of four batches of training-seminar on bowl making. The committee expected the participation of some 50 residents in each batch of training.

The committee's next meeting took place on 21 March 1992. (Earlier that month, KAIBA conducted a census of households to determine those without sanitary toilets. The census revealed that 166 households [75 percent] of a total of 222 households in 1992 did not have sanitary toilets. A list of the households which would need toilet bowls was given to the committee.) The committee discussed the details of the construction of toilet bowls in the barangay. The members agreed that TALINGKAS would provide the major materials, including cement and wire; for their counterpart, the residents would provide the sand. They also decided that every zone would contribute one can of sand for use during the 30 March demonstration on bowl making.

On the afternoon of 26 March, construction of molders was started by the chairperson and a committee member. In the morning of that day, the two, accompanied by CO and two RSIs, visited a resource person in Libmanan town center. The resource person gave pointers on

bowl making and sold them two molders.

The first demonstration session took place on 30 March at the barangay hall. It was managed by two RSIs. About 25 persons from the different zones, including the chairperson and a commitee member, were present.

It was expected that after the demonstration, residents in need of toilet bowls would make their own bowls. They only needed to inform the resident who was in charge of the materials before they proceeded with their bowl making. (This resident was not a committee member but lived conveniently near the barangay hall.) It was also agreed that households which could not construct their own bowls would pay P20 for a bowl to be made by the committee members. The amount would be considered as payment for labor. Thus, the committee members also began producing bowls.

By July, quite a number of bowls had been produced and kept at the barangay hall. CO talked with leaders and visited households to find out why the bowls had not been obtained. She was told that most residents did not have the cash to pay for the bowls as it was then the planting season. At that time, payment for a bowl had risen to P27. In addition to the P20 for the labor, P7 was being charged for the sand which was paid for in advance by TALINGKAS.

The plan to have sand as the residents' counterpart was not realized. On the first and second batch of bowl construction, the workers used the sand donated by the municipal mayor. CO and the barangay captain made the request with the mayor, who immediately sent a truckload before the May elections. After that, TALINGKAS bought more sand to complete the number of bowls needed.

In August, CO asked the KAIBA president to find out the number of households which had installed their toilets bowls, and those which had yet to secure their toilet bowls. CO also asked him to oversee the distribution of the bowls left in the barangay hall (37 as of 19 August), as well as collect the P7-payment for the sand.

By December 1992, a total of 166 toilet bowls had been produced. Of this number, 149 had been claimed, of which 44 had been installed. In addition to households included in the list of 166 without sanitary toilets, 19 households also availed themselves of the toilet bowls, to construct either a new or additional toilet facility; 1 bowl was allotted for the barangay hall (see Table 6). For their part, CO and the committee did their share in informing the residents of the availability of the completed toilet bowls. They also told the residents to go to the bowl makers (the committee members and the resident in charge of the materials), who would give the bowl after collecting the P20-payment.

Health Education

As originally planned, three health education seminars would be conducted in the barangay: primary health care, nutrition education/maternal and child care, and family welfare.

The seminar on primary health care was conducted on 20-21 May 1992 at the barangay social hall. Present during the two-day seminar were CO and staff from RHU (MHO, PHN, two RSIs, and six RHMs) who served as lecturer-discussants. Attendance from the barangay totaled 23 residents (22 females and 1 male) on the first day, and 18 residents (17 females and 1 male) on the second. (The lone male

Table 6. Status of toilet construction in Barangay Bagadion, December 1992

Area covered	No. of HHs without water-sealed toilets	No. of HHs with request for additional or new bowls	No. of toilet bowls claimed	No. of toilet bowls installed	No. of toilet bowls not claimed
Zone 1 (HHs = 32)	16	13[a]	29	8	0
Zone 2 (35)	28	2	26	5	4
Zone 3 (54)	50	2	48	19	4
Zone 4 (35)	30	0	13	5	17
Zone 5 (28)	19	3	14	1	8
Zone 6 (38)	23	0	19	6	4
Total (222)	166	20	149	44	37

[a]This number includes the toilet bowl allotted for the barangay hall.

participant was the KAIBA president, although CO invited male and female residents to the seminar.) The seminar was considered as an overview course and covered such topics as maternal and child care, family planning, nutrition, control of diarrheal diseases, first aid, herbal medicines, environmental sanitation, dental health, and control of communicable and endemic diseases.

As of December 1992, the rest of the planned health education sessions had not been conducted.

Core Group

As pointed out above, the barangay council served as the initial core group in project implementation. Project plans and decisions were discussed in barangay council meetings attended by CO. The barangay captain, in particular, was a key participant in project implementation. Openly regarded as the barangay's project coordinator, he was regularly consulted by CO for plans and other actions to be taken. Barangay council members also served as heads of three of the four working committees which were formed at the outset of project implementation.

More than eight months after the formal start of PCHD implementation, CO-2 initiated the formation of a community organization. Upon her deployment to the barangay in February 1992, CO-2 prepared a list of residents known to be active participants in PCHD-related activities. She then invited these residents, numbering about 30, to a meeting and raised the idea of forming an association. During the meeting, held on 1 March and attended by 25 residents, KAIBA (Kaburunyugan Para sa Ikakauswag kang Barangay Bagadion; literally, union for the progress of Bagadion) was organized. A set of officers was elected, composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, and a six-person board representing each of the barangay's six zones. The members of the barangay council were considered as KAIBA mem-

bers, but they were disqualified from being elected association officers nor board members. All those present in the meeting were also considered as association members. At the same time, the newly-elected board members were tasked to recruit members from among the residents in their respective zones.

The KAIBA officers and board members were composed of eight males and three females (secretary, treasurer, and one board member). Their ages ranged from 21 to 73 years (auditor and president, respectively). Five held key positions in existing community organizations in the barangay. All had gone to school (Grade 3 to second year college) and derived their income from farming or belonged to households engaged in farming.

During its organizational meeting, KAIBA also decided that a constitution and bylaws would be prepared. The officers were tasked to draft these with the assistance of CO. The first meeting for this purpose was held the following day. Using a sample provided by CO, the officers prepared the drafts of the organization's constitution and bylaws. These were ratified on 7 June, in a meeting attended by 21 members, including the barangay captain. CO announced during the meeting that registration of the group with the Securities and Exchange Commission would be worked out soon. (As of December 1992, the registration had not been attended to.)

The association bylaws set a membership fee of P5 and monthly dues of P2. As of December 1992, two residents had paid the membership fee; not one member had paid the monthly dues. The P10 total collections of the association was being kept by the treasurer.

A leadership training seminar was organized for the KAIBA officers and board members by TALINGKAS on 28-30 May at a training center in Cadlan, Pili. Present were the KAIBA president, secretary, treasurer, and three board members from Zones 1, 4, and 5. The secretary of the mothers' class and two other KAIBA members also attended the seminar. CO and the project supervisor stayed for the duration of the training while other TALINGKAS staff members attended the second day of the seminar to assist in the activities and sessions.

Day 1 of the seminar, which started in the evening, centered on discussions of the participants' expectations. Teams were formed, and their roles and responsibilities during the three-day training were assigned. Day 2 involved discussion sessions on communication techniques and the characteristics of good leaders. On Day 3, participants were taught the importance of documentation through a simulated meeting. An evaluation and summary of learnings also took place. Aside from the late start during the first day, the participants received more than the usual number of "unfreezers" or "energizers" throughout the seminar.

KAIBA had taken over project coordination tasks since its organization. Its president was assigned by TALINGKAS to handle the distribution of toilet bowls and to inspect whether or not the bowls had been installed. KAIBA was also involved in plans to revive the bio-intensive gardening project. As regards the pitcher pump installation, KAIBA had yet to coordinate with the existing water committee on any developments in this project.

In October 1992, on the advice of the Department of Interior and Local Government, KAIBA passed a resolution seeking

accreditation with the Libmanan municipal council as a people's organization (PO). A copy of the resolution was provided to the municipal mayor and secretary. The petition, however, was not granted by the municipal council as KAIBA was not able to comply with the other accreditation requirements. A TALINGKAS staff member instead adviced KAIBA to affiliate with NAGMANU (Nagkasararong Grupo ng Malansad Nuevo), a people's group organized by TALINGKAS in Malansad Nuevo. It was NAGMANU which eventually became accredited with the municipal council.

Other Community Groups

In addition to KAIBA, PCHD-related activities in the barangay also brought about the formation of a mothers' group. This group was organized on the first day of the primary health care seminar in May 1991. Upon the suggestion of one of the RHM-lecturers, the participants elected a set of officers composed of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, auditor, public information officer, and two business managers. All 21 participants of the seminar were considered as organization members.

A graduation ceremony and induction of its officers was organized by the the mothers' class. The affair was held at the barangay's elementary school on 1 June 1992. It was attended by CO and barangay officials. After this occasion, the group had not met nor undertaken any activity.

TALINGKAS had also worked with the Bagadion Youth Organization. It considered this group as its youth sector representative to the PCHD project. In addition to inviting the group's participation in the bio-intensive gardening activities, TALINGKAS involved key members of the group in the organization of KAIBA. Moreover, TALINGKAS co-sponsored a sports event in January 1992 to help the youth group consolidate and strengthen its membership.

Health Workers

While the identification and training of community health workers was part of the plans for Bagadion, none of the activities undertaken appeared to have been directly aimed at this. The primary health care seminar, however, resulted in the selection of a barangay health worker. During the seminar, RHM encouraged one of the participants to volunteer as a health worker. (In 1982, two barangay health workers for Bagadion were selected by RHU. The two received training for two days at the Libmanan Central School. They were given lectures on maternal and child care and herbal plants. The two did not become functional because no RHM was assigned in the barangay at that time to supervise their activities.)

The resident who volunteered to become a health worker was subsequently asked by RHM to attend an orientation and training seminar for barangay health workers held on 9-11 June at the Sipocot district hospital. (A briefing was held earlier, on 8 June, at the Libmanan district hospital.) Since then, the health worker had been assisting RHM in her work in the barangay. This included preparing the venue for health service delivery before RHM's arrival, encouraging families to submit their children for immunization, reporting births to RHM, and assisting RHM in record keeping.

The health worker was a 30-year-old resident of Zone 4. She had lived in the barangay for 16 years, following her marriage. She had seven children. Her

husband worked as a cargo delivery driver in Libmanan poblacion. Before this job, the family's income came from farming 23 tupong of riceland owned by a relative of the provincial governor.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

Between the period February 1990 and December 1992, Bagadion was a setting of projects and activities of other government agencies and NGOs, as well as local groups, in addition to those related to PCHD implementation. These projects and activities involved the construction of a basketball court, construction of a barangay hall, installation of water pumps, and improvement of a canal of the communal system. Two community groups were also organized during the period—a farmers' association organized by another NGO and the pastoral council initiated by a parish priest.

Infrastructure

The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) came to the barangay in 1990 to install one unit of jetmatic pump in Zone 5 and an artesian well in Zone 1. No community participation was enlisted during the installation, except the choice of the site, which was made by the barangay council. Residents were able to use the artesian well for only a few months because the water coming out of the unit had reportedly become rusty.

In April 1990, the Camarines Sur Electric Cooperative I and the barangay captain collaborated in installing electric lights at the barangay's basketball court.

In May 1990 the Bagadion Irrigators' Association repaired the communal irrigation system by building a concrete embankment along one of the canals in Zone 5. Using funds earned during the 1988-89 second cropping, the association purchased three bags of cement and gravel. Boulders were obtained from Malansad River. The association president supervised the schedule of the rabus, which consisted of three groups (15 members per group), while the barangay captain attended to the preparation of the workers' food. The repair work was finished in a week.

Almost a month later, the construction of the barangay hall in Zone 1 was begun. The fund initially used for the project came from the 1988-89 barangay funds (share from taxes and income from the irrigation system). Managed by the barangay captain, the project involved hired workers from among the residents. The available funds enabled the completion of the frame and walls of the hall.

In 1991, the roof of the barangay hall was installed. This was part of infrastructure projects, using a P100,000-fund made available by a congressman. (The amount was given to the barangay captain as a "prize" during a municipal social gathering attended by the congressman and barangay captains, among others. Bagadion residents believed that the money was part of the congressman's appropriations for local projects and was really earmarked for the barangay.) Because the youth had been clamoring for a better basketball court and other residents had been dissatisfied with the multipurpose pavement earlier constructed by DPWH, the barangay council decided to use the fund for these projects. The money was coursed through a construction firm based in Naga City. The firm managed the construction of two concrete basketball boards and rings, the expansion and improvement of the existing multipurpose

pavement, and construction of the roof of the unfinished barangay hall. The construction firm hired Bagadion residents as laborers and paid them P70 a day. Residents said that some P80,000 went to the construction of the sports facility and pavement while the remaining P20,000 was spent for the barangay hall's roof.

In 1992, two pitcher pumps were installed using funds from the municipal mayor's office. A unit was installed in Zone 1 and the other, in Zone 3.

Another donation was solicited in 1992 by the barangay captain from the same congressman. Amounting to P15,000, the money was used for concreting the floor of the barangay hall. By December 1992, finishing touches for the hall had yet to be completed.

Community Organizations

In late 1990, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), an NGO and also a PCHD participating organization, came to the barangay to organize a farmers' group. PRRM's project in Bagadion was part of a sustainable rural district development program covering the Libmanan municipality. A CO from PRRM called on the barangay captain, who later summoned a barangay assembly. More than 20 residents attended the assembly during which PRRM explained the purpose of its presence in the barangay. At the outset, residents expressed their reluctance to form an organization because of their past experiences with externally-initiated community organizations. PRRM's urging, however, led to the formation of a 10-person committee tasked to draft the new organization's constitution and bylaws. In August 1991, the five officers of PISAMBA (Pinag-isang Samahan ng Magsasaka sa Bagadion) were elected. These included a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and business manager. The organization had an initial membership of 27 farmers (25 males and 2 females).

Since its organization, PISAMBA had engaged in a number of activities initiated by PRRM. PISAMBA and PRRM undertook community profiling exercises during a three-night workshop held at the barangay chapel. The resulting profile, according to PRRM, would be used as PISAMBA's basis for action. In 1992, 19 members and the barangay council attended an orientation-seminar on the Local Government Code organized by PRRM. (Invitation was opened to the entire barangay.) PRRM explained the importance of NGOs and POs and their roles in local governance in relation to the Code.

PISAMBA was subsequently affiliated with ANIBAN (Alyansa ng Banwang Libmanan), a multisectoral alliance of 25 farmer, transport, women, and youth organizations in Libmanan organized by PRRM on 27 June 1992. With the assistance of PRRM, PISAMBA was also registered with the Bureau of Rural Workers of the Department of Labor and Employment. (Its application to accredit with the municipal development council was denied because the organization had been existing only for less than a year.) Aside from its plan of availing itself of the Department of Agriculture's support fund for the purchase of a tractor and rice thresher, PISAMBA intended to follow up on membership activities, particularly the collection of membership fees (P10) and monthly dues (P5). It had also planned with PRRM to form a peasant organization for Libmanan, which would lobby on agrarian reform issues in the municipal development council.

Another community organization was formed in Bagadion in 1991. The Parish Coordinating Council was organized by the former parish priest of San Vicente (another Libmanan barangay) to manage all religious activities in Bagadion, as well as the annual celebration of the barangay fiesta. The council had three officers (president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer). All Catholic residents of the barangay were considered as members. For its initial projects, the group undertook the painting of the chapel, construction of a belfry, and construction of the chapel's extension. The group's fund came from the excess of the collections made during the 1992 barangay fiesta, which was intended as payment of the band and contribution to the priest. One family also donated four gallons of paint and assisted in the painting job.

BARANGAY BAGADION IN DECEMBER 1992

The first 12 months of the PCHD implementation in Bagadion officially ended in June 1992. At that time, however, the barangay was still in the midst of the toilet construction activities. Moreover, a number of other planned activities had yet to be completed or initiated. Until December 1992, TALINGKAS maintained its presence through occasional visits of CO. By then, it had also prepared a project proposal for a Year 2 funding from PCHD.

Completed Activities

Of 10 key activities planned for Bagadion, 3 could be considered as completely accomplished as of December 1992—the orientation seminar, primary health care seminar, and the first leadership training seminar. Core group formation had been initiated, leading to the organization of KAIBA, the community health group. The bio-intensive gardening project failed as a demonstration venture or a model; plans for a different strategy in implementing this project had been drawn up. Toilet construction was still ongoing, while the pitcher pump installation appeared to have been regarded by residents as incomplete because of questions on the budget and expenses. Moreover, two health education seminars and a second leadership training seminar had not been undertaken by December 1992 (see Table 7).

The actual implementation schedule differed considerably from the original schedule, in terms of timing and the amount of time needed to accomplish the activities.

Nonetheless, by December 1992, PCHD-supported activities had brought about at least a change in the presence of sanitary toilets and domestic water sources in the barangay (see Map 2). Furthermore, a core group had been formed to oversee the management and maintenance of PCHD projects.

RHU and LGU Participation

A key element of the PCHD activities was the development of a functional partnership among TALINGKAS, the Libmanan RHU, and the municipal government. During project implementation, RHU's participation involved the conduct of the primary health care seminar, for which RHU staff served as lecturer-discussants. For the toilet construction project, RSIs served as resource persons in bowl making. (However, they were not involved in teaching the residents how to install sanitary toilets). As regards the pitcher

Table 7. Summary of proposed and actual implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Bagadion, July 1991 - December 1992[a]

Activities	Month	1 Jul	2 Aug	3 Sep	4 Oct	5 Nov	6 Dec	7 Jan	8 Feb	9 Mar	10 Apr	11 May	12 Jun
Core group formation		PPPPPPPPPP											
		AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[b]											
Orientation seminar		PP											
		AA											
Herbal plant and vegetable gardening			PP										
			AAAAAAAAAAAAA[c]										
Primary health care seminar				PP									
										AA			
Deep well installation (Pitcher pumps)					PP								
								AAAAAAAAAAAAA[d]					
Leadership training seminar-1					PP								
										AA			
Nutrition education/Maternal and child health seminar								PP					
Toilet construction									PP				
										AA			AA[e]
Leadership training seminar-2										PP			
Family welfare seminar												PP	

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is contained in the project proposal submitted by TALINGKAS to PCHD; the actual schedule (AA) is based on the process monitoring research.

[b]This reflects the COs' work with the barangay council as a core group and the subsequent (March 1992) formation of KAIBA, the community health group.

[c]The model bio-intensive garden had not been sustained; as of December 1992, plans for alternative strategies had been drawn up.

[d]This includes the installation of 15 pitcher pumps; as of December 1992, Bagadion residents and TALINGKAS had yet to meet for a discussion on whether or not more pumps would be installed using funds from the existing grant.

[e]The activity was still ongoing in December 1992.

pumps, RSI tested the water for potability and instructed CO to apply chlorine, which was supplied by RHU.

COs made it a point to pass by the RHU on their way to Bagadion. He/she briefed the MHO on the progress of work in the barangay. For its part, since the PCHD project began, RHU had deloaded RHM of one barangay so that she could devote more time to Bagadion. While RHM had not directly participated in the PCHD project, except for the health education seminar and attendance in some barangay assemblies, she had considered the project a big help in her work. She said that through the COs' rounds, more people had become aware of her regular schedule in the barangay (every second and last Tuesday of the month and every Thursday). Thus, more residents had been seeking her services.

Of the 43 group activities conducted in Bagadion (namely, orientation seminar, primary health care seminar, leadership training seminar, bio-intensive gardening seminars, assemblies, demonstration and rabus activities, committee meetings, and small consultation meetings with residents), 8 (or 19 percent) included the participation of RHU staff members, mostly RSIs and RHM. These involved activities which expected barangay-wide participation. In the case of the basic orientation seminar and the primary health care seminar, RHU's participation also included MHO, PHNs, and RHMs assigned to other barangays.

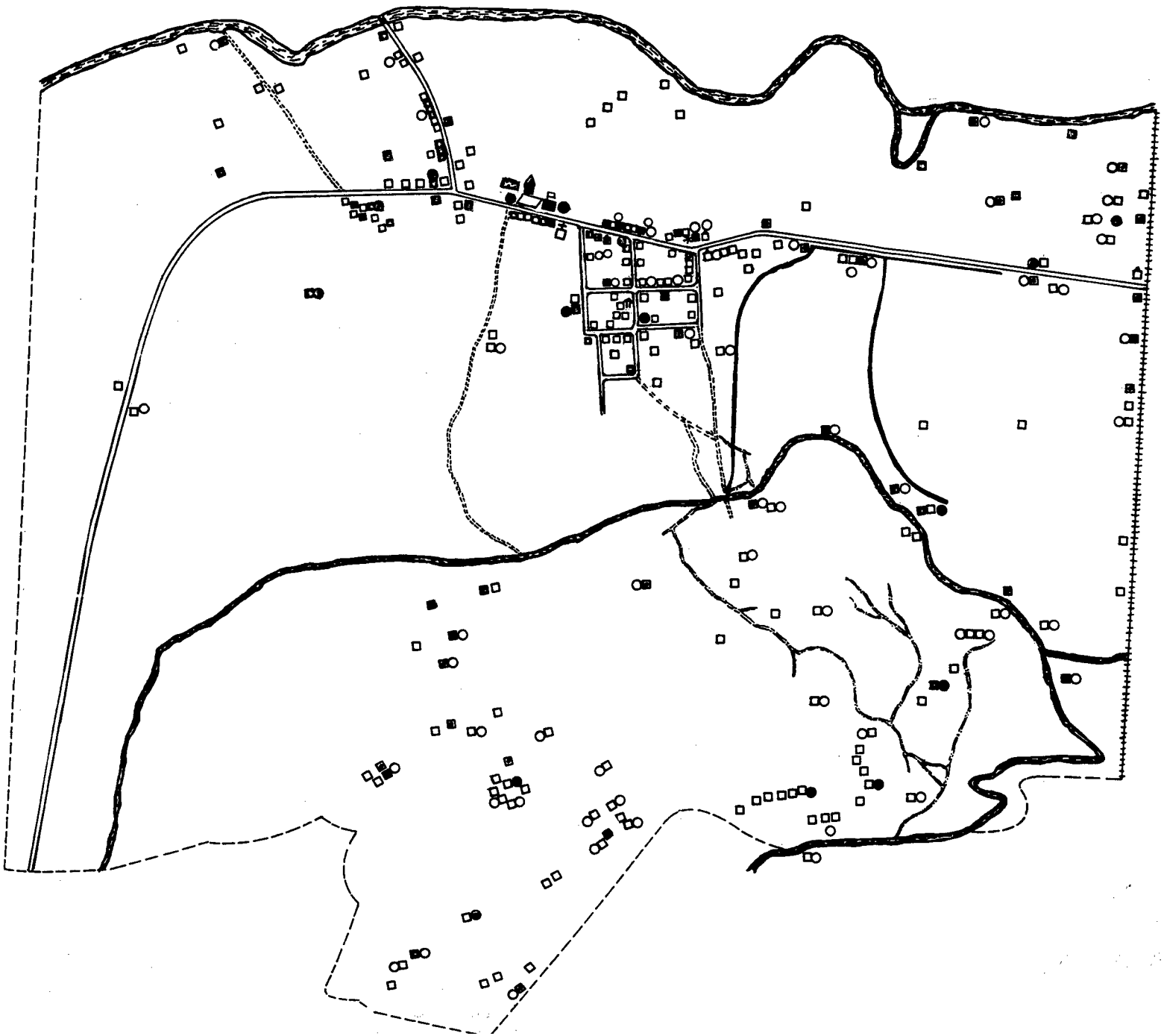
The municipal mayor was informed at the outset of the PCHD project. Before the community profiling and analysis was undertaken in 1990, TALINGKAS (then SIO) with MHO, the assistant provincial health officer who was also the PCHD provincial coordinator, and PDO paid a call to the mayor to explain the planned PCHD project. After this, no other attempts to involve the mayor nor any of his staff were made in relation to the planning for the PCHD projects.

During project implementation, assistance was sought from the mayor. When approached for a donation of sand for the toilet construction project, the mayor immediately sent a truckload. Outside of this, there was no participation from the municipal government as there was also no formal attempt on the part of TALINGKAS nor RHU to invite the mayor's and other officials' participation.

Community Involvement

As described above, the active participants in initial project implementation had been the members of the barangay council. Of the 43 group activities in the barangay, seven were expected to have the participation of the entire barangay. The attendance in these barangay-wide activities averaged 27 residents. The maximum number of participants in a single activity reached 65 residents (the first day of the basic orientation seminar). Although some households sent more than one representative to a group activity, the majority had only one representative.

Residents of Zones 1 to 3, located at the central part of the barangay, were the more active PCHD participants. For instance, in the primary health care seminar, these groups comprised about three-fourths of the attendees. This type of representation was also reflected in the number of leaders or core group members coming from these zones compared with those from Zones 4 to 6.



Legend:

- Barangay boundary
- Road
- Railroad
- Foot trail
- River/creek
- Stream
- Irrigation system
- Household (HH)
- HH with store
- HH with water-sealed toilet (1990)
- HH with PCHD toilet
- Existing water source (1990)
- Additional water source
- PCHD water source
- Rice mill
- Waiting shed
- Chapel
- School
- Barangay hall
- Barangay tanod outpost
- PCHD garden

Barangay Cabinitan
A Year of PCHD Implementation, 1991-1992

Barangay Cabinitan in the Municipality of Ragay is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) of the Department of Health (DOH), PCHD supports the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at-risk or in critical health condition.

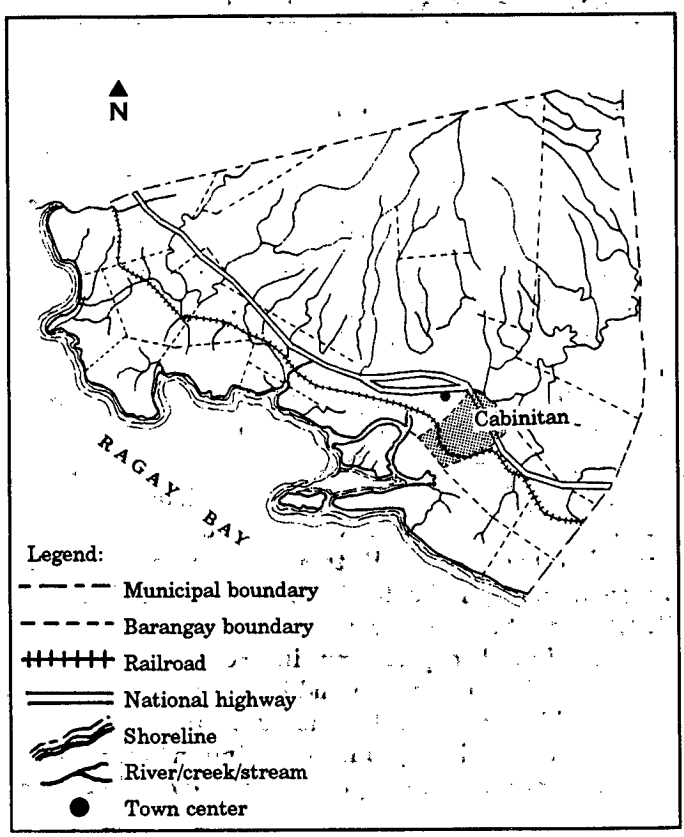
Cabinitan was selected in early 1990 as a PCHD target site of the Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc. (CASAFI), which undertook community profiling activities in late 1990. In July 1991, the newly-organized Libmanan Social Action Foundation, Inc. (LISAFI), the social action center of the new Prelature of Libmanan, took over the work in Cabinitan when CASAFI decided to confine its work within its own archdiocese. LISAFI's project proposal was approved in October 1991. By then project implementation was ongoing in Cabinitan, following a launching in September 1991. Thus in December 1992, the barangay had been a PCHD project setting for over a year.

This report discusses Cabinitan's initial experiences in PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the municipal government, LISAFI, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Cabinitan before PCHD activities were carried out, as well as a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Cabinitan is one of the 38 barangays of the Municipality of Ragay. Located 8 km from Ragay town proper, it stretches out on a flat land west of the railroad tracks, which runs along 2.5 km of Cabinitan (see Map 1).

The barangay was named from the thorny vines called *benit* which grew in abundance in the area. Cabinitan used to be a part of Banga Caves, a barangay located at the other side of the railroad tracks. In 1968, a majority of the qualified voters of Cabinitan, led by the Banga Caves barangay captain, petitioned the provincial board, through the Ragay municipal council, to separate Cabinitan from Banga Caves. In 1968, Cabinitan was created a barangay.



Map 1. The Municipality of Ragay

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Six *sitio* (residential clusters) constitute Cabinitan: Sitio Rivera, Plata, Padua or Danggay, Asuncion, Limjoco, and Tagalog. The names of the first five were taken from the prominent families living in the sitio; the last, from the many Tagalog-region migrants in the sitio. To go from one sitio to another, residents travelled by foot, following the trails blazed under coconut trees. Bridges found along these trails were made of coconut trunks forced deep in the soil.

Most Cabinitan houses were built from nipa and light materials, surrounded by bamboo fences and shrubs, and shadowed by tall coconut trees. Only a few houses were made of wood and concrete materials.

Ricefields and coconut farms dominated the landscape, especially in Rivera and Danggay. Houses were widely dispersed within sitio, especially in Danggay.

Access

To reach Cabinitan from the town center, commuters could take a 10-min tricycle ride to Apad, passing through a 3.5-km concrete road. A flourishing barangay where commercial establishments were located, Apad was regarded as gateway to railroad

barangays, of which Cabinitan was one. From Apad, the only mode of transportation was the *skates* which operated from daybreak until the early evening. (Skates are improvised motor-driven wooden carts which run on railroad tracks and stop at any point to load and unload passengers. This mode of transport, which can accommodate up to 20 passengers or an equivalent in baggage, is common among Camarines Sur communities located along railroad tracks.) The ride from Apad to Cabinitan usually lasted 45 min.

There were three entrypoints to the barangay from the railroad tracks. The first was found in Asuncion, marked by an old metal signpost bearing the barangay's name. From here, residents hiked for 20 min following the more than 1-km foot trail which led to the barangay center. The route was often used by residents from Asuncion, Plata, and Rivera.

The next entrypoint originated at Gonzalvo Memorial High School in Plata where a 1-km foot trail led to the barangay center. Residents of Plata, Rivera, and Danggay often used this route. The third route was not commonly used by residents except those from Tagalog. From Apad, it entailed an hour's walk on more than 1 km of foot trails.

Population

From the records of the rural health unit (RHU), the barangay's total population in 1990 was 589 in 105 households. A majority (52 percent) of the residents comprised the 15-49 age group. Only 90 percent of the households were regarded as official residents of the barangay. The remaining 10 percent, those who lived beside the railroad tracks, were considered as "temporary residents" because of a long-standing boundary dispute between Banga Caves and Cabinitan.

The early settlers were migrants from the provinces of Quezon and Laguna as well as Bicol areas. Residents from Batangas came at a later date. Tagalog – a sitio since 1989 – was so named because most of its residents came from the Tagalog-speaking region. The dominant language in the barangay was Tagalog.

Land

The barangay's total land area was estimated at 300 ha. Danggay covered at least one-third of this area. The rainfed land in Danggay was devoted solely to rice farming, making it the largest area in the barangay where the crop was grown. Coconut farms occupied a large section of Cabinitan's other sitios.

An estimated 70 ha was planted to coconut; 100 ha, to rice; and 65 ha to fruit and coffee trees. The rest comprised residential areas and untended, vacant lands or grassland.

Income sources

Farming (39 percent) was the major source of income in Cabinitan. The figure included the rice farming households (24 percent) and coconut farming households (15 percent). Other households derived income from farm labor (27 percent), carpentry work (9 percent), and operating skates (7 percent). There were households which engaged in planting of root crops and vegetables (7 percent), buy and sell businesses (4 percent), and fishing (3 percent). A few (4 percent) obtained income from work as teachers, domestic helpers, and welders.

Tenancy arrangement for rice farming was 75:25 in favor of the tenant. In coconut farming, one-third of the earnings was for the landowner; the rest for the

tenant who shouldered all expenses.

In 1974, Operation Land Transfer was implemented in the barangay. Certificates of land transfer were subsequently issued to some 20 farmers for lands ranging from 1 ha to 3 ha.

Danggay residents who engaged in fishing as a main source of livelihood fished at Ragay Bay in nearby Barangay Buenasuerte. Fishing was done daily, with *sugpo* (prawns) and *alimango* (crab) as the usual catch. These were sold at Buenasuerte or, at rare times, brought to Cabinitan.

To supplement their income, some households also raised livestock, such as pigs, cattle, carabaos, goats, and chicken. Practiced among several households was *pag-iiwi* (caretaking) wherein a resident raised another's livestock (pigs and cattle). The net profit was equally divided between the two. When a pig being raised bred and delivered, the caretaker collected the first offspring, the owner collected the second, and so on. If an *iwi* died, the meat was sold in the market and the net proceeds was again divided between the two.

Buyers from Banga Caves or neighboring municipalities of Del Gallego or Tagkawayan came to the barangay if residents wanted to sell livestock. In the absence of a weighing scale, the buyer estimated the weight. Buyer and owner then go through a price negotiation. Dogs were sold alive at the barangay or by the kilo in Buenasuerte. Goats, which were rarely raised because residents considered it *matakaw* (voracious) and *salot* (pest) to crops, were also sold alive.

Carabaos and chickens were seldom sold in the market, except when cash was badly needed. Carabaos were raised for farmwork while chickens were kept for household consumption.

Planting of mangoes started in the 1970s when some residents who came from Batangas brought with them mango seeds. Sold per *tiklis* (woven bamboo basket), mangoes were bought by traders from Banga Caves. Fruits of chico trees, planted ever since residents could remember, were sold by the hundred in Banga Caves or Apad.

Facilities

There were only a few concrete structures in Cabinitan: a multipurpose hall and a multipurpose pavement located in Rivera and the Gonzalvo Memorial High School in Plata.

The multipurpose hall was constructed in 1990 through the barangay council's initiative, using the barangay's share of real estate tax collections in 1989 and materials sourced from the Offices of the Provincial Governor and Municipal Mayor and two barangay benefactors.

The structure (posts and roof) was built in four days through a *bayanihan* (voluntary group work) of barangay council members and residents. (The roof was attached two weeks after.) The hall was being used as a venue for barangay council meetings and community assemblies and the rural health midwife's (RHM) health station during her visits in the barangay.

In front of the multipurpose hall was a concrete pavement built through the assistance of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). The pavement (as well as the multipurpose hall) was laid on a 900-sq m lot donated as a barangay site by families from Cabinitan and Banga Caves. Construction took place in two releases between 1989 and 1990. The final structure occupied 192 sq m.

The 14-room Gonzalvo Memorial High School was built in 1984 by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS). It was originally intended to be built at Banga Caves where elementary and high school classes were already being offered. No likely site was identified; thus, the high school was erected in Cabinitan at a 1-ha land donated by the Gonzalvos and found not far from the railroad tracks. The high school classes in Banga Caves were transferred to the new site.

Children from nearby Ragay barangays as well as those of the Municipality of Lupi attended the high school classes handled by a faculty of 11 teachers, including the principal. In 1990, most of the rooms had become run-down and were in need of repair.

Most children from Plata, Asuncion, Rivera, and Tagalog attended elementary classes at Banga Elementary School. Youngsters from Danggay generally attended classes at Agrupacion Elementary School because of its proximity to their sitio.

There were four *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores in the barangay (two each in Plata and Danggay). Basic commodities such as rice, salt, sugar, tinned food, candles, and lamp fuel were sold in most of the stores. For other supplies, residents would have to hike for 15 to 20 min to Banga Caves which boasted several bigger stores with wider inventories.

Among the six sitio, only Tagalog had been energized because of its proximity to Banga Caves and Tagbac. The power lines of the two energized barangays crossed the sitio. Some 15 households availed themselves of the service in 1983.

Experiences in Development Assistance

Various government agencies had extended their services and assistance in the barangay since the early 1970s. Most services came in the form of infrastructure projects, such as the multipurpose pavement and the multipurpose hall. There were also donations (land and building materials) from families in Cabinitan and Banga Caves.

In some instances, the barangay council and residents themselves approached government agencies and individuals for support in different community projects and activities (see Table 1).

In the presence of assistance from outside the barangay, the barangay council and residents were not without team spirit and cooperation. The multipurpose hall in Rivera was completed through bayanihan. In the other construction projects, a few residents also gained employment, albeit temporary.

Community Organizations

There had been six community organizations formed in Cabinitan (see Table 2). Five of the six organizations were initiated by government agencies, namely the Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

The 4-H Club had been in existence ever since some residents could remember. According to residents who used to be members, its activities included caroling during Christmas season to fund its social activities. It became inactive when its original officers and members left the barangay to work or study.

In 1990, 4-H Club was "revived" when DA sent a letter to the barangay captain urging the latter to organize the residents, primarily the barangay youth. According to the letter, the organization would be involved in DA's pig-dispersal project. A barangay council meeting was held at the

Table 1. Development projects and activities in Barangay Cabinitan, December 1990[a]

Agency/Individuals[b]	Year	Assistance received
Department of Agriculture	1960s 1990	Immunization of livestocks Organization of Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council, Rural Improvement Club, and revival of 4-H Club
Department of Agrarian Reform	1974 1989 1990	Organization of Samahang Nayon Organization of Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee Issuance of certificates of land transfer
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1984	Construction of Gonzalvo Memorial High School
Department of Public Works and Highways	1989 1990	Initial release for the construction of multipurpose pavement Second release for the construction of multipurpose pavement; installation of two units of jetmatic pumps in Danggay and Rivera
Former Governor	1990	Donation of a hectare of land for barangay site; donation of materials for construction of multipurpose hall
Office of the Mayor	1988 1990	Construction of a deep well in Danggay Donation of materials for multipurpose hall
Banga Caves family	1989 1990	Donation of portion of 900-sq m lot for barangay hall site Donation of materials for multipurpose hall
Cabinitan family	1989	Donation of portion of 900-sq m lot for multipurpose hall site

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies such as the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

[b]Current names of agencies are used.

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Cabinitan, December 1990

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
4-H Club	"ever since" (revived in 1990)	Youth	Caroling to raise funds for social activities; planning for pig-dispersal project (no developments yet)
Samahang Nayon	1974	Farmers	none
Mr. and Mrs. Club*	1987	Married couples	Pig-dispersal project
Rural Improvement Club	1990	Mothers	none
Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council*	1990	Farmers and fishers	Request of two sprayers from Department of Agriculture (no response)
Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee*	1989	Agrarian reform beneficiaries and other farmers	none yet

*Considered as active in 1990.

barangay captain's house. Names of possible members were identified and a list was submitted to DA. Since then, there had been no developments with regard to the pig-dispersal project.

The Samahang Nayon was organized in 1974. Membership was opened to residents whose lands were covered by the agrarian reform program. Members paid annual membership fees (P5) and contribution to the guarantee fund (P35 per hectare of land). There was also the monthly payment for the savings fund (P5 per member). Initial members of the group numbered 25; in 1979, the number rose to 30.

In 1980, members lost interest in paying their dues when a similar organization in Naga City mismanaged its funds. The organization's meetings which used to be held quarterly were set annually. In the same year, the military prohibited the conduct of group meetings, immobilizing the organization.

In 1990, the organization's fund deposited in the Rural Bank of Ragay amounted to P7,000. Technicians from DAR came and suggested that the organization be converted to a cooperative. In 1990, the membership totalled 25 and the organization was still inactive.

Another farmers' group in Cabinitan was the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC). Organized by DAR in 1989, its goal was to assist farmers in working toward the acquisition of their cultivated land. Certificate of land transfer holders became automatic members. The group also included other farmers in the barangay. Although BARC had not under-

taken any activities, it was considered active in 1990.

The Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council (BAFC) was organized by DA in 1990 as community counterpart of the Municipal Agricultural and Fisheries Council. BAFC's meetings were held at Ragay town center and attended by most of its farmer- and fisher-members; it did not hold meetings in the barangay. In 1990, BAFC requested two sprayers from DA. According to DA, the request had been granted but members stated otherwise.

The Rural Improvement Club was formed in 1990 when the DA was promoting its *sariling sikap* (self-help) business project. A staff from DA came to the barangay and urged the barangay captain's wife, as the appointed acting president, to mobilize the mothers. The acting president immediately conducted home visits to inform women residents of DA's program wherein an amount (P7,000) would be loaned as starting fund for the organization's activities. A meeting was held at the president's house during which election of officers took place among the more than 20 participants. The organization had not convened a meeting since then.

In 1990, only three organizations were considered active. These were the groups which had undertaken major activities, had ongoing activities, or held meetings among its members.

Community Health Condition

Cabinitan residents usually suffered from colds, cough, flu, fever, and diarrhea. Residents perceived these illnesses as caused by either natural or supernatural forces. Some believed that there were certain illnesses which could not be cured, but instead aggravated, by doctors.

Health services

For relief from illnesses, residents commonly sought the services of *mediko* or *albularyo* (traditional healers) before going to doctors or other health professionals. Residents found it practical to come to or call for the mediko because they were more accessible and their fees were cheaper, sometimes even free. Mediko generally used herbal preparations but, in some cases, also advised the use of familiar brands of nonprescription drugs.

For treatment of fever, mediko generally recommended a sponge bath of lukewarm water with salt. To treat flu, the mediko would prepare sambong (*Blumea balsamifera*), sibuyas tagalog (*Allium cepa* or onion), kalamansi (*Citrus microcarpa*) and a small amount of kerosene. These were wrapped in a piece of banana leaf and then steamed. The juice was extracted from the preparation and used to massage the patient's head and body. The flu patient was also not allowed to be exposed to the wind to prevent air from entering the pores of the body.

In 1990, there were four mediko in Cabinitan (two in Danggay and a husband and wife team in Asuncion) and one in neighboring Agrupacion. The latter was an RHU-trained *hilot* (traditional birth attendant) and a former resident of the barangay. The barangay also had two barangay health workers (BHW).

The first BHW (wife of the barangay captain), was a 44-year-old resident of Rivera and had six children. She was chosen as BHW in 1990 by RHU's public health nurse (PHN). She was assigned to Rivera and Danggay. The second BHW, a 39-year-old resident of Plata, was married with three children. She had served as a BHW since 1987 after being invited by RHM to take the post. Her coverage

included Asuncion, Plata, and Tagalog.

Since 1985, Cabinitan had an assigned RHM from the barangay health station in Banga Caves. The RHM was a 37-year-old resident of Banga Caves, married with two children. She had practiced as a midwife since 1976 and had held her post as RHM since 1981.

RHM had been visiting the barangay twice a month. The first schedule, every second Thursdays, was set for residents of Rivera and Danggay. During this day, she was assisted by the BHW assigned to the two sitio. Her second schedule was every third Thursday of the month during which she was assisted by the BHW assigned to Asuncion, Plata, and Tagalog.

The venue for health service delivery was the multipurpose hall in Rivera. Before the hall was built, RHM had used the BHW's residence.

The two BHWs regularly attended the monthly meetings (every second Saturday) of BHWs in the municipality. The 1-hr meetings incorporated lectures on cleanliness, child care, pregnancy, and herbal medicine.

Health facilities

Four health facilities were accessible to Cabinitan residents. These included a barangay health station, a health center, the Ragay district hospital, and a neighboring town's district hospital (Sipocot). The BHWs or RHM often referred residents to the health station in Banga Caves (1.5 km from Cabinitan) or the main health center in the town center (8 km away) where they could be given free medical consultation and treatment. Critical cases were brought to the Ragay district hospital found also at the town center or the Sipocot district hospital (about 2 hr by skates).

DOH's immunization program had been implemented in Cabinitan since 1985. At first, RHM complained that very few women submitted themselves and their babies for immunization because most did not like the idea of having fever after receiving the shots. RHM explained that the fever was a natural effect of the vaccine and should not trouble the mothers.

According to RHU reports, 30 percent of children covered by the 1990 *Operation Timbang* (weight survey) were severely and moderately malnourished (Table 3). The rest of the children weighed were mildly underweight (36 percent) and normal (34 percent).

RHU also reported four cases of Oresol use and 87 cases of acute respiratory infection in the barangay. There were 16 children who were fully immunized out of the targeted 18 children. Among the mothers, 13 of the targeted 21 mothers were administered with tetanus toxoid.

The barangay's sari-sari stores sold a few nonprescription drugs, often familiar brands, for common colds and cough, fever, and diarrhea. Antibiotics and other drugs were bought in Banga Caves, Poblacion, or Apad. RHM entrusted drugs to the BHWs, such as analgesics, antipyretics, antispasmodics, antihelmetics, and vitamins, whenever supply was available.

Water and toilets

As far as residents could remember, domestic water supply had been obtained from *bukal* (springs), private wells, or pumps. Fourteen households owned pitcher pumps and 5 had jetmatic pumps. In 1990, DPWH installed two units of jetmatic pumps in Rivera (near an existing well at the barangay captain's lot) and Danggay (at a resident's well). There were

19 households which owned open wells. A public deep well was also found in Danggay. Because of the difficulty in obtaining water in the barangay, owners of private water sources made their facilities available to neighbors.

Some residents drew water for drinking and other needs from a spring in Rivera. When other water sources dried up during the dry season, a crowd would often form near the spring. The spring was unprotected; even animals drank directly from the source and ducks could sometimes be seen swimming in it.

The river in Malinaw was used as an alternative source for bathing and washing by Danggay residents when water sources dried up in the summer months. Some Danggay residents also visited a cave where a spring was found. The water supply however was not as ample as that in the spring in Rivera.

Most households filtered their drinking water with the use of a fine piece of cloth. This had been practiced by old folks and was carried over to the younger generation. The *tapayan*, or earthen jars where water was stored, were washed whenever the jars were filled although some households failed to regularly perform the practice. Drinking water was boiled whenever RHM asked the residents to do so, especially when an epidemic would occur in the nearby barangays.

In 1990, the provincial supervising rural sanitary inspector (SRSI) and a rural sanitary inspector (RSI) assigned in the barangay health station in Banga Caves inspected the barangay's water sources. Residents sick with typhoid were given a drug for their drinking water.

Less than half of households in Cabinitan had toilets. Only eight (8 percent) households owned sanitary toilets. Households with pit privies numbered 30 (28 percent). A majority of households (67 or

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Cabinitan, 1990

Nutrition (Total Under 6=114)	No.	%
Severely underweight	1	1
Moderately underweight	28	29
Mildly underweight	35	36
Normal	33	34
Overweight		
Total	97	100
Immunization		
Fully immunized child (N=18)	16	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=21)	13	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries	19	
Rural health midwife	2	
Trained birth attendant	14	
Untrained birth attendant	3	
Hospitals	0	
Total	19	
Use of contraception (MCRA=81)	No.	
Pills	2	
IUD		
Condom	3	
Rhythm	5	
Total	10	
Cases of Oresol use	4	
Cases of acute respiratory infection	87	
Pulmonary tuberculosis		
Case finding	32	
Cases tested (sputum slide exam)	32	
Cases tested positive	3	
Under short-course chemotheraphy	3	

Source: Banga Caves barangay health station

64 percent) did not have their own toilet facilities.

Some households shared their facilities with relatives living nearby. Households which did not have their own facility nor had access to one used the privacy provided by trees and the coconut plantations.

Toilet facilities, particularly the pit privies, were built far from the dwelling unit. The facility was usually housed in an enclosed area of walls made out of coconut fronds and an entrance covered with sack or cloth.

Cabinitan women usually sweep their own yards every morning or afternoon. Garbage was disposed by burning, except materials which could not be burned. Fruit and vegetable peelings were fed to pigs while animal carcasses were buried to prevent wandering dogs from feeding on them.

Keeping surroundings clean was perceived by most as an individual household's concern rather than a community effort. However, an activity was started in 1989 among barangay officials and *tanod* (barangay civilian peace keepers) that came close to a community exercise toward sanitation. Every last Sunday of the month, the officials and tanod, for half a day, made bridges, piled soil, and cleared weeds on foot trails.

MAIN PROJECT PROPONENT

Cabinitan was originally selected by CASAFI in 1990 as one of its PCHD sites. With the disapproval of the integrated proposal for the province, CASAFI opted to concentrate its social action work within its own jurisdiction, the Archdiocese of Caceres. Cabinitan was thus left with no NGO taker by June 1991.

Thrust to seek alternatives and concerned with the community mobilization already started by CASAFI, the integrated provincial health office (IPHO) and Community Health Service (CHS) approached LISAFI of the Prelature of Libmanan to take over Cabinitan as PCHD site. The barangay after all belonged to one of the 10 municipalities comprising the newly-formed Prelature of Libmanan.

Initially hesitant to join PCHD, LISAFI finally agreed to carry on CASAFI's work in the barangay. Since LISAFI was still on the process of securing its registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Our Lady of Fatima Center for Human Development, Inc. (FACE, another PCHD participating NGO) offered to assist in the project proposal generation and community organizing activities, specifically during the first six months of implementation. FACE thus became the co-proponent of the project in Cabinitan.

When LISAFI joined the Camarines Sur PCHD partnership in July 1991, it had begun working on various programs. These programs included health and nutrition; relief and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances; relief and rehabilitation from natural calamities; community organizing; and following-up the farmers and fishers cooperatives formed by CASAFI.

When it was established in July 1990, LISAFI had five full-time staff (two community organizers or COs, one nutritionist, one program coordinator, and the director) and two part-time staff (bookkeeper and a commodity controller).

As co-proponent, FACE had more experience in social action work having been in operation since 1975. Its founders were two Augustinian Sisters who served as

rural missionaries in Iriga City. Its first major program was the promotion of adult literacy among the Agta tribe of Mount Iriga where it organized a settlement for the cultural minority group.

FACE's work expanded into community organizing, community-based health and nutrition program, and Christian value formation of orphans and abandoned children, landless farmers in the Fatima parish, and the fisherfolk of Lake Buhi and Balatan. It had worked among the local communities in the Rinconada district of Camarines Sur, establishing 17 village-level organizations. Its community-based health and nutrition program was managed by 35 paramedics. It also built an orphanage in 1977 to serve the growing number of orphans and abandoned children in the province.

When it joined PCHD in 1990, FACE had a staff of 30, including 4 COs and 4 health workers. The two Augustinian Sisters continued to manage FACE.

PROJECT PLANS

The development of the project proposal for Cabinitan was started by CASAFI through more than two weeks of community profiling activity by its CO in 1990 (see Box 1). On 27-29 October, a provincial planning workshop was held to present the data on initial PCHD target sites.

Two potential leaders from Cabinitan were invited to attend the workshop, together with potential leaders from each of the initial 10 PCHD barangays. (The workshop involved presentation of profiles of the participating organizations and a profile of the health situation and health service delivery system in the province. A report on the activities and status of PCHD in the province was also given. The Cabinitan community leaders were asked to present their community profile, and projects and activities that could address identified needs and problems. Several more planning meetings, with potential leaders participating, took place).

In early 1991, when the integrated project proposal for the province was disapproved and the need to draw up revised project proposal for each of the original sites was raised, CASAFI indicated its preference to look for new project sites within its jurisdiction. Through IPHO's negotiation, LISAFI which had jurisdiction on the sites, took over the work in Cabinitan and another former CASAFI site.

With the assistance of FACE, LISAFI completed the initial draft of the project proposal for Cabinitan in August 1991 using data gathered by CASAFI-CO. LISAFI also conducted its own data gathering on the barangay, holding sessions with barangay officials, Cabinitan residents, RHU, and municipal officials.

Components

The proposal submitted by LISAFI and FACE sought to benefit the entire barangay through the "Cabinitan Community-Based Health Program." The program was planned for one year with three main concerns: health and Christian education program, potable water system and toilet construction, and livelihood projects.

Health and Christian education

In the proposal submitted, LISAFI and FACE acknowledged the "very low level of health consciousness" in the barangay. Thus under this component, the proponents together with RHU personnel and other resource persons and agencies would conduct trainings or seminars on basic

Box 1
COMMUNITY PROFILING AND PLANNING ACTIVITIES IN BARANGAY CABINITAN

The community profiling activity in Cabinitan lasted 13 days, from September to October 1990. It was conducted by a female CO, with assistance from selected barangay residents and RHU personnel.

CO's first activity in the barangay was an orientation meeting on PCHD held at the barangay captain's house and attended by more than 50 barangay officials and residents. CO and the municipal health officer (MHO), who came with five other RHU personnel, took turns in explaining PCHD's objectives and CASAFI's participation in the activities, and replying to the residents' questions regarding specific projects and budget. CO emphasized that data gathering would be done from 18 September to 4 October, after which she would assist the barangay in prioritizing its needs. The municipal vice mayor, who lived in a nearby barangay, came toward the end of the assembly. (Upon explaining PCHD and apologizing for not having dropped by the Office of the Mayor, CO was invited by the vice mayor to attend the next day's session at the municipal hall.) At the end of the meeting, MHO held consultations and treatments with the residents. The next day, CO attended the municipal council session and was able to explain PCHD to the mayor and councilors.

A week after, CO went around portions of the barangay accompanied by RHM, barangay captain, his wife, and a council member from Limjoco. On their way to Danggay, CO asked questions on physical features and water sources. At Danggay, CO greeted the residents whose households they passed and informed them that she would be visiting them for an interview. On the return to the barangay proper, CO and her group passed by the barangay captain's house in Rivera where they encountered five residents preparing for an assembly (distribution of certificates of land transfer) the next day. They also chatted with a group of 15 residents in the barangay hall.

The following day, CO spent time gathering secondary data at the health station in Banga Caves. For data that could not be found in the files, CO interviewed the two RHMs who were at the same time attending to the residents.

On 22 September, CO conducted another walkthrough of the barangay using a different route. Once more she was accompanied by the barangay captain, his wife, and a council member. Lunch was taken at the barangay council member's house in Danggay during which CO continued her interview. The council member's wife joined CO and the barangay captain's wife in their round afterwards (the two barangay officials had left for an appointment). The group visited eight households and CO was able to conduct interview with four residents. The next day, CO continued her interviews in the sitio accompanied by the barangay captain's wife who had become her regular guide.

Interviews with residents from other sitio took place on 24 September (Tagalog), 25 September (Asuncion), and 26 September (Plata). By then, most residents were expecting CO's visit and on occasions, all household members joined the interview. CO also took the opportunity to invite the residents to the assembly on 28 September for the data validation.

Box 1 (cont.)

CO visited the high school in Plata for more data gathering on 25 September. CO spoke with one of the teachers (the head teacher was not around) about PCHD and interviewed her on the data not found in the files lent. On CO's return to the barangay captain's house where she had been staying, the barangay captain arrived with the maps borrowed from the municipal planning and development officer. The barangay captain offered to copy the map for CO.

On the 27th, CO organized the data gathered during the week and started writing the draft of the barangay profile. More than 20 households had been interviewed in all. CO also prepared for the next day's barangay assembly.

Despite a heavy downpour, the assembly went on as planned and took place at the barangay hall. Around 80 residents attended as well as three RHMs (immunization was scheduled earlier that day) and a staff from DA. CO began the assembly at 2:15 p.m. by describing the schedule of activities which took place during her stay in the barangay. She then presented the four potential leaders she had identified in consultation with the barangay captain and the persons concerned. Data validation took place by sitio, with CO reading from her notes the problems identified from her data gathering. Suggestions were given by residents during the identification of needs, foremost of which was the construction of a health center. Other needs identified included the construction of toilets and water sources, delivery of medical supplies, and construction of a barangay road. To the last item, CO emphasized that only health-related problems were covered by PCHD. The barangay captain assisted CO by writing the problems cited. Toward the end, the barangay captain addressed the residents, explaining that the needs and problems would be discussed further by CASAFI. In ending the session, CO reminded the assembly of the planning session to be conducted by the barangay council, potential PCHD project leaders, RHM, and leaders of community organizations on 2 October. The assembly ended at 3:00 p.m.

In preparation for the community planning session, CO met with MHO to discuss and validate the community profile, particularly the health aspects. They also discussed the participation of the RHU personnel in the planning session.

The community planning session took place as planned on 2 October at the barangay captain's house. It was attended by MHO, nine barangay council members, two officers of barangay organizations, and a CASAFI staff member. The half-day session centered on further validation of the data gathered by CO and the prioritization of problems.

health and values formation.

Proposed seminars for basic health were maternal and child care, first aid, environmental sanitation, herbal medicines and bio-intensive gardening of trainors, and responsible parenthood and value formation. Couple classes in the sitio would be organized by CO. Special trainings would be given to potential leaders and BHWs. As an output, the community would establish a communal herbal and vegetable garden and each household

would have backyard gardens.

Aside from the basic health training, "specialized trainings" would also be held. These would include a hilot training, a leadership/project management training for BHWs and leaders, and GOBIH (growth monitoring, oral rehydration, breastfeeding, immunization, herbal medicine) training, also for BHWs and leaders.

Water system and toilets

These projects were proposed partly because of several cases of typhoid fever in 1990 in the barangay. These would be supervised by RSI. On the construction of water system, labor would be the counterpart of the community while the materials were included in the funding requested. The proponents would provide technical assistance. A total of six jetmatic pumps (one for each sitio) and one intake box were proposed for installation in the barangay.

Skilled laborers identified from the barangay would undergo training with RSI on construction of cemented toilet bowls. Cement and hardware materials would be provided by the grant fund while local materials, such as sand and gravel as well as labor, would be the community's counterpart. The toilet bowls would be sold at cost to the families and the amount collected would go to the skilled workers as payment for the labor.

Livelihood projects

Recognizing that the various problems of the community were brought about by poverty, LISAFI and FACE proposed the introduction of livelihood projects. These would be undertaken in coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry, which would conduct training on handicraft making.

Implementation Team

The project would be implemented by a team composed of a supervisor or project coordinator, a bookkeeper, and a CO. The supervisor would oversee project operations and implementation through regular monitoring. He/she would also supervise and train the CO, coordinate with IPHO in overall planning, and submit financial and accomplishment report to the executive director of LISAFI.

The bookkeeper would record disbursements in the book of accounts and prepare quarterly reports of financial status. The CO would regularly stay in the barangay to closely supervise the implementation of the project while preparing quarterly accomplishment report and coordinating with the supervisor for the training and educational needs of the barangay. The CO would also follow up on the members and leaders in the performance of their job as well as facilitate or assist in the group meetings or activities. The CO would also assist the barangay leaders in keeping records and preparing reports.

Implementation Schedule

LISAFI planned for the completion of all five basic health training and one specialized training during the first six months of project implementation. The rest of the two specialized trainings would be conducted by 1992. Regarding the infrastructure projects, the installation of six jetmatic pumps would take place in 1991; immediately after, construction of intake box and sanitary toilets would commence. By June 1992, all proposed projects would have been implemented. LISAFI allotted one year of CO work in the barangay (see Table 4).

Table 4. Time frame of the activities to be implemented in Barangay Cabinitan, 1991

Activities	Period
CO Extension Service	Months 1 to 12
Basic Health Training	Months 2 to 8
Maternal and child care	
Nutrition	
Common illnesses	
Childhood diseases	
Immunization	
First aid	
Environmental sanitation	
Herbal medicine and bio-intensive gardening (for trainors)	
Responsible parenthood and value formation	
Specialized Trainings (Off site)	
Hilot training	Months 2 to 4
Leadership training/project management (BHWs and leaders)	
GOBIH (BHWs and leaders)	Months 5 to 10
Growth monitoring	
Oral rehydration	
Breastfeeding	
Immunization	
Herbal medicine	
Infrastructure	
Installation of six jetmatic pumps	Months 2 to 4
Construction of intake box	Months 5 to 8
Construction of sanitary toilets	Months 5 to 8

Project Approval

Project budget amounted to P503,050. This would be shared among LISAFI, RHU, and the community, with PCHD funding totalling P249,850. The draft was discussed in several sessions with IPHO before it was submitted to CHS in late September. The proposal was reviewed and approved on 18 October with a budget of P249,850, the amount requested.

In a memorandum sent by CHS provincial coordinator to the chairperson and members of the Community Health Policy Committee (CHPC; the central office-based body responsible for the review and approval of project proposals), CHS provincial coordinator commented on the "mobilizing" approach described in the proposal as against "community organizing," brought about by lack of mention in the proposal of an organization "capable of rationale collective decision-making as well as directed/systematic action." In the same note, CHS provincial coordinator acknowledged LISAFI's limited experience in community development work and the benefit of the assistance from FACE.

It was also urged that the assistance of RHU and IPHO in the installation of the water system be sought, particularly in paying close attention to engineering works, right of way for the spring development (if located in a private property), and other technical details. A more detailed study on the installation of the water system with the barangay residents' participation was also suggested for more serviceable water sources.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

When the approval of the project proposal came on 18 October 1991, PCHD implementation had already begun in Cabinitan. Since September 1991, a CO had been assigned in the barangay and

had made several visits in the RHU and municipal office. The visits generally served two purposes: first, it enabled LISAFI workers to present themselves to the partners and second, it served to update one another on the latest developments on PCHD in the barangay.

One of these sessions was the orientation meeting on 19 July 1991 (see Box 2), organized by FACE for LISAFI. (Contrary to the proposal that FACE would assist LISAFI as co-proponent, the former did not assist in field implementation. The meeting it facilitated was the only activity in which it took part.)

On 28 September 1991, the launching of PCHD took place at the barangay captain's house in a barangay assembly attended by some 50 residents and staff from RHU and DECS. Initial activities while waiting for funds were identified and the barangay's health care group was formed from the identified potential leaders.

CO and Other Field Workers

Assured of project funding, LISAFI hired a full-time CO to undertake project implementation. Female, 45 years old, and married, CO had degrees in commerce (University of Nueva Caceres in Naga City), education, and social work (Colegio de Santa Isabel in Naga City). Before joining LISAFI in 1990, she worked for more than 10 years in CASAFI as a nutritionist, trainor, and CO. This CO saw through the project from September 1991 to December 1992.

CO spent an average of seven days in the barangay during the 16 months of project implementation. Her longest stay in the barangay was seven days (May 1992) and shortest stay was for a day.

Another CO who was assigned in the other LISAFI site (Barrera Sr. in Lupi) joined Cabinitan CO occasionally during her visits in the barangay. CO initially stayed at the barangay captain's house in Rivera. Later, she began staying more frequently at the residence of the barangay treasurer (a widow) or the treasurer's mother (also a widow) in Plata. The arrangement would only be broken when CO brought visitors who had to stay overnight at the barangay.

With her former ties with CASAFI, CO was able to invite CASAFI staff as speakers in one of the health education seminars. This arrangement was not formally known to CASAFI.

Formation of Core Group

One of the organizing strategies of LISAFI was the formation of a core group in the community. During the project launching in September 1991, potential leaders were identified from the different sitio (two to four residents per sitio for chairperson and members). The group identified during the assembly consisted of seven residents and was headed by four of the six barangay council members. The council member from Plata was designated as chairperson of the potential leaders' group. The barangay captain, secretary, treasurer, and two other council members became automatic members of this group.

CO explained that the potential leaders, numbering 17, would constitute the ad hoc committee which would initially form the core group of Cabinitan. CO also encouraged other residents to join the core group.

CO had set the criteria used in identifying the potential leaders. These were: ability, willingness to serve, interest, and time availability for activities of the group. The regular meeting of the group was

Box 2
LISAFI'S INITIAL MEETING WITH BARANGAY CABINITAN LEADERS

With the change in project proponent from CASAFI to LISAFI, a series of meetings took place among the barangay officials, residents, members of RHU and the municipal government, IPHO, and NGOs concerned. The first of these sessions was the orientation meeting on 19 July 1991.

The meeting was organized by FACE and took place at the Cursillo House in Sipocot. The Cabinitan barangay captain and a council member attended together with representatives from Barrera Sr. (the other LISAFI PCHD site), RHU (MHO, PHN, RSI and RHM of Ragay and MHO and RHM of Lupi), FACE (director and secretary), LISAFI (two COs and secretary), IPHO (assistant provincial health officer or APHO, project development officer or PDO, and health program officer or HPO) and CHS (provincial coordinator). The meeting started at 9:15 a.m. with a prayer. LISAFI-director was busy and unable to attend thus FACE-director facilitated the orientation session. FACE-director explained why CASAFI pulled out of the areas and how FACE would temporarily facilitate meetings and activities in the prelature while LISAFI was processing its formal registration. She also explained to the residents the change in CO brought about by the change in NGO partner.

In response to the barangay representative's questions on the status of the project proposals, CHS apprised the group on the integrated proposal which was disapproved and the individual proposals being developed. The Cabinitan representative, who was also present during most of the provincial planning sessions, inquired if CO would prepare the proposal. CHS agreed and added that CO would be assisted by her supervisors and IPHO. CHS also clarified that the proposal would be submitted to IPHO where it would undergo assistance in revisions. It would also be IPHO which would inform the NGO to formally submit the proposal to CHS.

PDO explained PCHD, its objectives and the roles of each partner. PDO also echoed APHO's expectation during the start of the meeting, namely, that the partners be able to commit themselves to the project.

A small workshop session for prioritizing of needs per barangay and identification of roles of each partner also took place. The prioritizing of needs was deemed important by FACE because it would determine if the projects and needs prioritized in 1990 were still the same or had changed.

The session ended at 2:00 p.m. FACE then reimbursed the transportation expenses of the barangay representatives. An informal meeting among IPHO, FACE, and LISAFI followed to discuss the contents and date of submission of the proposal.

scheduled for every second Thursday of the month which coincided with RHM's visit in Cabinitan.

The group of potential leaders was composed of 12 males and 5 females. Their ages ranged from 25 to 50. All were married, except for one widow. All belonged to community organizations in the barangay. Their educational attainment ranged from elementary graduate to third year college. All derived their income from farming (rice, coconut, and vegetables).

Immediately upon their selection, the potential leaders together with CO planned and assessed activities and discussed strategies for overcoming difficulties, specifically the residents' wavering interest in attending group meetings and other activities. A brainstorming session was also held to identify the roles and functions of the leaders.

In December 1991, five committees were formed for specific responsibilities. These committees were on education, training, sports, health, and finance. The committees were headed by the council members of Asuncion, Rivera, Tagalog, and Danggay, which had two council members. (Limjoco did not have a council member but was represented in the core group.) The barangay captain was designated as overall chairperson and the council member from Plata as his assistant.



A speaker from DA and residents during a bio-intensive gardening seminar

An additional 19 residents – all regular participants in trainings and meetings since September – were further identified as potential leaders. This brought the barangay's core group total to 36.

Health and Related Training

Since the launching of the project, LISAFI had engaged residents in all of the five planned basic health training seminars. These seminars were on (1) responsible parenthood, (2) maternal and child care, (3) environmental sanitation, (4) first aid, and (5) bio-intensive gardening. The environmental sanitation and first-aid seminars were introduced in the maternal and child care seminar.

Aside from the five proposed seminars, two other seminars were conducted: a basic health orientation seminar and a communicable disease seminar. With the exception of the bio-intensive gardening seminar which was handled by CASAFI and DA staff, all seminars were designed and conducted by the RHU staff. CO, with assistance from the core group members, mobilized and informed the residents regarding the schedule of the activity. The seminars became regular activities of the barangay's "parents' class."

The first of the seminars which took place was the basic health orientation seminar, an activity identified by the health core group which could be undertaken while awaiting project funds. Some two weeks before the seminar, CO notified RHM about the schedule which the latter relayed to the rest of the RHU staff. On

10 October, the participants (35 female and 6 male residents, CO, 7 RHU staff) converged at the Gonzalvo Memorial High School. The seminar started later than planned as some residents were informed only that day of the change in venue.

MHO and other RHU staff took turns discussing the topics, namely: nutrition, immunization, and maternal and child care. In the afternoon sessions, which was participated in by 30 female and 5 male residents, the topics focused on control of diarrheal diseases, environmental sanitation, and family planning. Posters and transparencies were used during the discussion. Copies of the publication *Gabay sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya* (Family Health Guide) were also distributed to a few residents. Residents brought packed lunch for the whole-day seminar. Snacks were provided, which were solicited from a municipal councilor whom CO and RHM approached a day before the seminar. The activity ended at 4:15 p.m.

Two rounds of bio-intensive gardening seminar were conducted among residents as part of the bio-intensive gardening project. The first was conducted on 26 November 1991. A follow-up seminar on the same topic took place on 30-31 July 1992.

In line with the seminars, LISAFI organized a one-day exposure trip to Tinambac and Calabanga. In November 1992, a demonstration on bio-intensive gardening was carried out in the barangay. Box 3 describes the bio-intensive gardening activities which took place in Cabinitan.

Twice postponed because of the failure of the resource person to come (a friend of CO working with CASAFI), the seminar on responsible parenthood was finally held on 9 April 1992, with RSI as resource person. A total of 43 female and 2 male participants attended the afternoon activity held at one of the classrooms of the barangay high school. The discussions centered on family planning methods and the reproductive process.

The seminar on maternal and child care was originally scheduled for 14 May; however, the poor attendance prompted CO and PHN (resource person) to move it to 21 May. On the scheduled day, 27 residents (19 females and 8 males), CO, and 4 RHU staff (2 PHNs, RHM, and medical technologist) converged at the barangay hall. (A day before the activity, CO visited a few houses in the barangay to remind the residents of the scheduled seminar.) Topics discussed were: types of food needed by the body, especially pregnant women and infants; prenatal care; and child immunization. PHN employed a question-and-answer type of discussion using the publication *Gabay sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya* as her reference. The seminar lasted from 2:50 to 4:50 p.m.

Two more sessions on maternal and child care were held on 16-17 July with members of the RHU staff as resource speakers. (Both took place from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.) The first day was attended by CO together with 30 residents (27 females and 3 males); 30 residents (28 females and 2 males) came on the second day. Aside from the importance of immunization, other topics covered were preparation of oresol, first-aid treatment, and environmental sanitation. The last topic focused on the importance of safe water source, sanitary toilets, and proper waste disposal. A demonstration on oresol preparation took place. To liven the discussion, a contest was conducted, featuring role plays by the grouped participants, on first aid, diarrhea, and immunization. All three

Box 3
BIO-INTENSIVE GARDENING ACTIVITIES IN BARANGAY CABINITAN

An expected output of the basic health training-seminars was to generate a communal herbal and vegetable garden. Residents took part in several bio-intensive gardening activities, including attendance in two seminars, an exposure trip, and a group work on a demonstration garden.

The first seminar on bio-intensive gardening took place at the barangay hall on 26 November 1991. One of the guests was the municipal councilor who headed the municipal council's health and sanitation committee. CO asked the municipal councilor to speak to the residents while waiting for the invited speaker from CASAFI. The councilor gladly gave recipes of herbal medicines as remedy for various illnesses. Because his discussion was unplanned, the councilor promised to provide the barangay captain with a pamphlet of recipes which the residents could borrow. The municipal secretary, who was also present, offered to reproduce the material for free.

PHN also gave a brief talk on health services provided by RHU. She explained the irregularity of medical supplies from IPHO and encouraged residents to use herbal medicines. The nurse gave pointers for the care of the sick, as well as remedies for minor illnesses.

Four more guests addressed the participants. The municipal secretary spoke in behalf of the mayor and invited the barangay council and CO to visit their office for assistance. He also disclosed the special budget of the mayor's office for emergency health expenses. On CO's inquiry if the barangay could avail itself of this budget for supply of drugs, the secretary offered to include the issue in the next municipal session. The other guests were the president of the Association of Barangay Captains, the vice chairperson of the Ragay Multipurpose Cooperative, and another municipal councilor (committee chairperson on peace and order). All, including a Cabinitan council member, expressed their gratitude over the choice of the barangay as project site and urged the people to be active. All vowed to provide assistance toward the project's success.

When the speaker, an agricultural engineer, arrived she started her discussion by eliciting definitions of a "bio-intensive garden" from the participants. Using visual aids, she then gave the standard definition and characteristics of a bio-intensive garden. The 2-hr lecture focused on seedling and land preparation and compost making. The speaker also brought 15 pamphlets on bio-intensive gardening and distributed these with a request of reimbursement of P2 for each pamphlet. The municipal secretary bought one copy and offered to reproduce it for free. A guest from DA was also asked to speak but declined because, according to her, the speakers had just about covered the subject. The whole day seminar (9:45 a.m. to 3:20 p.m.) was attended by 30 residents in the morning and 38 residents in the afternoon.

After the seminar, CO and the speaker from CASAFI drew plans for a follow-up activity. In January, CO requested the speaker for a follow-up seminar but the latter was not able to commit a specific date. The speaker, however, requested that the barangay prepare a number of materials which included four sacks of dried ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) or madre de cacao (*Gliridia sepium*) leaves; dried waste of pigs,

Box 3 (cont.)

cow or chickens; and crushed shells. These would be used for the still unscheduled demonstration. CO relayed the request to the potential leaders and asked that the materials be prepared by 15 February. They agreed to store the materials at the barangay captain's residence.

During a meeting in March, CO consulted with the core group on the possibility of barangay representatives joining an exposure trip being planned by CASAFI for 4 April. The barangay captain suggested that CO invite the women because another important activity had been set by the barangay council for the same date. On 4 April 1992, five female residents and two LISAFI COs (Cabinitan and Barrera Sr.) joined the staff of CASAFI (agricultural engineer and CO) and 10 residents from Barrera Sr. (a LISAFI site) and Cabusao (a CASAFI site). The group visited three garden sites of a CASAFI project: Sogod in Tinambac; Santa Rosa in Calabanga; and Maligaya in Calabanga. At each stop, a brief story on how each garden was built was recounted for the group. The group was also informed of the farm planning and management as well as financial record-keeping orientation which CASAFI had provided to the garden owners. The group had lunch and refreshment in Santa Rosa and Maligaya. CASAFI provided a service vehicle to and from the garden sites and Sipocot. CO paid for the transportation expenses to and from Cabinitan and Sipocot.

In July, another seminar on bio-intensive gardening and a related topic (sloping agricultural land technology or SALT) took place in the barangay hall. The two half-day seminars (2:00 to 5:00 p.m.) were attended by 30 residents, CO, and a resource speaker from DA. The municipal action officer, municipal agricultural technician, and a municipal councilor came on the second day.

The resource speaker discussed organic fertilizers and pesticides and how these aided in maintaining soil fertility. The speaker gave a recipe for an organic pesticide. A brief discussion on herbal medicines followed. The resource speaker then explained the mechanics of intercropping particularly in sloping lands.

For Day 2 of the seminar, the participants were asked to bring herbal plants. The speaker gave the medicinal values of each herbal plant brought by the residents. Another discussion on sloping agricultural land technology took place with emphasis on ecology.

The resource speaker likewise promised to return to the barangay when the residents had established their individual gardens. The barangay captain ended the seminar with a note of gratitude to the guests and to the participants.

Planning for the demonstration once more took place in September. A date was set for 10-11 October which DA would facilitate. However, on the scheduled day, a typhoon struck and none of the resource speakers made it to the barangay.

In October, two members of the Sugud Gardening Volunteer, on CO's invitation, came to the barangay to lecture on cultural management. The discussions focused on ube and mushroom planting. The volunteers presented a gardening plan and scheduled a demonstration on 21 November. At the end of the session, they challenged the 15 residents who attended the lecture to establish their own backyard gardens, identifying

Box 3 (cont.)

DA and municipal action office as sources of seeds.

Because most of the materials needed for the demonstration had long been prepared, the residents were ready at 8:00 a.m. of 21 November. The two volunteers were joined by CO and 11 residents (including the barangay captain and members of the core group). They met at the backyard of a council member in Rivera; the site was chosen because of its access to a pitcher pump. A number immediately tilled the soft soil (it had rained earlier) while the rest worked on the mixture of rice husk, dried animal manure, dried ipil-ipil leaves, and crushed shells. The two volunteers supervised the prepartion of the mixture which was added to the loose soil. Seeds of pechay (Chinese cabbage), eggplants, pepper, and radish provided by CO were distributed in the prepared plot which measured about 8 sq m.

By December 1992, the demonstration garden had continued to thrive. A group garden was also planned for near the barangay chapel and the residents who would take charge had been identified. Moreover, some residents had already started their own backyard gardens.

groups were adjudged as winners by RHU. They received packed prizes of commodities donated by a municipal councilor.

The seminars on environmental sanitation and first aid held on 23 July and 13 August, respectively, supplemented the initial discussions on the topics given during the maternal and child care seminar in July. The former took place at the barangay hall in Rivera. CO and two RSIs served as resource speakers. With the use of charts and visual aids, RSIs focused on safe drinking supply which could be achieved through chlorination and boiling. RSIs also explained the three ways of avoiding diseases, emphasizing on the use of sanitary toilets, clean water, and the practice of proper waste disposal. The activity lasted from 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. and was attended by 23 female and 5 male residents.

The 13 August seminar was facilitated by PHN and RSI. Held at the multipurpose hall, the seminar was attended by 20 residents (17 females and 3 males) with RHM and CO. It started with a review of the topics covered during the previous maternal and child care seminar. It was followed by PHN's discussion on first aid. A demonstration of "artificial resuscitation" was done by PHN with a volunteer resident. Subsequently, the types of poisoning and bites from snakes and dogs were explained. The lecture was concluded by a question-and-answer contest, wherein prizes were awarded to the different groups. The seminar started at 2:00 p.m. and ended at 4:20 p.m.

In addition to the five proposed health training seminars and the basic health orientation seminar, a seminar on communicable diseases was carried out in the barangay by RHM on 25 July 1992. Attendees to the seminar totaled 23 (20 female and 3 male residents). CO and RSI were also present. RHM described communicable diseases such as typhoid fever, dysentery, poliomyelitis, ascaris, and thread worm as caused by unsanitary practices.



RSI facilitating the environmental sanitation and first-aid seminar

The participants were given an assignment to construct a model of a toilet facility (toilet bowl, shelter, lavatory, pitcher, and cloth for washing) out of cartolina paper.

Specialized training

Three specialized trainings were proposed by LISAFI for Cabinitan. However, only two had been conducted by December 1992. These were the hilot training, conducted from 20 to 22 August 1992, and seminar on GOBIH (growth monitoring, oral rehydration, breastfeeding, immunization, and herbal medicine), conducted in November 1992. Both specialized trainings were facilitated by RHU and conducted in the barangay. Only the leadership training seminar had not been conducted by December 1992. Nevertheless, LISAFI had plans of pushing through with the training.

Although LISAFI had indicated in its proposal that the trainings would be held outside Cabinitan, the residents had decided to hold the trainings in the barangay to minimize expenses. They had been assured by CO that all savings generated from the seminars would revert to the barangay.

As planned, the participation in the specialized training was limited to selected residents, specifically the barangay leaders and health workers. Partly because of its selectiveness, these activities fared better in terms of attendance than the basic health training seminars which expected barangay-wide participation.

The three-day hilot training was attended by residents invited by CO and RHM. Some residents who attended were interested to learn new concepts and skills, although not really intending to become hilot. (Attendance varied each day. Day 1 was participated in by 17 residents, Day 2 by 19, and Day 3 by 16.) Like the other hilot trainings, it was facilitated by RHU.

On Day 1, after the trainees were given a notebook and ballpen, they were briefed on the topics that would be tackled, in particular, child delivery and first-aid treatment. Also mentioned were the responsibilities of a hilot.

On Day 2, the main topic was prenatal care with emphasis on the immunization of pregnant mothers. RHU likewise discussed the proper handling of abnormal cases of child delivery. A demonstration on childbirth was made with the use of a toy doll brought by one of the trainees. An interview was conducted by RHM with an

invited pregnant resident. The trainees then watched a guest hilot perform a massage on the pregnant resident. A hands-on practice on using the sphygmomanometer followed.

Day 3 saw a review of the topics discussed during the past two days. The review was followed by a discussion of family planning, modern methods of child delivery, postnatal care, and care of sick children. A BHW facilitated this session. RHM then read some notes on nutrition. An examination took place in the afternoon.



Participants of the hilot training-seminar

The hilot training was considered as successful, having identified and trained five "committed" hilot. The identification of the hilot was made by RHM on the basis of the results of the examination given during the last day of the training.

Each of the hilot received a kit bought by LISAFI for the training. However, the kits were distributed only in October and November when the participants followed up the matter with CO. The kit contained two scissors, a thermometer, a pair of surgical gloves, a stethoscope, and a sphygmomanometer.

Upon receipt of the kit, the five hilot signed an agreement prepared by CO and a barangay council member, who was also the chairperson of the health committee. In the agreement, the hilot agreed to (1) take care of the kit, (2) use the kit solely for childbirth, (3) be prepared to be called on at all times, and (4) complete the contents of the kit. (It lacked cotton, alcohol, and thread.)

In addition, the agreement incorporated the duties of the health committee, namely: (1) to supervise the hilot in their activities; (2) dispossess an irresponsible hilot of her kit; and (3) turn over the retrieved kit to another hilot who had completed training, with the RHM's consent. Each agreement was signed by the hilot and the chairperson of the health committee and was witnessed by the barangay captain and treasurer.

Of the five hilot, three were health service providers, of whom two were BHWs and one was an informal health service provider who was popular among residents as a childbirth attendant. The other two (wives of council members) were beginners in terms of providing health services. All were married, had children, and had received formal education (Grade IV to first year college). Their ages ranged from 27 to 52 years.

In December 1992, the five hilot were

affiliated with the Municipal Health Service Providers, a municipality-wide organization of BHWs in Ragay.

An extension and review of the hilot training, the November GOBIH training was held for three afternoons, from 18 to 20 November. Discussions included such topics as breastfeeding, children's diseases, children's hygiene, and malnutrition. Part of the training was the preparation of homemade oresol solution.

Water System

LISAFI had proposed the establishment of a potable water system in Cabinitan, which involved the installation of five jetmatic pumps and one intake box. However, the delay in the release of project funds prompted LISAFI, RHU, and the residents to move the schedule of construction from the original April schedule.

Work for the installation of jetmatic pumps began in mid-1992. In one (10 July) of the several meetings conducted by CO with the residents and the barangay council, it was decided that only four jetmatic pumps (one unit each in Danggay, Tagalog, Plata, and Asuncion) would be installed in the entire barangay. CO also requested the chairperson of the public works committee to scout for drillers in Sipocot.

On 18 July, the agreement between the drillers from Sipocot and the barangay captain, in behalf of the residents, was signed. It stated that regardless of the number of diggings made, the drillers would be paid P1,000 for every water source.

On 22 July, CO informed the barangay captain that only two pumps could be installed because part of the budget was being saved for the intake box construction. On the same day, the drillers arrived and began work in Plata. (Plata became the first choice of the barangay council because it was the most heavily populated among all sitio.) Drilling proved futile; thus, the workers transferred to Asuncion.

On 23 July, after three tries, a suitable spot was chosen in Asuncion, only 3 m from the house of a barangay council member. The next day, the drillers worked in Tagalog and found a source 20 m from the house of another barangay council member.

The installation of the pumps was done by three Cabinitan residents (husband and son of the Asuncion council member and the Tagalog council member). The installation of units and cementing of floors were accomplished in a day (8 August in Asuncion and 9 August in Tagalog); however, the pump covers had to be replaced on 12 August as these were found to be too big for the pipes. The source in Asuncion was chlorinated by RSI on 13 August; that in Tagalog, on 23 August.

In addition to providing meals to the drillers, both council members shouldered the cost of the gravel and sand used in cementing the floor of the water source. They also shelled out P40 each to cover the balance of the proposed budget for the purchase of pumps and the actual cost of pumps. (The pumps and pipes were bought by CO and barangay treasurer in Banga Caves.)

In an August community assembly, one resident complained that very few households benefitted from the newly-installed pumps because a number of water sources were already available in Asuncion and Tagalog. Without mentioning specific plans, CO explained that each sitio would still have its own jetmatic pump. The succeeding choice of sites,

however, would rest on the council members and the availability of water source.

As to the proposed intake box, it had not been constructed as of December 1992. Preparations had begun before it was ascertained that the owner of the land where the spring was located refused to give right of way for the intake box.

On 15 July, an engineer (a friend of CO who was formerly connected with CASAFI) came to the barangay for an inspection of the spring. Two days later, CO adviced the public works committee to begin canvassing for the materials needed for the intake box.

On 6 August, a truckload of sand and gravel was delivered in the barangay. The materials were deposited near the barangay hall. During the barangay council's regular session on 15 August, it was agreed that a bayanihan would be performed to haul the materials to a site near the spring in preparation for the engineer's return on 20 August. During the session, CO informed the council of the engineer's request that each sitio send three volunteer workers on the first day of construction.

When the engineer and his two workers came on 20 August, they learned that the spring had not been tested for potability and the landowner had not been notified. (The owner had not been invited in any of the planning sessions of the project.) The group then decided to return after five days when all the other details of the project had been worked out.

On 22 August, a resident (the landowner's half-sister and caretaker of the land) volunteered to speak with her brother and bring the barangay captain's letter containing the details of the project. The next day, LISAFI and the barangay council were notified by the resident that the landowner had refused to permit the construction.

Believing that the case with the landowner would eventually be settled, the committee on public works went through with the purchase of materials on 23 August. The materials were stored at the barangay captain's residence. On 24 August, a council member accompanied CO to visit the landowner. They were asked to return on 29 August because the latter was not around.

In the early morning of 29 August, CO returned with the barangay captain and a council member. They were able to speak with the landowner who stood firm with his decision despite being told that materials had been purchased for the project. The landowner also informed the group that he had plans to construct an intake box which would be used by his half-sister. (Before the group left, the landowner expressed his resentment of Cabinitan residents. When the agrarian reform program was implemented in 1972, some of his land, of which 50 hectares remained, were granted to residents. According to the landowner, the beneficiaries had not handed over his share of the harvests ever since.)

With regard to the materials purchased for the construction of the intake box, the barangay planned to exchange these for 10 jetmatic pumps at the hardware store where these were bought. CO and the residents also agreed that the surplus gravel and sand would be sold to residents. The council also decided to use the cement for the installation of sanitary toilets given by RHU in February 1990. (See section on "RHU and LGU Involvement" for related discussion.)

On 13 December, one jetmatic pump

originally intended for installation near the intake box was installed at a private lot near the barangay chapel in Plata to replace an existing water source (a pitcher pump). Work was supervised by two council members with assistance from four residents. The cement, gravel, and sand used were hauled from the supply intended for the intake box.

By December 1992, three jetmatic pumps had been installed in the barangay using PCHD funds; another three units were set for installation. Meanwhile, the water source in Asuncion was being used by three households, while the source in Tagalog benefits five households. The source in Plata (near the chapel) served the four households who lived nearby.

According to some residents, the rainy season deterred distant households from fetching water from the new sources. These households continued to draw their water supply from private wells or pumps. In the dry season, during which most existing water sources would dry up, residents predicted that more users would fetch water from the PCHD sources which were expected to remain flowing. (According to the Asuncion council member, when the unit in Asuncion was being installed, she had asked CO to wait for the dry season. The move would ensure that the identified water source would not dry up. However, CO proceeded with the installation, in time for the scheduled monitoring and evaluation on 26 August.)

As for the planned construction of the intake box, the barangay decided not to continue with the project. During consultations with a judge referred by the mayor, and a separate meeting with the National Irrigation Administration, the barangay was advised of the futility of the case. Thus, LISAFI and the barangay had decided instead to sell the purchased materials to buy jetmatic pump units.

Sanitary Toilets

LISAFI had proposed the construction and installation of 71 toilet bowls from March to May 1992. By December, the project had not been started. According to LISAFI, it planned to schedule the training, construction, and installation simultaneous with the other LISAFI site (Barrera Sr.). RHU, however, had already distributed toilet bowls even before the start of the PCHD project.

Other Activities

Because of several requests from the residents to implement livelihood projects, CO assisted some residents in joining a manpower training program of the municipal mayor. In May, after the mayor agreed to shoulder the trainor's fee, CO invited the residents to undergo a vocational course training in the town center.

Eight female Cabinitan residents attended the training which began on 1 June. From the available courses, they opted to join the sessions on bag making, flower making, and stuffed toy making. By July, all eight residents had graduated from the stuffed-toy-making course, attending a total of 240 hr. They were also able to finish one-fourth (equivalent of 60 hr) of the bag- and flower-making courses. The transportation expenses and materials used in the course were paid for by the residents.

While the group of eight female residents were undergoing training, CO invited the same resource speaker from the training program on 18 June to train the other Cabinitan residents who could not afford the cost of traveling to the town center. The same eight residents

already enrolled in the courses also attended the training.

Before the particular session, CO met with the eight residents on 11 June to discuss the prospects of forming its own group. CO suggested the name Samahang Pangkalusugan at Pangkabuhayan ng mga Kababaihan ng Barangay Cabinitan or SAPPKA (Association for Health and Livelihood of the Women of Cabinitan). CO also presented, for the residents' approval, a copy of the organization's objectives and initial membership requirements.

On CO's urging, the members suggested other requirements and rules including membership invitation to other residents. They also agreed to pay a membership fee of P5 and to contribute P1 or more a day. The contributions would serve as savings fund for the organization's future activities or as emergency fund of members. Aside from fostering economic productivity, the organization's newly-formed committees would also assist the COs in administrative work during seminars and training.

The organization elected its set of officers on 10 October. Its officers included a president, vice president, assistant manager and secretary, manager, and treasurer. The elected president was one of the BHWs (barangay captain's wife), while the other BHW became the secretary. The barangay treasurer became the SAPPKA treasurer and her sister, the manager. SAPPKA vice president was one of the additional members of the core group.

On CO's encouragement that a cooperative be formed, the members agreed to pay P100 as share of stocks in addition to the voluntary contributions. The funds would be loaned out to members and nonmembers for livelihood projects and small businesses. An interest of P5 would be collected for every P100-loan. The treasurer kept the savings, recording every transaction in the members' individual notebooks, similar to a bank passbook, bought at P5 each.

By December, SAPPKA had collected P900 as share of stocks, P347 voluntary contributions, and P60 as interest earned from loans. Membership totaled 17 Cabinitan residents and 3 "partnership members" (RHM, RSI, and CO). SAPPKA continued to collect voluntary contributions and payment of share of stocks from its members. With more substantial savings, SAPPKA planned to put up its own livelihood project.

Monitoring and Evaluation

As proposed, CO engaged the residents, particularly the core group, in several evaluation and monitoring meetings. These took place in January, May, July, and August 1992. In every session, planning also took place. Representatives from RHU (RHM, RSI, or sometimes, PHN) were present in three of the four sessions. A frequent issue during these sessions was the declining interest and poor participation of the residents in the project. Box 4 relates the monitoring and evaluation activity which took place in August.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

Apart from the PCHD-supported activities, Cabinitan residents also became involved in several activities initiated by the barangay council, by existing and new organizations, and by other government agencies (see Table 5). These developments were of varying concerns, ranging from infrastructure building to organizing

Box 4
MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITY IN BARANGAY CABINITAN

After 10 months of PCHD implementation in Cabinitan, a fourth monitoring and evaluation activity was conducted in the barangay on 26 August. It was attended by LISAFI (director, CO, bookkeeper), IPHO (PDO, HPO, health educator), RHU (PHN, two RHMs), LGU (two municipal councilors), and 70 residents. Before the monitoring and evaluation activity, a mass and christening was held by the LISAFI director at 10:30 a.m. at the barangay chapel. A banquet was prepared, adding to the festive spirit.

At 12:35 p.m., the visitors were accompanied by residents to an inspection of the barangay. In Rivera, they visited the spring which would be developed as an intake box. They also visited the two newly-installed jetmatic pumps in Tagalog and Asuncion. After an hour, the group returned to the barangay chapel. Along the way, CO invited residents to participate in the discussion and open forum.

At 1:50 p.m., the vice president of the Catholic Organization of Cabinitan led the singing of the National Anthem. A prayer was read by the barangay treasurer. The history of Cabinitan and a brief account of PCHD entry was narrated by the barangay captain. Introduction of the participants followed. The guests sat on a long table in front. The session consisted of two parts: a discussion of the proposed and completed activities and an open forum in which residents presented their requests and suggestions for the improvement of the project. PDO and the LISAFI director asked most of the questions, which the barangay captain and some council members answered.

According to the barangay council, PCHD had fostered unity among the residents although at the onset, there was poor participation. RHU reported that there had been lesser reports of sickness since PCHD's entry in the barangay.

The need for more sanitary toilets was discussed, but no specific plans were made. There was a suggestion that the four remaining jetmatic pumps be installed during the dry months to ensure that the identified water source be available year-round. According to CO, funds saved from the budget for refreshments during trainings would be used in another project for the residents' benefit. One council member from Danggay asked that two jetmatic pumps be allotted to his area because households in the sitio were widely dispersed. The LISAFI director stated that the barangay held the final decision. Earlier, he explained that LISAFI had shouldered almost P50,000 since August 1991 because only half of the funds were released in June. CO's contract would end by August 1992, after which the office could not anymore afford a full-time CO in the barangay. Trainings had been conducted and CO's presence would not be required during infrastructure construction. The LISAFI director hinted that if CO's absence would result to the project's immobility, CO had not been effective enough. Finally, the director announced that CO would not be pulled out from the barangay.

CO shared the barangay's request to the municipal council that a road from the railroad tracks to the chapel be built. A municipal councilor urged the residents to submit a resolution. CO likewise reported that the project's financial report had been presented to RHU and residents in a community assembly held a few days ago. The activity ended in the afternoon after some closing remarks from each of the guests.

Table 5. Non-PCHD projects and activities undertaken in Barangay Cabinitan, January 1991 - December 1992

Implementing agency	Year	Project/activity
Office of the Mayor	1991	Pig-dispersal project
Office of the District Congressman	1991	Completion of multipurpose hall, construction of barangay hall, construction of basketball posts
	1992	Construction of waiting shed in Plata
Department of Agriculture	1991	Organization of CARP beneficiaries; organization of Ragay Multipurpose Cooperative
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1991	Construction of two new schoolbuildings at Gonzalvo Memorial High School
Department of Public Works and Highways	1991	Third and final release for the construction of multipurpose pavement (concrete pavement leading to barangay hall)
Catholic Organization of Cabinitan	1991	Construction of barangay chapel in Plata
Cabinitan Youth Organization	1992	Construction of nipa hut in Rivera
Barangay Council	1991	Improvement of water source in Danggay
	1992	Construction of palay-drying pavement in Plata
Local political candidates	1992	Donation of materials for the construction of barangay chapel; donation of four basketball balls; donation of five units of pitcher pump

of residents to address socioeconomic concerns.

The barangay council was involved in two of these development efforts: a bayanihan to improve a water source in 1991 and construction of a palay-drying pavement in 1992.

In February 1991, the barangay council engaged the residents in a bayanihan to upgrade one of the water sources. The source was a well located in Danggay. The area was first weeded then drained of water. Using excess bags of cement from a 1989-90 project, residents built hollow blocks which were used to form a concrete lining. The other materials (gravel and sand) were hauled from Malinaw River. Households near the well provided the snacks of the workers. The construction was finished in two weeks.

A palay-drying pavement was built in Plata in January 1992 at a portion of a site (1 ha) donated by a former governor and a Cabinitan resident (100 sq m). The

residents also received 200 bags of cement from the former governor. A municipal councilor (a regular benefactor) who owned a hardware store in Banga Caves sold 100 of the bags of cement to raise P10,000 for the purchase of gravel and sand.

A bayanihan was performed for the leveling of the site. Workers were hired for five days to finish the project. Three council members supervised the work. The finished pavement measured 30 sq m.

One of the barangay's existing community organizations, BARC, was working for an irrigation project in the barangay. In February 1992, two staff members of the National Irrigation Administration visited the ricelands of Danggay to inspect potential source for irrigation. The visit was brought forth by a letter sent by the BARC chairperson in December 1990. There had been no subsequent visits, but the barangay council and BARC planned to follow up the matter with the agency.

From January 1991 to December 1992, three new organizations and a cooperative were established in Cabinitan. One of the three organizations and the cooperative was initiated by DA. The other two organizations were formed through the barangay's initiative.

Beneficiaries of the comprehensive agrarian reform program (CARP) were organized by DA in February 1991. A meeting was called through the barangay captain; 20 residents attended the activity. According to the municipal action officer, it would be easier to request a project collectively rather than as individuals. At the same time, DA was already planning for the irrigation of the barangay's ricelands.

The participants immediately elected a set of officers (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, two business managers, and public information officer). The CARP Organization also named three advisers (barangay captain, municipal action officer, and a Cabugao resident who was a former Cabinitan council member). It planned for the induction of officers on 23 February, but the event did not take place. Also discussed during the assembly were plans for an animal-dispersal project, a cooperative, and availment of subsidized fertilizers.

During the next two months (March and April), the CARP organization met to settle a land dispute problem. The meeting, summoned by the barangay captain, was attended by a Cabinitan landowner. Present were the landowner's lawyer and 30 residents, mostly from Danggay. However, members felt that the meeting was unproductive. The landowner had insisted that the agrarian reform program could not be applied to his case because most of his land were planted to coconuts. The second meeting was held in April and requested by the barangay captain for the staff of DA and DAR. The emergency meeting's agenda, which was attended by 11 CARP Organization officers and members, tackled the upcoming distribution of land certificates.

CARP Organization held its last meeting in September 1991. The meeting was again called by the barangay captain on DAR's request and attended by 21 residents and a DA employee. They discussed plans to convert the existing Samahang Nayon and its funds into a cooperative. The September meeting was the organization's last activity.

In November 1991, efforts began toward the establishment of the barangay's cooperative. DA encouraged the formation of a cooperative to enable the barangay to

withdraw the Samahang Nayon's funds. A premembership seminar was held at the high school in November and election of officers immediately took place.

Payment of dues and shares of stocks was also tackled during the meeting. Membership fee was set at P125, monthly dues at P20, and share of stocks at P500, payable in one year. There were 33 residents who registered with the Ragay Multipurpose Cooperative.

In April 1992, the cooperative was registered with the Cooperative Development Authority. It continued to meet with its officers and members in board meetings and one general assembly. A regular topic was the long overdue payment among members of share of stocks and membership dues.

By December 1992, only 20 (according to its secretary) of the 33 members were active. Membership fees had been paid by 23 members, and monthly dues by 24 members. Only one member had contributed to the share of stocks.

The cooperative's plans, according to its president, were comprehensive. With LandBank's assistance, it hoped to see a palay, corn, and coffee mill built in the barangay. The members also planned to develop the cooperative into a credit union. To achieve these, the group would request another membership orientation-seminar from DA. The president felt that the first one-day membership seminar was wanting in providing members the proper orientation on the value and operations of a cooperative. A two- or three-day seminar would be more favorable.

As for the Samahang Nayon's funds, the cooperative members were told not to set its hopes on the funds. According to the Samahang Nayon's president, any amount released would be paid to a Masagana 99 loan.

While CARP Organization and Ragay Multipurpose Cooperative were established with assistance from government agencies, the Catholic Organization of Cabinitan and Cabinitan Youth Organization were created through the residents' efforts.

In December 1991, the barangay captain called an assembly, attended by some 40 residents. The main agenda was to discuss a petition to build a barangay chapel. During the assembly, the attendees agreed to organize and elect the officers of the Catholic Organization of Cabinitan (COC). COC would oversee the planned project. All other Catholic residents of Cabinitan (about 80 percent) became automatic members of the new organization.

The meeting also tackled the election of officers. Responsibilities of officers and members were then identified and assigned. Immediately after the meeting, COC began preparations for the construction of a barangay chapel in Plata. It sent letters to residents informing them of the project and that solicitations would be made.

A letter was also sent to barangay captains of neighboring communities to inform them of a carolling activity being planned by COC. From this activity, the group was able to raise its initial funds. Contributions of P50 were also collected from each barangay official. In all, COC raised P3,000.

The lot (100 sq m) where the chapel was built was also a donation of a Cabinitan resident. Bags of cement were solicited from heads of other barangays and members of the municipal council; hardware materials originally intended for the barangay hall were also used. All other

materials used for the project were donations and solicitations from residents, local political candidates, and barangay benefactors.

Cash donations were likewise received from two political candidates and these were used, together with the cash donation from the Banga Caves Pastoral Council president, to acquire the image of the barangay's patron saint, Saint Joseph. The other images (Virgin Mary and Holy Face) were donated by COC president, vice president, a former Cabinitan resident, and a nun. A former vice mayor gave the chapel's crucifix.

The chapel, a wooden structure with concrete floor, was built in three months (Sundays only) by a bayanihan of six regular workers. Some youth would occasionally join, bringing to 20 the number of workers on certain Sundays. The COC president's son supervised the construction. The workers brought their own food, although there were times when food was provided by residents. The chapel was finished in March 1992, in time for the barangay fiesta (23 March). The chapel's blessing took place on 11 March. An *hermana mayor* was assigned (COC vice president who lived nearby) to see to the maintenance of the chapel and the surrounding lot.

A month after the organization of COC, the Cabinitan Youth Organization was established in January 1992. The youth organization started from a small group (about 10) of former 4-H Club members. During a caroling activity in December, they decided to organize the barangay youth. In March, the organization built a nipa gazebo near the basketball court using funds raised from a benefit dance and collections from the members (P10 per member from 62 members).

In June 1992, Cabinitan Youth Organization was phased out with the election of the officers of the Sangguniang Kabataan. (The mayor of Ragay ordered all its barangays to continue with the elections despite the national directive to postpone it initially for September and finally in December.) The president of the Cabinitan Youth Organization was elected as chairperson of the Sangguniang Kabataan. Although the youth council met regularly (every first Sunday of the month), it had not begun any new projects.

The third and final release of funds for the DPWH multipurpose pavement project which began in 1989 came in February 1991. Instead of laying an additional pavement, a concrete pathway was built leading to the three facilities (multipurpose pavement, multipurpose hall, and barangay hall).

DECS and DPWH improved the Gonzalvo Memorial High School in November 1992. It involved the construction of an additional two-storey building and a separate administration building. A firm from Naga managed the construction and laborers from Cabinitan (a permit must be secured by the laborers from the barangay captain) and Cabugao were hired. The new buildings were expected to be finished by March 1993.

The office of a district congressman had contributed several infrastructure projects. In 1991, through the congressman's discretionary fund, improvement of the multipurpose hall in Rivera took place. Walls were erected and painted and windows were added. A contractor from Ragay managed the project and five Cabinitan residents were hired to assist him.

Cabinitan also acquired its barangay hall in 1991 through the congressman.

The barangay hall was built at a portion of the 900-sq m lot (donation of a family from Cabinitan and Banga Caves) only a few meters away from the multipurpose hall. Construction was supervised by a contractor from Ragay who brought along five workers. The contractor also hired a skilled carpenter and five laborers from Cabinitan. Construction of the barangay hall was finished in a week. The barangay hall had become the venue for barangay council sessions and assemblies and served as a "clinic" during RHM's visit in the barangay.

The same congressman also financed the construction of a sports facility and a waiting shed after the barangay approached the congressman in April 1991. The sports facility was installed in the multipurpose pavement area in Rivera. The concrete pavement served as court area and the basketball posts were built in both ends. Construction was handled by a town-based contractor and his seven workers. Residents (11) were also hired for the job. The barangay captain supervised the workers and the project was finished in 13 days, including the hauling of materials from the town center.

A hundred of meters in front of the high school near the railroad tracks is a concrete waiting shed which was finished in November 1992. This was another project of the congressman. The barangay council had wanted the waiting shed built near the barangay entrypoint in Asuncion. However, a resolution made by a municipal councilor (donor of the school site) requesting the structure near the high school was submitted earlier than the council's thus the selection of the site.

The incumbent municipal mayor also initiated a pig-dispersal project in 1991. A total of P3,000 (enough for the purchase of six piglets) was released for the barangay's Mr. and Mrs. Club. The money was claimed by the barangay captain and a council member, and the project was eventually managed by the barangay council. On the barangay council's decision, the five female piglets were raffled off among the eight barangay officials. The barangay captain had claimed the only male piglet.

The beneficiaries agreed to give two piglets each to the barangay for further dispersal when the pigs give birth. The boar and the rest of the offsprings would be kept by the caretaker. Two among the first batch of piglets died, including the male piglet; one was sold because the animal became sick. The other beneficiaries were able to disperse two piglets each. The succeeding batch of piglets were given to three barangay officials and three residents.

In December 1992, four pigs from the project were still being cared for. The barangay was still waiting to receive compensation, as agreed upon, for the pigs which were sold without having given birth or those which died.

Residents also took advantage of the May 1992 elections by approaching local political candidates for donations and support. In April 1992, four pieces of basketball balls were donated by three municipal councilor candidates and a vice mayoral candidate. The balls were entrusted with the Sangguniang Kabataan chairperson.

The barangay council was also able to solicit five units of pitcher pumps and hardware materials from political candidates. It decided to install four of the units in Danggay and the remaining unit in Plata, near the Iglesia ni Kristo Chapel.

The residents performed a bayanihan for the pump's installation. The respective council members supervised the project. In December, two of the units in Danggay

had not been installed for lack of water sources. These units as well as the hardware materials were left for safekeeping with a Danggay council member and a resident. The other units had been installed in existing water sources.

BARANGAY CABINITAN IN DECEMBER 1992

By December, all five basic health trainings had been conducted as well as two of the three proposed specialized trainings. Three jetmatic pumps had been installed, one each in Asuncion, Plata, and Tagalog (see Map 2). Only the construction of the intake box and sanitary toilets had not been completed by December, although the materials for the intake box project had been procured. Plans to modify the intake box project into jetmatic pump installation were being discussed by LISAFI and the barangay.

A core group had been formed with a membership of 36 (from the original 17) and a women's livelihood group, SAPPKA, had been established in the barangay (see Table 6).

RHU and LGU Involvement

When plans for the project became uncertain at the beginning of 1991, RHU decided to distribute 25 toilet bowls to bolster the residents' interest in the project. In February, RSIs from IPHO and RHU came to the barangay to inform the residents of the availability of the bowls. The RSIs also conducted an inspection of the toilet facilities and water sources in Cabinitan soon after the toilet bowls were delivered. It was decided that the council members would identify the recipients from their sitio. Priority would be given to residents who could assure installation of the facilities. The council members would also assist the residents in installing the facilities. (The RSIs had briefed the barangay captain and residents about the details of construction.) The council members agreed to contribute ₱5 each to reimburse the transportation expenses of the RSI who accompanied the delivery. In the end, the barangay captain reimbursed the transportation expenses.

Of the 25 bowls, only 21 were in functioning condition. The four defective bowls were returned to RHU. The facilities took longer to be built. Residents cited lack of resources for cement and gravel as factors which delayed the construction. The council even remarked that the project would have to wait for the PCHD funds in order to be completed. True enough, a number of the bowls were installed only when the barangay council decided to donate the cement intended for the intake box project. Still however, there were three households whose bowls were uninstalled by December 1992. The other households (18) had installed their facilities by December 1992 (see Map 2).

Since the start of implementation in October, RHU was able to participate in many of the PCHD activities. Of the 17 group activities, it was able to attend 12 activities. In most of these affairs, RHM and RSI were present. Almost all basic health training and specialized trainings (six of the eight proposed trainings) were facilitated by and actively participated in by RHU.

With regard to LGU participation, the mayor's office was represented in 5 of 17 group activities through the municipal secretary and a municipal councilor. CO and members of the barangay council took charge of inviting the LGU officials. CO visited the mayor for briefing and consul-

Table 6. Summary of proposed and actual implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Cabinitan, September 1991-December 1992[a]

Activities	Month	1 Sep	2 Oct	3 Nov	4 Dec	5 Jan	6 Feb	7 Mar	8 Apr	9 May	10 Jun	11 Jul	12 Aug	13 Sep	14 Oct	15 Nov	16 Dec
CO extension service		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
		AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA															
Maternal and child care seminar		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP								AAA		AAA					
First-aid seminar		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP											AAA				
Environmental sanitation seminar		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP										AAAAAA					
Herbal medicine and bio-intensive gardening (for trainors)		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
			AAA									AAA					AAAAAA[b]
Responsible parenthood and value formation		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
									AAA								
Hilot training		PPPPPPPPPP															
												AAA			AAA		
Leadership training/project management						PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP											
GOBIH						PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP											
																	AAA
Installation of six jetmatic pumps		PPPPPPPPPP															
												AAA					
Construction of intake box						PPPPPPPPPPPPPP											
Construction of sanitary toilets						PPPPPPPPPPPPPP											

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is contained in the project proposal; the actual schedule (AA) is based on the process monitoring research.

[b]A communal garden had been established by December 1992.

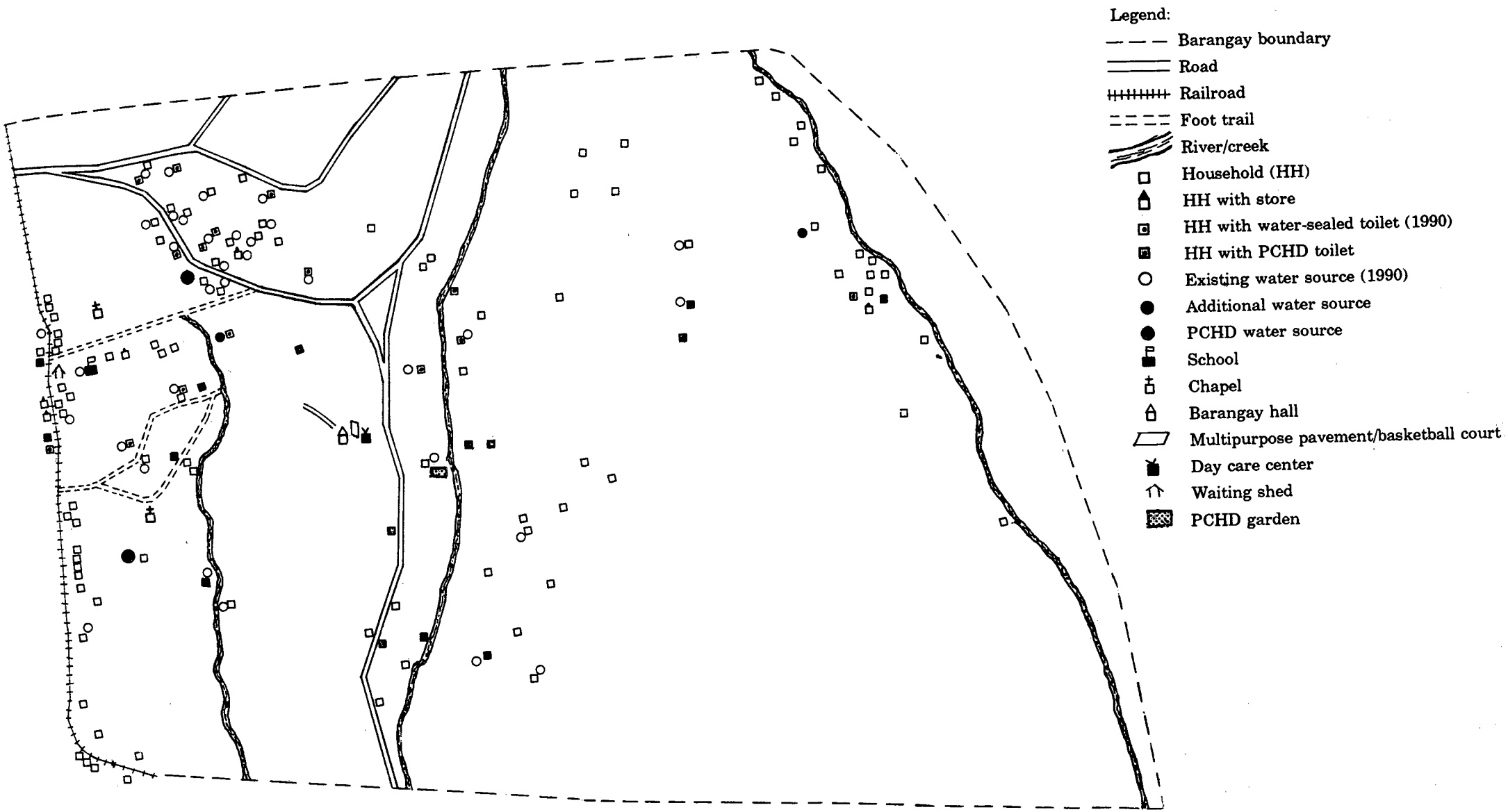
tation on the project on one occasion. She was also able to attend a municipal session.

LGU was vocal in its support of the project and readily granted solicitations of money and food whenever approached. The mayor's office also assisted the barangay in training for livelihood projects by sponsoring the fees of its representatives.

Community Participation

Community participation had been an issue since the start of PCHD implementation. Only members of the core group were active in the activities. In sessions with the barangay council and the health core group, CO would repeatedly ask for suggestions to mobilize the residents into joining the activities. (One resident went as far as proposing that the residents be paid P50 for every activity attended. Although CO immediately voted down the idea, it was learned later that the resident had mistaken the P50-budget discussed during the provincial planning phase as "payment" instead of "budget for each participant " in every training or seminar.)

Of the 17 group activities (3 community assemblies and 14 seminars) in the barangay, attendance averaged 32 (30 percent of households), with some participants coming from the same households. The majority of participants were women. Among the five sitio (Limjoco was not included because it only had a single household), Rivera achieved the highest average participation (42 percent of households) followed by Asuncion (33 percent). Household representation was lowest in Tagalog (20 percent) and Danggay (21 percent).



Map 2. Barangay Cabinitan, December 1992

Barangay Ibayugan

First 12 Months of PCHD Implementation, 1992-93

Barangay Ibayugan in the Municipality of Buhi is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) launched by the Department of Health (DOH) in 1989, PCHD seeks the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at risk or in critical health condition.

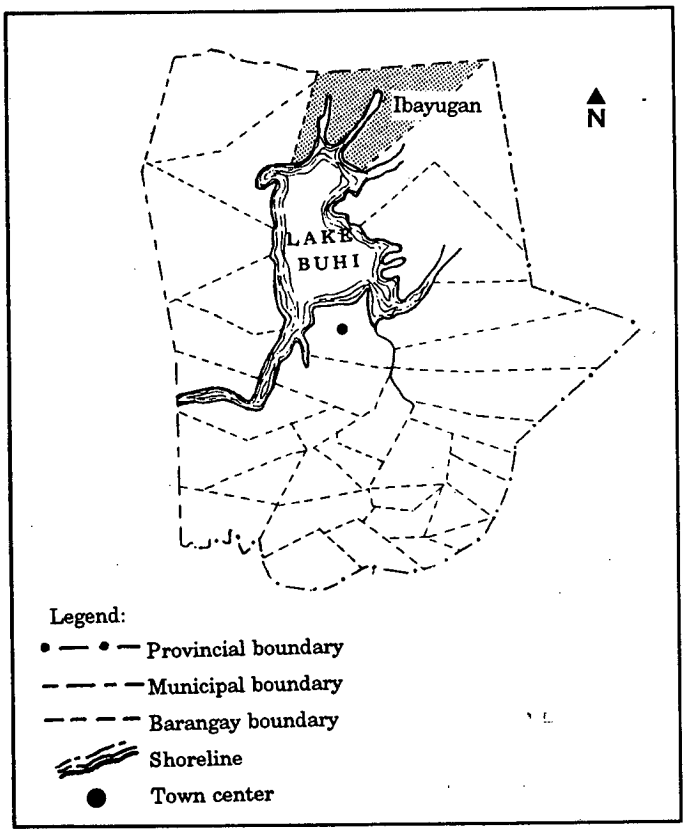
Ibayugan became a project site in 1991 when a second round of PCHD site selection in the province was undertaken following a decision of two proponent NGOs to abandon their original target sites in congressional District 1. One of these NGOs, Our Lady of Fatima Center for Human Development, Inc. (FACE), decided to undertake its PCHD work in the Rinconada area (District 3), its traditional area of operation. FACE selected three barangays – Ibayugan in Buhi, Del Rosario in Bato, and Malabog in Caramoan as its initial project sites. The implementation of PCHD-supported projects in Ibayugan formally started in July 1992. Thus, as of June 1993, the first 12 months of project implementation had been completed.

This report discusses Ibayugan's initial experiences with PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the municipal government of Buhi, FACE, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Ibayugan before PCHD activities were begun, as well as a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Ibayugan is among the 38 barangays of Buhi (see Map 1). It is one of the barangays around Lake Buhi, a well-known and important water resource in the area. On the other side of the mountain on Ibayugan's north is the Municipality of Sagnay, also in Camarines Sur.

The barangay was reportedly named from the word *bayog* which meant "to hunt wild animals with pointed sticks or bow and arrow." It used to be a part of the neighboring Barangay Tambo. In the 1940s, its growing population petitioned for its creation as a separate barangay.



Map 1. The Municipality of Buhi

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Ibayugan has 11 *sitio* (residential clusters or built-up areas), namely: Manupak, Ibalete, Kalugan, Banao, Bani, Centrong Ibayugan (also known as San Miguel), Luya, Madalum, Sukib, Kapantagan, and Mina. In 1989, the barangay council grouped the sitio into five zones. Zone 1 covered Manupak, Luya, and part of Ibalete; Zone 2, Kalugan, Kapantagan, and part of the rest of Ibalete; Zone 3, Bani; Zone 4, Banao, Sukib, and Mina; and Zone 5, Centrong Ibayugan and Madalum.

Access

Located about 7 km from the town proper across Lake Buhi, and 12 km by the lake's circumferential road, Ibayugan's usual mode of access from the town center is a 40-min ride by *lantsa* (motorboat). Except during Buhi's marketdays (Tuesday and Friday) when five motorboats ply the route, three motorboats are available daily, each making two round trips. The earliest trip departs in the morning at 7:00 from the barangay, and at 11:00 from the town center. In the afternoon, they leave the barangay at 2:00 and come back at 4:00. The regular fare is P5 per person.

Land trip from the town center to Ibayugan may be made through an irrigation service road which rings the lake. No public transportation serve the route, however.

During typhoons when travel through the lake becomes dangerous, Ibayugan residents take about an hour hike from the barangay to neighboring Tambo where jeepneys ply the route to the town center.

Population

In 1991, Ibayugan's population was placed at 1,600 in 272 households. The most thickly populated sitio was Banao, with 65 households; the least populated was Mina, with 6 households.

Most of the residents considered themselves as natives of the place; a few traced their roots to nearby Iriga City and the Municipality of Oas in Albay. Groups of Agta (a cultural minority group) were found in two sitio. Bikol-Buhi was the major language of the area.

Land

Ibayugan occupies 868 hectares of rolling agricultural lands and forested mountains. In 1991, some 250 ha were planted to coconuts and 200 ha to abaca. About 150 ha were cultivated to rootcrops and vegetables while 15 ha were rainfed ricefarms. About 12 ha had been converted to fishponds. The rest of the barangay's land area comprised the residential lots and forested lands.

Income sources

Ibayugan households had a relatively diverse income sources. A majority of households (about 40 percent) were engaged mainly in vegetable and rootcrop cultivation. Others derived their major incomes from fishing (21 percent), hiring out their labor in farm work (15 percent), coconut and rice cultivation (11 percent), and abaca production (10 percent); the rest had fishponds or fish cages in the lake, operated motorboats, or engaged in small jobs, such as carpentry and vending.

Most Ibayugan farmers were owner-cultivators or considered themselves to have rights to the public lands they tilled; less than a third were tenants.

In 1990, the National Irrigation Administration established a nursery in the barangay as part of a reforestation project involving barangays in the Lake Buhi watershed. The Ibayugan nursery provided temporary employment to 141 residents.

Among the livestock found in the Ibayugan households, the most common was chicken. Almost all households had a couple of chickens, generally for domestic consumption although some also expected to sell these during lean months. About 20 percent of households had carabaos, which were used for farmwork. Other livestock raised were pigs (by about 10 percent of households), ducks (10 percent), and goats (5 percent). Pigs and goats were commonly raised for the market while ducks, like chickens, were for household consumption.

Facilities

A health center, a six-room elementary school, and two Catholic chapels were found in the barangay. Located in Kalugan, the health center used to be a day care center, which was constructed by the Tabang sa Biktima sa Bicol (TABI, an NGO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1989 as part of a preschool and adult education project for civilian victims of clashes between the military and the insurgents.

The elementary school was located in Bani and offered complete elementary grades. For high school, residents generally went to either the high school in neighboring Tambo or any of the public and private schools in the town center.

The San Rafael Chapel was located in Ibalete. Made of concrete materials, it was first constructed by the residents using local government assistance for infrastructure development. In 1990, the barangay council, a youth organization, and a local family made some improvements on the chapel, but it had yet to be completely finished. Another chapel, found in Centrong Ibayugan was built of light materials. It was also constructed through *rabus* (voluntary group work) of the sitio residents in 1965. The chapel was built near the residence of the family which donated the lot.

There were 13 *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores in the barangay. Zone 1 had four stores; Zone 2, also four; Zone 3, one; and Zone 4 and Zone 5, two each.

Electricity had not reached Ibayugan. At night, most houses were lighted with kerosene lamps, with a few using battery-operated lamps.

Experiences with Development Assistance

Ibayugan had been a recipient of the usual government infrastructure development projects to barangays – the construction of schoolbuildings (from the Department of Education, Culture and Sports [DECS]), installation of water pumps (Department of Public Works and Highways [DPWH] and a congressman), and provision of materials for other concrete barangay structures (Department of Local Government and Community Development). Some of its residents had also been recipients of relief goods from the Department of Social Welfare and Development; residents had also availed themselves of agricultural production loans, fertilizer at discounted prices, and tilapia fingerlings from the Department of Agriculture (see Table 1).

The office of the municipal mayor as well as local families had also given assistance in the development of springs as domestic water sources.

Assistance from NGOs came beginning in 1988 following a well-publicized encounter between the military and the New People's Army (NPA). Mostly residing in the mountainous areas of the barangay, the victims received prompt assistance in terms of medical attention and provision of food and clothing. They were also subsequently helped through preschool and adult education, values formation, and the formation of an organization.

Community Organizations

In 1991, 13 community organizations had been formed in Ibayugan (see Table 2). Of these, nine were considered as active; three were regarded as "dissolved" while one was regarded as temporarily inactive. Each of the barangay's six zones was also considered as an organized group, that is, the rabus asssociation, which took care of beautification and cleanliness activities in the respective area.

The oldest of the community organizations was the Parents-Teachers' Association. It had been undertaking activities to improve the facilities of the elementary school. The other active groups, which were also organized by the residents themselves, were likewise involved in activities to improve facilities in the barangay or engaged in religious activities (such as prayer meetings and novenas).

The active organizations, which had received external assistance in their formation, were engaged in livelihood-related projects. One of these was the local chapter of the Buhi Small Fishermen's Organization (BISFO), which was organized by

Table 1. Projects and other assistance received by Barangay Ibayugan as of 1991[a]

Agency/Individuals	Year	Assistance received
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1966, 1988, 1989	Construction of the elementary schoolbuildings
Department of Agriculture	1970s 1980-89 1989	Agricultural production loan Provision of fertilizer at discounted prices Dispersal of tilapia fingerlings
Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, CRC Manila, UNICEF, and TABI	1988-89	Provision of food commodities and used clothing; feeding program for preschoolers; adult education (handicraft making, value formation and religious studies) to the victims of a military-NPA encounter; construction of a day care center
Buhi Parish, municipal government of Buhi, and the civilian action team of the provincial governor's office	1988	Provision of medical services to the victims of the military-NPA encounter
Department of Social Welfare and Development	1988	Provision of relief goods (food and used clothings) to victims of the military-NPA encounter
Saint Bridget School in Buhi	1986, 1988	Provision of food commodities and used clothing to typhoon victims
Department of Local Government and Community Development	1980s	Provision of materials for the reconstruction of San Rafael Chapel
Department of Public Works and Highways	1986 1989 1990	Installation of five jetmatic pumps; construction of a pathway and roof of San Rafael Chapel Installation of two deep wells; construction of a pathway at the elementary school Construction of a pathway at San Rafael Chapel
Saint Camillos Seminary	1987	Spiritual education
Office of the Mayor and a local family	1990	Development of a spring in Bani
Barangay council, Youth Organization, and a local family	1990	Improvement of San Rafael Chapel
Congressman	1990	Installation of a jetmatic pump in Manupak

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies, such as the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Ibayugan, September 1991

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Parents-Teachers' Association[a]	1945	Teachers and parents of elementary schoolchildren	Sponsored adult education classes; construction of school stage; fencing of the school grounds
Kabataang Barangay	1975	Youth residents	Sponsored a benefit dance; cleanliness and beautification activities; vegetable gardening
Mr. and Mrs. Organization	1978	25 couples	Sponsored adult education and benefit dance
Philippine Benevolent Missionaries Association[a]	1983	Barangay residents	Group prayer sessions; seminar on parenthood
Buhi Small Fishermen's Organization[a]	1986	Fishers	Provision of fish cages to members
Pastoral Council of San Miguel[a]	1987	Residents of San Miguel	Attended to church activities
Pagkakaisa Community Development Organization	1988	Victims of the 1988 military-NPA encounter and volunteer residents	Mother's classes
Office of the Southern Cultural Communities-Ibayugan chapter[a]	1989	Residents who belonged to the Agta group	Goat dispersal; preschool classes
Pastoral Council of San Rafael[a]	1989	Barangay residents	Maintenance of the chapel; supervision of chapel activities, such as novenas and masses
Wealthy Beggars Organization-Ibayugan chapter	1990	Barangay residents	Collection of membership fees
Youth Organization[a]	1990	Unmarried residents, 18 years and above	Sponsoring benefit dances; construction of part of the wall of San Rafael Chapel
The Achiever's Club[a]	1991	Barangay residents	Mothers' classes
Ibayugan Fisherfolk Multipurpose Cooperative[a]	1991	Members of the Achiever's Club and small fishers	Training-seminar on soap and candy making; seminar on cow and hog raising

[a]Considered active as of 1991.

FACE (the PCHD proponent NGO). (In 1991, BISFO was registered as a cooperative and renamed Farmers-Fishermen Development Cooperative). Part of a Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP)-funded project among fishers of Lake Buhi, BISFO was based in Barangay Ipil. Its Ibayugan chapter was formed in 1986 with 12 members. The group members subsequently received a loan for 10 fish cages and tilapia fingerlings. Prior to the release of the loan, the members underwent seminars on the techniques of taking care of fish in cages. They then agreed on their daily assignments, further agreeing that those who failed to do their tasks would be fined P100 to be deducted from the share of the harvest. The amount would go to the member who performed the tasks. After the first harvest, the group was able to repay the loan as well as buy two additional fish cages. Each member also received a share of P5,000. The group pursued the enterprise, adding more fish cages after each harvest. By 1991, the group had 18 fish cages. (After the first harvest, four of the 12 members also decided to pool their shares of the harvest's proceeds and engage in the enterprise as an additional but separate group. They bought nine fish cages and, as in BISFO, took turns maintaining the fish cages and doing other tasks.)

Another group which began to engage in a livelihood project was the organization formed in 1989 by the Office of the Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) among the Agta residents of the barangay. A membership of 160 was identified by two OSCC staff. A goat-dispersal project was subsequently implemented, in addition to extending to the members medical and dental consultation-treatment sessions, and preschool classes.

One group that had been considered as "dissolved" was the Wealthy Beggars Organization, whose main group was based in Barangay Tambo and was aimed at becoming a cooperative. The chapter in Ibayugan was organized in 1990 through the efforts of the Ibayugan barangay secretary, who was approached by the association president in Tambo. The barangay secretary became the president in Ibayugan. The organization was able to recruit 28 residents, mostly from Zone 4 and Zone 5. A membership fee of P120 was collected from each members. The collection (a total of P2,640, collected from 22 members) was deposited at the organization's accounts in the rural bank in Buhi town center. Aside from the organizational meetings and collection of the membership fees, however, no other activities had been carried out. The Ibayugan members openly blamed their president for encouraging them to join the organization and give their money, which they had wanted to get back.

Community Health Condition

The 1991 data from the rural health unit (RHU) showed that of Ibayugan's total of 228 children below seven years old, only 2 were severely underweight and 24 (11 percent) were moderately underweight (see Table 3). Food supplements were provided to these children by RHU.

Immunization service in the barangay was started in 1989. The regular schedule had been every first Wednesday of the month at the health center in Kalugan. For far-flung sitio (particularly, Centrong Ibayugan and Banao), a special immunization schedule had also been occasionally set. The rural health midwife (RHM) and barangay health workers (BHW) visited these areas to provide immunization.

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Ibayugan, 1991

Nutrition (Total Under 7=228)	No.	%
Severely underweight	2	1
Moderately underweight	24	11
Mildly underweight	70	31
Normal	131	57
Overweight	0	0
Total	228	100
Immunization (N=37)	**No.**	
Fully-immunized child	40	
Tetanus Toxoid for mothers (N=43)	60	
Births	**No.**	
Home deliveries		
Rural health midwife	30	
Trained birth attendant	0	
Untrained birth attendant	27	
Hospitals	0	
Total	57	
Use of contraception (MCRA=174)	**No.**	
Continuing users	17	
New Acceptors	15	
Cases of Oresol use	41	
Pulmonary tuberculosis		
Case finding	93	
Cases tested (sputum slide exam)	93	
Cases tested positive	1	
Completed treatment	6	
Started treatment:	4	
Short-course chemotherapy	2	
Standard regimen	2	
Carryover treatment	2	
Eligible population for short-course chemotherapy	5	
Undergoing treatment	0	
Morbidity		
Acute respiratory infection	580	
Musculo skeletal disorder	164	
Influenza	71	
Anemia	62	
Skin problem	56	
Parasitism	52	
Diarrhea	41	
Amoebiasis	20	
Gastro intestinal disorder	23	
Nutrition and vitamin deficiency	22	

Mortality cases	No.
Pneumonia	5
Cardio vascular disease	4
Peptic ulcer	1
CVA due to hypertension	1
Meningitis	1
Glomerulonephritis	1
Leukemia	1

Source: Buhi rural health unit I

In the beginning, some mothers did not want to submit their children for immunization because of the fever which usually followed. To overcome the mothers' apprehensions, RHM conducted home visits to explain the importance of immunization. In 1991, RHU reported that all immunizable children in the barangay had been fully immunized. Pregnant women who submitted themselves for tetanus toxoid also exceeded the target.

Births in the barangay in 1991 were all home deliveries, attended either by RHM or by untrained *hilot* (traditional birth attendants). Of the 57 births, 30 were attended by RHM and 27 by the hilot. Whenever RHM was available, she observed the hilot during a delivery or even offered her assistance.

Of the 174 married couple of reproductive age, 32 (16 percent) were using contraception; 17 were continuing users while 15 were new acceptors. The methods used were pills, condom, and rhythm.

Disease management

The 1991 RHU records indicated that acute respiratory infection was the major cause of morbidity in the barangay; pneumonia was reported as a major cause of mortality. Residents likewise cited colds, cough, and fever as the common ailments in the area.

Residents attributed certain illnesses

to changes in the climate and other natural forces. For treatment, herbal preparations or over-the-counter drugs were used.

In 1990, a typhoid outbreak occurred, involving over 10 families and resulting in the death of three residents. Members of the Buhi RHU established a temporary hospital in the barangay and stayed in the area for almost a week to attend to the cases and contain the disease.

Health services

From 1976 to 1989, Ibayugan was part of the catchment area of the barangay health station in Cabatuan. The RHM assigned to the station visited Ibayugan at least once a week, holding a clinic at San Rafael Chapel in Ibalete. In 1990, an RHM was assigned full-time to the barangay under PHDP. A resident of Cabatuan, this RHM reported to Ibayugan almost daily. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, she provided service at the health center in Kalugan; on Tuesdays, in Banao.

Eight BHWs had been assisting RHM in providing health services. Of the eight, five were members of the original group of seven trained in 1988 by RHU. Two resigned in 1989 and were immediately replaced by RHM. In the same year, she also appointed the wife of the barangay captain as the eighth BHW. All eight were female, of whom seven were married. With ages ranging from 28 to 53 years, the eight were composed of one midwifery graduate, two high school graduates, and the rest, elementary school graduates. In 1991, two were also members of the barangay council.

Ten traditional healers were also available for the health care needs of the residents. Of these, three were untrained hilot.

Ibayugan had been under the coverage of Buhi RHU I whose main health center was located in the town proper. In addition to the facilities available at this center, Ibayugan residents could also avail themselves of the services of a government hospital in Naga City (Bicol Regional Training Hospital), located 42 km from Buhi town proper or any of the three private hospitals in Iriga City, some 17 km away.

Water and toilets

The six major sitio in the barangay had at least one spring which served the drinking water needs of the residents. For laundry and bathing, the residents generally used the Ibalete and Ibayugan Creeks. Open wells were also common among households, especially those located in the upland areas.

In Manupak, Ibalete, Kalugan, Bani (school compound), and Banao, jetmatic pumps were installed by DPWH in 1986. In 1989, DPWH also installed two deep wells, one in Manupak and another in Kalugan. However, residents complained that the water from the pumps and wells had a peculiar smell.

Before the 1990 typhoid outbreak, the main source of drinking water by the residents of Manupak was one of the deep wells constructed by DPWH. The rural sanitary inspector (RSI) collected water samples for testing and reported that the water from the deep well was unsafe for drinking. Following RSI's advice, residents had since used the deep well only for laundry and other domestic water needs. For their drinking water, the residents, through the intercession of the barangay captain, began tapping a spring located in a lot owned by a resident. RSI applied chlorine on the source in November 1990, and again in August 1991.

Another water source in Manupak was a jetmatic pump installed in 1990 in front of the barangay captain's house. The barangay captain sought assistance from a congressman for the installation of the pump. The unit, however, appeared to have become rusty and was being used only for domestic water needs other than drinking. In Kalugan, three springs and a deep well served the residents' needs. The springs were quite distant from the residential area but the residents had installed bamboo pipes to bring the water closer.

Of the 272 households in the barangay, only 23 (8 percent) had water-sealed toilets and 6 had pit privies; the rest (some 90 percent) used the forested areas, grassy lands, or creeks and waterways for their toilet needs. In 1983, RHU distributed concrete toilet bowls to 80 households. However, only 30 households built their toilets, but many of these had become nonfunctional. In 1990, RHU distributed six plastic bowls; all had been installed.

Dumping garbage in open spaces and in bodies of water, including in Lake Buhi, had been a common practice among the residents. A few burned their garbage.

PROPONENT ORGANIZATION

FACE was one of the original participating organizations of the PCHD in Camarines Sur. Began in 1975 as a parish-based social action work of two Augustinian Sisters serving as rural missionaries in Iriga City, FACE initially focused its work on assisting the Agta in Mount Iriga. The work subsequently spread to other groups and areas, including orphans and adandoned children, landless farmers in the Fatima parish of Iriga City, and poor fisherfolk in Lake Buhi and Balatan.

By the time FACE was incorporated and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a foundation in 1984, it had established an orphanage in Iriga City and was undertaking development projects outside the Fatima Parish. In 1990, it had a staff of 30, including 4 community organizers and 4 health workers. The two Augustinian Sisters continued to manage FACE's programs.

FACE aims to pursue its "Christian vision of total human development" through the following programs: spiritual enrichment; education, culture, and sports; health and nutrition; social welfare; livelihood; and nature conservation. By 1991, FACE had organized 17 barangay-level organizations in Iriga City and selected municipalities in the province, and developed a settlement for the Agta in Mount Iriga. Its community-based health and nutrition program were being managed by 35 trained community workers.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

When the integrated project proposal for all PCHD target barangays in Camarines Sur was disapproved by DOH in early 1991, FACE decided to withdraw from its original target sites in District 1, claiming that the district was not among its priority program areas. (FACE's sites had been in the province's Rinconada area, which was closer to its main base in Iriga City.) FACE was apprehensive of undertaking projects in District 1 without the planned partnership support structure because this would mean spreading its resources too thinly.

FACE subsequently selected new sites within the Rinconada district. FACE initially considered five municipalities in selecting its new sites. It sought the

assistance of the parish priests in these areas in identifying the potential sites, as well as visited the potential sites and, later, sat down with the RHUs concerned in selecting the final sites. Of the five potential sites, three were eventually selected as PCHD sites, one of which was Ibayugan in Buhi.

Proposal Preparation

Soon after the selection of the new target sites, FACE fielded a community organizer (CO) in Ibayugan (as well as in the other two sites) to gather data for the preparation of the project proposal. The CO stayed for one week in Ibayugan, visiting various parts of the barangay and interviewing residents. After spending another week at the FACE office consolidating the data gathered and preparing for a community data validation and planning session, the CO returned to Ibayugan accompanied by other FACE staff, RHU personnel (RHM and a public health nurse or PHN), and PCHD's project development officer (PDO) and health program officer (HPO) based in the integrated provincial health office (IPHO). The group met with barangay leaders and other residents, discussing the data gathered by the CO (which were written on big pieces of manila paper) and projects which could be undertaken in the barangay to resolve the identified health problems and needs. FACE also used the occasion to explain to the residents PCHD and the partnership between FACE and RHU in its implementation.

FACE assigned a CO to write up the project proposals for the three sites; the assistant executive director reviewed the drafts. A month after the community planning session, a draft was submitted to IPHO for comments. PDO and HPO sat down with FACE to discuss the proposal and the preparation of a revised proposal. This second version was subsequently presented to the RHUs concerned for comments as well as endorsements.

In late June 1991, the proposal was submitted to DOH's Community Health Service (CHS); it was approved on 15 July with a budget of P200,000. The first grant payment was released on 19 May 1992.

Planned Activities

The Ibayugan project proposal contained four major components: spring development, construction of sanitary toilets, health education, and livelihood training. These were to be carried out with the active participation of RHU and the community residents.

Aimed at providing potable water to the residents, the spring development project involved the construction of a concrete water tank and a network of pipes and faucets. FACE would hire a plumber to be supervised by RHU's rural sanitary inspector (RSI). The latter was also expected to conduct potability tests on the potential water source.

The construction of water-sealed toilets would likewise be supervised by RSI. Concrete bowls would be manufactured in the barangay, using cement and other hardware materials to be provided by FACE from PCHD grant funds and sand and other local materials to be supplied by the residents as their counterparts.

RHU personnel, particularly the RHM assigned to the barangay, would take charge of training-seminars on responsible parenthood and health and nutrition as well as mothers' classes which would be organized in each of eight major residential clusters. Moreover, an herbal garden

would be established beside the health center in Kalugan.

For the livelihood training, personnel of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) would be tapped for sessions on abaca basket making, and rattan and bamboo furniture making. These enterprises were expected to "add source of livelihood for the 90 percent low-income families and [would] eventually improve their nutritional and health status."

Implementation Team

FACE's project implementation team would be composed of a supervisor-project coordinator and a full-time CO. The former would be responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project, including its administrative concerns which would receive assistance from a bookkeeper and other FACE staff. The CO was expected to reside in the community and facilitate the participation of the residents in various project activities.

RHU staff members were responsible for the health education sessions and delivery of health services. RSI's active participation was also pinpointed in the spring development and toilet construction activities. FACE and RHU staffs were expected to hold regular planning and assessment meetings so that project activities could be carried out with their joint participation.

Implementation Schedule

The project proposal also contained a schedule of activities, which included the persons or agencies responsible for each activity as well as the expected outputs (see Table 4). The schedule indicated the conduct of almost simultaneous activities, with at least one major activity a month during the 12-month project implementation period.

Table 4. FACE's proposed schedule of activities for Barangay Pantat, 1991-92

Activities	Period
CO extension service	One year
Village training (on site)	
Health and nutrition (monthly for 12 months in clusters)	One year
Basic orientation seminar	Month 1
Specialized training	
Leadership training	Months 2 to 3
Organizational development I & II	Months 6 to 7, Months 10 to 11
Training/demonstration on handicraft and furniture making	Months 4 to 5
Christian values formation	Months 2 to 5
Community project	
Construction of intake tank, putting up of pipelines, water potability test	Months 12 to 13
Construction of sanitary toilets	Months 2 to 5

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

In preparation for PCHD project implementation in the province, IPHO organized a series of preimplementation workshops involving the NGO project proponents and their RHU counterparts. The workshop was aimed at formulating a detailed and coordinated one-year program plan of action for each of the PCHD barangay project sites. It also sought a common understanding of the planned activities as well as of the roles and tasks of the different groups of participants so that a harmonious relationship could develop among those concerned.

FACE participated in the second batch of the preimplementation workshop which was held on 7-8 November 1991 in Naga City. Six members attended the workshop: the associate director, CO supervisor, three COs, and a volunteer nurse. Among other things, the workshop brought about the formulation of a refined schedule of activities for Ibayugan (see Table 5).

Launching and Initial Activities

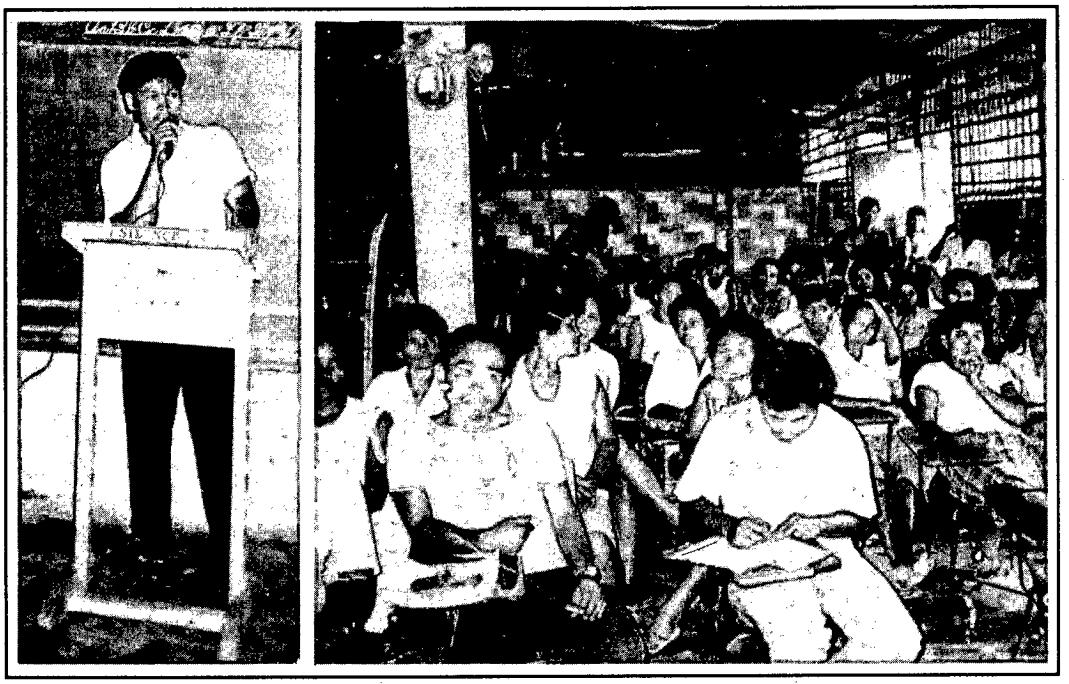
Anticipating the release of project funds, FACE fielded its CO to Ibayugan in November and December 1991 to undertake house-to-house familiarity visits and conduct a community survey. In all, CO was able to conduct interviews in 108 households.

When the initial payment on the grant fund was not received in late 1991, however, FACE decided to suspend its work in Ibayugan. It was not until June 1992, following the receipt of the funds in May, that project implementation was resumed.

Table 5. FACE's revised schedule of activities for Barangay Ibayugan, 1992-93

Activities	Period
Meeting with LGU officials and Parish Priest	Month 1
Community organizing	Months 1 to 12
Preparing program plan of action with the residents	Month 3
Training	
Leadership training	Months 3 to 4
Health training I and II	Month 5
Specialized training	Months 6 to 7
Organization training I and II	Months 7 to 8
Cooperative premembership training	Month 9
Christian education I and II	Beginning Month 1
Infrastructure	
Spring development	Months 4 to 5
Construction of latrine	Month 5

Source: Program Plan of Action for Barangay Ibayugan prepared during the 7-8 November 1991 pre-implementation planning workshop.



Launching of PCHD in Ibayugan, July 1992

On 15 June, a new CO was introduced to the barangay. CO visited various parts of the barangay and attended a regular session of the barangay council, in which a formal project launching was also planned.

The project launching took place on 20 July. Held at the barangay elementary school, the activity was attended by 83 barangay residents, including members of the barangay council, members of FACE (COs of the three FACE PCHD sites) and RHU (RHM), and an employee of the National Irrigation Administration. The Ibayugan CO explained PCHD to the residents and the roles of FACE and RHU in project implementation. He also discussed the components of the project proposal approved by DOH (see Box 1).

COs and Other Field Staff

For its community profiling and initial community work in 1991, FACE fielded a female community organizer. This CO, however, resigned from FACE before major project implementation activities had begun.

The CO who took over the work in Ibayugan was 20 years old, male, and single. He was born in Tigaon, another Rinconada municipality. He graduated in 1992 with a degree in social work from Colegio de Santa Isabel in Naga City. In 1991, he served as a volunteer worker of another PCHD participating NGO. He was hired by FACE as a full-time worker in January 1992. He started working in Ibayugan in June 1992.

CO stayed in the barangay, particularly during scheduled project activities.

Box 1
PROJECT LAUNCHING IN BARANGAY IBAYUGAN, JULY 1992

The original launching date was 19 July but it was postponed because of a typhoon. Sensing that the residents had long waited for the project, CO insisted that the launching take place on 20 July at the elementary school in Banao despite the rain.

On 20 July, 83 residents were present together with FACE (Ibayugan CO and CO from another site), RHM, and a member of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA). The activity began at 1:40 p.m. with the singing of the national anthem and an opening remarks by the barangay captain. A council member acted as emcee.

Using visual aids, CO gave a brief orientation on PCHD and FACE's participation. He emphasized that FACE was like one of the NGOs (TABI) which came to the barangay to assist the people.

CO then encouraged the residents to state their expectations. Some answers included the conduct of nursery and adult classes; installation of household toilets; livelihood projects for women, youth, and children; and solidarity among residents. CO said that some expectations mentioned were included in the approved project proposal. He commented on the installation of toilets, adding that with the barangay's past experience in bowl distribution, it would be better to construct a communal toilet per cluster instead. With the latter, residents would be compelled to practice discipline as every household in the cluster would be assigned to clean the facility.

With regard to the nursery and adult classes, the project would be a reactivation of the classes held in the barangay. The head teacher offered one of the classrooms as venue and promised to give cash donations.

A discussion on the formation of an organization took place. A resident suggested that a chairperson who would represent this group in meetings with FACE be elected. The barangay captain wanted the election to take place then as several residents were already present. CO dissuaded them, explaining that instead of a chairperson for each zone, the members would elect, after each meeting, a presiding officer who would facilitate the next meeting. This would give every zone member a chance to preside over zone meetings. From all zones, an overall chairperson would be elected. Around this time, some residents began leaving. The others who stayed behind showed their disorientation with CO's explanation.

A short intermission number took place at 3:25 p.m. After this, CO summarized the topics tackled. CO was followed by RHM who informed the residents that there were no more toilet bowls available in RHU. She suggested that residents give sand as counterpart, while RHU and CO would solicit the cement. RSI would instruct the residents on bowl construction. The barangay captain then urged the recipients of the DOH toilet bowls to find means to install their facilities. He likewise thanked FACE for the assistance being extended to Ibayugan.

Before the closing remarks were made by the emcee, the NIA staff member gave a few words on preserving Ibayugan's forests. More remarks followed from two council members and the other FACE CO. A short prayer by a council member ended the activity at 4:20 p.m.

Except in August during which no visits took place, CO was in the barangay an average of eight days a month. The longest visit was nine days, during the first month; the shortest was a day. CO, as well as other FACE staff who visited the barangay, was given accommodations in the house of the barangay captain.

During training-seminars and other major project activities, CO was joined by the project supervisor and COs in the two other FACE PCHD sites. The supervisor was 32 years old, single, and female. She graduated in 1979 with a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the Camarines Sur State Agricultural College. She had also earned some units for a masteral degree in agricultural extension and public administration. She had worked for four years with FACE. The Malabog CO was 25 years old, female, and single. She earned a degree in social work from Bicol University in 1992. The Del Rosario CO was 35 years old, male, and single. He had a degree in social work from Colegio de Santa Isabel. Before joining FACE, he worked as a CO in a national NGO and in another province-based NGO.



Ibayugan and Del Rosario participants in a workshop session during the leadership training seminar

Training-Seminars

Between the project launching in July 1992 and June 1993, FACE had convened three leadership and organizational development seminars, a health and sanitation seminar, and a paper-making training. Two of the leadership seminars were held outside the barangay; the other sessions were conducted in the barangay.

Basic leadership training

Held on 8-9 August 1992 at the FACE office in Iriga City, the basic leadership training seminar was attended by 12 Ibayugan residents (7 males and 5 females), as well as residents of the other FACE sites. The Ibayugan participants were selected by the zone leaders. They were informed of the activity by CO and the barangay officials two weeks before the scheduled seminar.

The seminar included individual sharing, discussion, and role playing sessions. The first day involved group activities highlighting self-awareness, communication, and an analysis of the national situation. Extensive discussions on the qualities of a leader also took place. The second day focused on practice sessions on presiding a group meeting and a discussion on the importance of

planning before the conduct of a meeting.

Organization-management training

Also held in the FACE hall in Iriga City, the two-day basic organizational and management training was convened on 14-15 November 1992. It was attended by 28 Ibayugan residents. (The seminar included residents of Del Rosario, another FACE PCHD site.) The seminar involved lecture-discussion sessions on concepts of organization, leadership, communication, team building, and management (see Box 2).

Organization development training

In connection with the formation of a community health group in the barangay, a two-day basic organizational development training seminar was held on 3-4 April 1993 at the Ibayugan Elementary School (see section on "Community Health Group," below). It was attended by 33 residents (19 males and 14 females) on the first day and 35 residents (22 males and 13 females) on the second day. FACE staff, composed of the project supervisor, Ibayugan CO, and four COs from other FACE sites, facilitated the seminar. A FACE visitor and RHM were also present. The residents provided the rice and vegetables for the lunch while FACE took care of the snacks.

The first day began with a briefing on the PCHD project. It then moved on to a discussion of the concepts and objectives of an organization as well as the process of organizing. Part of the afternoon session was devoted to formulating the vision and goals of the community health organization for the next three years.

The morning session of the second day centered on a lecture-discussion of organization principles and the registration procedure of the Cooperatives Development Authority. In the afternoon, discussion centered on SPI's organizational framework and functions, as well as a cooperative's organizational structure. Finally, the participants discussed the preparation of a constitution and bylaws.

Health and sanitation seminar

The health education activity was held on 6 September at the Ibayugan elementary school. RHU personnel composed of PHN, three RHMs, and RSI, and a Department of Agriculture veterinarian served as facilitator-discussants. They took turns discussing DOH's impact programs on maternal and child care, pulmonary tuberculosis, family planning, nutrition, prevention of common childhood diseases, environmental sanitation, and acute respiratory infection. The veterinarian gave a lecture on rabies and its prevention (see Box 3).

Paper-making seminar

One of the planned activities for Ibayugan was the conduct of training-seminars on livelihood projects. The first of these was a two-day seminar on handmade paper making which was held on 8-9 June 1993 in the yard of a resident in Ibalete. Organized by CO and the health organization, the activity was attended by 20 residents on the first day and 13 on the second day. A training officer from DTI served as trainor (see Box 4).

Community Health Group

Part of CO's initial tasks in the barangay was the identification of potential leaders who would be actively involved in project implementation and would form the core of a community organization which would address local health problems and concerns. Forming

Box 2
ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN BARANGAY IBAYUGAN

The seminar took place on 14-15 November 1992 at the FACE session hall. The project manager, Ibayugan CO, and COs of two other FACE sites served as the facilitators and resource persons. In addition to the Ibayugan participants, who numbered 28, there were 12 participants from Del Rosario in Bato.

The first day of the seminar formally started at 10:30 a.m. with the introduction of the FACE staff and participants. This was followed by CO's overview of the seminar, expectation setting, and review of the basic leadership training seminar held on 8-9 August. Lunch followed at 12:10 p.m.

A small planning workshop took place at 1:30 p.m. The participants were grouped into three (one group for Del Rosario and two for Ibayugan). FACE instructed the groups to illustrate their visions/dreams for their barangay for the next five years. The workshop output reports showed the Ibayugan groups listing such visions as having a public toilet, office for its organization, barangay hall, potable water system, fish cages, school, social hall, chapel, handicraft office, roads, and barangay health station.

The workshop was followed by CO's discussion of the ideal qualities and characteristics of an organization and its members. CO then gave the participants of Del Rosario the rest of the day to rest. (They hiked from their barangay to the town center, where passengers jeepneys were available.)

While the Del Rosario participants were resting, the Ibayugan residents met with CO for a session on development planning. Activities agreed upon included (1) the establishment of a potable water system by November; (2) formulation of the organized group's constitution and bylaws and the finalization of members' profiles; (3) coordination with RHU for the toilet construction project; (4) monthly conduct of a zonal vegetable gardening project; and (5) construction of the organized group's office. In addition to FACE, the residents, barangay council, and RHU would be tapped as resources in the implementation of the water system and toilet construction project.

The second day of the seminar began at 8:10 a.m. with a liturgical session by the FACE novices. CO's summary of the previous day's activities then followed. FACE associate director gave a short message on the importance of organization and cooperation among people, emphasizing that the project was a joint undertaking of NGO, government organizations, and the people. She added that spirituality in the organization and community would lead to a holistic approach to project implementation. Before ending her talk, she commended the participants for being chosen as barangay leaders.

Two more topics (organization and management and importance of project monitoring) were subsequently discussed. With regard to an organization, FACE expounded on its definition, elements, values, functions, and constraints. The responsibilities of officers and members of an organization were likewise discussed.

At the end of the seminar, an evaluation of the topics, facilitators, and participants took place. Certificates of attendance were awarded to all participants before the activity ended at 3:20 p.m.

Box 3
BASIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SEMINAR IN BARANGAY IBAYUGAN

The basic health and sanitation seminar was held at Ibayugan's elementary school on 6 September. It was attended by 29 residents in the morning and 46 in the afternoon. CO and another FACE staff (CO of another PCHD site) served as facilitators. RHU staff (PHN, RSI, and three RHMs) as well as a veterinarian invited by MHO from the Department of Agriculture served as resource speakers.

Participants began to arrive at 8:20 a.m. An hour after, registration of participants took place and name tags were distributed. Participants were asked to take part in some singing before the seminar formally started at 10:30 a.m.

CO first gave an overview of the seminar. He also apologized for the delay in the start of activities and asked the participants to recapitulate the results of the seminar to the residents who were unable to attend.

RHM discussed maternal and child health, emphasizing that mothers should undergo pre- and postnatal checkup to ensure the health of their babies. She added that unhealthy babies were susceptible to more diseases. RHM pointed out that DOH had stationed a PHDP midwife in Ibayugan to assist in the community's health needs. She also discussed the merits of breastfeeding, citing that there was a law which required all mothers to breastfeed their babies. During the discussion, RHM referred to a book and consulted PHN for more topics.

PHN also talked on maternal and child care. According to PHN, a woman's best year to have babies was the ages 23 to 33 years, with two years between each child. She then enumerated the various methods of contraception, from condom and pills to vasectomy and tubal ligation. She adviced the participants to limit their number of children to enable them to take care of their families.

After maternal and child care, PHN discussed the national tuberculosis program. Using an illustration, she cited the symptoms of tuberculosis and the ways of preventing the disease. She ended the morning's discussion with a note that immunization was the most effective way of preventing tuberculosis.

After lunch, PHN discussed the nutrition program and under-six clinic. She explained that RHU regularly conducted Operation Timbang to determine if a baby was healthy or not. She also explained the three basic food groups stating that deficiencies in certain nutrients led to illnesses, such as night blindness (deficiency in vitamin A), goiter or thyroid gland condition (iodine), or anemia (iron). RHM encouraged the residents to establish their own vegetable and herbal gardens.

RSI gave a brief lecture on sanitary practices with regard to toilet facilities, water disinfection, and food and garbage collection. This was followed by the veterinarian's discussion on animal rabies. He enjoined the residents to avail of the Department's free immunization against rabies. Another RHM tackled the symptoms, prevention, and control of common childhood diseases such as measles, poliomyelitis, diptheria, tetanus, mumps, chicken pox, and diarrhea. She likewise briefly discussed dental care.

The seminar ended after planning on the formation of a group in the barangay. Each participant was given a certificate of participation.

Box 4
PAPER-MAKING SEMINAR IN BARANGAY IBAYUGAN

The handmade paper-making seminar conducted in Ibayugan was a joint activity of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Forest Product Research and Development Institute of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Part of the comprehensive agrarian reform program, the seminar was designed to assist the poor, particularly the program beneficiaries.

On 5 June, CO informed Ibayugan residents that a livelihood seminar would take place on 7 June. CO asked SPI vice president to prepare the mould and silk screen deckle for the paper-making activity. He likewise asked SPI treasurer to purchase the cheesecloth and incense which would be used. On 6 June, SPI vice president constructed four moulders of various sizes. SPI treasurer bought the needed materials on 7 June, using the organization's funds. The seminar, however, was postponed to 8-9 June because of the resource speaker's unavailability .

The first day of the seminar, 8 June, started at 7:50 a.m. Twenty residents converged at the lot of an Ibalete resident who lived near the San Rafael Chapel. A training officer from DTI-Naga came as resource speaker.

As an introduction, the resource speaker gave the objectives of the activity. He explained that the seminar was aimed at encouraging residents to put up their businesses, using environment-friendly materials. The seminar was also being held in anticipation of the formation of the Asian Fair Trade Association. He also stated that the seminar was a livelihood program of DTI and DOST.

The resource speaker then enumerated the steps in making handmade paper as well as the materials and equipments needed. These were written on the board and were copied by the residents. The resource speaker emphasized that paper making was a labor-intensive task. He then demonstrated the paper-making process using the prepared materials (cogon grass, rice straw, abaca, waste paper, sodium hydroxide, incense) and tools (mould and deckle, GI sheet, rolling pin or bottle).

The rest of the day was devoted to the preparation of materials, which involved cooking, cleaning of raw materials, pounding and preparing the pulp recovery and stock solution. The speaker made three sample handmade paper of varying sizes; after which, the residents took part in another paper-making process. Day 1 ended at 5:05 p.m.

Day 2, which began at 8:00 a.m., was a continuation of the practicum. Residents (who numbered 13) actively participated in making and designing their handmade paper. (While waiting for the paper to dry, CO met with the participants to discuss the construction of the multipurpose center. He designated the SPI chairman and the zone leaders to take over the responsibility of gathering the needed materials on 12-13 June as he would not be in the barangay until the end of the month. CO asked that each zone's counterpart to the center construction project be brought on or before the said dates.)

When the handmade paper had dried, the participants submitted their individual products to the resource speaker. The participants also kept some paper as souvenir. The seminar ended at 5:00 p.m.

this organization was brought up as early as the project launching in July 1992. It was mentioned again during the September health education seminar. CO emphasized that the organization would be composed of members from different sectors, that is, farmers, fishers, youths, and women. Each zone in the barangay would have its own set of leaders and members; from among the zone leaders, the barangay or federation officials would be selected. This federation would be registered either with the Cooperatives Development Authority or Bureau of Rural Workers of the Department of Labor and Employment. In the same health seminar, the participants agreed to hold zonal elections as soon as possible and to convene a meeting of the elected zone leaders on 12 September (the week after the seminar) for a general election. The lists of zone officers would be submitted to CO before the meeting.

Election of officers

Zone meetings and elections were subsequently held. Barangay council members assigned to each zone initiated the meetings. CO was also present in two of the meetings. At least seven to nine leaders (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, business manager, public relations/information officer, and sergeant at-arms) were selected in each of the barangay's five zones. In three zones, some residents who were not present in the meetings were also included in the lists of officers so that the expected lineup could be completed.

The general meeting of the elected zone leaders took place on 13 September. It was held at the elementary school and attended by 13 leaders. The group elected a set of officers—composed of a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer—for the community health organization which was named Samahang Pangkalusugan ng Ibayugan (SPI; Health Association of Ibayugan). The group also scheduled the induction ceremony for the officers on 26 September.

The induction ceremony took place as planned. A member of the municipal council was invited as the inducting officer. Each zone contributed P100 for the food and other expenses. Some 40 to 60 residents attended the affair.

Profile of leaders

In all, there were 46 leaders (33 males and 13 females), including four SPI officers and 42 zone leaders. Among the four SPI officers (three males and one female), the president had completed two years in college; the vice president had finished grade school; the treasurer completed two years in high school. Among the officers, only the secretary was not married.

Of the 42 zone leaders (30 males and 12 females) a number finished Grade VI (18) and fourth year high school (3); the rest completed a few years in high school (3) and elementary (11). (No data on educational attainment were available for seven leaders.) A majority (37) of the leaders were married. (No information on civil status were available for five leaders.)

Membership

The SPI officers set a monthly meeting, to be held every second Saturday of the month. (In January, this schedule was changed to first Sunday of the month.) They also decided that a membership fee of P10 would be collected from members and P20 from the officers. Zone treasurers would be responsible for collecting the fees and turning over the collections to the SPI

treasurer.

The officers also decided that membership registration forms would be given to the residents; those who filled in the forms and paid their fees would be given certificates of membership. CO was tasked to prepare the forms and certificates.

In January, CO distributed membership forms to the zone chairpersons. To be accomplished in duplicates (one copy to SPI and the other to FACE), the forms included such information as name and nickname, age, address, date of birth, age, sex, status, occupation, educational attainment, name of spouse, educational attainment of spouse, number of children, involvement in community organizations (name of the organization and position in the organization), and attendance in training seminars (type of seminar, agency or person who gave the seminar, venue and date). A 15 February deadline was set for the submission of the accomplished forms to CO. This deadline was reset to end of March, but as of end of June only seven forms had been submitted.

Before the membership forms were distributed, the SPI officers agreed that orientation sessions on SPI would be held in each zone. These meetings would be convened by the zone leaders with the assistance of the SPI officers. Only the meeting in Zone 4 was convened, however. CO specifically encouraged the meeting because of his observation that residents of the zone were not as active in PCHD activities compared with those from the other zones. A leader of Zone 4 had explained in one SPI meeting that residents of his zone were hesitant to give their commitment to PCHD and, thus, to SPI because they wanted to see first a visible achievement, particularly a training seminar on handicrafts. The Zone 4 meeting was held in February and was attended by about 80 residents. In addition to discussions on PCHD and SPI, the meeting involved an election of zone officers.

Registration

In December, CO reported to the association that he had already made inquiries with the Cooperatives Development Authority regarding SPI's registration. He said that he was adviced to focus first on the recruitment and consolidation of association members before the preparation of the constitution and bylaws, which would be needed in the registration.

As of June 1993, no activities related to registration had been undertaken outside of membership recruitment.

Funds

By June 1993, only five officers and two members had paid their membership fees. SPI had collected a total of P1,426 from the membership fees, earnings from the Search for Mrs. SPI contest during the organization's Christmas party, and the caroling activity conducted on 14 and 15 December. The money also included P180, which was collected from residents in November for the food to be served to nuns and seminarians who were expected to visit the barangay on a social immersion activity. The visit, however, was cancelled and the collection was turned over to SPI.

To generate more association funds, SPI decided to co-sponsor with another Ibayugan organization a Valentine benefit dance. Unfortunately, there was a heavy rainfall on the day of the dance and the affair had to be cancelled. SPI lost P335 in the venture.

SPI funds had been spent for snacks

during rabus activities, meetings, and seminars; diesel oil for a vehicle used in gathering sand from Buhi for the health center; materials used during the paper-making seminar; and membership forms. In June 1993, the remaining SPI fund was P167.

Water System Construction

A major need expressed in almost every community meetings initiated by FACE was the construction of a water system which could provide ample supply of potable water in places convenient to the residents. Barangay leaders and residents likewise indicated their willingness to contribute labor and local materials. Plans for the water system construction were drawn up during the preproject launching meeting between CO and the barangay council as well as during the launching activity. Among the suggestions made was the construction of an intake box at the water source and additional intake boxes and faucets in each zone. The barangay captain rejected the suggestion, stating that it would be very expensive to implement it.

Preconstruction work

In November, CO informed SPI that RSI and a plumber hired by FACE would visit the water source located in Zone 5. He encouraged the residents to assist these persons in accomplishing their tasks. In preparation for the visit, the residents of Zone 5 held a rabus to clear a path to the spring. The plumber arrived in late November accompanied by COs of other FACE sites. (RSI was unable to join the group.) With 14 residents as guides, the plumber and COs hiked to the spring. Finding the spring to have a good quantity of clear water, the plumber expressed his willingness to build a system which would bring the water down near the elementary school. He also solicited the residents' assurance of assistance in gathering gravel and sand as well as in undertaking other construction tasks. He promised that he would immediately prepare the program of works and budget so that project implementation could begin in January. On the way back to the center of the barangay, the plumber measured the path of the pipes to be laid from the source.

In a meeting on 10 January 1993 attended by 15 residents, CO announced that the limited budget of the water system project could provide only 10 bags of cement, 200 pieces of pipes, 10 faucets, fittings, and rubber tapes. The materials could bring the water only as far as the elementary school area and not to all zones as expected. CO also informed the residents that the materials would be delivered on 27 January. A truck from Iriga City would transport the materials to Barangay Tambo. Residents should come with their motorboats to bring the materials to Ibayugan. On the said date, a number of residents went to Tambo but the delivery truck did not arrive. A new schedule was set, but this was postponed anew. Finally, the materials were delivered on 16 February. From the motorboats, the materials were taken to the chapel in Ibalete.

Construction

The construction began on 18 February, with a 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. schedule. The work included clearing the area around the water source, making a well near the spring, hauling gravel from the creek and sand from the lakeside, and cementing the well. Laying the pipes,

connecting the faucets, and cementing the area around the faucets started the following day. On 22 February, nine faucets had been installed: seven in Zone 5 and two in Zone 3. The location of the faucets were identified by the zone leaders in consultation with the zone residents and CO.

About 120 residents (young and old, male and female) participated in the work. Most were involved in the hauling of materials.

The residents were served snacks; they went home for lunch. The plumber and his two helpers were provided free meals and snacks by FACE. A female resident took charge of preparing all the meals and snacks throughout the construction period. She was given a P500-honorarium by FACE.

The project had consumed all the materials delivered to the barangay except a piece of faucet. Two additional bags of cement were donated by the Zone 5 chairperson and were taken from the supplies he was keeping for the repair of his house. The excess faucet was returned by CO to the FACE office.

The plumber hired by FACE was an unlicensed engineer. The two helpers were his sons. His work was under a *pakyaw* (piece rate) agreement, involving 25 percent of the total project cost. During the week-long construction, the plumber and his sons stayed at the house of the Zone 5 chairperson.

When the plumber and his sons left the barangay on 23 February, he asked the residents to immediately cover the pipes with soil and bamboo so that these would not be destroyed easily. However, a rabus to cover the pipes with soil took place only on 24 May, from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. The work was discontinued because of the lack of bamboo.

System use and maintenance

After the construction, two meetings were conducted to elicit the residents' evaluation of the water system project. The first was held on 6 March when CO met with the residents of Zone 5; the second took place during the SPI regular meeting on 7 March. The residents expressed their gratitude for the project and suggested measures for the proper use of the system. They pointed out that the users should be reminded that the faucets should be used only to fetch drinking water. Washing and bathing at the faucet areas should be prohibited.

In May, the Zone 3 chairperson built a structure on the faucet area near the elementary school. The structure was made of light materials, including ipil-ipil branches and coconut leaves. In the same month, one resident complained to the zone chairperson that there was no water at the faucet near his house. The chairperson responded by putting up a sign indicating schedules in the use of the faucets in the area: 5:00-8:00 a.m. and 2:00-4:00 p.m. for the downstream areas, and 8:00-10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. onwards for the upstream group.

In a meeting in May among Zone 3 and Zone 5 leaders and residents, it was also decided that a fee would be collected from the water users. Each household-user would contribute a fee of P10 and monthly dues of P5. The collections would go to a system maintenance fund. (By June 1993, six households had paid their P10-fee; no monthly dues had been collected.)

In a later meeting of SPI, however, it was proposed that the water system be turned over to the barangay council for maintenance. The council, in turn, could pass an ordinance imposing a P20-fine to

those found misusing the system. One zone chairperson disagreed with the suggestion, claiming that the zones should take care of the portion of the system within their respective areas. The issue had not been resolved as the SPI officers appeared firm on their decision to turn over responsibility for the system to the barangay council. They also planned to attend a regular session of the council to discuss their proposal.

Toilet Construction

Included in the Ibayugan project proposal was the construction of sanitary toilets for the 235 households found to have no such facilities in 1991. During the project launching, however, CO stated that public toilets would be constructed in the barangay, explaining that RHU experiences in toilet bowl distribution had resulted in many uninstalled bowls. Moreover, in a meeting with the barangay council, CO pointed out that the available grant funds would allow only the provision of toilet bowls; thus, individual households would most likely be able to construct semipermanent toilet structures. If public toilets were constructed instead, concrete structures could be provided. The council also decided to assist in the project by soliciting assistance from the mayor's office as well as from members of the municipal council. Solicitation letters were subsequently delivered to these officials. (By end of June, one municipal council member had donated P20 for the project.)

In a meeting in January, CO informed the residents that toilet construction would begin. He again clarified that each zone would be provided a two-room toilet facility, a male and female room for each unit with a common tank. The tank as well as the structure would be made of concrete.

In a meeting with RHU in March, CO also made inquiries whether or not RHU could provide the toilet bowls for the project. MHO and RSI stated that the bowls which would soon be made available by IPHO to RHU were made of plastic and, hence, not appropriate for public toilets. RSI offered to make concrete bowls for Ibayugan and volunteered the use of his molders.

The construction of the public toilets began in late April following the delivery of the materials on 23 April. The materials (50 bags of cement, 40 pieces of steel bars, 5 pieces of galvanized iron sheets, 6 kilos of tie wire, 10 kilos of assorted nails, 20 pieces of door hinge, 5 pieces of plywood, 1 piece of lawanit, 20 pieces of fittings, and 4 packs of solvent cement) were stored in a residence in Ibalete. (Part of the materials was for the construction of a multipurpose center; see discussion below.) Zone 1 and Zone 2 residents hauled the materials from the motorboat to Ibalete. CO handed a letter to the SPI chairperson and vice chairperson containing the list of the materials delivered as well as reminding them to prepare the pits for the public toilets so that construction could start on 6 or 7 May.

As soon as the materials were delivered, six Zone 2 residents spent a day digging the pit for the toilet in the area. They selected a site near a deepwell constructed by DPWH.

The May schedule for the toilet construction, however, did not push through. RSI was not available to make the concrete toilet bowls, as he was kept busy by his work in other barangays. Moreover, the selection of the sites for the toilets was still a problem in most zones. While easy access of most households in the

zones was a major consideration in choosing the sites, the residents were also concerned about the availability of a water source.

In Zone 4, residents suggested that instead of a two-room unit, two separate units be built in different areas in the zones. To CO's remark that the available materials would not be sufficient for two separate units, the residents countered that they would be willing to provide the needed materials. Thus, they selected a site near the residence of an SPI officer and another near the residence of a barangay council member. Digging the pits in the zone immediately commenced. Three residents had almost completed the pit near the barangay council member's house when another resident commented that the toilet should be placed near his house where more residents would be benefitted. To avoid further arguments, the barangay council member stopped the group work. Instead, he bought a toilet bowl and completed the work himself.

Work in the other chosen site in Zone 4 also began in May. A rabus of five residents and the zone chairperson was conducted. Upon hearing of the ongoing work, RHM remarked that the toilet should be constructed at a more centrally located area in the sitio, making it more accessible to more residents as well as to visitors. The comment offended the residents who were working on the pit and decided to abandon their work. The pit eventually became a garbage dump, but work on a new site had not been undertaken.

The residents of Zone 1 and Zone 5 likewise suggested that the two-room toilet facility be split. CO also acceded to the suggestion. The Zone 5 coordinator further decided that instead of two toilets, the zone would have five. Thinking that 10 bags of cement were to be given per zone, he said that each toilet would be allocated two bags. (Of the 50 bags delivered to the barangay, 30 were for the toilets and 20 for the multipurpose center.) The cement would be used only for the flooring as he saw no need for cementing the pit because the soil in his area was not prone to erosion. Two toilet bowls would come from the FACE allocation while three would be provided by residents who had unused bowls from earlier DOH distribution. The zone chairperson also selected the toilet sites. By end of June, three pits had been prepared in Zone 5. However, Zone 1 and Zone 3 had yet to start digging their pits.

Upon CO's suggestion, on 29 June the SPI treasurer visited RSI to discuss the toilet construction project in the barangay. RSI adviced the leader to ensure that all the materials needed in constructing the toilet bowls were available so that he (RSI) could complete the task on a one-day trip to the barangay.

Construction of Multipurpose Center

Although the construction of a multipurpose center was not in the approved project proposal, FACE and the Ibayugan residents had included the project, using part of the funds allocated for training activities. The residents initially planned for the construction of a structure made of semipermanent materials, which could also serve as SPI's office. Moreover, the need for such a structure became more urgent when the building being used as health center in Kalugan was taken back by the NGO which worked for its construction. Beginning in September, the health center was transferred to a temporary location in Banao.

Three sites were considered for the multipurpose center. One lot being offered by the landowner was rejected by the residents because it was not located at the central part of the barangay. Another lot was regarded as an appropriate site, but the residents feared that securing permission from the landowner, who lived outside the barangay, might delay the project. Finally, a site near the former health center was chosen, to which the landowner readily agreed. The residents also agreed that they would contribute materials as well as render rabus in the construction of the center.

In an SPI meeting in January, the residents agreed that each zone would be assigned to contribute specific materials for the center's construction. The residents would also be asked to bring rice and vegetables for their lunch.

In March, the residents also planned to solicit contributions from municipal officials and affluent individuals in the town center. CO was tasked to prepare solicitation letters while SPI officers would make the solicitation rounds. MHO through the RHM was subsequently given a solicitation letter. When CO visited RHU in late March he was informed that RHM and MHO would provide nipa or *anahaw* for the roof of the center, but the materials would be delivered to the barangay only when the building's frame had been completed.

CO also worked for the reallocation of a portion of FACE's PCHD budget for the multipurpose center. FACE's contribution to the center enabled the construction of a semiconcrete structure. Together with the materials for the toilet construction, the materials for the multipurpose center were delivered on 23 April. These were stored in a house near the site.

CO scheduled a rabus on 6 and 7 May for the construction of the center. During the SPI regular meeting in May, however, the officers moved the schedule of the rabus to 5 or 6 June because the materials, such as the posts and bamboo poles, had not been gathered yet. The SPI chairperson was tasked to notify the residents to prepare the materials so that they could start the construction on the scheduled date.

A rabus to make hollow blocks to be used in the center was held on 10 May. Present were 19 residents. In the morning, they gathered sand from the lakeside. About 80 hollow blocks had been produced at the end of the day, using a molder rented in Barangay Santa Elena. The expenses incurred for the food of the workers, gasoline for the motorboat, purchase of sacks used in hauling sand, and rent of the molder totalled P174. The amount was taken from the SPI funds.

During the paper-making seminar, CO and the SPI officers present agreed that the materials for the center should be brought to the site on 13 June. Only Zone 5 complied with the agreement, however. The residents brought five posts but these were deemed too short. The SPI president subsequently approached residents whom he knew had stocks of lumber in their homes. From seven residents, he was able to solicit 11 posts.

On 18 June, SPI president made house-to-house rounds to inform the residents about a rabus scheduled the following day. Most residents promised to come. Rabus was conducted for two consecutive days (19 and 20 June), with 11 and 27 residents participating on the first and second day, respectively. The snacks for the two-day work were provided by two residents.

After the two-day rabus, the layout of the center had been completed with the installation of the hollow blocks. The residents agreed that rabus would be conducted until the center was completed. They scheduled the work every Saturday and Sunday. By end of June, the center's construction was considered ongoing.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

In addition to the activities related to PCHD implementation, Ibayugan residents participated in community organizing activities initiated by another NGO. They also received assistance from a congressional candidate for the construction of an intake box in a spring in Kalugan. Moreover, a small organization was formed in one sitio.

Reentry of an NGO

TABI was one of the organizations which assisted Ibayugan residents in 1988-89 following a military-NPA encounter. The group also helped form the Pagkakaisa Community Development Organization (PCDO), which became inactive soon after TABI's pullout. In April 1992, a TABI staff member visited the barangay. He convened a meeting of the PCDO members as well as other residents and brought up the idea of reviving the organization. The 42 attendees accepted the challenge and considered themselves the new PCDO. An election of officers was held in January 1993.

As requested by the residents, TABI conducted a medical mission in the barangay on 30 May 1992. More than a hundred residents availed themselves of the medical and dental services provided by a 17-person team composed of two doctors, three dentists, nurses, midwives, and paramedics. The team also distributed free medicines.

TABI also supplied 20 fish cages and tilapia fingerlings to PCDO. With the members consent, the fish cages were managed by the barangay captain, whose wife was a PCDO member. In February 1993, TABI bought the tilapia for its disaster relief operations in the Mayon Volcano area. Of the P61,300 total cost of the tilapia harvest, TABI collected P17,800 as payment for the fish cages and fingerlings. The barangay captain received 30 percent of the remaining amount while PCDO was given 10 percent; the rest was divided among the members.

In January, PCDO and TABI joined efforts in constructing a nipa hut along the lakeside in Manupak. The food of the workers, nipa, and hardware materials were provided by TABI while the posts and labor served as the PCDO members' counterpart. The nipa hut was being used as venue for meetings as well as a place where the TABI staff stayed during their visit in the barangay.

Infrastructure Project

During the campaign period for the national election in 1992, a congressional candidate provided funds for the construction of a water intake box in Kalugan. Before the construction was begun, the contractor-engineer visited the barangay captain to request assistance in the hiring of laborers. About 20 residents were hired to work by rotation for almost a week. The workers were paid P60 per day. There was also a promise that after the election, pipes would be connected from the intake box to areas closer to the residential cluster. As of June 1993, however, the contractor-engineer had not come

back. (The candidate won the election.)

New Community Organization

In April 1993, six residents (five males and one female) of Ibalete organized themselves as an association. The group's initial plan was to improve the chapel in the sitio. To generate funds for the activity, the group decided to sponsor a benefit dance in the barangay. Each member contributed P500, which was used to advance payment for a band with a vocalist. Unfortunately, the vocalist met an accident and died the day before the dance. The affair was cancelled. The group had yet to plan another activity.

BARANGAY IBAYUGAN IN JUNE 1993

The first 12 months of PCHD implementation in Ibayugan officially ended in June 1993. During the period, five training-seminars were held and the water system construction was completed. The construction of public toilets and a multipurpose center was ongoing in June (see Table 6).

Planned and Completed Activities

A number of changes in the planned activities in Ibayugan had been made. As indicated in the project proposal, health education seminars would be conducted monthly in each of the barangay's sitio. Only one whole-day seminar was held, however. This was attended by 46 residents from different parts of the barangay.

In place of the abaca basket-weaving seminar for women and bamboo and rattan furniture-making for men, a paper-making seminar was conducted. This was held in June 1993.

The planned leadership and organizational development training seminars were conducted. Two were held outside the barangay and involved selected residents; one was conducted in the barangay and attended by over 30 residents.

Except covering the pipes with soil, the water system had been completed and was being used by the residents (see Map 2). The residents, however, were still finalizing plans regarding policies on the use and maintenance of the system. In addition, residents were waiting for RSI to conduct a potability test on the water system.

Toilet construction was still ongoing in June 1993. Instead of the proposed construction of 235 toilets (or a 100-percent coverage), public toilets were being put up. When completed, these would mean at least 20 additional sanitary toilets in the barangay.

In response to the community's request, FACE supported the construction of a multipurpose center in the barangay. Originally planned as a structure made of semipermanent materials, the center would house the activities of RHM as well as meetings, including those of the organized health group (SPI). With FACE's contribution and funds saved from the conduct of training-seminars held outside the barangay, the center would be made into a semiconcrete structure. Its construction was still ongoing in June 1993.

LGU and RHU Participation

As stated in the approved proposal, one of the expectations from RHU was the improved delivery of regular health services, including the provision of medicines and regular consultation. The devolution, however, brought about changes in the

Table 6. Summary of proposed and actual implementation of PCHD activities in Barangay Ibayugan, July 1992 - June 1993[a]

Activities / Month	Jul 1	Aug 2	Sep 3	Oct 4	Nov 5	Dec 6	Jan 7	Feb 8	Mar 9	Apr 10	May 11	Jun 12
Meeting with LGU officials and parish priest	PP											
	AA											
Community organizing	PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP											
	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA											
Leadership training			PPPPPP									
		AA										
Health training I and II					PP							
			AA[b]									
Specialized training						PPPPPP						
Organization training I and II							PPPPPP					
					AA					AA		
Cooperative pre-membership training									PP			
Christian education I and II	PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP											
Spring development				PPPPPP								
					AA							
Construction of latrine					PP							
										AA		AA[c]
Construction of multipurpose center[d]												AAAAAA[c]

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is based on the November 1991 program plan of action; the actual schedule (AA), on the process monitoring research.

[b]Only Health Training I had been conducted.

[c]Ongoing in June 1993.

[d]This was not included in the original plan.

manner of health service delivery.

In the past, RHM held consultation from Monday to Wednesday and Friday. She conducted a house-to-house visit every Thursdays of the second and third week of the month. During the project implementation, RHM seldom held consultation instead, conducted home visits more frequently. This was brought about by the insufficient supply of medicine from the local government of Buhi. Moreover, she lost access to the building she was using as a health center when the NGO which built it resumed work in the barangay.

In September, a Banao resident offered the use of an old building as site of the health center. RHM initiated and shouldered the cost of the minimal repairs, while a number of residents offered free labor. The health center, however, still leaked on rainy days, providing another reason for RHM's infrequent stay in the health center.

In Ibayugan, the national immunization day in 1992 took place on 18 April and 16 May. Prior to the activity, RHM requested help from the barangay council in announcing the activity. The barangay council held a *bandillo* (walking around the barangay while striking a can and shouting the message) on 17 April. The four BHWs assisted RHM in the immunization. One hundred percent of the target (81) children under six and the target (5) 15-44 year old females received immunization.

In addition to continuing its regular health service delivery in the barangay, RHU was actively involved in project implementation, particularly in the conduct of health education seminars and the construction of the water system and toilets. RHU staff conducted the health and nutrition training seminar held in the barangay.

RHM also participated in the leadership and organizational training-seminars and attended many of the planning meetings convened in the barangay. RSI's roles in the water system and toilet construction had not been very visible, however. FACE contracted a plumber for the water system construction. RSI did not participate in the construction activity and had yet to conduct a water potability test. The construction of toilets had yet to be completed by June 1993. RSI had committed to assist residents in the construction of toilet bowls.

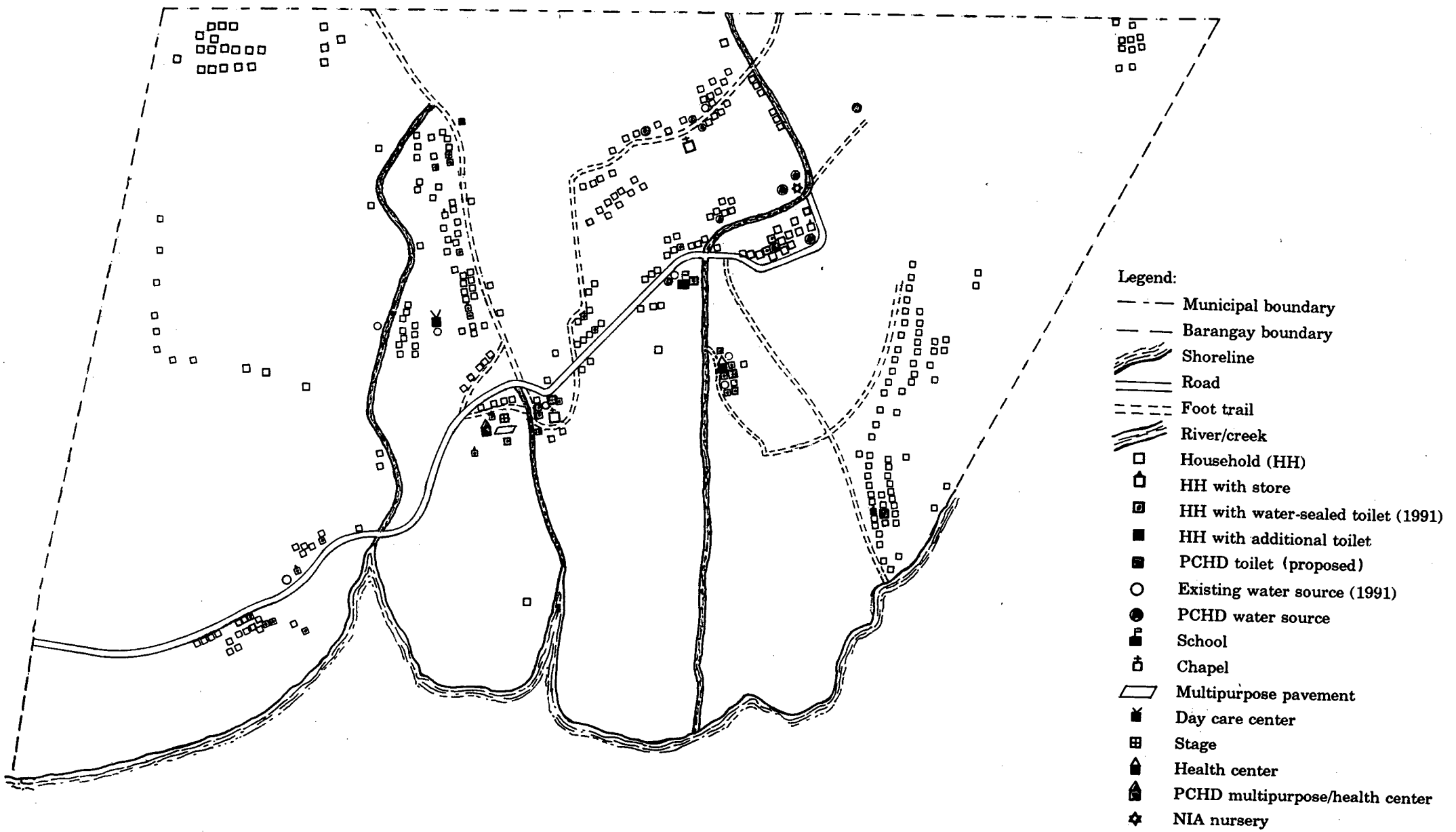
While the municipal government of Buhi had been informed of the Ibayugan PCHD project, no concrete participation in project activities had taken place. The mayor, however, had pledged his support, particularly in the provision of health services through RHU. Moreover, individual members of the municipal council had indicated their support to PCHD activities by being present in some of these or granting the residents' request for monetary contributions.

Community Involvement

Over the 12-month period, 32 group activities were conducted in the barangay. Of these, 16 were barangay-wide activities and, thus, expected to have the participation of the entire barangay. The group activities included meetings, rabus, and training-seminars. On the average, about 25 residents were present in each activity. The most participated single activity was the project launching, which had an attendance of 83. The week-long rabus for the construction of the water system also drew in a large group, totalling over a hundred residents.

The sitio with the most number of participants in barangay-wide activities were Ibalete and Kalugan, reaching about a fourth of the households in these sitio.

The barangay council was an active participant in project implementation. Particularly before SPI was organized, the barangay council was consulted by CO in planning project activities.



Map 2. Barangay Ibayugan, June 1993

Barangay Mansalaya
First Year of PCHD Implementation, 1991-92

Barangay Mansalaya in the Municipality of Del Gallego is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) of the Department of Health (DOH), PCHD supports the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at-risk or in critical health condition.

Mansalaya is the only PCHD site whose main project proponent is an LGU. The Municipal Government of Del Gallego formally began PCHD activities in Mansalaya on 16 September 1991. Thus, as of December 1992, the barangay had been a PCHD setting for over a year.

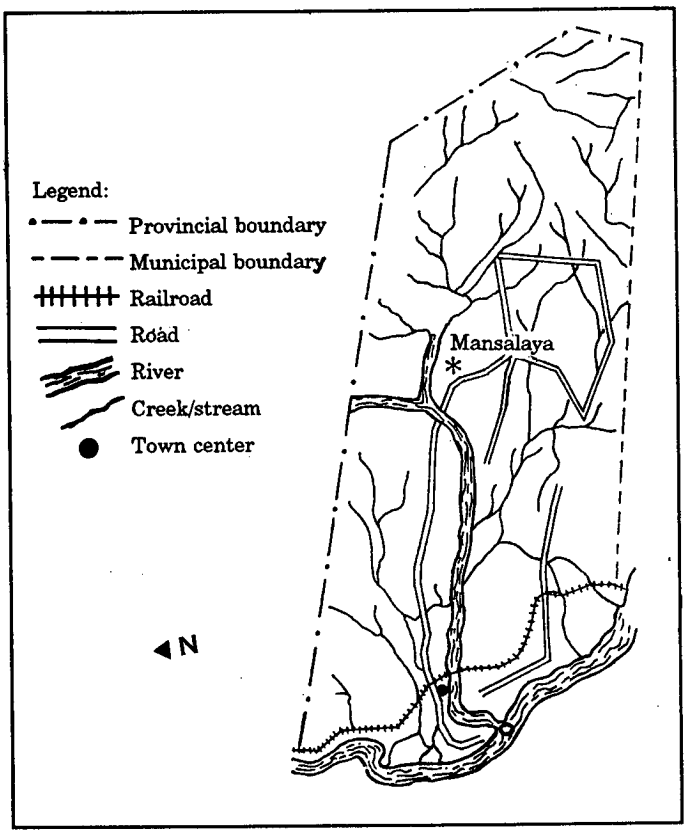
This report discusses Mansalaya's initial experiences in PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of the DOH, the Municipal Government of Del Gallego, other government agencies, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Mansalaya before PCHD activities were carried out, as well as a description of the proponent agency and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Mansalaya is one of the 32 barangays of Del Gallego, a town accessible mainly through the use of the railroad tracks. It is an upland barangay situated 7 km northwest of the town center (see Map 1). A landlocked barangay, it is bounded by Barangay Maguibuay of the Municipality of Tagkawayan in Quezon Province on the north, and by Del Gallego barangays: Santa Rita I and Santa Rita II on the south, Quinalangan on the east, Bagong Silang on the southwest, and Kabasag on the southeast.

Mansalaya used to be a sitio of Barangay Santa Rita II, where a small creek called "Mansalaya" was found. (Another account on the origin of the barangay's name was attributed to an Aeta who used to live near the creek.) It became a barangay in 1958.

A vast portion of Mansalaya formerly belonged to Don Juan del Gallego, the founder of the municipality. His heirs abandoned the land for 20 years following his death in 1941. The government declared the area as public land in 1965 and allowed settlers to own residential and farm lots.



Map 1. The Municipality of Del Gallego

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Situated atop rolling hills and mountains, Mansalaya has one well-defined settlement cluster. This is further divided into four *purok* or zones (see Map 2 on Page 135).

Access

Mansalaya is relatively difficult to reach although it is only about 7 km from the town center. Not served by public transportation, Mansalaya may be reached either through a 45-min motorboat ride, which also involves hiking along a 1.5-km dirt road, or by hitching free rides on service trucks of a quarry operation. The latter, however, is available only during dry months.

Five motorboats anchored at Santa Rita II travel from the barangay's docking area to the town proper, with at least one leaving as early as

7:00 a.m. and returning to Santa Rita II at 2:00 p.m. The frequency of trips to the town center depends on the availability of passengers and crops to be marketed. The motorboat fare costs P5 per passenger and P2 for each sack of produce. Hiring motorboats for a round trip costs between P100 and P150. Small motorboats carry as much as 20 passengers, while big ones load up to 30 passengers. On nonmarket days, waiting time at the town center stretches to more than an hour, and longer for the trip back to the town proper.

Hitching free rides on the service trucks of a quarry operation in a nearby barangay is also practiced by Mansalaya residents. Most often, residents hitch rides on any of the three trucks owned by the Mansalaya barangay captain. The 30 to 45 min truck ride passes through two Del Gallego barangays.

Access to Mansalaya becomes even more difficult during the rainy months, from August to December. Typhoons and heavy rains make the rugged provincial road soft and muddy. Quilbay River, which connects the barangay to the town center, becomes flooded, deterring motorboat operators from making trips. Residents leaving for the town center manage the situation by taking an almost 2-hr hike.

Population

In 1990, the barangay had a population of 740 in 125 households. Males (374) outnumbered females (366) by a small margin. By 1991, the population had increased to 789 in 127 households. Again, males outnumbered females, 409 to 380.

Residents originally came from the adjacent province of Quezon and from the nearby towns of Camarines Sur; some hailed from the distant province of Sorsogon and the Visayas provinces. The major language used was Tagalog.

Land

Mansalaya is an upland barangay covering 240 ha, half (120 ha) of which is devoted to rice farming. Ricefields are mostly rainfed; planting occurs only once, between September and December. Coconut farms occupy about 30 percent of the total land area. The rest is planted to corn, sugarcane, rootcrops, and vegetables. The school and residential areas cover 12 ha.

Income sources

In 1990, farming was the major source of income in the barangay. A majority of farming households were tenants, cultivating from 0.5 to 2 ha of land. Most households, however, cultivated less than a hectare. The biggest farm under cultivation was 24 ha; the smallest was 0.5 ha.

Tenurial arrangements varied depending on the crop cultivated. For rice and corn farms, tenants generally received 90 percent of the gross yield; for coconut lands, tenants obtained 60 percent. In all cases, tenants shouldered all production expenses.

A number of residents, including those with farms, hired out their labor for such onfarm activities as plowing, planting, harvesting, weeding, or copra making. Other residents engaged in small buy-and-sell business, carpentry, and domestic work at the town center.

A few residents, mostly youths, gained employment as laborers in the clay quarry operations located in another barangay and began in the 1970s. Two companies, of which one was owned by the Mansalaya barangay captain, were involved in this business venture. Workers received P1.50 per sack of clay or a daily payment of P150 for a four-person group.

Most households raised livestock, essentially for the market. Pigs, goats, cows, and chickens were sold at prices depending on the type of breed. Used primarily for farmwork, carabaos were also sold during periods of financial need.

Cattle raising reportedly became popular owing to the barangay captain. In 1982, he first sold cattle to three families. By 1991, a total of 10 households were raising cattle, with the barangay captain having the largest number.

In 1989, the barangay council began implementing a barangay resolution prohibiting residents from keeping their animals astray. Residents were either fined or asked to pay for the damage caused by the animals. A barangay council member and the barangay council secretary were observed to be strictly enforcing this resolution.

Facilities

The barangay's major facilities included an elementary school, stage, basketball court, chapel, and a newly-built barangay hall.

There were also 12 *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores, copra and palay warehouses, and a bakery. Purok 1 and 4 had five stores each; while Purok 2 and 3 had one each.

A complete public elementary school was located in the barangay center. This had been serving the area since 1971.

The Mansalaya Barangay High School, the first barangay high school established in Del Gallego, opened in 1972. The school did not operate long, however, because the students were reportedly being recruited to the insurgency movement. Moreover, the community faced financial problems concerning its counterpart for the teachers' salaries. In 1984, a temporary closure order was issued by the public schools district supervisor of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports. Since then, residents had been sending their children to the nearest high schools found in the town center and in Tagkawayan.

Electricity had not reached the hills of Mansalaya. Residents used kerosene lamps to light their homes at night. Only the barangay captain owned a power generator which he operated during movie showings at his warehouse.

The barangay chapel located in Purok 4 had served as a venue for religious activities as well as community assemblies. One of these had been the annual Feast of the Miraculous Medal on 27 November. A nine-day prayer novena and Eucharistic mass were usually held by the residents.

Experiences in Development Projects

Government agencies and local politicians extended a number of development projects to Mansalaya residents. These involved the construction of the barangay hall, barangay road, two deep wells, and a water system; and the establishment of a barangay elementary and high school (see Table 1). In all these projects, the barangay council was called upon to coordinate with the representatives of government agencies in the implementation by choosing the sites and recruiting paid laborers.

In the case of the barangay's elementary and high schools, the community members did not only request assistance from the appropriate government agencies, but also sought the help of local politicians in procuring land for the school site, preparing the deed of donation, completing the bond requirement, and recruiting teachers.

Until 1990, the delivery of regular services by government agencies, however, was found significantly wanting, with only occa-

Table 1. Projects and other assistance received by Barangay Mansalaya as of 1991*

Agency/Individuals	Year	Assistance received
Office of the Municipal Mayor	1970s	Assistance in the construction of a two-unit schoolbuilding; assistance in the preparation of deed of donation for the school site
	1989	Donation of 60 cement bags for stage construction
	1990	Construction of barangay hall
Department of Public Works and Highways	1960s	Construction of a two 3-room schoolbuildings
	1971	Construction of a three-room high school building
	1990	Construction of two deep wells; installation of a water system; construction of a 150-m barangay road
Provincial Governor	1968	Donation of 2-ha lot for school site
	1971	Donation of P1,000 to supplement bond required to establish high school
Former municipal mayor (personal donation)	1974	Donation of additional 5-ha lot for the school site
Barangay Council	1989	Construction of concrete stage inside school compound; construction of a basketball court

*The list does not include regular services of government agencies such as the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

sional visits of staff members of DOH and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The residents themselves invited representatives from some government agencies to visit their barangay in order to resolve such needs as increasing palay yield and branding livestock (cows and carabaos).

In addition to government-initiated projects, the community, through the barangay officials, initiated the construction of a stage and a basketball court within the barangay school's premises. The funds for these were generated through the holding of a popularity contest. Residents also put in voluntary group work (*rabus*) as their counterpart.

Community Organizations

In 1990, four community organizations had been formed in Mansalaya (see Table 2). One of these was the Parents-Teachers' Association, which was organized in 1962. As the first and longest existing barangay organization, the Parents-Teachers' Association gained distinction for having been an active participant in the establishment and improvement of the barangay's elementary and high schools.

The three other community organizations were formed only in 1990, through the initiatives of local government officials. These associations had such specific membership compositions as married couples for

the Mr. and Mrs. Club; female residents, Balikatan; and youths, Kabataan ng Mansalaya.

Two other groups were formed as mandated by government, namely, the Lupon ng Tagapamayapa and the Barangay Tanod. These groups, in addition to the barangay council, served as peace-keeping bodies in the barangay.

Community Health Condition

Available data from the Del Gallego rural health unit (RHU) indicated that in 1991 about 27 percent of children under six were suffering from moderate or severe malnutrition (see Table 3). The figures were derived from a 100-percent *Operation Timbang* (weight survey) coverage. In the same year, a 148-percent accomplishment for child immunization was registered, with 31 children receiving full immunization.

The residents' acceptance of immunization became particularly significant after a measles outbreak in 1990 during which some households lost children. Since then, residents, fearing the loss of family members to illness, started to submit their children for immunization.

In 1991, all 18 births in the barangay were home deliveries. Of this number, 10 were attended by the rural health midwife (RHM).

All married couples of reproductive age (MCRA) were reported to be acceptors of contraceptive methods. Condoms and pills were the methods used.

RHU presence

Mansalaya is covered by the Del Gallego RHU. Beginning in April 1991, an RHM

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Mansalaya as of 1991[a]

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Parents-Teachers' Association	1962	Teachers and parents of elementary schoolchildren	Initiated the establishment of the barangay school; assisted and supervised the construction of Grades I-III classrooms; gardening in school yard; planting of crops in school's 5-ha agricultural land
Mr. and Mrs. Club	1990	All married couples	Holding of benefit dances; barangay chapel improvement
Balikatan	1990	Female residents	Holding of benefit dances
Kabataan ng Mansalaya	1990	Youths, 14-21 year olds	Christmas party; assisted in the fencing of the chapel and in basketball games during the barangay fiesta

[a]All were considered as active as of 1991.

had been assigned to the barangay as part of the Philippine Health Development Project. She resided in the house of a barangay council member situated in the barangay center. Three neighboring barangays (Santa Rita I, Santa Rita II, and Bagong Silang) were also part of her catchment area.

In the past, health service in the barangay was barely present. It was only in 1980 when an RHM was assigned to cover the barangay as part of her catchment area. The RHM visits to Mansalaya, however, came once every three months.

Disease management

Mansalaya residents cited colds, cough, fever, flu, diarrhea, stomachache, and measles as their common health problems. They said that children were most susceptible to these ailments, which were perceived as caused by temperature changes and/or supernatural beings. Most residents resorted first to the use of herbal preparations in managing these ailments. The herbal preparations were either taken orally or rubbed on the affected body parts. Over-the-counter drugs available at sari-sari stores were also used to supplement herbal treatments.

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Mansalaya, 1991

Nutrition (Total Under 6=120)	No.	%
Severely underweight	8	7
Moderately underweight	24	20
Mildly underweight	49	41
Normal	36	30
Overweight	3	2
Total	120	100
Immunization		
Fully-immunized child (Target=21)	31	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=no data)	12	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries	18	
Rural health midwife	10	
Trained birth attendant	3	
Untrained birth attendant	5	
Hospitals	0	
Total	18	
Use of contraception (MCRA=27)	No.	
Acceptors=27		
Condom and Pills	34	
Total (this includes transients)	34	
Cases of Oresol use	21	
Cases of acute respiratory infection	0	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (N=52)	No.	
Case finding	38	
Under short-course chemotheraphy	2	
Under standard regimen	1	

Source: Del Gallego rural health unit.

Health services

In 1990, there were two *hilot* (traditional birth attendants) and a barangay health worker (BHW) who attended to the residents' health problems and needs. One of the hilot completed a training course conducted by RHU in 1982. Both hilot were also engaged in treating various ailments.

BHW received training from RHU in 1979. Since then, she had been involved in teaching residents about cleanliness, dispensing drugs, and weighing and feeding malnourished children. She had also lectured on family planning and, on some occasions, distributed contraceptive pills. In 1989, the municipal nutrition action officer chose her to serve also as the barangay nutrition scholar.

For serious health problems, residents had access to the health center at the town center. From the town center, they could also take a trip to Tagkawayan (9 km away), where a hospital and private clinics were found, or to Ragay (about 30 km away) where a district hospital was located.

Water and toilets

Access to domestic water sources in Mansalaya was limited to five springs, three deep wells, and a Level II system constructed by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in 1990.

Springs were found in each purok, but most households obtained water from the spring near the Katakian Creek. Fetching water from any of the springs was quite difficult as one had to make a 10 to 20 min down-and-uphill trek on, occasionally, slippery and wet foot trails.

Purok 1 and Purok 3 residents were more fortunate compared with the other residents because the deep wells were located in their areas. The Level II system also served these areas. In 1990, eight water faucets were installed in strategic places within the barangay; however, only five of these were later found functional and able to provide for the water needs of the residents.

In 1990, there were two types of toilets found in Mansalaya: water-sealed and pit privy. Twenty households owned water-sealed toilets, while 6 had pit privies. A total of 101 households did not have toilets. These households made use of the river and streams, as well as the thick grasses by the roads, as their toilets.

Throwing garbage in nearby streams or any place far from the houses was usually practiced by the residents; only a few households had garbage pits. Dead animals were commonly buried while dry leaves and pieces of paper were burned in backyards. Burning was often done by residents, who believed that the smoke emitted helped in plant growth. Women and children swept the homelots; men cleared the yards of weeds and overgrowth.

PROJECT PROPONENT

One of the original PCHD participating NGOs (the Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc. or CASAFI) initially selected Mansalaya as one of its project sites. It undertook community profiling and planning activities for 17 days in September-October 1990 in preparation for the submission of a project proposal. When DOH rejected an integrated proposal for the province and suggested that proponents prepare individual project proposals for their respective target sites, CASAFI opted to undertake its PCHD projects in barangays covered by the Archdiocese of Caceres. (In 1990, Mansalaya became part of the jurisdiction of the Prelature of Libmanan, which covered the 10 municipalities comprising the province's District 1.)

Following discussion between the integrated provincial health office (IPHO) and the Del Gallego mayor's office, the latter agreed that it would pursue the PCHD project in the barangay so that the community's expectations would not be frustrated. On the basis of data gathered by CASAFI and consultation meetings with barangay leaders, the mayor's office prepared a project proposal with the assistance of IPHO.

As the highest-ranking official in the municipal government, the mayor served as the coordinator of the Mansalaya

PCHD project. He took a direct hand in seeing through its implementation. Born in Del Gallego, the mayor was 72 years old and a commerce graduate. He occupied several positions in government, serving two terms as the municipal mayor in 1952-59; provincial board member in 1960-63 and in 1972-75; assistant regional director of the Rice and Corn Administration in 1966-67; provincial secretary in 1968-72; and regional coordinator of the National Nutrition Council in 1982-87. In 1988, he ran again and was elected mayor; in 1992, he was reelected. He was also sent to the United States as a management planning scholar for four months in 1978. His wife was appointed mayor from 1976 to 1982.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

When Mansalaya was dropped by CASAFI as its PCHD site, the mayor expressed his willingness to assume the project, even its budget needs if necessary, because the community residents had been waiting for its implementation. IPHO, which shared the concern that the people's expectations should not be frustrated, conducted several meetings with the mayor and his staff to discuss how the PCHD-initiated work in Mansalaya could be continued. IPHO provided the mayor a copy of the results of CASAFI's community profiling activities, encouraging him to prepare a project proposal for PCHD funding.

On 29 May, a meeting was held among IPHO, three leaders from Mansalaya, members of the municipal council, and representatives of national government agencies with offices in the municipality. The group discussed the available data on Mansalaya and potential projects for the area. The results of the meeting was used by the municipal nutrition officer, who was assigned by the mayor, in preparing a proposal for PCHD. IPHO's project development officer (PDO) also sat down with the nutrition officer to discuss additional details and requirements of the proposal. The proposal was submitted to IPHO on 19 June and approved by DOH's community health policy committee (CHPC) on 25 June with a budget of P105,534, covering a year of implementation. The memorandum of agreement between DOH and the mayor's office was signed in 9 October 1991; the first grant payment was released in November 1991.

The project proposal submitted by the mayor's office was called the "Mansalaya Integrated Health Program." The main objective of the project read thus: "At the end of Year I, Mansalaya Integrated Health Program is able to organize a viable and functioning barangay structure, where families are aware of and actively participating in the project and activities being undertaken in the community."

Components

The program was aimed at addressing not only the health needs of the community but its socioeconomic problems as well. The project's specific aims were reflected in the proposal's section on "Methodology/Strategies," which was divided into four components: potable water system, information-education campaign, environmental sanitation, and nutrition program.

Potable water system

The first component involved the repair of two rundown reservoirs and three nonfunctioning deep wells, installation of four additional jetmatic pumps,

and the formation of a barangay waterworks association. Materials would be provided by the project while construction work would be undertaken through rabus. Prior to the construction, a barangay waterworks association would be organized by a barangay subcommittee on waterworks project. The subcommittee would manage the construction activities while the association would mobilize residents to participate actively in the construction. Moreover, the association would formulate policies and systems pertinent to the maintenance and possible expansion of the water system projects. Libmanan RHU's rural sanitary inspector (RSI) would directly supervise the implementation of the projects, in close coordination with the mayor.

Information-education campaign

Deemed equally important in supporting the other components of the PCHD project was an information-education campaign. This would be realized through the organization of a rabus group in each zone and the conduct of trainings and seminars. Rabus group formation would be handled by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) representatives in the barangay, while the trainings and seminars would be managed by teams from the different national agencies. Two 3 to 4 hr sessions per month, focusing on such topics as agriculture development, family welfare and management, nutrition education, primary health care, and local government administration, would be conducted. A barangay subcommittee on information-education campaign would handle the preparatory activities, accommodation of trainors, and planning and implementation of learnings derived from the sessions.

Environmental sanitation

Toilet-bowl skills training and construction of sanitary toilet facilities would be the major activities of the environmental sanitation component. This would be aimed at accomplishing a 100-percent presence of sanitary toilet facilities in the barangay. RSI would be directly responsible in selecting, training, and supervising four skilled laborers in making 120 concrete toilet bowls, which would be sold to residents at an affordable price. The amount generated from the sale would be given to the laborers as payment. In the construction of sanitary toilet facilities, the local materials and labor would be taken care of by the residents while the mayor's office would provide bags of cement. A cleanliness drive would also be implemented in the barangay by a subcommittee on environmental sanitation.

Nutrition program

To achieve the project's fourth objective—"2nd and 3rd degree malnourished are identified and completely rehabilitated; 85 percent of the households are able to maintain a backyard vegetable garden"—the nutrition component would include center-based feeding and food production activities. Four agencies (DSWD, the Municipal Nutrition Council or MNC, RHU, and the Targeted Maternal and Child Health Program or TMCHP of Santa Rita Parish) would be involved in the feeding activity, with DSWD as the lead agency. Food production would be implemented through the establishment of a demonstration farm, rabus community gardens, and individual household backyard gardens. Vegetables and rootcrops would be planted in the demonstration farm, which would also include a seedling nursery. Sites of 1-ha rabus community

gardens would be identified in the four zones to serve as model farms for coconut farmers wishing to augment their income. An intercropping of cash crops, such as pineapple, black pepper, and coffee, would be carried out.

Implementation Team

Project implementation would be a joint undertaking of the units under the mayor's office and the national agencies in the municipality. These included the MNC, Department of Agriculture (DA), DSWD, DECS, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), DPWH, and RHU. TMCHP of the Santa Rita Parish based in the town proper would also participate in the nutrition and information-education components of the project.

The project implementation team would be composed of the mayor as the overall coordinator/program manager, the executive committee composed of the eight national agencies and barangay council representatives, and the four barangay subcommittees headed by the barangay captain. A fund-trustee designate would be responsible in fund management and preparation of financial reports. In this case, the fund trustee would be the office of the municipal treasurer.

The four barangay subcommittees would be composed of a chairperson and two members each. These bodies were the barangay subcommittees on potable water system, information-education campaign, environmental sanitation, and food production.

As the overall project coordinator, the mayor would facilitate executive committee meetings, coordinate the activities of the different agencies, prepare and submit quarterly reports to DOH, and serve as the link to barangay officials. He was also responsible for planning, monitoring, and evaluating the activities under the project.

In addition to providing their regular services, the agency-members of the executive committee would assume specific functions relevant to the project's activities. As chairperson of the four subcommittees in the barangay, the barangay captain would coordinate and monitor the activities of the subcommittees, mobilize the residents and resources in the barangay, coordinate with the different national agencies, report regularly to the mayor, and make available his trucks for the transportation of trainors and hauling of project materials.

Implementation Schedule

A 12-month schedule was incorporated in the proposal (see Table 4). The schedule indicated a very busy year in the barangay.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

A launching ceremony, presided by the Del Gallego mayor, marked the formal start of PCHD project implementation in Mansalaya. Wanting to sustain the enthusiasm of the residents, the executive committee deemed it wise to undertake this initial activity while waiting for the release of grant funds. Since then, the residents had undertaken beautification and cleanliness activities through the rabus groups, constructed toilet bowls and installed some of these, and completed the construction of a water system. Mothers' classes, which also involved center feeding and food supplement distribution, had also been carried out.

Table 4. The Municipal Government of Del Gallego's proposed schedule of activities and expected outputs for Mansalaya, 1991-92

Activities/Outputs	Period
Organization capability building	
Monthly executive committee meetings	Months 1 to 12
Organization of barangay subcommittees	Month 1
Water system construction	
Repair of three deep wells	Months 1 to 3
Repair of two reservoirs	Months 2 to 3
Construction of four jetmatic pumps	Months 3 to 4
Organization of barangay water association	Months 2 to 4
Information-education campaign	
Organization of rabus	Month 1
Seminars and trainings	Months 1 to 12
Environmental sanitation	
Training of skilled laborers	Month 5
Construction of toilet bowls	Month 5
Construction of sanitary toilets	Months 6 to 11
Nutrition program	
Center-based feeding	Months 1 to 8
Demonstration farm	Months 1 to 12
127 backyard gardens	Months 2 to 12
Six communal gardens	Months 7 to 12

Initial Activities

Preparations for the launching of the project started on 5 July 1991 with a meeting between the mayor and barangay leaders (barangay captain, teacher-in-charge of the elementary school, and two community leaders who had been actively involved since CASAFI's PCHD work in the barangay). The meeting discussed the schedule and activities in connection with the launching. The mayor also provided the attendees with copies of the program for the launching ceremony, which was prepared by his office.

On 15 September, the barangay officials and the teacher-in-charge met to finalize the preparations for the scheduled launching. They discussed the activities for the launching program, as well as the assignments on the marketing and preparation of food to be served. The barangay captain advanced P1,200 from his personal funds for the launching's expenses. It was agreed that the members of the barangay council would divide the expenses among themselves and pay their share once they received their regular honoraria.

On 16 September, about two months before the release of the initial grant payment, the municipal government of Del Gallego formally launched the Mansalaya PCHD projects. The launching was a festive ceremony attended by municipal officials led by the mayor, representatives of national agencies with offices in the municipality, barangay officials, and almost everyone in the barangay. Owing to time constraints, only the first five parts of the prepared launching program were covered (singing of the national anthem, invocation, opening remarks by the barangay captain, an entertainment number, and the addresses by the mayor and other guests). In their addresses, the speakers stressed the importance of the residents' support to the success of the program and offered

assistance from their respective offices. The mayor's party left shortly after a late lunch, thinking about the long trip back to the town center.

In February 1992, staff members of the agencies involved conducted an onsite inspection of the barangay. The result of the visit was reported in a subsequent barangay assembly attended by the mayor and other officials. Assessments on the status of the water sources, toilet facilities, and health activities conducted in the area were given by agency staff members concerned. On the basis of the assessment reports, the residents and the implementation team then prioritized the project activities to be implemented.

Major Field Implementors

As explained earlier, project implementation was a joint undertaking of the municipal government and national agencies with local offices in Del Gallego. During an executive committee meeting on 12 February, the mayor assigned specific persons from the agencies concerned to visit the barangay on a particular day of the week so that they could assist barangay officials in implementing project activities. RHM and RSI of DOH were tasked to be in the barangay on Mondays; two DA officials (agricultural technologist and municipal agricultural officer), Tuesdays; DSWD (social welfare assistant), Wednesdays; representatives of DTI, DILG, and TMCHP, Thursdays; and DECS (teacher-in-charge), Fridays. (RHM and the teacher-in-charge lived in the barangay.)

In the barangay level, the rabus groups and the barangay council were tapped for project implementation, including the mobilization of residents. The barangay officials and the rabus presidents, in particular, were assigned by the mayor to oversee the project during weekends. Moreover, the barangay nutrition scholar was expected to assist the social welfare assistant and other DSWD staff during their visits to the barangay.

The four barangay subcommittees were also formed during the executive committee meeting. The mayor himself appointed members to the subcommittees, which were then named health and sanitation, food production, infrastructure projects, and rabus. Each subcommittee was composed of three to four members, including a representative from the national agency concerned, the rabus president, and rabus members. The subcommittee on infrastructure projects had an adviser in the person of the municipal planning and development officer.

Prior to this meeting, the barangay council met to brainstorm on the composition of the different barangay subcommittees. The list was forwarded to the executive committee chaired by the mayor. The latter then announced the subcommittee membership composition during the 12 February barangay assembly.

From the project's launching in September 1991 to December 1992, town-based agency staff members visited Mansalaya on nine occasions. They were in the area to launch the program, conduct barangay council meetings or barangay assemblies, look unto the activities related to the feeding, gardening, and water system projects, organize the barangay waterworks and sanitation association. They also conducted two onsite review and assessment meetings in the area.

Staff members of the different agencies concerned stayed for only a few hours in the area, spending from two to four hours per visit. They did not usually stay for more than a day, except during the

three-day integrated mothers' and farmers' classes held on 12-14 November.

Of the nine visits, the mayor was present in four, which included the project launching and meetings with barangay leaders. Apart from setting the schedules, he facilitated the discussions and resolved problems during the review and assessment meetings.

Core Group Leaders

The formation of the barangay subcommittees and rabus groups was considered important to project implementation. Members of these groups comprised the barangay core group of leaders of the Mansalaya PCHD project. Included in the group were 7 members of the barangay council, 13 members of the four barangay subcommittees, and 4 rabus presidents. It must be noted, however, that six members of the barangay council were assigned either as chairperson or members of the barangay subcommittees. The barangay secretary was also elected as the president of a rabus group.

The leaders attended barangay meetings called by the mayor and the barangay captain, rendered labor in water system construction, and encouraged residents to participate in project activities and attend barangay assemblies. Rabus leaders were active participants in the planning and implementation of the community garden project. They mobilized residents in undertaking varied tasks, such as preparing the garden plots, building fences, and planting ornamentals, vegetables, and fruit-bearing trees. Some leaders even advanced from their personal funds in order to pay for some of the expenses.

As of December 1992, a total of 17 residents had been identified as members of the core group of leaders: 7 barangay council members and 10 residents. Of this number, seven had remained active in the project. Comprising this group were five males and two females, all married and between the ages of 36 and 60. Most had completed Grade VI and occupied positions in other community associations. Their major source of income was rice and coconut farming.

The 10 inactive leaders were composed of 8 males and 2 females, all married residents between the ages of 33 and 55.



Municipal officials on their way to the barangay

Seven had completed the elementary grades; three went on to complete high school. All derived their incomes from rice and coconut farming. They were also all members of other community associations.

Water System Construction

As stated in the proposal, the water system project would involve the repair of two rundown reservoirs and three non-functioning deep wells, and the installation of four additional jetmatic pumps. This plan, however, was modified by the executive committee with the consent of the barangay council. The barangay residents, however, were not consulted in changing the plan.

The revised plan involved building an intake box in Zone 3 and installing pipes and faucets at strategic areas. Construction of the intake box began with the delivery of construction materials on 15 February 1992. The materials were brought to the barangay using a truck owned by the barangay captain. These were kept at the barangay captain's store room.

Five days after the delivery, the municipal planning and development officer (MPDO) and a staff from the mayor's office came to the barangay. They discussed the planned intake box construction with two barangay council members. They also visited the water source.

Moreover, MPDO informed the leaders to begin the water project at once. She authorized them to choose three laborers who would work for P50 a day. She also appointed the female barangay council member as the workers' timekeeper.

The two barangay council members then discussed recruitment of the workers, concerned that funds had not been released yet. (They were not informed that funds had already been received by the mayor's office.) They agreed to do the work themselves; they likewise chose another barangay council member as the third member of their team. They believed that it was their duty to pursue any projects given to the barangay and, thus, it did not matter if they were not paid.

MPDO returned to the barangay on 7 March to further discuss the construction of the intake box with the barangay leaders and residents. She informed them about the P6,000 budget allotted for labor. She also stressed the immediate need to construct the water facility as elections were fast approaching and, with it, the attendant rumors. Residents agreed with her suggestion.

Barangay council members subsequently went around their respective constituencies to look for laborers who might want to work for P50 a day. They also decided to work in the construction in case no residents were willing to accept the rate. Some interested residents did not wait for their visits, but approached their respective council members to offer their services.

Following an earlier meeting with MPDO, three workers (two council members and the husband of a female council member) started clearing the site on 21 February, from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The next day, they burned the grasses. They had begun digging the well when they realized that the area was a water path during rainy days. The barangay captain, who visited the site, suggested another site 25 m from the original site. Clearing and burning of grasses, and digging at the alternative site commenced. After working for two days, they discovered that the site was also inappropriate. They agreed that digging must be made where the spring

was located, which was about 10-15 m from the second site.

The three had been working for about a week when they received their initial payments. Upon learning of the release of the money, other residents joined the three.

A total of 24 residents were involved in the construction. The number of workers varied each workday (between 3 and 19), which was held intermittently for a total of 18 days. The female barangay council member served as the timekeeper and paymaster. Each worker, including the paymaster, received P50 a day, irrespective of the task. The workers provided their own food as well as the tools needed for the construction. MPDO released a total of P6,000 as payment for labor.

By 10 April, the intake box was completed, pipes had been laid, and five faucets had been installed in selected sites within the residential clusters. In late June, however, only the first three faucets were functioning as the dry months had limited the water supply.

In addition to the repair and rehabilitation of existing water facilities in the barangay, the formation of the Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association (BWSA) was also considered as part of the project activities. A week before a scheduled barangay assembly, MPDO sent a letter to the barangay captain informing him that a meeting regarding the water system project would be held in the barangay with members of the municipal water task force.

Consequently, on 7 October, the barangay captain sent out letters to purok leaders inviting them to attend the meeting set to be held on 15 October at 9:00 a.m. at the barangay hall. Purok leaders then relayed the information to their respective constituencies.

The meeting was attended by 30 residents (21 females and 9 males), including members of the barangay council and the barangay tanod. Also present were RSI, MPDO, and the municipal waterworks engineer.

The meeting was aimed at electing a set of officers who would be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the jetmatic pump near the school site in Zone 3 and the water system. The six BSWA officers elected were the president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and bookkeeper.

The occasion also provided RSI the opportunity to remind the residents about the importance of a clean environment and the presence of sanitary toilet facilities and safe water sources.

Four officers later attended a one-day waterworks system seminar at the town center sponsored by the mayor's office and RHU. The manner of drawing water from the different sources and water chlorination were discussed in the seminar.

Formation of Rabus Groups

The organization of rabus groups formed part of the information-education component of the proposal. These groups would also take charge of clean-up and beautification activities.

Being a PCHD site, Mansalaya was exempted from participating in the municipal-wide beautification and cleanliness contest launched by the mayor's office in July 1991. Instead, a contest among the zones within the barangay was conducted.

In a meeting held in July, barangay officials divided the barangay into zones as instructed by the mayor. Residents of each zone then convened to plan for their community garden and elect their officers.

They were supervised by an assigned barangay council member, with a schoolteacher as adviser. (The highest ranking barangay council member assumed the post of rabus leader in Zone 1; the succeeding ones were assigned to the remaining zones.) A set of officers was elected in each rabus zone. These included a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, business managers, public information officer, sergeant-at-arms, muse, and escort. Each zone planned to beautify their respective areas by putting up vegetable gardens and building a resthouse.

The zone leaders mobilized residents in undertaking varied tasks, such as cleaning their surroundings, building fences around homelots, constructing a resthouse, and putting up a vegetable garden through rabus. DA officials provided vegetable seedlings, such as pechay (chinese cabbage), stringbeans, tomato, eggplant, and squash. The other materials used were contributed by the residents themselves. For instance, the rabus leader of Zone 1, who happened to be the barangay captain's wife, advanced some amount from her personal funds to cover expenses for establishing the zone's garden. Zone 2 officers and members, for their part, agreed to contribute P20 each for the project.

After three months, the four zones had built garden-parks in designated sites within their respective areas. (The areas were donated by the barangay captain.) Each garden was fenced and planted to ornamentals, herbals, and vegetables. A resthouse was also constructed within the garden lot. One also had a nursery, while two had concrete markers with the names of rabus officers.

The barangay's roads also reflected the group work that took place. Individual homelots in each zone were fenced with identical designs.

Rabus days were held during weekends, affording the residents to devote time and effort to beautifying the gardens. In the case of Zone 2, its member-households agreed to send at least one representative to the rabus scheduled for 13 Sundays, from 7 July to 29 September. If unable to participate, advance notice would be appreciated, otherwise the household would be imposed a P20 fine. The number of rabus participants in Zone 2 ranged from 3 to 32, in both morning



Formation of the barangay waterworks and sanitation association

and afternoon sessions.

In February 1992, the winners of the rabus contest were awarded with cash prizes. Ranging from P500 to P2,000, the prizes were donated by the mayor. In distributing the awards, the mayor also encouraged the residents to continue maintaining the cleanliness of their barangay. Part of the prize won by Zone 1 was used to reimburse the expenses incurred by the rabus leader; the balance had yet to be spent. Members of Zone 2 bought a volleyball set and became the champion of the volleyball league. The other two zones planned to spend their cash prizes by repairing their waiting sheds and undertaking a swine-dispersal project.



The communal garden and resthouse in Zone 1

As of December 1992, the rabus organizations formed in each zone were still active. The rabus gardens displayed an abundance of flowering and vegetable plants. Residents had been allowed to harvest from their respective gardens.

Toilet Construction

Aiming to achieve a 100-percent presence of sanitary toilet facilities in the barangay, the project implementors planned for three major activities: training on toilet bowl making, constructing 120 toilet bowls, and building toilet facilities. In the survey conducted by RSI and the barangay captain, together with a CASAFI staff in 1990, around 120 households were found to be in need of water-sealed toilet facilities. Hence, the barangay council and RSI agreed to train selected residents in toilet-bowl making.

In the February 1992 barangay meeting convened by the barangay captain, three male residents were chosen to undergo training and subsequently produce the needed number of toilet bowls for the residents. The three residents volunteered for the tasks, citing their knowledge in carpentry as background.

In the same meeting, the residents agreed to pay P50 for each bowl as payment for labor. They also agreed that those unable to afford the amount would have to make their own toilet bowls with the assistance of the volunteers, who, if sought, would also help in the installation.

Training on bowl making

The three-day live-in toilet bowl train-

ing was held on 17-19 February at the residence of RSI in Barangay Sinuknipan. RSI provided the trainees with free board and food, while the barangay captain shouldered their transportation expenses.

The materials needed in the training were sent by the mayor's office to the RSI's residence two days before the trainees arrived. These included cement, wire, steel bars, brush, and spatula. The other materials (oil and sand), bought by RSI, were to be replaced by the project.

The trainees left for Sinuknipan on 17 February. On the morning of the same day, RSI gave a brief orientation on the techniques and method of toilet bowl making, and encouraged them to give their full cooperation. After lunch, RSI provided them hands-on bowl-making instructions. He discussed the different parts of the toilet bowl and the method of making an inner hole and P-trap. After the group had made two toilet bowls, RSI taught them the process of making a molder. After supper, RSI showed them the process of attaching the toilet bowl to the inner hole.

The next day, the dried toilet bowls were removed from the molders. Two trainees made two additional toilet bowls while the other trainee did some finishing touches on the dried toilet bowls. The group also made a molder. By the end of the day, the group had completed making four toilet bowls.

Finishing touches on the bowls were done the following morning. In the afternoon, the trainees went home and immediately reported the results of the training to the barangay captain. One trainee informed MPDO, who visited the area the next day, about the materials to be replaced at the residence of RSI and the date the materials were expected to be delivered in the barangay so that construction could begin. MPDO learned later that the mayor's office had authorized the barangay captain to buy the necessary materials.



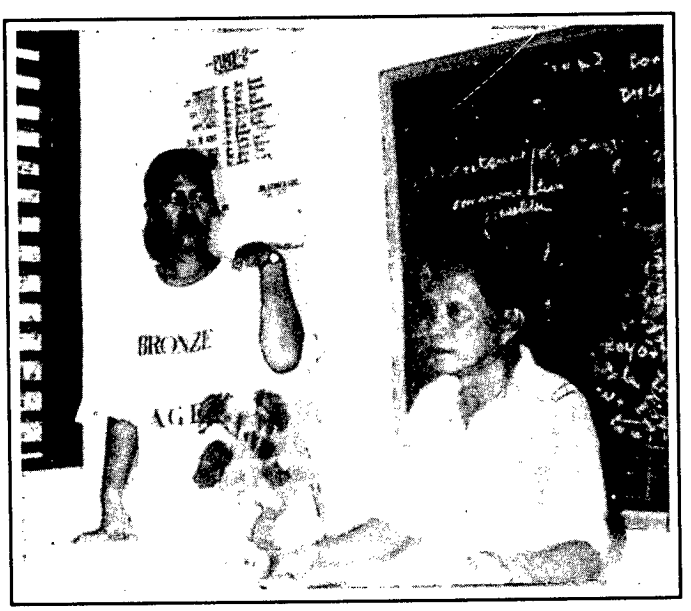
The vegetable garden in Zone 4 ready for harvesting

Toilet-bowl making

On 28 February, or a week after their arrival from the training, the trainees began the production of toilet bowls in the barangay. By then, they had retrieved the toilet bowls and molders in Sinuk-

nipan, including the excess materials from the training (two bags of cement and two steel bars). Transportation expenses were assumed by the three. The other construction materials were obtained from the storage room owned by the barangay captain.

The three helped in mixing the cement and sand, after which they individually worked on their own molders. It took one worker two days to construct a single toilet bowl; the first day was spent entirely on forming and drying, while finishing and removing from the molder were done on the second day. The work was done intermittently as the workers did not receive daily payments, which meant they had to find other means of livelihood to support their families' needs. Moreover, the workers had also ran out of some construction materials. They were able to make 29 bowls when they decided to temporarily stop their activity.



Mayor and RHM in a meeting with barangay residents

Installing toilet bowls

By December 1992, of the 33 bowls made (this number included the four bowls made in Sinuknipan during the training), 10 were purchased by residents at P50 a piece and the remaining 23 were bought by the mayor for distribution to selected households. Only 17 bowls of the 23 allocated for distribution had been claimed; the rest still remained at the backyard of a barangay council member. Of 27 toilet bowls, either bought or claimed, 22 had been installed as of December 1992.

The decision to distribute the 23 bowls came about because of the residents' difficulty in managing the P50 payment. Thus, the mayor announced in a barangay assembly on 10 September that he would purchase the remaining bowls for distribution to selected households. The residents agreed with the suggestion of RHM and BHW that toilet bowls could only be claimed once a hole for the septic tank had been made.

Construction of the remaining 97 bowls was planned to begin once all 33 toilet bowls (of the first batch) had been installed. (In the latest survey conducted by RHM, 130 would need toilet bowls.) During the 7 December 1992 review meeting, the mayor had promised the delivery of 20 bags of cement for the making of the 97 additional toilet bowls.

Nutrition Program

The activities which had been undertaken under the nutrition component of the project included center-based

feeding, food supplement distribution for malnourished children, and the conduct of mothers' classes. DSWD acted as the lead agency in pursuing these activities.

Feeding sessions began in September 1991 on a thrice-a-week basis, or until supplies were available. Feeding days were usually held in the afternoon, mostly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the days when most mothers were available to participate. About 12 to 15 malnourished children attended the feeding activity which was held at the house of the female barangay council member and BHW. RHM was also usually on hand to assist in the activity. Mothers of the malnourished children helped in the preparation of the food. They brought counterpart ingredients, such as sugar and cocoa. Sometimes, the mothers divided the expenses incurred in the preparation of the food.

Beginning in December 1991, feeding was discontinued owing to the unavailability of food supplements. The lack of adequate eating and cooking utensils was also another problem, which was relayed to the mayor during the 7 December assessment meeting in the barangay. The mayor then promised to provide a cooking pot.

The distribution of food supplements began on July 1991. RHM had identified 39 children as malnourished and, thus, were entitled to receive food supplements for a two-year period. Each malnourished child received 1.8 kg each of powdered corn/corn-soya blend and powdered milk on days when these were available from DSWD, and 1.5 kg of bulgur and 1 kg of green peas from RHU.

The distribution of food supplements obtained from DSWD was managed by the female barangay council member and BHW in her own residence, where feeding was also done. Mothers of the beneficiaries gave P9 each to help defray the transportation costs in bringing the food supplements from the town center to the barangay.

The task of distributing RHU-procured food supplement rested on the other BHWs. They obtained the ration from the house where the RHM stayed and then took charge of giving the food to their respective children-beneficiaries. Aside from the identified malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers were also given the same food supplements as long as there were still supplies left.

In addition to DSWD and DOH, the parish-based TMCHP provided food commodities to the malnourished children for a planned two-year period starting October 1991. Procurement of the bags of milk and corn from the parish began on the same month, continuing on a quarterly basis until the second quarter of 1992. Beginning the third quarter and until the end of the year, food supplement distribution temporarily stopped owing to the unavailability of food supplies. Distribution of the food supplement was also done at the house of the female barangay council and BHW.

The conduct of mothers' classes started in July 1991 when the PCHD project was presented to the barangay residents. The elementary school teacher-in-charge and the municipal nutrition and action officer (MNAO) conducted sessions with about 20 mothers of the feeding program's beneficiaries. Three 2-hr sessions were held in the barangay school after school hours. These sessions focused on proper food preparation, nutrition, and family planning. The lecturer-discussants used visual aids in their presentations and

also distributed pamphlets.

In connection with the feeding activity, on 21 October 1991 MNAO and the social welfare assistant (SWA) organized the mothers of the child-beneficiaries. "DSWD officers" were elected, composed of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor, two business managers, and a public information officer. In the absence of MNAO and SWA, the elected president was tasked to handle a mothers' class and supervise the feeding of the malnourished children.

Review Meetings

The conduct of monthly review meetings by the executive committee formed part of the organizational capability-building component of the project. As of December 1992, three review meetings had been convened; two of these were held in the barangay.

The first review meeting of the executive committee was set by the mayor on 28 July at 1:00 p.m. in his office at the town center. The review meeting was held as scheduled. It was attended by the mayor, MNAO, representatives from TMCHP, DSWD, DECS, DA, DOH (PHN, RHM, and RSI), a municipal council member, 11 other municipal officials, and the barangay leaders.

Reports from the agencies followed the mayor's address. DOH reported that toilet bowls remained unclaimed and uninstalled owing to the residents' lack of money. RSI suggested a one-month allowance for toilet installation, after which a penalty would be imposed by the mayor's office. The DA representative, in turn, reported that seeds had been delivered and a farmers' class had been conducted. Moreover, rabus groups were in their second cultivation of their respective gardens. DOH and DSWD representatives reported the lack of supplies for distribution to the nutrition program beneficiaries.

In response, the mayor reminded the officials to conduct weekly visits to the area. He suggested that the residents make garbage pits and plant trees, particularly near the intake box. Moreover, he instructed the members of the barangay council to inform households about their assignment, which required every household to post on a wall outside the house a bond paper with the following data: names of the household members and their educational attainment, number of malnourished children, and names of visitors, if any, and to indicate presence of a sanitary toilet facility. (This instruction had yet to be complied with.) Households with Grade VI children were told to instruct the children to accomplish the task; otherwise the barangay council member assigned to the purok should undertake the task. The mayor also discussed with the group potential barangay sites for PCHD's second year of implementation in the municipality.

The second review meeting was conducted two months later. It was held from 10:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on 10 September at the barangay hall in Mansalaya. It was attended by the mayor, municipal clerk, municipal sanitary inspector or MSI, and representatives from DSWD, DA, DECS, and RHU (MHO, RHM, PHN, and RSI). Present from the barangay were the barangay captain, 6 barangay council members, 10 members of the barangay tanod, and 3 female residents.

Following the barangay captain's opening remarks, the mayor noted the absence of the rabus presidents. He also introduced MHO. He then informed the group that members of CHS and the

World Bank would visit the barangay in October. He reminded the group to do something about the uncultivated lands in the area, announcing that they would walk around the barangay in the afternoon to look into the barangay's crops, among other things.

Reports from RHM and the DA staff followed the mayor's remarks. RHM disclosed that she stayed for five days each week in the area, while the DA representative stated that his group had failed to visit the barangay as scheduled.

Reports from the persons in charge of the different barangay subcommittees followed. With regard to the toilet construction activity, the mayor decided to purchase the unclaimed toilet bowls and distribute these to recipients who would be identified by the barangay council members through a raffle. The bowls would be given free provided that these be installed immediately. RSI, in turn, disclosed the availability of an ample supply of chlorine at RHU and suggested that regular chlorination of drinking water and disinfection of household water containers be undertaken.

In addition to discussing the concerns of the project, the mayor also talked about local government autonomy, the construction of the Quirino national highway and a geothermal plant, and the schedule of the Sangguniang Kabataan (youth council) election. MHO, a surgeon and former resident physician in Ragay, talked on DOH's campaigns on immunization, water chlorination, and health education.

During the meeting, it was arranged that the report made by RHM was to be given to the female barangay council member and BHW who, in turn, would give it to the barangay captain. The latter would be responsible for submitting the report to the mayor's office. The final report for submission to CHS would then be prepared by the mayor's office.

RHM clarified that Wednesday was the regular immunization day, and expressed the insufficient supply of medicines. The mayor, however, appeared not to have heard the appeal as he inquired about the problems of the rabus presidents who had said that they would continue with the beautification of their respective gardens.

At 1:50 p.m., the DSWD representative divided the meeting's participants into four groups to check on the assigned zone's cleanliness and visit households with installed toilet bowls. Each group was accompanied by a barangay council member and a barangay tanod.

The groups met afterwards to report on their observations. Two members who had been designated "evaluators" (RSI and a DA staff), gave their assessment reports to the group. One of them suggested the following measures to improve the barangay: households should make individual compost pits and construct drainage canals outside their homes. The two found the area generally clean and well-maintained, but suggested that more fruit trees be planted. They also found two households without toilet facilities. At 3:00 p.m., the mayor joined the group and announced that they had to leave.

The third review meeting was held on 7 December. It was attended by the mayor, MNAO, representatives from DSWD, DA, DECS, and nine barangay leaders, including a rabus leader, and the chief of the barangay tanod. They discussed their pains and gains in implementing the project. A tour around the barangay, including visits to the rabus gardens, was undertaken in the afternoon.

(The meeting was organized in connection with a visit of the Institute of Philippine Culture research director.)

In the morning's meeting, each agency representative gave a brief pre- and post-PCHD implementation scenario according to his/her particular concern. The DSWD official reported that there was no supplemental feeding before PCHD; during implementation, feeding was done thrice weekly instead of the proposed five times a week, with supplies sourced from DSWD and TMCHP. The venue of the feeding was at the yard of the female barangay council member's house, who was also a BHW and consignee of the food commodities. Moreover, the DSWD staff reported the rehabilitation of a number of the malnourished children and a change in mothers' attitudes toward nutrition. She also said that a mothers' class had also been initiated. Some mothers, however, did not join the food preparation activity because they did not have money to buy counterpart materials, such as sugar.



Onsite project review and assessment monitoring visit

RHM reported an improvement in the mothers' awareness about immunization and household sanitation since the implementation of PCHD. RSI added that dug wells and pitcher pumps had been chlorinated, and 39 households now had water-sealed toilets.

The DA official disclosed that a farmers' class had been initiated and seminars were given. The teacher-in-charge, in turn, claimed that the six teachers had acted as advisers to the rabus groups and conducted a mothers' class on Fridays.

MNAO reported that mothers had learned to prepare food with the use of corn, soya, and beans. Feeding, however, was stopped owing to the lack of food supplies from DOH and DSWD.

The barangay captain, council members, rabus leaders, and a barangay tanod leader shared their observations about the PCHD project, which were generally positive. Before ending the meeting, the mayor updated the residents on the geothermal project.

In the afternoon, the group went around the different zones and inspected the rabus gardens. Some residents were on hand to welcome the group in their gardens and offer refreshments.

IPHO and CHS Visit

On 7 March, the CHS coordinator for Camarines Sur, PDO, and IPHO's health program officer, accompanied by RSI and

MPDO, visited Mansalaya from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. They visited the water intake box accompanied by the female barangay council member. A small group discussion attended by 10 residents (mostly females) took place at the yard of a barangay council member's house. CHS provincial coordinator asked about the impact of the PCHD project on the barangay, and on the residents' lives. The residents responded that they were pleased that the water system had been constructed, as the dry period was fast approaching.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

In addition to the activities related to PCHD implementation, Mansalaya was also involved in other infrastructure projects and organizing activities. These included the formation of a new community organization, construction of a concrete road and waiting shed, and fencing of the barangay chapel.

Formation of a New Organization

A religious organization intended for the youth residents of Mansalaya, the Junior Legion of Mary was organized on 9 March by a catechist based at the town center. The association was aimed at leading the youths toward God through prayer and religious activities.

The catechist first secured permission from the barangay captain before she gathered the youths. The initial meeting on 20 February attended by 20 youths (4 males and 16 females) was devoted to a getting-to-know-each-other activity.

In the next three Sundays, the catechist met about 20 youths for an hour each time at the barangay chapel. She gave a brief talk on membership rules, meeting procedures, motivation, and the recruitment process of auxillaries.

The catechist also appointed persons she believed were capable of handling posts, on the basis of known leadership performance, behavior, and motivation. Group meetings were concluded by teaching children religious songs and prayers for half an hour.

Since its formation, the organization members had been involved in beautifying the chapel. They built fences and planted flowering plants around the area. They had also taken charge of preparing the altar linens and vestments of the priest during masses, which were held irregularly.

Concrete Road Construction

The construction of a 150-m concrete road extending the 150-m long barangay road near the basketball court was completed in October 1991. The project was undertaken by DPWH.

Waiting Shed Construction

In October 1991, the Balikatan group headed by the barangay captain's wife, launched a popularity contest in the barangay. The proceeds of the contest was used to construct a concrete waiting shed at the barangay's entrance. The barangay captain's wife also spent some of her personal money to complete the project.

Construction of the structure began in August. Four local carpenters were contracted for a 10-day work period by the association officials. The work was not completed on the set day. The laborers extended their work for another day, but were not paid for the additional day.

Barangay Chapel Fencing

In April 1991, members of the Kabataan ng Mansalaya and Junior Legion of

Mary initiated the fencing of the chapel area upon the prodding of the barangay council. They placed barbwire around the chapel. By September, they had nailed bamboo poles to the barbwire, planted ornamentals and flowering plants, and cleaned the surrounding area.

The members solicited money from the barangay fund for the purchase of nails and barbwire. They also contributed bamboo poles, which they themselves obtained from their own farms.

Members of the two groups participated in the activity, and were joined by a number of other interested residents. About 15 Kabataan and 11 Junior Legion of Mary members responded to the invitation.

BARANGAY MANSALAYA IN DECEMBER 1992

The first 12 months of the PCHD implementation in Mansalaya officially ended in November 1992. By December 1992, about half of project plans had already been accomplished. Moreover, four activities were considered ongoing while one had yet to be initiated.

Completed Activities

Of the 15 planned activities for Mansalaya, six had been completed by December 1992. These included the training on toilet bowl making, establishment of a demonstration farm and communal gardens, formation of a barangay waterworks and sanitation association, and the creation of barangay subcommittees and rabus groups. The construction of an intake box, which took the place of the originally proposed water projects, had also been finished by December 1992.

Of the planned activities, one had yet to be started and four were begun or considered ongoing. The ongoing activities were the making of toilet bowls and the installation of these, center-based feeding, and the conduct of seminars and trainings (see Table 5). The activity which had yet to be started was the establishment of individual backyard gardens.

By December 1992, PCHD-supported activities had obviously brought about a change in the lives of the residents. With the installation of water faucets at strategic places in the barangay, residents now had less difficulty in fetching water (see Map 2). Moreover, the formation of rabus groups had resulted in the establishment of rabus gardens, providing the residents with a constant supply of herbal plants and vegetables. The rabus groups had also beautified the roads through fences and commercial plants.

RHU and LGU Participation

During project implementation, RHU's participation involved the training of skilled laborers in toilet bowl making, which RSI directed.

Of nine group activities conducted in the barangay, five involved the participation of MHO, RHN, RSI, and RHM. RSI was present in all these activities, which included the launching of the project, formation of BWSA, and three barangay meetings.

As indicated in the proposal, certain national agencies or municipal officials would act as the major implementors of specific activities. All the expected implementors were able to carry out most of their respective tasks. RSI assisted in the formation of the BSWA, training of laborers for toilet bowl making, and construction of sanitary bowls and toilets. The schoolteachers helped in organizing the

Table 5. Summary of proposed and actual implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Mansalaya, September 1991 - December 1992[a]

Activities	Month	1 Sep	2 Oct	3 Nov	4 Dec	5 Jan	6 Feb	7 Mar	8 Apr	9 May	10 Jun	11 Jul	12 Aug	13 Sep	14 Oct	15 Nov	16 Dec
Monthly executive committee meetings		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP										AA		AA			AA
Organization of barangay subcommittees		PP					AA								AA		
Repair of three deep wells[b]		PPPPPPPPP															
Repair of two reservoirs[b]			PPPPPP														
Construction of four jetmatic pumps[b]				PPPPPP													
Organization of the Barangay Waterworks Association			PPPPPPPPPP												AA		
Organization of rabus		PP										AA					
Seminars and trainings		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
			AA														
Training of skilled laborers						PP											
							AA										
Construction of toilet bowls						PP											
								AAAAAAAAA									
Construction of sanitary toilets							PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP										
								AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA									
Center-based feeding		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
		AAAAAAAAAAAAA															
Demonstration farm		PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP															
												AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA					
127 backyard gardens			PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP														
Six communal gardens								PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP									
												AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA					

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is based on the project proposal; the actual schedule (AA), on the process monitoring research.

[b]These activities did not push through; instead, the construction of an intake box was undertaken.

rabus groups, and later acted as advisers of these groups; DSWD, MNC, RHU, and TMCHP carried out feeding and food rationing for malnourished children. DA officials conducted a farmers' class and distributed vegetable and fruit seedlings in preparation for the establishment of a demonstration farm and comunal gardens. MPDO was involved in water system construction activities.

The planned weekly visits of members of agencies concerned, however, were not accomplished regularly as only three visits were undertaken between February (when the mayor ordered the weekly visits) and December 1992.

Community Involvement

As indicated elsewhere above, the members of the barangay council and some residents had been active coimplementors of the project. They assisted municipal officials in forming the waterworks and sanitation association and rabus groups, and in the gardening and beautification activities.

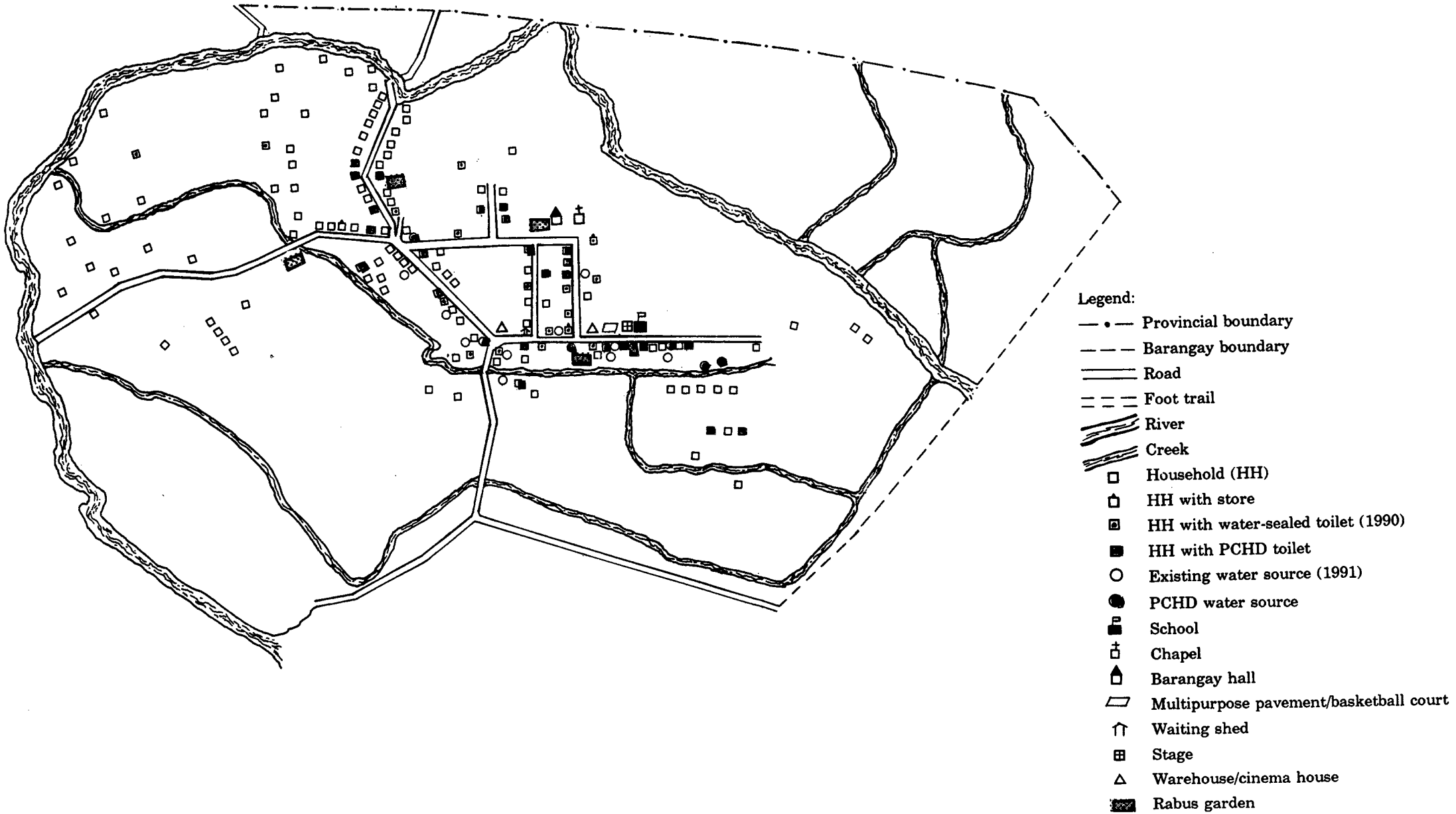
Of the nine group activities in the barangay, six were expected to have the participation of the entire barangay. Attendance in these activities reached an average of 30 or 21 percent of households, assuming that each household sent one representative. A maximum of 81 attended a single activity (a barangay meeting to discuss the status of the project's activities), and a minimum of three (weeding and digging of hole for the intake box). Zone participation in barangay activities ranged from a high of 28 percent (Zone 1) to a low of 18 percent (Zone 4).

The barangay captain and his wife played important roles in the implementation of the project; they provided time, money, and other resources. The barangay captain was actively involved in all project activities. Not only was he present in almost all activities, but allowed the use of his truck (transporting the materials for the toilet and water system projects), and also shouldered some of the project's needs (providing food for the launching activity and during executive committee meetings). As chairperson of the barangay subcommittees, he supervised preparations for the launching activity, attended executive committee meetings and barangay assemblies, and checked on the construction of the intake box.

A resident of the barangay since 1955, the barangay captain is 43 years old, married, and completed Grade VI. He owns a total of 35 ha of rice and coconut land in the barangay, and another 50 ha land in Quezon province. He is also engaged in the trading of copra and bulk clay, and maintains a fishpond in the town center. He also owns the biggest house and sari-sari store in the barangay, as well as a palay and copra warehouse. The latter is also transformed as a "cinema" on some nights. He also maintains a house in the town center and another in Naga City.

The barangay captain's wife had also been a very active participant in implementing the project. As the rabus president in Purok 1, she participated in rabus activities and meetings with municipal officials and barangay residents.

She is 36 years old and a high school graduate. She was president of Balikatan, a women's group. In November 1991, she became the barangay secretary upon approval by the municipal council of the barangay council's resolution.



Map 2. Barangay Mansalaya, December 1992

Barangay Pandan

Experience in PCHD Implementation, 1990-93

Barangay Pandan in the Municipality of Cabusao is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) of the Department of Health (DOH), PCHD supports the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at-risk or in critical health condition.

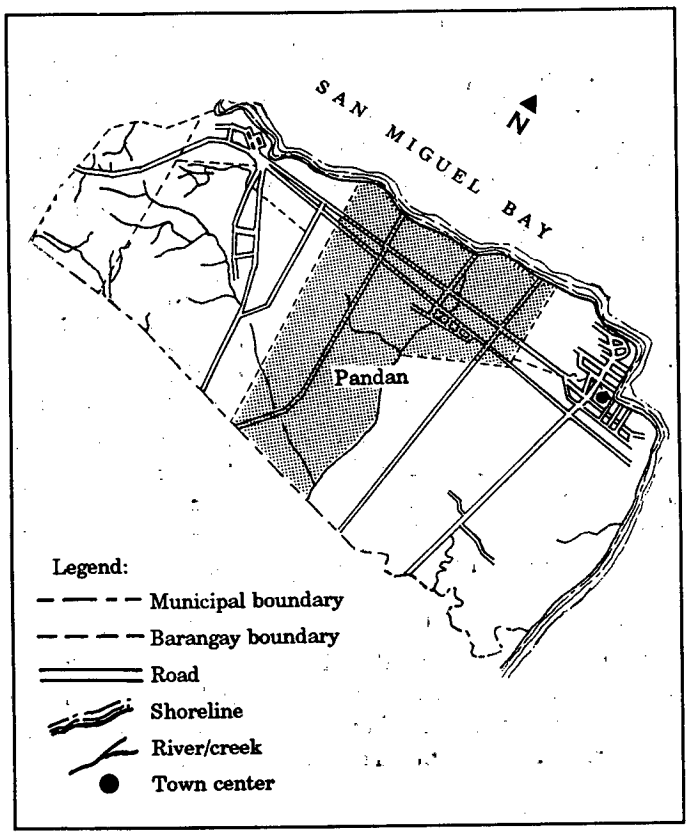
The Camarines Sur branch of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) served as the major PCHD project proponent in Pandan, as well as two other barangays in neighboring municipalities. PRRM began its work in Pandan in August 1990, shortly before community profiling activities were undertaken in initial Camarines Sur PCHD target sites. PRRM's project proposal for Pandan was submitted in November 1991 and approved the following month; first payment on the grant was released in October 1992. While PRRM pursued most PCHD-supported activities only after the release of grant funds, since 1990 PRRM had continuously worked in Pandan, which was also a setting of its regular programs. Thus by August 1993, Pandan had been a PRRM site for nearly three years, the last year of which involved the implementation of PCHD-funded activities.

This report discusses Pandan's experiences in PCHD and related development efforts initiated by PRRM. It describes the PCHD-funded activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the Cabusao municipal government, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Pandan before PCHD activities were carried out and a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Pandan is found along the coast of San Miguel Bay (see Map 1). It is one of the nine barangays of Cabusao and lies 5 km from the town proper (New Poblacion). The barangay is bounded on the north by San Miguel Bay, on the south by the Municipality of Libmanan, on the west by Barangay Barcelonita, and on the east by New Poblacion and Camagong.

It is generally believed that what is now Pandan first became populated in the early years of the Spanish era, during which residents of the present provinces of Sorsogon and Albay and the neighboring towns of Bombon and Nabua came to the place in search of a living. At that time, bountiful hauls of fish and marine products could be had from San Miguel Bay and extensive lands were available for cultivation. The migrants decided to stay, christening the place "Pandan" after the pandan plants (*Pandanas tectorius*) which grew in abundance along the coast.



Map 1. The Municipality of Cabusao

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Pandan is divided into three major *sitios* (built-up areas): Taculod, Sabang, and Cagumpis. Sabang is made up of Sabang proper and Tulay, while Taculod has a small sitio, separated from the main cluster, called Pasakel (see Map 2 on Page 179). Houses are clustered according to sitio, each with its own chapel and patron saint.

Access

At least four tricycles from the neighboring municipality of Libmanan (8 km away) make regular trips to Pandan. These tricycles load from 5 to 10 persons or the equivalent in baggage in each trip. Travel time is about 30 min and the regular fare is P8. The first trip leaves Libmanan town center at 7:00 a.m. and the last at 4:00 p.m. Tricycles can also be hired for a minimum charge of P25 on a one-way trip. On Tuesdays and Fridays, Libmanan's market days, the number of tricycles that ply the route increases.

Few tricycles travel the Cabusao town proper-Pandan route, although Pandan-

Libmanan tricycle drivers would readily oblige a request to make a "side trip" to New Poblacion. From Pandan, the fare costs P4. The trip takes 15 minutes.

There are also two jeepneys which regularly ply the Barcelonita-Libmanan-Naga City route, passing at about 8:00 a.m. along the provincial road traversing the barangay. The jeepneys return by 3:00 p.m. Fare from Pandan to Libmanan is P7 and travel lasts 30 min. From the road, residents hike to their destinations in the barangay.

Population

In 1990, the barangay had a total population of 1,753 divided into 267 households. Cagumpis was the most populated, followed by Taculod, then Sabang.

Most residents claimed to be descendants of the early settlers, although there were some recent migrants from Albay, Sorsogon, and other neighboring Camarines towns. Bikol-Naga was widely spoken.

Land

Pandan is generally flat, with a total land area of 750 ha. Of this area, cultivated lands occupy 500 ha (66 percent) and residential clusters take up 20 ha (3 percent). The remaining 230 ha (31 percent) comprise pasture lands and shorelines. Ricelands are located mostly in Cagumpis and Taculod, with the former occupying the bigger land area. About 70 percent (350 ha) of the farms are served by an irrigation system developed by the National Irrigation Administration.

Income sources

In 1990, a majority (70 percent) of the households, particularly those in Cagumpis and Taculod, relied on rice farming as the major source of income. Residing close to San Miguel Bay, most Sabang households (20 percent) derived their income from fishing. The rest of the residents (10 percent) were engaged as fish traders, hired laborers, contract workers, carpenters, domestic helpers, and storeowners.

Pandan had two cropping seasons; the first lasted from May to September, and the second from January to April. The rainy months of October to December flooded most farms, making farming difficult. Some farmers (15 percent) went out to sea to augment their income or worked as laborers outside the barangay.

Of the 190 farming households, about 90 percent were tenants; the rest were owner-cultivators. The biggest farm cultivated by a Pandan resident was 7 ha, while the smallest was 1 ha. There were several nonresident landowners with landholdings ranging from more than 10 to 100 ha.

In 1972, the land reform program was implemented in Pandan. Ricelands of major landowners, all of whom were non-Pandan residents, were divided among more than 100 families. It had been agreed that the tenants would pay for the land every harvest season within 15 years. In exchange, certificates of land transfer would be awarded to the farmers.

As of 1990, none of the tenants had completed their payments. Most had not remitted any payments through the Land-Bank. The farmers continued to give their landowner's share of the produce, following a *cuarta-parte* arrangement or 1:3 in favor of the tenant.

Sabang fishers carried out their fishing activities close to the shores using *sagwan* (nonmotorized boats) or small motorboats. They used nets of varying sizes and designs to catch fish, prawns, and other marine resources.

The catch was sold either in markets or nearby households by members of the fishers' family and fish traders. Payment could be in cash or in palay. Some fishers also brought their catch to Castillo, Cabusao town center, or Libmanan.

Fishing in San Miguel Bay had not been as productive as in the past. Sabang fishers complained that trawlers – a general description for commercial fleets and large fishing operators – had been preying on the waters of Cabusao. The trawlers' fishing methods posed a threat to small fishers' livelihood by depleting marine resources. The large fishing boats and vessels had also been known to damage fish nets left by fishers at sea.

Pandan residents raised a variety of farm animals for cash income and household consumption. Geese and duck (in 15 percent of households) were raised mostly for household consumption, but some of the eggs were also sold. Pigs (26 percent), cows (15 percent), and goats (5 percent) were bred for the market. Carabaos (7 percent) were raised strictly for farmwork and chickens (30 percent) for domestic consumption.

Rice, fish, and vegetables were the staple in a family's daily fare in Pandan. Some households tended vegetables in their backyard, raising *ampalaya* (bitter gourd), string beans, and eggplant for household consumption. Shortage of rice usually occurred in July and August (pre-harvest period) and October to December (typhoon season). Despite the rough weather, some fishers would still go out to sea. Other residents managed by trading livestock for rootcrops from other barangays.

Facilities

Pandan was energized in 1981. Almost 50 percent of households, mostly residents of Taculod, had availed themselves of the power supply. Only a number (4 percent) had television sets, mostly residents of Taculod.

The barangay had three ricemills but not one was operating in 1990. Sacks of palay were loaded in tricycles and brought to Libmanan or Barcelonita to be milled. If there were more than 10 sacks, the ricemiller's truck fetched the farm produce.

In 1990, there were 21 *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores in Pandan. Nine stores were located in Cagumpis, three in Taculod, and nine in Sabang (seven in Sabang proper and two in Tulay); five stores operated only during the harvest season. A barangay elementary school, occupying 1.5 ha, was found in Taculod. It had three schoolbuildings.

A barangay social hall was situated in Taculod, as well as a 400-sq m basketball court. Also found in the barangay were a 50-m concrete road in Sabang, a 110-m concrete road in Taculod, and a 24-m concrete bridge over Pandan Creek where it crossed the barangay road in Cagumpis. Each sitio had a chapel built and renovated over the years by the residents. In addition to the sitio chapel, another chapel (Fatima Chapel) could be found in Taculod.

At the junction of the national road and the road leading to Sabang was a wooden outpost which served as quarters of the barangay *tanod* (local peace-keeping body). It was built in 1990 through a *rabus* (voluntary group work) of tanod officers and members on a parcel of land borrowed from a municipal councilor with landholdings in Pandan.

Experiences in Development Assistance

A number of government agencies had implemented projects and conducted activities in Pandan. These included several infrastructure construction in the ba-

rangay. The concrete bridge over Pandan Creek in Cagumpis was a project of the National Irrigation Administration in 1973, while the 50-m concrete barangay road which ran toward Sabang was the project of a former member of the House of Representatives. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) had given its share of projects, among them a schoolbuilding, a multipurpose pavement, and a basketball court (see Table 1).

Consultations were rarely done with the residents before projects were implemented. Except for the customary meeting with the barangay council or, often, with the barangay captain, agencies would simply come to the barangay with the projects. For government-funded infrastructure projects, contracts were given to private groups which, in turn, would release the finished project to the barangay council for maintenance.

Quite a number of residents found immediate employment during infrastructure-building projects. Residents were hired to perform preliminary tasks or tasks which did not require special skills. One example was the clearing of Cagumpis barangay road in 1990 before it was regravelled by DPWH.

In addition to road construction, DPWH's history of infrastructure-building in Pandan included the construction of a multipurpose pavement and installation of water sources (see discussion on "Water and toilets" in the section "Community Health Condition").

As far back as the 1960s, Pandan had been a site of the Department of Social Welfare and Development's (DSWD) feeding project. Through a barangay coordinator, mothers and children were rationed green peas and other food supplements.

DSWD likewise initiated the establishment of several small day care schools (one for each sitio, including Pasakel and Tulay) in the 1970s. Children of preschool ages (3-6 years) received preparatory lessons in arts, work education, and writing. The backyards or homes of the respective day care workers became improvised classrooms. In 1988, the teachers received tent materials from DSWD. In Pasakel, the parents of the preschoolers built a temporary structure at the backyard of the day care worker (the barangay captain's wife).

In 1984, when DSWD launched its "Food for Growth" or FFG, a quarterly feeding project for severely malnourished children, the day care centers became the venue for feeding. The preschoolers became the beneficiaries of the project, receiving allocations of green peas, cocoa, and peanuts. The day care workers collected P0.30 from the parents of the malnourished children as counterpart. Some parents contributed sugar, oil, milk, or firewood for cooking. The allocations were prepared by the parents' committees and served at the day care centers.

Although the feeding had become a regular program in Pandan, the day care workers complained that there were instances when the food supplies did not come regularly. Thus, there were times when two feedings would be held in a quarter to make up for the lapse in the past quarter. In addition to the delayed supplies, day care workers had to deal with some parents' indifference in contributing ingredients or the children's embarrassment when the parents were unable to give any contributions. Despite the problems, the feeding project, as well as the day care schools, was ongoing in 1990.

A project for the malnourished children was also undertaken by a nongovernment agency. Since 1987, the Parish

Table 1. Projects and assistance received by Barangay Pandan as of 1990[a]

Implementing agency	Year	Assistance received
Department of Social Welfare and Development	1960-90	Supplementary feeding of malnourished children; establishment of day care centers
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1970s 1988	Construction of two schoolbuildings Construction of schoolbuilding
Department of Agrarian Reform	1972 1988	Issuance of certificates of land transfer Organization of the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee
National Irrigation Administration	1973 1989	Construction of Taculod bridge Construction of irrigation system
Department of Public Works and Highways	1982 1987 1988 1989 1990	Installation of a jetmatic pump in Cagumpis Installation of two units of shallow wells Construction of schoolbuilding and basketball court; installation of two artesian wells/deep wells Construction of multipurpose pavement; installation of two units of shallow well Construction of one artesian well; improvement of barangay hall; regravelling of barangay road in Cagumpis
Parish Council of Cabusao	1987	Supplemental feeding of malnourished children
Development Bank of the Philippines	1988	Loan assistance
Department of Agriculture	1988 1989 1990	Pig-dispersal project; conduct of seminar on swine raising Provision of crop insurance, loan, farm inputs, and tools to farmers Distribution of zinc sulfate to farmers
LandBank of the Philippines	1989	Loan assistance
People's Economic Council	1990	Loan assistance; "*Bigasan ng bayan*" project
Bicol Development Technology	1990	Conduct of farm-improvement seminar; farming loan assistance
Department of Trade and Industry	1990	Skills training on food processing and crafts-making
Local congressman	n.d.[b]	Construction of concrete road in Sabang

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies such as agriculture extension work of Department of Agriculture technicians and the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

[b]No data.

Council of Cabusao had implemented the "Targeted Maternal and Child Health Program" or TMCHP in the barangay. With the assistance of a barangay representative, a weight survey of children, ages 0 to 6 years old, was conducted. Some 60 children were found to be malnourished. The children received quarterly rations of a combination of a kilo each of either bulgur, green peas, powdered milk, and yellow corn.

A nominal amount (P7.50) was collected to cover the transportation cost of the "commodities," as the rations were called. The barangay representative took charge of collecting the contributions and distributing the commodities. The amount proved costly to some families; as a result, a number of children were unable to avail themselves of the provisions.

Pandan residents had also been recipients of loan assistance projects from the Development Bank of the Philippines (1988), Department of Agriculture (1989), LandBank (1989), and the municipal chapter of the People's Economic Council (1990).

In 1990, the Bicol Development Technology came to the barangay. BIDTech, as it was popularly called, was based in Pili and managed by staff of the provincial governor's office. In July 1990, BIDTech conducted two rounds of a three-day seminar. The seminars, held at the schoolbuilding, focused on farming methods, including the use of fertilizers and chemicals. In addition, BIDTech staff gave a brief orientation on loans and loaning procedures (see section on "Other Development Efforts in the Barangay").

Community Organizations

There had been 17 community organizations in Pandan, of which 11 were considered as active in 1990 (see Table 2). Nine of the 17 organizations were formed through the community's initiative, 6 were organized by government agencies, and 2 were also initiated by external groups. Nine of the organizations were sitio-based, of which five were youth organizations. Of the eight groups with barangay-wide membership, three were composed of farmers and one was a women's organization. In addition, Pandan had three rabus groups and a team of barangay tanod.

A striking feature of Pandan was the existence of five chapels and the celebration of individual sitio feast days. In the 1950s, Pandan celebrated only one barangay fiesta, every 30-31 May in honor of Nuestra Senora de Salvacion (Our Lady of Salvation). As part of the celebration, a barangay dance was held yearly. During one fiesta, Sabang youth asked that the annual dance be held in Sabang because the past dances had always been held in Taculod. There were objections, thus, Sabang decided to hold its own fiesta (29-30 June, feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul). Cagumpis likewise decided to hold its own fiesta (feast of San Isidro) in 1955.

Sitio chapels (Sabang and Cagumpis) were subsequently built and from them sprung the sitio-based parish councils. The chapel in Taculod was retained and its feast day likewise became the barangay's official fiesta.

In 1960, a family in Taculod built a chapel in honor of Our Lady of Fatima (13 October feast day). In 1987, a chapel was built by Pasakel residents in honor of Santo Niño. The barangay captain, a Pasakel resident, led the residents in asking the mayor to release impounded wood from the Bicol National Park. The mayor, likewise, donated nipa and synthetic rattan. On their part, the residents

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Pandan as of 1990

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Samahang Nayon[a]	1972	Farmers	Organized meetings with landlord and tenants regarding tenurial arrangements; initiated savings program
Parents-Teachers Association[b]	1970s	Parents of schoolchildren	Management of fence construction project
Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association[a]	1985	Farmers	None
Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee[a,b]	1988	Farmers	None
Sabang Lovers Club[b]	1982	Barangay youth	Organized barangay and sitio fiesta dance
4-H Club[a]	1989	Barangay youth	None
Cagumpis Youth Organization	n.d.[c]	Barangay youth	Organized barangay and sitio fiesta dance
Cagumpis Youth Circle[b]	1990	Barangay youth	Donation of windows for barangay chapel
Taculod Youth Organization[b]	n.d.	Barangay youth	Organized barangay and sitio fiesta dance
Pasakel Youth Organization[b]	n.d.	Barangay youth	Organized barangay and sitio fiesta dance
Sabang Pastoral Council[b]	late 1970s	Sabang residents	Construction and improvement of chapel
Taculod Pastoral Council[b]	1950s	Taculod residents	Construction and improvement of chapel
Cagumpis Pastoral Council[b]	1950s	Cagumpis residents	Construction and improvement of chapel; regular prayer meetings
Fatima Pastoral Council[b]	1960s	Taculod residents	Construction and improvement of chapel
Parish Pastoral Council (Pandan chapter)[a,b]	1990	Barangay residents	Construction and improvement of chapel
People's Economic Council (Pandan chapter)[a,b]	1986	Barangay residents	Loan assistance project
United Ladies for Development (Pandan chapter)[a,b]	1987	Female residents	Pig-dispersal project

[a]The group was formed with the assistance of government agencies and other external groups.
[b]The organization was considered active as of 1990.
[c]No data.

held Christmas caroling activities to raise funds for more nipa. The chapel site was a donation from one of the major landowners. The residents also cleared the adjacent lot and transformed it into a dancing area.

There were four pastoral councils in 1990. Moreover, a local chapter of the Parish Pastoral Council was organized in 1990. In addition to overseeing the construction and improvement of their respective chapels, the pastoral council officers and members also organized the monthly masses held in the chapels. The more active members also met regularly for prayer meetings.

United Ladies for Development or UNLAD was a municipal-based women's group organized by the mayor's wife in 1987. Upon the encouragement of a municipal councilor's wife (a relative of the barangay captain), Pandan formed its chapter by sitio (including Pasakel and Tulay). Each sitio selected a president and the barangay captain's wife was chosen as barangay representative to the municipal chapter.

UNLAD-Sabang was able to secure a loan from the provincial government to finance a pig-dispersal project. Seven pigs were distributed in Pandan, one each for Sabang, Tulay, and Pasakel and three for Cagumpis). The agreement among the initial beneficiaries was for the animals to be raised for breeding. Each beneficiary would allocate a total of three piglets to the other members who were not included in the initial distribution. The quota could be completed within three pregnancies or more. A prize was promised to the first member who could complete the quota.

Among the sitio, only the Tulay beneficiary was able to complete her quota of three pigs, while another beneficiary (Pasakel) was able to give one piglet. The pig of another beneficiary (Cagumpis) died and another (Sabang) was sold.

In 1986, a staff member of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) helped organize the Pandan chapter of the People's Economic Council (PEC), a livelihood assistance program. The group had an initial membership of 26. The barangay captain's wife was appointed by the DTI staff as chairperson. A membership fee of P10 was collected, as well as a P500-share of stock, payable in installments. Agricultural and livelihood loans of P300 (maximum) were made available to the PEC-Pandan members. The loans were payable after six months at an interest rate of 9 percent.

The Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee (BARC) was organized by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in 1988. A DAR officer and agrarian reform technician came to the barangay and requested the barangay captain to call an assembly of farmers (both tenants and landowners). In the orientation session which took place during the assembly, DAR personnel explained that BARC would be the farmers' forum for settling land disputes and tenant-landowner problems. The election of officers took place after the orientation session. The barangay captain was elected as chairperson. The other officers elected included a vice chairperson (barangay secretary), secretary, treasurer, and two sectoral representatives (one for landowners and another for certificate of land transfer holders). The organization posted an initial membership of more than 40 farmers. In 1990, BARC had not yet undertaken any activities.

BARC became the government's third effort in organizing the farmers in

Pandan. In 1972, the Department of Agriculture (DA) organized the Samahang Nayon, as part of a land reform program package. At the height of its activity, Samahang Nayon conducted dialogues between landlords and tenants regarding tenancy arrangements and land transfer.

Samahang Nayon also began a savings program, collecting membership fees (P10), annual dues (P5), and a cavan of palay after each harvest from its members. Before its second set of officers was elected in 1978, the organization had an estimated P27,000-savings deposited at the Rural Bank of Libmanan. After it elected a new set of officers in 1978, Samahang Nayon became inactive and was finally dissolved because of fund mismanagement.

DAR also organized the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association (ARBA) in 1985. The association planned to pursue the programs of the inactive Samahang Nayon, but it also soon became inactive.

Community Health Condition

The 1990 records of the rural health unit (RHU) reported that cough and colds, fever, parasitism, tuberculosis, and vitamin deficiency were the leading causes of morbidity among Pandan residents (see Table 3). Severe and moderate cases of malnutrition prevailed among a majority (68 percent) of children covered by the *Operation Timbang* (weight survey).

Of the 63 births in the barangay in 1990, 60 were home deliveries and 3 were in hospitals. The home deliveries were attended to by the rural health midwife (25), trained birth attendants (30), and untrained birth attendant (5). Of the barangay's married couples of reproductive age, 51 were reported to be users of contraceptives, including pills, intrauterine device, and condoms.

Disease management

Most ailments were initially treated at home using over-the-counter drugs bought from the sari-sari stores or herbal preparations. For persistent cases, local health service providers were summoned or visited.

Residents were also mindful that some patient's condition could worsen if brought to the doctor first before being checked by the local healer. This pertained particularly to cases perceived as *naibanan*, that is, affliction caused by supernatural and unseen spirits. Residents also considered their poverty, aside from sudden changes of temperature and lack of potable water, as causes of their diseases.

Health services

Pandan had three traditional healers, one of whom was also a *hilot* (traditional birth attendant). Aside from being highly accessible, the treatment prescribed by the healers were considerably cheaper, and sometimes, even free.

There were cases when the healers themselves referred the patient to other local healers, either within or outside the barangay or municipality, or to health professionals. Emergency cases or those perceived as serious were brought to the hospital. The nearest hospital was located in Libmanan proper (district hospital), more than 8 km from the barangay.

Since 1981, a rural health midwife (RHM) had been assigned to Pandan, which was then under the coverage of the main health center. In 1986, Pandan began to be covered by another RHM as part of the catchment area of the Cama-

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Pandan, 1990

Nutrition (Total Under 6=no data)	No.	%
Severely underweight	79	28
Moderately underweight	111	40
Mildly underweight	68	24
Normal	16	6
Overweight	4	1
Total	278	99
Immunization		
Fully-immunized child (N=37)	61	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=34)	25	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries		
Rural health midwife	25	
Trained birth attendant	30	
Untrained birth attendant	5	
Hospitals	3	
Total	63	
Use of contraception (MCRA=no data)	No.	
Pills	5	
IUD	3	
Condom	17	
Rhythm	26	
Total	51	
Cases of Oresol use	65	
Pulmonary tuberculosis		
Case finding	73	
Cases tested (sputum slide exam)	73	
Cases tested positive	3	
Completed treatment:		
Under short-course chemotheraphy	3	
Under standard regimen	6	
Undergoing treatment	9	
Morbidity (Leading causes)	No.	
Cough and colds	643	
Fever	338	
Parasitism	241	
Vitamin deficiency	213	
Mortality (Leading causes)	No.	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	
Bronchopneumonia	2	
Arteriosclerosis	2	
Other nutritional deficiency	21	

Source: Cabusao rural health unit.

gong barangay health station. RHM was a 38-year-old resident of Castillo (a nearby barangay). She visited Pandan every Tuesday for consultation-treatment and other services. The schedule of immunization was set on the first Tuesday of each month. For lack of a barangay health center, the barangay tanod outpost (located at the corner of the provincial road and the road going to Sabang) served as the venue of immunization and other RHU services.

In 1990, there were two barangay health workers (BHWs) in Pandan, one of whom was the barangay captain's wife. The BHWs' tasks included repacking and distributing food rations (bulgur, green peas, and beans), assisting RHM during immunization and consultation-treatment sessions, and accompanying RHM in conducting weight surveys in their assigned sitios. One of the BHWs (the barangay captain's wife) covered Pasakel and half of Taculod, while the other BHW was assigned to Cagumpis, Sabang (both Sabang proper and Tulay), and the other half of Taculod.

In 1986, a storeowner in Taculod started a *botika sa barangay* (community drugstore). Over-the-counter drugs were supplied by a government hospital located in Barcelonita (a neighboring barangay). Supplies were delivered monthly by a representative of the hospital, during which the representative would

also collect the payment for the previous month's supply.

Although the drugs were sold at a considerably cheaper price, some residents were still unable to pay for their purchases. There was also a prevalent perception that the medicines in the drugstore were free. Thus, in 1988, the storeowner decided to close down the drugstore. A long list of residents with unpaid purchases remained.

Water and toilets

In September 1990, the Cabusao Rural Waterworks and Sanitation, Inc. (CARWASI) installed a faucet along the provincial road (Tulay), in front of a resident's lot. The faucet was enclosed in a concrete box with a metal sheet serving as cover.

The main source of water was a reservoir with an electric pump in Barcelonita. In addition to Pandan, CARWASI serviced New Poblacion and nearby barangays. The Pandan faucet was open for 12 hours, beginning at 6:00 a.m. Every night, a caretaker from the barangay padlocked the metal lid which covered the box's opening.

The CARWASI faucet became the barangay's main source of drinking water. Households from as far as Pasakel fetched water from this source, transporting containers in carabao-drawn carts or bicycles. Residents paid P0.50 for every 20-liter container and P0.25 for smaller containers of water. The caretaker issued a ticket with the CARWASI stamp for water use payments. Washing and bathing was allowed near the faucet provided the amount of water consumed was paid for.

Before the CARWASI faucet was installed, there was only one major source of drinking water in Pandan. The source was a jetmatic pump installed in Cagumpis by DPWH in 1982. Tulay and Cagumpis households fetched their drinking supply from this source.

For their part, residents of Taculod and Pasakel contracted the tricycles which plied the Pandan-Libmanan route to deliver drinking water to their houses at P3 for every 20-liter container. The tricycle drivers bought the water at P0.50 per container from various faucets in Libmanan.

Some enterprising residents also delivered water fetched from the DPWH pump to some households at P2.50 to P3.00 per container (P0.10 was paid to the caretaker). The CARWASI faucet had likewise been used to fetch water for home deliveries. These residents had become a common sight, their bicycles with extended carts delivering containers of water around the barangay.

In addition to the jetmatic pump in Cagumpis, DPWH had installed seven more jetmatic pumps in Pandan between 1987 and 1990. The pumps were located in Taculod (3), Pasakel (1), Cagumpis (2), and Sabang-Tulay (1).

The two units of jetmatic pumps (shallow wells) in Cagumpis, installed in 1987, were used as drinking water source by some eight families until 1988 when the water coming out of the source became rusty. One artesian well (deep well) each was installed in 1988 in Tulay and Pasakel, the latter in front of the barangay captain's house. The two jetmatic pumps in Taculod were installed in 1989, one in a barangay council member's lot. In 1990, an artesian well was built near the Fatima Chapel in Taculod. In 1990, water drawn from these sources were being used for domestic purposes.

Water was also drawn from *bubon* (well) found at the backyard of most

houses (50 percent of households). A typical bubon was a dug pit lined with clay and sand, 7 to 10 ft deep. To fetch water, one used a *tabo* (dipper) attached to a bamboo pole. Some households spread fish nets at the mouth of their well to screen falling leaves and dirt. Dug wells in Pandan remained a puzzle to residents. Those located on the side of the road near the bay yielded salty water, while those found at the opposite side tasted flat and bland. Residents would joke that the provincial road had become a boundary of the seawater.

According to the records of RHU in 1990, only 37 percent of households in Pandan had water-sealed toilets, with either the cement or plastic bowls. Sabang had the lowest percentage of households with toilet facilities.

PROJECT PROPONENT

PRRM describes itself as a "service nongovernment organization working in partnership with people's organizations to enhance people's power and support popular initiatives." It has a history dating back to 1952 and to the Chinese scholar Dr. Y. C. James Yen, who founded the International Mass Education Movement. While PRRM's basic philosophy of human reconstruction through rural improvement had remained since its establishment, its development vision and strategies had evolved and had been reshaped by local and international development concerns and perspectives.

Under PRRM's 1990-92 institutional plan were its five programs: (1) sustainable rural district development, (2) development policy research and planning, (3) national and global cooperation and advocacy, (4) development management, and (5) institutional development. These programs were to be operationalized and refined at the branch level, of which PRRM had six. These branches were in the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Ifugao, Bataan, Negros Occidental, North Cotabato, and Camarines Sur. Camarines Sur PRRM was organized in 1988 with an administrative and technical staff of 25, including 12 community organizers and a health worker.

PRRM's core program, sustainable rural district development, was implemented by the Camarines Sur branch beginning in 1990. A sustainable rural district, as defined by PRRM, consisted of a "bio-economic district" with three distinct characteristics. The district, made up of four to eight municipalities, should be economically self-sufficient, that is, varied means of production, processing, financing, marketing, and economic planning are available or possible. It should be made up of a critical mass (50,000 households) which can support transformation. Finally, its ecology (a mix of ecosystems of either upland forests, midlevel foothills, interior plains, and coastal areas) must be able to sustain development.

Under the sustainable district program, PRRM worked in inaccessible barangays in the municipalities of Sipocot, Libmanan, Cabusao, and Pamplona. It had engaged in sectoral community organizing, pursuing organizational and leadership formation at all levels (barangay, municipal, and district). It had also integrated economic development and social services activities in its organizing work.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

The choice of Pandan as one of PRRM's PCHD target sites was made in consonance with the criteria for the selection of sites for

PRRM's regular programs, particularly the sustainable district program and community organizing work. Thus, even before the PCHD provincial grant fund was released to the Camarines Sur partnership, PRRM began its community work as soon as provincial partnership agreements on the target sites were made.

Proposal Preparation

As agreed upon by the provincial partnership, a 17-day initial community work would be undertaken in the target sites as part of the project proposal preparation activities. The community work took place beginning in September 1990. In the case of Pandan, PRRM conducted initial visits as early as July. Its major social investigation activities, however, also coincided with the rest of the PCHD proponent agencies. The initial community work ended during the first week of October (see Box 1).

Unlike the other proponents, PRRM continued its work in Pandan even after the 17-day period had ended. On 20-23 October, two PRRM community organizers (COs) returned to Pandan to hold community needs analysis session with female Sabang residents (20-22 October) and male Sabang residents (23 October). With the latter, the discussions centered on trawl fishing, the illegal fishing practice of commercial fleets which continued to threaten Sabang fishermen.

Project Plans

When the integrated project proposal for Camarines Sur was disapproved and proponents were asked to submit individual proposals for their respective target sites, PRRM maintained its work in Pandan. However, it waited more than a year before submitting its PCHD project proposal. The proposal was submitted in November 1991.

Components

PRRM's project proposal, entitled "Barangay Health Development Program for Pandan," sought to benefit 1,750 residents (the barangay's total population in 1991). Within the first year, PRRM planned to (1) organize and train identified community health volunteers and barangay health workers, (2) launch health awareness campaigns involving the beneficiaries themselves, and (3) set up necessary infrastructures to respond to the health problems.

Planned projects were identified around the three objectives. Specific projects were further classified under three components, namely: organizing and training for health, infrastructure support, and nutrition program.

Organizing and training

Three activities were identified under this component. The first entailed the identification of a core of potential health leaders. This core group would receive an orientation on primary health care and would eventually form the health committee. The health committee would conduct a community diagnosis or profile, which would be used in drawing up the "area primary health care plan."

The second activity under the component would be the recruitment and training of 30 community health volunteers (CHVs). The CHVs would receive health training (basic orientation, advance skills, special skills, and health services and campaigns), as well as non-health-focused training (leadership and project management). As community mobilizers, the health volunteers would lead in the im-

Box 1
INITIAL COMMUNITY WORK IN BARANGAY PANDAN

The initial community organizing work of PRRM took place from 4 September to 5 October. Four PRRM community organizers (COs) were involved in most of the activities. They were joined in some occasions by another PRRM staff and staff from the integrated provincial health office (IPHO) and RHU.

A whole-day assembly marked the first day of the four COs in Pandan. A "Basic sectoral unit orientation" seminar was held in Sabang chapel and attended by 41 residents. The following day, another assembly was held for a community needs analysis session. It was attended by 43 residents. Four sectoral groups were identified during the meeting (fishers, farmers, youth, and women).

On 11 September, the four COs called on the municipal mayor, accompanied by another PRRM staff and IPHO and RHU staff, including the RHM assigned to Pandan. The group was joined afterwards by the president of the association of barangay captains (ABC). IPHO explained PCHD and how it would contribute to the community's development, while a CO explained PRRM's role in the partnership.

On 18 September, a CO gathered data at RHU. CO then arranged with the RHM a visit on 20 September for data gathering at RHU and the municipal office. The visit took place as planned but CO was not able to get the information needed. On 24 September, the four COs visited Pandan to remind the barangay captain and ABC president of the planned sessions with all sitio for the next three days.

From 25 to 27 September, the four COs conducted a second community needs analysis session (17 residents attended in Taculod, 20 in Sabang, and 33 in Cagumpis). In every session, PCHD and PRRM's roles were discussed. Small workshop groups were formed to discuss community conditions and problems. Separate interviews were also conducted by the COs to gather data for the community profile.

By 27 September, the community had identified Pandan's critical problems, which included inability to pay existing loans, faulty irrigation structures and facilities, lack of marketing control of farm produce, low level of education, and depletion of livelihood sources due to fish poisoning. Health problems were also identified, among which were lack of potable water source, poor health due to poor nutrition, and lack of preventive and primary health education.

As a follow up, a feasibility study was carried out in Cagumpis by the COs on 28 September. The problems identified in the past session were presented by the COs. They explained that in order for the problems to be resolved, an organization (a group each for the males and females) should be formed. The two groups would have an identical program and name. (The participants agreed on "Kasarapongan nin mga Paraoma sa Cagumpis" and its officers were elected.) Prioritization of problems and project planning were undertaken by the residents, with the COs acting as facilitators.

As agreed during the last day of the community needs analysis session, the women would attend a basic health orientation seminar. The seminar was held on 3 October (whole-day session) and 4 October (more than an hour's session). The COs were joined during the first day by another PPRM staff, MHO, and three other RHU staff. Ten

Box 1 (cont.)

residents (3 males and 7 females) attended on the first day and 12 (4 males and 8 females), the second day of the seminar. Among the male residents who attended were barangay council members and local healers. Topics discussed were national and local health situations, and concepts and principles of primary health care.

In the afternoon of 4 October, two COs met an assembly of 16 residents in Taculod for a community needs analysis session. CO started the discussion by informing the residents of the recently-concluded basic health orientation seminar. CO and residents then discussed health problems and practices. CO also took the opportunity to gather more data about the community and at the same time validate those they had collected.

The following day, 5 October, a community planning session was held in Taculod chapel. The health needs and problems identified the previous day were presented. The residents gave the corresponding proposed projects and strategies.

plementation of the component's third activity.

The third activity would involve a community-wide information and education campaign. PRRM proposed four sets of campaign topics to reach 75 percent of Pandan residents. These included environmental sanitation, value formation, nutrition education, and family welfare.

Infrastructure support

Activities under this component would include the installation of a barangay water system (Level II), construction of a barangay multipurpose health center, and construction of latrine models.

For the installation of the water system, extension lines would be attached to the CARWASI system, bringing the water sources closer to the residents. Ten skilled workers from Pandan would be tapped to manage the construction.

A "self-help" multipurpose health center would be built to serve as site for feeding of malnourished children. The health center would have concrete floors, posts, and combination of concrete and bamboo-split walls. The lot for the proposed health center would be the community's counterpart (a donation had been promised by a municipal councilor with landholdings in Pandan). Likewise, the residents would perform rabus for the construction.

To prepare for an extensive toilet construction project, residents would construct toilet models suitable to Pandan, particularly to the coastal portion of the barangay.

All three activities under the infrastructure support component would be the responsibility of the people's organization and PRRM, with technical assistance from RHU.

Nutrition program

To complement the community-wide nutrition education campaign, bio-intensive gardening would be encouraged in every household. Yields from the gardens would be used for food preparation demonstration and feedings. A food production campaign would likewise take place to promote cheap yet nutritious food.

Project Management

PCHD implementation in Pandan would be supervised by a project coordinator. (The same project coordinator would take charge of two other PCHD sites of PRRM.) Coordination would take place between the municipal health officer (MHO) and the project coordinator.

COs as well as health and livelihood training specialists would also be fielded. Coordination would likewise be sought with the RHM or rural sanitary inspector (RSI) whose responsibility of health service delivery would continue. In addition, RHU staff would be tapped as resource persons for health training seminars. At the community level, the organized health committee would lead project implementation.

The team, composed of the project coordinator, COs, and community health committee, would be supervised by the branch manager. In accordance with the partnership effort, complementary support and field health services would be provided by IPHO and RHU.

Budget

Total project cost was estimated at P422,280, with PCHD funding request amounting to P210,500 (50 percent). The rest of the project expenses were distributed among the resident-beneficiaries (P135,550 or 32 percent), PRRM (P62,430 or 15 percent) and RHU (P13,800 or 3 percent).

A major portion of the budget (P123,200) was allocated to organizing and skills training and education, the bulk of which would go to food and materials of participants during trainings or seminars. The installation of a water system was estimated at P99,640. Around 132 pipes would be installed which would cost P63,600. Labor and local materials would be the barangay's counterpart, while RHU would extend regular water sampling services.

The budget for the construction of the multipurpose health center was estimated at P57,300. Labor (foreman, mason, skilled carpenter, and helpers), food, and roof materials would be shouldered by the barangay while the split-bamboo walls would constitute PRRM's share.

Schedule

The construction of the health center and installation of the water system would each require 20 days, while the bio-intensive gardens would be supported for three planting seasons. The number of days involved in specific training sessions was also indicated in the proposal (see Table 4).

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The first release on the PCHD grant funds came in October 1992, exactly one year after the proposal was submitted by PRRM and 11 months after the project was approved by DOH. While awaiting funds, PRRM continued the activities it had begun in Pandan. The activities carried out in the barangay from 1990 to 1992 consisted of organizing and training for socioeconomic improvement, a part of PRRM's sustainable rural district program. With the release of the DOH funds, PCHD implementation stepped up in 1993.

COs and Other Fieldworkers

Over a three-year period, PRRM had fielded a considerable number of COs and fieldworkers in Pandan, reaching over 20 COs and other workers. (These involved

COs and other workers who had visited Pandan more than twice.) The number included two livelihood specialists (one from its central office and the branch specialist), an agriculturist, a health supervisor, a doctor, two community health nurses, and a CO-engineer.

Of the more than 20 workers, seven PRRM staff members figured prominently in the implementation of PCHD in the barangay. These included three COs, two community health nurses, a doctor, and an engineer.

The first CO was among those present during the community profiling activity in September 1990. Female, 30 years old, and single, CO-1 obtained a degree in social work in 1982 from Aquinas University in Legazpi City. After graduation, she worked for four years as a social worker with a Metro Manila-based NGO. Before joining PRRM, she had been in Sri Lanka as a United Nations volunteer (1988-90) where she received training in livestock raising and animal husbandry.

In July 1991, another CO took over. Male, 27 years old, and single when he entered PRRM, CO-2 was a 1990 economics graduate from Adamson University in Manila. Before joining PRRM, he worked as an agricultural economics researcher of the National Development Corporation in Makati (1989). CO-2 later became the PCHD supervisor and area coordinator, supervising PCHD implementation in Pandan and the other two PRRM sites.

Table 4. PRRM's proposed schedule of PCHD activities

Program component/Activity	Timeframe
Organizing and training for health	Ongoing
Volunteers	
Non-health training:	
Leadership training	5 days
Project management training	5 days
Health training:	
Basic health orientation	2 days
Advance health skills	2 days
Special health skills	2 days
Conducting health services and campaigns	2 days
Community	
Information and education campaign:	
Environmental sanitation	
Value formation	
Nutrition education	
Family welfare	
Infrastructure support	
Construction of multipurpose health center	20 days
Provision and installation of water pipes in three sitio for potable water supply	20 days
Toilet construction (models)	
Nutrition program	
Food production	three planting seasons

Before the second half of 1992 (June), another CO started joining the PCHD supervisor during his visits in Pandan. CO-3 (female, 31 years old, and single when she joined the project) was a high school graduate from Albay with one year of college to her credit. CO-3 had a background in teaching and training as a day

care worker of DSWD and a private institution in Albay. She joined PRRM as an office-based secretary in August 1989. In 1990, she became a CO for PRRM's sustainable district program.

CO-3 worked in Pandan with the PCHD supervisor (CO-2) from June 1992 until April 1993. In May, the PCHD supervisor once more took over the work, although with the construction of the health center, the engineer became more visible in the barangay. The two community health nurses and doctor likewise had become active since March 1993.

In addition to the PRRM staff who came to the barangay, PRRM also fielded in 1992 undergraduate students under its volunteer mobilization program. The program provided for the field placement of third and fourth year social work students of Colegio de Santa Isabel in Naga City and Bicol University in Legazpi City as well as agriculture students from Camarines Sur State Agricultural College.

The volunteer mobilization program was a collaboration between the respective schools and PRRM. For the schools concerned, the program allowed students to fulfill required units of fieldwork as they underwent training in data gathering and organizing. On PRRM's part, the students were welcome assistants especially in community work. Transportation expenses of the students to and from Pandan (and all the other PRRM project sites) were shouldered by PRRM.

From October 1990 to July 1993, the COs and other workers averaged three days of stay in Pandan every month. There were also periods when no community activities transpired for a month (December 1990, January 1991, October 1991, and May 1992). The longest, uninterrupted barangay stay of PRRM staff was five days. This took place in August 1992 when the community health nurses conducted a survey of households to plan the primary health care and family planning activities.

While in Pandan, PRRM staff stayed at Sabang and Taculod, depending on the venue of the community activity. In Sabang, they boarded at the houses of the fisher sector leaders. (There were two preferred choices; one was used by the male staff and the other, by the female staff). The same arrangement worked in Taculod. The female staff stayed at the house of a barangay council member, while the males stayed at the neighboring house of another council member who was married to the president of a PRRM-organized group.

Organizing and Training

Among the three activities planned under this component (formation of health committee, recruitment and training of community health volunteers, and community-wide information and education campaign), only the latter had not been initiated by August 1993.

Health committee

The formation of a health committee was integrated with the organization of the committees under the Pandan Sectoral Association or PSA (see discussion on "Organizing for Non-Health Concerns") on 29 July 1992. According to PSA's constitution and by-laws, the eight-member health committee would (1) manage health projects, (2) organize community health workers, (3) coordinate all health-related activities and training, and (4) coordinate with the committee on education for health education and training. PSA's constitution also provided the health committee an

allocation of 10 percent of the PSA fund collected from membership fees and annual dues of members.

More than a year after its creation, however, the agreed allocation from PSA had not been given because of lack of funds. Moreover, the health committee had not actively engaged in or initiated any of its prescribed tasks.

Community health workers

In November 1991, during PRRM's discussions with IPHO and RHU regarding the project proposal for Pandan, IPHO proposed the merging of the group of barangay health workers (BHW) with the community health workers' (CHW) group. The suggestion was turned down by PRRM, adding that the latter would be involved in both health and livelihood projects. Thus in 1993, Pandan had two health groups: the BHW group of RHU (see section on "RHU and LGU Involvement") and the CHW group organized by PRRM.

PRRM's attempt at recruiting CHWs began in August 1992 during the survey conducted by the two community health nurses. Households interviewed by the nurses were asked if they were willing to be CHWs. Among the 146 households covered by the survey, 16 couples were identified as potential health workers or couple leaders. Of this number, 10 pairs came from Taculod, 4 in Cagumpis, and 1 each in Sabang and Pasakel. Among those included in the list was a BHW and a traditional healer. However, after the August survey and even after the November presentation to RHU of the results of the survey, the potential couple leaders had not engaged in any health-related activity.

On 27-28 March 1993, PRRM conducted a basic health orientation seminar, the fourth since 1990. (PRRM had conducted health orientation seminars yearly since 1990. These took place in November 1990, December 1991, and January 1992. In all seminars, including the 1993 health orientation, PRRM used essentially the same design.) The two-day seminar was held at the residence of a former barangay council member. It was attended by 10 residents on Day 1 (7 females and 3 males) and 15 residents on Day 2 (13 females and 2 males).

During the seminar, PRRM explained its Programa sa salud na pangkomunidad (community-based health program) which was begun in 1990. PRRM also brought up the need for CHWs who would help respond to the community's health needs.

After the orientation, PRRM asked for volunteers who would be trained as CHWs. Among the 15 attendees, 6 volunteered (all females). A male participant, who was a known traditional healer, declined to join the training because of old age and poor eyesight. From the group of volunteers, PRRM appointed a temporary chairperson and vice chairperson. The two were further asked to recruit more members to join the CHW training. The first training was scheduled for 19-21 April at the PRRM training center in Naga City.

(On 6 April, CO passed by the temporary chairperson's house to confirm the attendance from Pandan. By this time, 4 more recruits were added to the initial group, bringing the total to 10. CO also handed the group's fare for the trip to Naga. Another participant was recruited a few days before the group left for Naga, for a final total of 11.)

The CHW group was composed of eight females and three males. Of the 11, 6 were from Tulay, 2 from Sabang, two from Taculod, and 1 from Pasakel. Their ages ranged from 18 to 59 years. Eight of

the volunteers were married, while three were single and still studying. Of the group, one was a practicing traditional healer while two professed to have knowledge in traditional healing.

The temporary chairperson was a BHW, while her assistant was the president of Pandan Women's Association, the women's sectoral group organized by PRRM. There were also two day care workers in the group. One of the three representatives of the youth sector in the CHW group was a midwifery student.

The training was held as planned (see Box 2). A second health skills training was scheduled and subsequently took place at PRRM's training center on 1-3 June 1993. The second health training was a seminar on first aid and home nursing care. However, only 9 of the 11 CHWs were able to attend the second training session. (One begged off because of her school activities while another had to attend to some personal matters.)

The health skills training resulted in a plan to hold a medical clinic which would be conducted jointly by PRRM and CHWs. Thus on 12 June, a clinic was held in Pandan at the tanod outpost. The group from PRRM was composed of the doctor, nurse, and CO. The group arrived before noon and began the activity at 1:00 p.m. The CHWs had informed the residents about the clinic.

Among the services offered was consultation among pregnant mothers and newborn babies. PRRM also brought supplies, such as paracetamol, amoxycillin, cotrimoxazole, iron supplement, and suppositories. For married couples, contraceptives (pills and condoms) were distributed. The CHWs took some of the residents' blood pressure, which in turn was validated and recorded by the PRRM nurse. The activity ended at 6:00 p.m. About 60 households were able to avail themselves of the services.

Some unused supplies (paracetamol, antibiotics, pills and condoms, and iron supplements) were left with the CHW chairperson. PRRM also left word among the family planning acceptors to get their supplies from the CHWs. In turn, they would be asked to give token contributions to the CHW fund.

There were other plans made by the CHWs, including a livelihood project. The livelihood project, however, had not materialized by August 1993.



A small group session of participants in a basic health skills training

Box 2
BASIC HEALTH SKILLS TRAINING I FOR BARANGAY PANDAN

On 19-21 April, PRRM conducted the first health skills training of community health workers. Eleven residents (nine females and two males) from Pandan attended the training. In addition to the Pandan residents, there were also participants from the other PRRM-PCHD sites (nine from Sipocot and six from Pamplona) and PRRM-SRDDP site (three from San Fernando). Present throughout the training were the PRRM staff composed of the doctor, two community health nurses (CHN), Pandan-CO, and Pamplona-CO.

The date was announced to some of the residents during the basic health orientation in Pandan in March. PRRM also asked the residents to tune in to a radio station during its 9:30-10:00 a.m. broadcast for announcements. (A participant heard the announcement on Sunday, 18 April.)

The training officially began on 19 April, though some participants, including the Pandan group, arrived in the afternoon of 18 April. A getting-to-know-each-other session took place in the evening as well as a discussion of expectations.

Day 1, 19 April, started at 8:30 a.m. with a review of the past night's activity and introduction of newcomer-participants. This was followed by the presentation of expectations and assignment of tasks. An outline of the training was also given. (PRRM provided a pen and notebook to all participants.) The first session was a review of the topics discussed during the basic health orientation. This included an overview of the national health situation and the functions of CHWs. The participants then discussed modern and traditional concepts of health and diseases and a historical background of health.

A forum on traditional practices of disease management followed. Participants joined a role-play of traditional healing practice (*nagbuga* or to chew and apply using betel nut and *santigwar* [ritual healing] for *nausog* and *naibanan* or affliction caused by supernatural and unseen spirits). In the evening, a workshop and discussion on health maintenance and disease prevention took place. Participants were provided with old magazines and art materials with instructions to cut or draw their definition of good health.

After the reporting of the results of the workshop, a lecture on personal hygiene (definition, importance, ways and practices of personal hygiene maintenance, and importance of personal habits) was given by one of the nurses. A brief discussion on mental hygiene, environmental sanitation, and dental hygiene followed. Day 1 ended at 10:00 p.m.

Day 2 began at 8:50 a.m. The other nurse gave a lecture on the general guidelines on the use of herbal or medicinal plants and rational drug use. Another small group activity followed. Participants were asked to go out of the room and gather herbal plants within the training center's compound. Some participants returned with leaves of sampaloc (*Tamarindus indica*), cogon (*Imperata cylindrica*), atis (*Anona squamosa*), and takip-kohol (*Centella asiatica*). The participants shared their knowledge on the medicinal use of each herb. The activity was followed by another lecture by the nurse.

Box 2 (cont.)

It involved a presentation of the national situation and the government's expenditure on the purchase of pharmaceutical drugs. The lecture also emphasized the use of herbal medicines as an economical and effective alternative to drugs, thus, the need to maximize herbal plants available in the community. The rest of the morning was spent discussing proper ways of preparing herbal medicines, including the collection of plants and storage.

In the afternoon, the doctor led a demonstration on preparing herbal medicines. The participants were divided into three groups. Using leaves of sampalok, luya (ginger, *Zingiber officinale*), and kalamansi (*Citrus microcarpa*), Group 1 prepared SLK (sampalok-luya-kalamansi), a medicine for cough and colds. Group 2 prepared BLS or bawang (garlic, *Allium sativum*)-luya-sili (chili, *Capsicum frutescens*) for rheumatism and painful joints. Group 3 prepared kanda ointment out of kanda leaves for skin diseases and fungal infection. Luya powder or "instant salabat" was also made by the participants for treating sore throat, cough, and colds. Each group gave a report on their respective herbal preparations.

In the evening at 7:00, a workshop was handled by the nurse. Participants were asked to define malnutrition using the drawing materials which were provided by PRRM. The workshop was followed by a discussion of malnutrition (including its definition), emphasizing the susceptibility of malnourished persons to various diseases.

A lecture on nutrition (definition and importance to health) followed. The nurse also introduced the three food groups (protein, carbohydrates and fats, and minerals and vitamins), and discussed the function of each group and its sources. Tips on food selection and preparation were also given.

Immunization was discussed briefly. The nurse enumerated the vaccines against preventable diseases (BCG for tuberculosis, DPT for diptheria and pertussis, OPV for polio, and vaccines for measles, tetanus toxoid, and hepatitis B). The discussion ended the day at 10:00 p.m.

Day 3 began at 9:00 a.m. with the doctor's lecture on family planning, which covered on reproductive organs and birth control methods. According to the doctor, one could have the temporary method of contraception using IUD, condom, pills, diaphragm, injection, and lubricant; the permanent method of contraception were ligation and vasectomy.

At 2:45 p.m., planning for the activities of each group (that is, barangay) took place. The Pandan group (handled by the female nurse) planned on (1) forming a barangay health committee, (2) conducting an echo seminar of the basic health skills training, and (3) conducting a medical consultation.

In the evening, a program was held for the "graduation" of participants. PRRM's assistant branch manager was present during the last day to award the participants' certificates of attendance. A celebration, which lasted until 11:00 p.m., followed the ceremony. PRRM announced that another health skills training would be conducted, although no date had yet been set. In the morning of 22 April, after CO had reimbursed the transportation of one participant, the Pandan group returned home.

Health Center Construction

Among the three proposed infrastructure projects (health center, water system, and latrine), the health center project became the first to be implemented in Pandan. The original and approved plan for the health center was for a bamboo and concrete structure. In 1993, PRRM and Pandan residents decided to construct a more solid or long-lasting health center.

In addition to having a sturdier structure, PRRM viewed the new plans for the health center project as an effort to maximize government resources and as a means for the "informal transfer of technology." As regards the latter, PRRM planned to impart among the volunteer workers skills on carpentry and masonry. PRRM also hoped that the health center construction would inspire the rabus spirit among more residents in Pandan.

The construction of the health center was started in May 1993 after the April partnership workshop, in which specific tasks and decisions were made regarding the project (see Box 3). The PRRM engineer for Vigaan (another PCHD site) managed the operations of the project. He was assisted by another engineer who was initially hired by PRRM for its upland reforestation project and later deployed to the PCHD infrastructure projects, including the PRRM sites in the municipalities of Sipocot and Cagbunga. The project engineer was tasked to supervise the construction work in the absence of the engineer. A skilled foreman was also hired by PRRM for the health center construction.

The construction of the health center began on 4 May with the delivery of hardware materials bought in Naga City by the engineer and the project engineer. The materials consisted of 50 bags of cement, steel bars, tie wire, galvanized iron pails, and concrete wire nails. (Instead of the promised 31 bags of cement and 3 galvanized iron sheets, the barangay council gave the engineer a total of P3,490 from the barangay development fund.) The coconut and tree lumber had been delivered earlier in April from Camarines Norte. The construction materials were brought for safekeeping to a former barangay council member in Tulay, whose residence stood a few meters from the health center site.

The first day of construction work was Thursday, 6 May. The two engineers and foreman were present, as well as four Sabang residents. For the rest of the week until 11 May, construction work consisted of clearing, excavating, and laying the foundation.

Hollow block making began on 11 May at the barangay tanod outpost, which was situated across the road from the health center site. A barangay council member and wife of PSA president contracted two residents from Taculod to produce the hollow blocks at P0.75 a piece (from project fund).

The two Taculod residents (one was a barangay tanod) worked for two days, using a hollow block molder borrowed from a former mayor of Barcelonita. (PRRM paid for the P20-cost of transportation). They were able to form 150 hollow blocks when the two decided to ask for a higher rate per piece. The barangay council member balked, adding that the barangay was economizing. The two did not persist. However, the fiesta in Cagumpis was nearing and the barangay tanod had to assist in the festivities.

The two workers were replaced by a four-man group from Sabang (officers and

Box 3
PLANNING FOR THE HEALTH CENTER CONSTRUCTION IN BARANGAY PANDAN

On 22-23 April, PRRM conducted a planning workshop at the Pandan Elementary School attended by residents (28 on Day 1 and 31 on Day 2), representatives from the mayor's office (municipal councilor, treasurer, municipal agriculture officer), DECS (elementary school teachers), RHU (MHO, assistant MHO, two RHMs, and medical technologist), DAR (technician), DSWD (social work officer representative), and PRRM (supervisor, CO, engineer, project engineer, and nurse). One of the issues resolved during the session was the planned construction of a health center.

PRRM engineer presented the proposal to construct a concrete health center instead of the approved bamboo and concrete structure. A chart of expenses was shown presenting the estimated expenses of P35,000 (less cost of labor) against the approved and released P20,000. The group agreed to construct the concrete health center, with the agreement that each partner would give a contribution.

PRRM and Pandan was able to obtain monetary and material contributions from the participants. The mayor, vice mayor, municipal councilors (seven), and municipal agriculture officer agreed to contribute one galvanized iron (GI) sheet each. The councilor who headed the committee on health would also donate P790. Five GI sheets were promised from the treasurer's office. The site for the center had already been promised since the proposal-preparation activity by a municipal councilor (husband of PSA treasurer) who had farmlands in Pandan. The lot was located along the provincial road, across the tanod outpost situated in Tulay. The center would occupy a floor area of 24 sq m.

As the community's counterpart, residents would conduct a rabus for the construction. Some members of the barangay council and residents were appointed as "organizers" or in-charge of mobilizing workers in their sitio. Each of the three sitio would send five workers (the number was suggested by PRRM) whenever it was its turn to work in the center construction. For households who would not be able to join the rabus, they would be requested to provide the meals of workers, either rice or viand. In addition to the rabus participation, every household would bring a sack of earthfill to the construction site. This would be used to level the site which was in the path of an irrigation canal.

On the part of DSWD, the representative agreed to provide six sacks of rice for the rabus workers' food. However, she asked that a letter of request be submitted together with a program of work, detailing the number of construction days and the number of workers who would be involved.

Plans for other activities, such as basic and advance health skills training, establishment of a bio-intensive garden, health education and campaign, and toilet construction, were likewise discussed. Residents requested the provision of toilet bowls to individual households instead of communal toilets. PRRM engineer explained that the final decision would depend on the available budget.

Before the workshops ended, it was agreed that the schedule of construction for the health center would begin as soon as the materials were available.

members of MAPASA) who worked in the mornings for four days from 13 to 16 May. The group, hired by the project engineer at the similar rate of P0.75 per piece, was able to produce more than 400 hollow blocks.

Meanwhile, across the road, construction of the health center continued. On 12-15 May, layouting and forms installation took place. Concrete was poured in the steel posts on 17-19 May. From 20 to 22 and 24 to 28 May, window and door jambs were assembled and installed. The workers also began making the roof trusses.

On 29 May, work came to a halt. During the construction period, the number of rabus workers had been dwindling until only one resident showed up on 28 May. In addition, only 10 or so households had brought their share of earthfill (one sack each).

Contrary to one of the agreements made during the April planning workshop, a majority of the workers had been Sabang residents. The residents in charge of organizing laborers for the shift by sitio had failed to recruit workers, particularly the group from Cagumpis.

Some residents from Taculod and Cagumpis claimed that their farmwork prevented them from actively joining the rabus. They maintained that Sabang residents, who were mainly fishers, had more free hours at daytime because fishing was usually done at night.

Nonetheless, for PRRM it was a lame excuse. One of the agreements was for households to send a counterpart in the form of food (rice or viand) if they were unable to join the rabus. A number of households had not bothered to send any. Although most workers brought food, there were days when the engineer provided for their fare. The meals were cooked by the CHW temporary chairperson at the barangay tanod outpost which also served as quarters for the engineers and foreman. In addition, the promised provisions from DSWD had not been released, even after a workplan and resolution had been submitted by the engineer on 26 April.

Faced with the indifference of the majority of households, PRRM decided to maximize the time of the engineer and foreman. The health center project was temporarily abandoned while PRRM concentrated on the other infrastructure



Rabus for health center construction

projects in Vigaan, Sipocot.

In July, unknown to PRRM, a barangay council member and the head of the barangay tanod had been negotiating with a dumptruck driver whose route passed the barangay daily. The two residents requested the driver to deliver earthfill from Barcelonita (courtesy of the former mayor who lent the hollow block moulder). The truckdriver referred them to his manager and suggested that the residents formalize the request.

The barangay council held a session to prepare the resolution. The letter was then sent to the manager through the driver. The request was approved and on 20 July, two truckloads of earthfill were unloaded at the health center site. As a token of appreciation, the council agreed to give the truckdriver a small amount and offer refreshments. The money would be taken from the council's quarterly honorarium (P20 each from the six barangay council members plus barangay captain, secretary, treasurer, and Sangguniang Kabataan chairperson). Despite the move, PRRM stood pat on its decision not to continue the work in Pandan.

As for the galvanized iron sheets and funds promised by the municipal government, a municipal councilor assured the barangay that the materials were available anytime they were needed. The provisions for the workers, however, still remained unclear. According to PRRM, DSWD had already forwarded the workplan and request to the municipal mayor, who had the final say in the grant.

In August, PRRM and the barangay captain met to discuss the health center construction. After being assured that the needed workers would be available daily, PRRM decided to resume construction during the month.

Water System Improvement

In 1991, secondary pipelines were installed from the CARWASI main line in Tulay to reach Taculod, Cagumpis, and Pasakel. The project was the outcome of a resolution sent to the mayor's office by two Pandan barangay council members. A congressman funded the project and brought in the construction firm which undertook the job. The construction group, in turn, subcontracted five council members to recruit workers from the barangay.

From a single faucet in Tulay in 1990, three more were installed: one in Taculod, one in Cagumpis, and still another in Pasakel. The original faucet was transferred nearer to the center of the residential cluster in Tulay. From the excess pipes, a secondary line was built going toward the clusters in Sabang. Subsequently, nine households (six in Taculod, two in Tulay, and one in Pasakel) had household connections with private meter readers installed in their lots.

Soon after the water system extension project was finished, water flowed from the CARWASI faucets. As in the past, residents fetching water from the communal faucets paid P0.50 for every container. Caretakers also issued a ticket stamped with the CARWASI seal.

In April 1992, before the national and local elections, water stopped flowing. Residents were informed that the machines at the reservoir in Barcelonita had broken down.

When the water supply in CARWASI ceased flowing, Pandan households reverted to getting their drinking water from previous sources. For Cagumpis, Sabang, and some Taculod households, this meant the DPWH pump. (In May 1991, the source, a jetmatic pump, had to be re-

placed by a pitcher pump unit.) Other Taculod residents again resorted to buying water from Libmanan through the tricycle drivers.

Hence, despite the approval of the water system improvement component of the PCHD project in Pandan, the chances for a water system were bleak without the Barcelonita source in operation.

In December 1992, PRRM's engineer inspected the CARWASI water system in Pandan, visiting the faucets in each sitio. A trip to the main water source in Barcelonita followed so that inquiries could be made regarding the extent of the system's damage.

PRRM subsequently prepared a detailed layout of the water system improvement project in Pandan. More than 1,000 m of pipelines was designed to be installed in Pandan. Among the sitios, Cagumpis – the most densely populated but dispersed in households – would gain a major share of the project (600 m). The rest would be divided between Sabang (450 m) and Taculod (60 m). With the additional lines, PRRM hoped to bring the water sources nearer to the main household clusters.

In April 1993, during the planning workshop, PRRM sought the Cabusao municipal government's assistance in restoring the CARWASI water system. For its part, the local government announced the approved plans for infrastructure projects in Cabusao which included the rehabilitation of the waterworks system. According to a municipal council member, the repairs would cost about P100,000. Work would start in May.

Assured that CARWASI would soon be operational, PRRM acquired the materials for the project. Polyvinyl pipes and fittings (couplings, reducers, elbows, and T-joints) were purchased in Manila and transported by train to Libmanan. From Libmanan, the materials were brought to Pandan using a jeep hired for the occasion. These were delivered for safekeeping at the yard of the PSA president.

By August 1993, however, the CARWASI had not been repaired. On 11 August, with PRRM's encouragement, Sabang mobilized its menfolk to undertake the digging of channels for the pipelines. In four days, teams of six to eight residents were able to dredge more than 400 m. Households near the road where the pipeline would pass dug small trenches as their counterpart. Moreover, households which were unable to send workers gave their contribution in the form of food or cigarettes. On 17 August, the pipes allotted for Sabang were installed at the dug channels by the engineer and residents, including PSA president and eight Sabang male residents.

Toilet Construction

Of the three planned infrastructure projects, the construction of toilet facilities had not been started by August 1993. The toilet construction project was nonetheless discussed during the partnership planning workshop in April 1993. With regard to the proposed installation of two communal toilet facilities, residents, particularly those from Taculod had requested the construction and distribution of toilet bowls to households without sanitary toilets to avoid problems on maintaining communal toilets. A survey of toilet facilities was thus planned by the Pandan elementary school faculty and barangay council members. On 25-26 April, Taculod council member surveyed the sitio with a Grade I teacher. The results were consolidated by the barangay council member from Taculod for submission to PRRM. By August

1993, the results from Taculod as well as those from the other sitio had not been received by PRRM.

In August, PRRM held a demonstration activity on toilet bowl construction. A skilled worker who was a member of a PRRM-organized group in Libmanan was invited as resource person.

Organizing for Non-Health Concerns

To achieve its aim of developing a sustainable rural district, PRRM pursued organizing from the basic to district levels. The organized groups were viewed as instruments in achieving self-reliance and self-management. In Pandan – which was part of the PRRM-defined district covering Cabusao, Libmanan, Sipocot, and Pasacao – PRRM began its organizing work at the sectoral level. Farmers, fishers, women, and youth were recognized as the sectors which made up the bigger group which was Pandan.

Fishers and women's groups

Initially, PRRM concentrated on mobilizing the fishers of Sabang. Separated from the main cluster by the provincial road, Sabang was considered as the most impoverished among the three sitio. A persistent problem among Sabang fishers had been the intensified trawl operations. Shrimps and small fishes were not spared by the trawlers' nets which by then prowled in the mornings as well.

Since its entry in the barangay in June 1990 until after the community profiling work in September 1990, PRRM met with fishers and women for the formation of groups. In October 1990, after the basic sectoral orientation was held in September, five small groups were formed. These were Grupo ng Matatanda or GM1 (group of elders), Grupong Maliliit na Mangingisda or GM2 (small fishers group), Bagong Mangingisda or BM (new fishers), Kapatirang Mangingisda or KM (brotherhood of fishers), and Samahang Mangingisda or SM (fishers' movement). In November 1990, two women's group, the Lovers' Group and Lambada Group, were likewise formed. Each of the seven basic sectoral units (or BSU), was made up of a chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and three members.

During the series of community needs analysis sessions among the fishers, two of the most prominent problems raised, aside from the existence of trawlers, were the unavailability of better fishing implements (motorboats and fishnets) and the need for livelihood projects which would augment the fishers' income during lean seasons. When it decided on Pandan as a project site, PRRM made it known that it was willing to make available, through the BSUs, loans which would help the residents in improving their livelihood.

Thus, on 20 and 22 March 1991, PRRM released a total of P143,214.85 to the five fisher sector groups. The loans, ranging from P25,000 to P30,000 for each group, were payable every month within a one-year period at an interest of 18 percent. Earlier, to prepare the groups for the livelihood assistance projects, PRRM conducted a discussion on savings and credit policies (9 March) and a two-day project feasibility study (11-12 March). During the latter, concrete plans were made for each group's livelihood project.

Four of the groups (GM2, BM, SM, and KM) used the loaned funds to improve their fishing equipments. Boats were repaired and reels of nylon thread and ropes were bought to weave new fish nets. The fifth group (GM1), which was composed of elderly residents who rarely went to sea to fish, decided

to venture in shrimp trading. Aside from the trading business, but initially unknown to PRRM, GM1 established a small sari-sari store (see Box 4). As agreed, the five BSUs remitted monthly or quarterly payments of the loan and interest to the PRRM office.

While the BSUs were engaged in the PRRM-funded livelihood projects, PRRM also began directing the formation of a united fishers' group. In June 1991, PRRM held a consultation meeting among the five fishers' groups and the two women's group. During the meeting, a consensus was reached to establish the Mauswag na Parasira sa Sabang or MAPASA (progressive fishers in Sabang). A date was set for MAPASA's first general assembly, which would also mark the formal organization of the new group. Likewise, an ad hoc committee was formed from among the members of the BSUs. PRRM held a separate meeting with this group to orient them on their tasks and responsibilities.

The BSUs were retained even with the organization of MAPASA. PRRM continually met with the members of the groups to follow up on the status of their livelihood projects.

PRRM also moved on with its organizing and issue-education work among fishers by sponsoring selected residents to a regional fisherfolk congress held by the Southern Luzon Fisherfolk Foundation (an NGO based in Legazpi City). It was during this congress when Isang Samahan na Dapat Asahan (literally, an organization to depend on) or ISDA was formed as a regional organization of fishers. Pandan, through its two fisher-representatives, became one of ISDA's members.

Later in November 1992, PRRM facilitated the formation of the Cabusao Fishers' Federation (CFF) ad hoc committee. The committee was made up of fisher-representatives from five barangays: Pandan, Santa Cruz, Santa Lutgarta, New Poblacion, and Barcelonita. CFF also identified its projects, which included the phase-out of illegal fishing, reforestation of mangrove areas, implementation of livelihood program, rehabilitation of San Miguel Bay, and networking with different agencies.

Farmers' group

About the same time it was meeting with fishers, PRRM continued its sectoral organizing work in other parts of the barangay. In October 1991, a Tulay resident who was an active member of the Libmanan, Cabusao, Sipocot Farmers' Federation (LICAS) approached the CO for help in obtaining palay seeds. In response, PRRM asked the resident to gather the Taculod farmers for a meeting.

The meeting took place on 10 November at the Taculod chapel. It was attended by 21 farmers from Taculod, Tulay, and Sabang and two PRRM COs. A farmer from Taculod, who was married to a barangay council member, presided over the meeting. It was immediately agreed that a farmers' group would be constituted. PRRM suggested that the group elect a set of officers. The presiding resident, however, pointed out that not all the farmers were present or represented. Thus, an ad hoc committee was formed to prepare for the election of officers and ratification of the new organization's constitution and by-laws. It was agreed that the new group would be called Samahang Magsasaka ng Pandan (Pandan farmers' association) or SAMPA. Membership would be opened to all farmers willing to cooperate.

In a meeting in December, SAMPA members, in the presence of a PRRM staff, decided to assign the members of the

Box 4
UNDERTAKING LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS IN BARANGAY PANDAN

When the loan applications were approved by PRRM in March, members of the five sectoral groups visited the PRRM office in Naga to secure the funds. The loans were released on 20 March to three groups (GM1, GM2, and KM) and on 22 March to the other two groups (SM and BM). With the exception of GM1, the four sectoral groups acquired their loans in the form of both cash and fishing equipments.

While the four fishers group (GM2, KM, SM, and BM) decided to use their loans in improving their trade, the fifth (GM1) decided to undertake a shrimp trading business. GM1 would buy the catch of Sabang fishers and sell it for a profit at the New Poblacion market.

When the group obtained its funds, GM1's secretary and treasurer, accompanied by PRRM CO, immediately bought the materials needed for the project. These included two styropor (polystyrene foam) boards for use in storing and transporting the goods, two weighing scales, a calculator, and jars. GM1 likewise paid for the business permit which allowed the group to conduct business in New Poblacion.

And so the venture commenced. Sabang fishers – BSU and non-BSU alike – brought the shrimps to GM1's secretary. The secretary issued the fishers a receipt for the purchase at P33 per kilo. The fishers, in turn, presented the receipt to GM1's treasurer for the payment. The merchandise was loaded in and transported by a rented tricycle. Because the vehicle could only accommodate the goods and one other passenger, no other member nor officer was able to accompany the secretary who had been tasked to do the transactions at the town center. The shrimps were sold at P35 per kilo, a clear P2-profit. According to the members, the group was able to buy and sell an average of 40 kilos of shrimps in a day. The day's earnings were remitted by the secretary to the treasurer.

Almost at the same time when the shrimp trading began, GM1 put up a sari-sari store at the treasurer's residence. Several fishers had urged the treasurer's wife to install one after the treasurer's house became the hub of most transactions since the trading began. According to the fishers, it would be convenient for them and profitable for the treasurer's wife if they would come to the treasurer's house to collect their money, and after which, buy their household needs.

With the prospect of supplementary income from the store, the treasurer's wife approached GM1 for a loan to start her own business. The loan was not granted, instead, the secretary asked her to prepare a financial account for the store. Although the agreement with PRRM allowed only the use of the loan for the shrimp trading, GM1 eventually financed the project using part of the loan as start-up fund. The treasurer's wife, who had been engaged as the storekeeper, purchased the store's merchandise. These consisted of gasoline and oil (for the motor boats), rice, sugar, salt, cigarettes, feeds, and medicines.

A week after the store's operation started, GM1 and the storekeeper computed the profit from the sales. Upon computation, each of the six officers and members received P700, while the storekeeper received P500. The latter shared her "salary" with her

Box 4 (cont.)

assistant (a Sabang resident).

In April, PRRM conducted two visits (7-9 April and 13 April) in Sabang in connection with the livelihood projects of the five sectoral groups. The visits involved informal discussions on the status of livelihood projects with officers and members of the sectoral groups. PRRM also conducted observations of fishing activities, as well as GM1's shrimp trading.

Two more consultation meetings with PRRM took place in July (18 and 24 July) during which the leaders of the five sectoral groups disclosed their problems on management and bookkeeping with regard to their livelihood projects. A collective recommendation among members was the conduct of a financial management training. PRRM promised to look into the suggestion.

In July, it was apparent that trouble was brewing among one of the BSUs (GMI) because of its business ventures. According to the storekeeper, the GM1 officers and members would compute the profits of the trading business and sari-sari store weekly and divide the profits among themselves. Operating expenses, such as fare and electricity, were not included in the computations. The storekeeper noted that the electrical bill was being shared by GM1's business and the storekeeper's own fund, although two GM1 members had hooked lines to their houses from the storekeeper's house.

The storekeeper likewise claimed that GM1 president had inquired at the town center and learned that the shrimps were being sold at P40 per kilo, instead of P35 as earlier claimed by GM1 secretary. The latter was not able to present receipts when GM1 president confronted him on the discrepancy.

During the series of meetings held by PRRM with the GM1 groups, however, some officers and members had complained on some irregularities which they attributed, though not directly, to the storekeeper. These included the withdrawal of funds by the storekeeper from GM1's bank (which the GM1 officers claimed was not made known to them) and the missing funds, based on the inventory conducted by PRRM. The storekeeper explained that CO knew of the withdrawal and that the inventory was not entirely correct because the electrical bills and personal debts of members and officers were not included in the accounting.

Even before the close out of the sari-sari store took place, PRRM had already realized that GM1, as well as the rest of the BSUs lacked skills, particularly in handling livelihood projects. Some members themselves acknowledged that they needed training on financial management and basic bookkeeping. Accordingly, PRRM conducted a basic leadership organizational management training on 12-13 August and a financial management training on 25-27 August 1991 for selected members of the BSUs, most of whom were officers of MAPASA. By this time, however, the sari-sari store project was considered a failure by GM1.

In 1992, PRRM had decided to close out the store. The unsold merchandise were collected by the office. (The value of the collected merchandise would be deducted from the group's loan.) PRRM likewise requested each of the GM1 members to submit a promissory note pertaining to the individual debts incurred from the group's loan.

ad hoc committee as officers of the organization. The chairperson of the ad hoc committee was designated as president. The other officers, however, were elected, including a vice president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor. With the exception of the latter, who was a Tulay resident, all officers were from Taculod.

A planning session for the group's activities took place in January 1992. Among the suggestions were the organization of SAMPA into a cooperative; raising of funds for SAMPA's capital; organization of different committees; putting up of a suggestion box where members could raise issues or suggest topics for discussion during meetings or assemblies; and holding of regular monthly meetings (last Sunday of the month) aside from the officers' monthly meetings (first Sunday of the month).

SAMPA had an initial membership of 33 (28 males and 5 females). In December 1992, it counted a membership of 39. Except for one member who was a farmworker and nonlandowner, all the members cultivated ricelands. Members were asked to pay a membership fee of P10 and annual dues of P15. According to the SAMPA president, administrative expenses (e.g., travel fare in attending seminars and registration expenses) would be taken from SAMPA's funds which would be deposited to the bank account of LICAS. LICAS, of which SAMPA was a member, was organized by PRRM as its district-level farmers' federation.

SAMPA was not able to regularly convene its monthly general meetings nor officers' meetings. Some of its officers and members, however, were able to attend meetings of Damayan nin Paraoma (farmers' assistance) or DAMPA, a federation of farmers' groups in Camarines Sur organized by PRRM.

In November, SAMPA became a member of CFARD or Cabusao Farmers' Association for Rural Development. CFARD was organized as the farming sector's representative to the Sangguniang Bayan (municipal board). Aside from Pandan, there were five other Cabusao barangays comprising CFARD. These were Barangay Biyong, Castillo, Kamagong, New Poblacion, and Santa Cruz. SAMPA president was elected president of CFARD's ad hoc committee, while a SAMPA member (auditor) was elected as CFARD's secretary.

Among CFARD's planned projects were the construction of irrigation and domestic water systems, implementation of agrarian reform, and request for support services or farm inputs from DA and the National Food Authority. With regard to the latter, the officers agreed to prepare a list of members, with the corresponding rice variety planted, farm size, and harvest. This would be certified by the CFARD president and secretary and DA technician. The list would be given to PRRM before December, and in turn, it would be given to DAMPA.

Immediate plans were also made, including (1) the conduct of ad hoc committee meetings every 22nd day of the month, (2) attendance in the DAMPA congress on 22-23 November, (3) organizational formation per barangay in preparation for the sectoral representative election in March 1993, and (4) submission by the barangay to municipal council of request for support services in the form of farm inputs.

Consolidating the groups

Having mobilized the fishers and farmers, PRRM next undertook the organization of a unified group of the different sectors – the fishers, farmers, women, and

youth. On 26 February 1992, PRRM invited residents to a participatory resource inventory and environmental scanning seminar (PRIES). Members of SAMPA and MAPASA attended the activity. During the seminar, PRRM gave attention to a sectoral association being formed in the barangay called Pandan Sectoral Association (PSA). PSA, composed of fishers, farmers, women, and youth groups, would be the barangay's representative to the barangay development council.

PSA would be composed of a council of leaders, executive committee (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor), representatives from each sectoral group (fishers, farmers, women, youth), and representatives from each sitio (Pasakel, Cagumpis, Taculod, and Sabang). (PRRM had held informal meetings with Pandan's women and youth, although no formal organization of the two sectors came until after PSA was formed.)

The PSA ad hoc committee (composed of the SAMPA president, MAPASA secretary, BM chairperson, and a barangay council member) agreed to hold a session for the modification of MAPASA's constitution and by-laws which would be adapted for PSA's use. The meeting was set on 8 March.

On 8 March, CO was present to facilitate the meeting. CO explained to the 11 residents present the importance of uniting the different sectoral groups and registering PSA with the Bureau of Rural Workers so that it would have a legal personality. CO also explained the role of PSA in relation to the local government code. PSA would represent the sectoral groups in the meetings with the barangay development council and local development council of the municipality. CO also informed the residents that Pandan should unite with other coastal barangays to select a sectoral representative to the municipal development council.

After CO's discussion, the ad hoc committee chairperson took over to facilitate the modification of MAPASA's constitution and by-laws. The chairperson read each article, which the rest of the group reviewed, appended, or modified.

The ratification of PSA's constitution and by-laws took place on 29 July. Immediately after, PRRM gave an orientation on the electoral process in preparation for the election of officers. Before the elections, CO explained PSA's organizational structure and the functions of the council of leaders and executive committee.

The election of the executive committee was held, followed by the election of the council of leaders. The last was made up of two representatives from the four sectors. In addition to the officers of the executive committee, members and officers of the five committees (networking and audit, education, organizing, health, and socioeconomic) under the executive committee were selected.

The elected officers and council of leaders (seven males and three females) of PSA were all officers of the sectoral groups organized by PRRM (SAMPA and MAPASA). Their ages ranged from 26 to 72 years; all were married. Their sources of income varied, from fisher, farmworker to owner of significant landholdings and fish trader. One officer finished a vocational course, one graduated from high school, one finished a few years in high school, one finished elementary school, and two finished a few years in elementary. (No data was available on three officers.)

On 12 September 1992, the organization of Pandan Women's Association

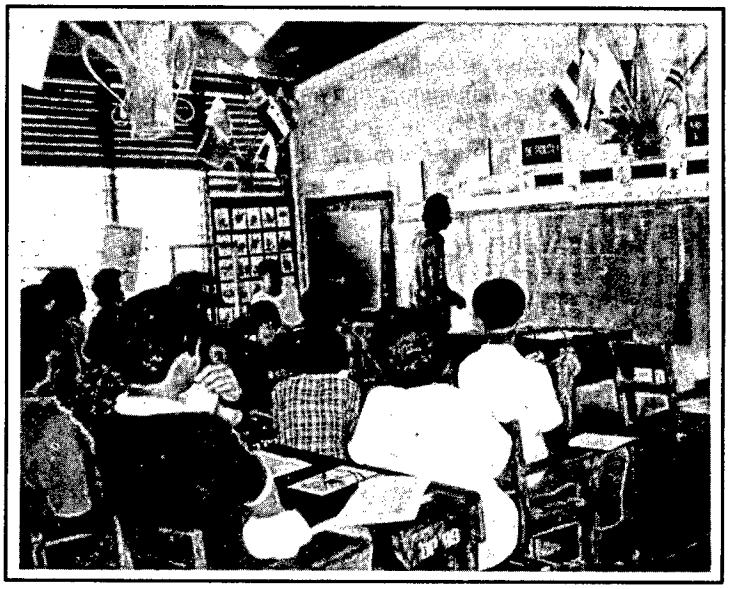
(PWA) took place after PRRM held a consultation meeting with women in August. The election of officers was carried out among the eight residents who attended. (Some officers who were elected were not present.) PRRM's student volunteer moderated the meeting, while PSA president gave an orientation on PSA and invited PWA to join PSA.

Aside from the officers (president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, auditor), the chairperson of PWA's four committees were also elected. These included the health, education, and socioeconomic committee. PWA had an initial membership of 39.

PWA convened its first meeting on 23 September. It was attended by PRRM staff (CO and nurse) and 10 residents. PWA planned for its activities which included a P20-monthly savings program among members, reorganization of sectoral units, and recruitment of members. The PWA secretary suggested the conduct of a livelihood training.

That same day, PRRM and PSA president met with some 20 youth for a brief orientation on the local government code. PSA president also informed the assembly of the youth sector's representation in PSA. (By December 1992, the formal organization of the youth sector had not taken shape. According to PRRM, it would wait for the election of the Sangguniang Kabataan [youth council] in 1993 before any plans for organizing this sector be finalized. By August 1993, the youth association had not been formed.)

Thus, when the release of PCHD funds came in October 1992, PRRM already had an organized group of residents under PSA. From the time it organized the BSUs in 1990 and until before PCHD projects were implemented in 1993, PRRM had conducted four community-wide training seminars, which included (1) the 27-28 February 1992 PRIES seminar, (2) 23 June 1992 orientation session with the Bureau of Rural Workers, (3) September orientation on the local government code, held separately for Taculod and Sabang residents on 24 and 29 September, respectively, and (4) 19-20 August basic leadership organization and management training (see Box 5).



PSA president facilitating the April partnership planning workshop

Box 5
LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN BARANGAY PANDAN

A two-day training on basic leadership organization and management was conducted by PRRM for Pandan Sectoral Association (PSA) officers and members on 19-20 August. It was held at Sabang chapel and attended by 61 officers and members on Day 1 and 59 on Day 2. The facilitators from PRRM included the area coordinator, three COs, and a community health nurse (CHN).

The training was set to start at 9:00 a.m., but started an hour later because of the delayed arrival of the PRRM staff. After the invocation led by a PSA member, area coordinator gave a brief account of completed projects. He explained that the training was being held as part of the training of new members. Expectation setting and introduction of PRRM staff followed at 11:00 a.m.

After an energizer, CO presented the objectives and outline of the training. Area coordinator asked for comments on the schedule. One participant said that the topics in the outline could not be discussed in two days; another stated that it could be tackled. Area coordinator agreed to stick to the outline and be time-conscious. Another suggested that the group stay for lunch as food had been prepared. While lunch (prepared by a MAPASA officer using funds provided by PRRM) was being readied, the participants copied the objectives and topic outline in the notebooks provided by PRRM. Lunch was served at 12:15 p.m.

The training resumed at 1:23 p.m. with an energizer by CHN, who facilitated the next activity. The participants were grouped into two. Each group chose a member who would be adorned with materials which represented the qualities of a good leader. The participants used an assortment of materials, including a bicycle to represent mobility and speed, and notebook and pen to symbolize intelligence. CHN facilitated the interpretation, refining the participants' answers. A discussion on the definition and characteristics or qualities of a leader followed.

After another energizer, the subject of proper leadership was tackled. The election of new PSA officers which was planned for Day 1 was postponed for the next day because of the lack of a quorum. Day 1 ended at 5:45 p.m.

Day 2 began at 8:45 a.m. with the election of PSA officers. Before the elections, a PSA member suggested that the new officers' tenure be extended from one year to two years. Area coordinator informed him that it would be discussed by the new executive committee. The election of new PSA officers took place. The president, vice president, and treasurer were reelected, while two more positions were filled (auditor and public information office).

The training resumed at 10:00 a.m. A discussion on managing an organization took place. CO explained the processes involved in handling a meeting, such as facilitating, planning, and agenda-setting. A role playing on how to conduct a meeting was held by seven volunteers. Area coordinator asked the other participants to note their observations. A discussion on how to conduct a meeting and convening an assembly followed. Lunch break at 12:00 p.m. ended the morning's discussion.

Box 5 (cont.)

In the afternoon, the importance of communication was stressed. The rest of the topics in the course outline were discussed. These were organizing (definition, importance, and functions of an organization), role of organizations in the local government code, elements of an organization (orientation, members, leaders, committees, and resources). With the last, area coordinator emphasized that people's organizations, as members of the barangay development council, could take part in the planning, decision-making, and implementation process.

An evaluation of the training took place. The participants commented on the topics, facilitators, fellow participants, and secretariat. Area coordinator announced the plans for the bio-intensive gardening seminar to be conducted in the barangay. He mentioned the coordination being done with the Department of Agriculture and the identification and selection of the garden site.

After a short break, the graduation of participants was held. The newly-elected PSA officers gave their messages. Area coordinator and barangay captain then handed the certificates of attendance. A prayer from one of the officers and area coordinator's closing remarks ended the activity at 5:00 p.m.

Moreover, PRRM had engaged the fisher and farmer sectors in distinct activities. For the fishers, these activities included at least four trainings and orientations (orientation on savings/credit policies, basic leadership organizational management training, financial management training, and briefing on alternative trading and marketing), while selected fisher representatives were invited to PRRM-sponsored seminars (ecology seminar, regional fisherfolk consultation seminar, and fisherfolk congress).

For the farmers, PRRM had conducted a sustainable agricultural orientation-seminar and a participatory technology development training-seminar.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

While PCHD implementation and other PRRM activities were ongoing in Pandan, the community also became a recipient of a number of projects and activities from government agencies. At the same time, Pandan residents initiated activities aimed at improving their community.

Formation of Organizations

The Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council (BAFC) was organized in April 1992 by the Department of Agriculture (DA) through the municipal agriculture officer. The latter requested the barangay captain to call for an assembly. Thirty residents attended the meeting which was an orientation on the goals and projects of BAFC. Election of officers followed the orientation.

The organization became the recipient of bags of fertilizer from DA's fertilizer distribution program which was implemented in the barangay in 1992. Because not all farmer-members would be able to receive their share of fertilizer, a raffle was held to prevent envy among members.

In June 1993, staff from the Department of Interior and Local Government

(DILG) and DPWH organized a water-work system and sanitation association in Pandan. The Barangay Waterworks Association (BWA) was tasked to oversee the maintenance of a planned water system project. The 15 residents who attended the assembly (called by the barangay captain) immediately became members of the association. A set of officers was also elected. In addition to the upkeep of the planned water system project, the officers and members were tasked to manage existing water sources in Pandan.

In July, workers from DILG approached the BWA president for assistance in the installation of a jetmatic pump. The site (near Cagumpis chapel) had been identified in June and arrangements with the landowner had been made by BWA officers and members.

Livelihood Projects

In May 1991, BIDTech, the Pili-based agency which came to the barangay in 1990, made available to Pandan farmers a loan totaling P8,000 in cash and farm implements for every hectare of land. The loan was payable in palay (BIDTech offered to buy the harvest at P3.60 per kilo) with an interest rate of 6 percent payable after six months. On the loans' due date, the BIDTech would come to the barangay to collect the payments. BIDTech would not oblige the farmers to pay if the harvest was not bountiful. However, a 5-percent penalty (P400) would be charged. Until the amount was paid, the capital loan and penalty charges would mature every six months.

To avail themselves of the loan, farmers submitted a form to a BIDTech technician, specifying the land being presented for the loan (number of hectares and location). The form also contained the farmer-applicant's name, residence certificate, and an identification picture. In addition, the applicant submitted a crop insurance certificate from the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.

The loan applications of 68 farmers were approved; their loans were released in May. The barangay captain, who had been appointed coordinator by the technician, supervised the distribution of the cash allowances (P2,000 for land preparation and P750 for transplanting) and farm inputs (four bags of fertilizer, two bags of urea, two bags of chemical insecticide, two liters of chemical insecticide, and two sacks of seeds). From the cash allowance, BIDTech deducted a service charge of P265 for the processing of the loan applications.

When the collection date came, the BIDTech technician arrived in a truck to collect the payment. Accompanied by the barangay captain, he visited the farmer-borrowers. Only 20 farmers were able to pay their loans. According to the farmers who were unable to pay, a typhoon had led to poor harvest. Although the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation was able to cover most of the damage, the farmers still owed BIDTech some amount.

In July 1992, 26 farmers attended a meeting organized by PRRM. During the meeting, the farmers related their experience with BIDTech and sought PRRM's assistance to prepare for the meeting with the BIDTech representative. According to the farmers, a BIDTech officer who came to Pandan in February threatened to lock up farmers with unpaid loans. The farmers, who had been paying on an installment basis, had complained that the interest was too much. They planned to appeal to BIDTech to either reduce the interest rate, or to waive all loans.

PRRM suggested to the farmers to prepare a summary of their loan status. This would be presented in a table specifying the name of farmer-debtor, number of hectares submitted for a loan, harvest per hectare, loan amount paid (whether in cash or palay), and number of cavans left with the farmer. PRRM also asked them to prepare a report of actual farming operations (date of harvest, calamity, start of planting or transplanting, and estimated cost of damage).

In 1992, PEC enhanced its loan assistance project among its members. The group started in 1990 with a P300-maximum loan. Interest of 9 percent was collected after six months. With the success of the project, in 1992 PEC raised its maximum to P2,500 for agricultural loans and P10,000 for livelihood assistance loans. Since 1990, some 20 members had benefitted from the project.

Infrastructure Development

Between 1990 and 1993, a number of infrastructure-building projects took place in Pandan. Quite a few were funded by government agencies, including the day care center and home economics building of the elementary school, although there were also a number initiated by the residents.

In 1991, a day care center was built in Cagumpis to house the DSWD day care school which had been ongoing since 1973. Funding for the center came from a congressman's development fund which was provided after a resolution was submitted by the barangay captain (on the municipal mayor and congressman's advice). The structure stood on a 48-sq m lot donated by a municipal councilor (same councilor who donated the site for the health center). A private contractor handled the construction work. Employment as construction workers was offered to Pandan residents at P50 per day. However, the project coincided with the harvest season when more and better paying jobs were available. Still, construction of the day care center was finished after a month's work.

In July 1992, construction of the new home economics building began at the barangay school compound. Funds for the new structure came from the Integrated Rural Financing and Asian Development Bank. A number of residents were contracted as laborers. The new building was finished in May 1993.

Improvement of the different sitio chapels was undertaken in 1992 after the barangay council held a fund-raising activity through its "Search for Mrs. Pandan." It was agreed that a percentage of the solicitations raised by the candidate would be turned over to their respective pastoral councils. In Cagumpis, the pastoral council's allocation was used in the purchase of pews, while Taculod pastoral council used the funds in cementing the chapel walls.

Sabang residents likewise undertook a rabus to build a wooden bridge over a canal near the sitio chapel. Work was carried out in May 1993 in time for the June fiesta. A municipal councilor donated P600, while some Sabang storeowners provided snacks and cigarettes for the volunteer workers. Sabang pastoral council's president supervised the 15-day work.

BARANGAY PANDAN IN AUGUST 1993

While PRRM had been working in Pandan since 1990, the full implementation of PCHD-supported projects had covered only 10 months by August 1993. At that time, a number of planned projects were either ongoing or still to be started.

Completed Activities

By August 1993, PRRM had completed four activities under the organizing and training component. These training-seminar activities included three training-seminars (basic health skills training I, basic health skills training II, and leadership training) and a medical clinic. PRRM had likewise organized and trained 11 community health workers out of the planned 30.

Of the three planned infrastructure projects, two were underway by August (multipurpose center and toilet construction). Nonetheless, PRRM had conducted discussions and planning on the water system and toilet construction project. Moreover, preliminary work on these projects had been started. With regard to the food production under the nutrition program, specific plans had yet to be made, particularly on the location of the proposed bio-intensive garden.

As indicated in a summary of the completed and ongoing activities in the barangay, the community-wide information and education campaign and the nutrition program (bio-intensive gardening) had not been started by August (see Table 5).

RHU and LGU Involvement

Upon approval of the project proposal, PRRM held meetings with RHU and local officials to present the approved plan for Pandan. This took place on 5 November 1992 at Cabusao's RHU. Present were the municipal mayor, two municipal councilors, Pandan RHM, and RSI. PRRM likewise held a consultation meeting with the local government on 10 March. Both RHU and local government representatives were present during the special barangay assembly on 17 March and the partnership workshop on 22-23 April. In the latter session, PRRM was able to secure concrete support from various government agencies and officials, including DA, DECS, DSWD, municipal mayor, vice mayor, and municipal council members. This included materials and cash assistance for the construction of the health center.

RHU, however, was remarkably absent in all health-focused trainings as no invitations were issued by PRRM to RHU personnel to attend these activities either as resource persons or participants. RHM was not also involved in the medical clinic conducted jointly by PRRM and the newly-trained CHWs.

Not too long after PRRM identified and started training the CHWs, RHM sent communication to the two BHWs to recruit at least 15 residents who would undergo training in preparation for the DOH's *Oplan Alis Disease* or the national immunization day. The activity – a nation-wide campaign to eliminate preventable diseases through immunization – was to be held in advance in Pandan on Tuesday, 13 April, during RHM's regular visit to the barangay.

Thus, on 11 April, seven residents, including the two original BHWs, attended the half-day health workers' training held at a function hall in New Poblacion. The entire staff of RHU was present, including MHO, RSI, medical technologist, and five RHMs. The seven residents were joined by representatives from other barangays. The training began with a lecture on the importance of immunization. Afterwards, they received instructions on vaccine administration and handling of babies.

On 13 April, during the barangay's immunization day, the two BHWs and four of the five newly-trained BHWs

Table 5. Summary of implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Pandan, October 1992 - August 1993[a]

Activities	1 Oct	2 Nov	3 Dec	4 Jan	5 Feb	6 Mar	7 Apr	8 May	9 Jun	10 Jul	11 Aug
Organizing and training for health	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA										
Leadership training											AA
Project management training											
Basic health orientation						AA[b]					
Advance health skills							AA				
Special health skills											
Conducting health services and campaigns									AA		
Environmental sanitation											
Value formation											
Nutrition education											
Family welfare											
Construction of multipurpose health center								AA			AA[c]
Construction of water system											AA[d]
Toilet construction											
Food production											

[a]Except the number of days involved in an activity (see Table 4), no planned schedule of activities was incorporated in the project proposal. The actual (AA) implementation schedule was based on the process monitoring research.

[b]This was the fourth session conducted since PRRM's entry in 1990.

[c]Work was suspended on 29 May and resumed in August.

[d]Ongoing in August.

assisted RHM as the latter visited the various sitio.

The six BHWs were all female. All were married and had children. Three were wives of barangay council members, including the barangay captain's wife. Three of the BHWs resided in Cagumpis, two in Tulay, and one in Pasakel.

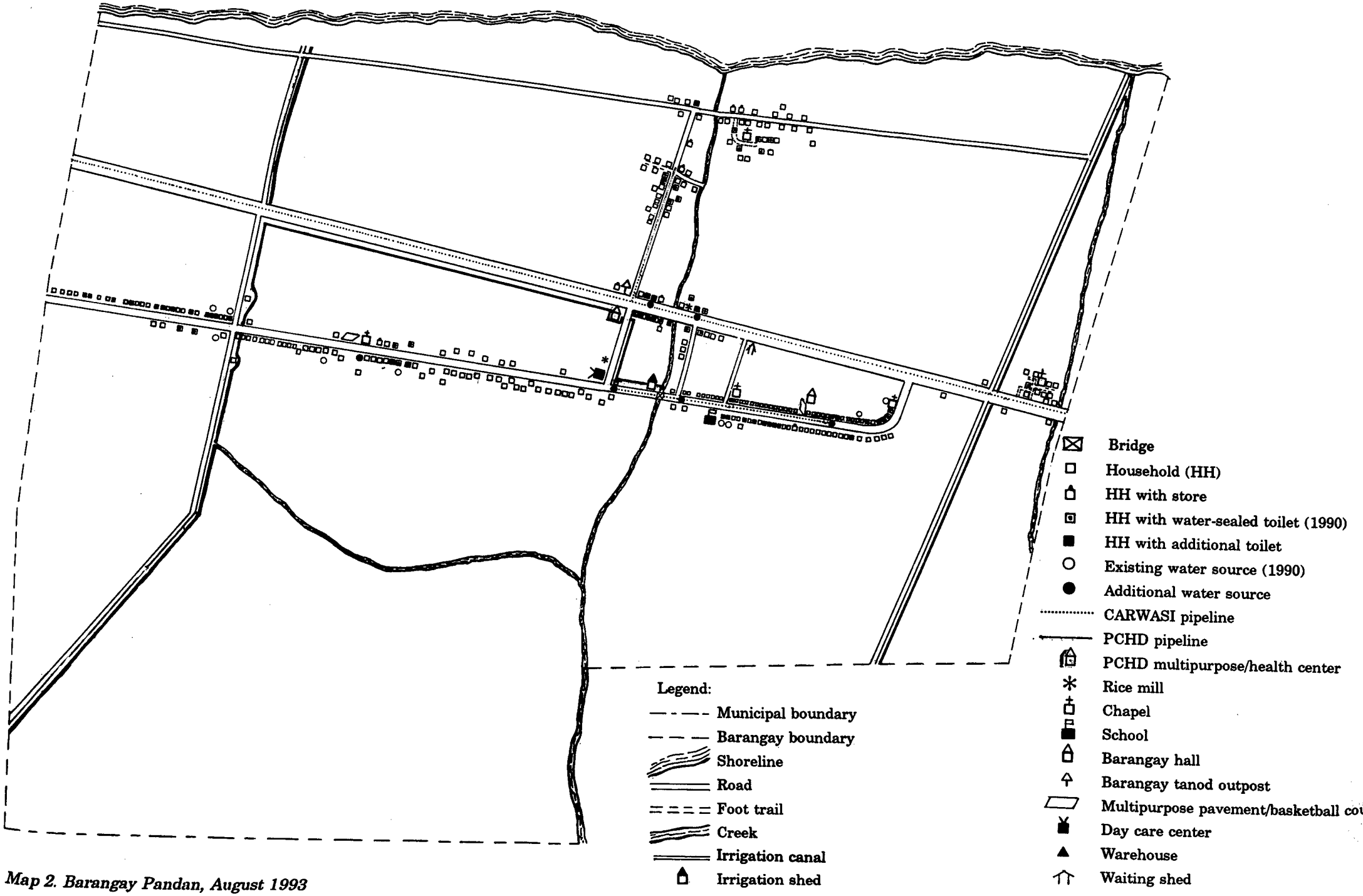
The temporary chairperson of the CHWs was also the RHM-designated leader of the BHWs' group. Owing to her closeness to RHM and consistent active work, this BHW was singled out by RHM to keep records and inform the other BHWs of ongoing activities. However, among the BHW group's members, another member (barangay captain's wife) was regarded as leader.

Community Participation

The barangay council as well as the barangay captain had not participated actively in the implementation of PCHD-supported projects as well as other activities initiated by PRRM. The barangay captain and council's participation was limited to the initial meetings with PRRM upon its entry in the barangay, the planning meeting in April 1993, and occasional courtesy calls of PRRM staff. The council also contributed materials for the health center construction, including earthfill. In keeping with PRRM's organizing strategy, the barangay and members of the barangay council were not tapped as potential leaders or members of ad hoc committees.

Community participation was mobilized through the various groups organized by PRRM in the barangay. In all, these organizations counted a membership of about 100 residents, representing 31 percent of the barangay's households, assuming a one-person membership per household. (The sectoral groups, however, involved multiple memberships of some households.)

Of the six group activities convened by PRRM staff, an average attendance of 30 was posted. Among the sitio, Sabang had the highest average participation (20 percent of households), while Cagumpis had the lowest average participation (less than 1 percent). The most attended barangay-wide activity was the basic leadership training in August which counted an attendance of 61 residents on the first day.



Map 2. Barangay Pandan, August 1993

Barangay Pantat

PCHD Implementation Experiences, 1991-92

Barangay Pantat in the Municipality of Tinambac is one of 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) of the Department of Health (DOH), PCHD supports the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at-risk or in critical health condition.

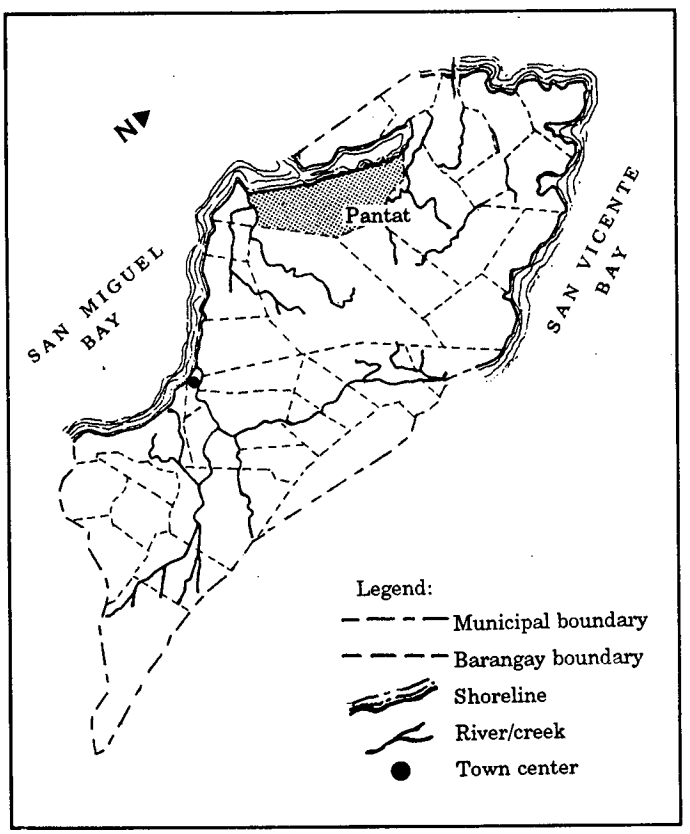
Pantat became a project site in 1991 upon the entry of a new participating organization to the provincial PCHD partnership. Pag-Asang Bicolnon Foundation, Inc. (PAGBICOL), a province-based NGO, serves as the main project proponent for Pantat and two other neighboring Tinambac barangays. PCHD activities in Pantat formally began in November 1991. Thus, as of December 1992, the first 12 months of project implementation had been completed.

This report discusses Pantat's initial experiences with PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the Tinambac municipal government, PAGBICOL, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Pantat before PCHD activities were carried out, as well as a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

PROJECT SETTING

Barangay Pantat is one of the 44 barangays of Tinambac. Situated about 20 km from the town center, it is bounded on the northwest by Barangay Sagrada, on the west by Barangay San Ramon, on the southwest by Barangay San Roque, on the east by Barangay Caglilíog, and on the northeast by Looc River, which empties into San Miguel Bay (see Map 1).

A former sitio of Barangay Daligan, located across Looc River, Pantat was granted barangay status in 1952. Its name was believed to have been taken from a brownish fish called *pantat* which used to be abundant at Bantolinao Creek at the barangay's northern boundary.



Map 1. The Municipality of Tinambac

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Dispersed across the barangay are six *sitio* (built-up areas): Poblacion, Laming, Turo, Nagpatong, Dangcalan, and Camp 7 (see Map 2 on Page 225). Dangcalan and Nagpatong are located along Looc River. Houses in these sitio are lined along the shore. Most houses in Poblacion, Turo, and Camp 7 are also within shouting distance while those in Laming are dispersed.

Access between sitio is through foot trails across coconut lands, grasslands, and streams. On good days, hiking from one sitio center to another could take about 30 min. During rainy months, however, access becomes extremely difficult or even impossible because the trails become very muddy and the streams swell.

Access

Pantat can be reached from the Tinambac town center through either land or water routes, with the latter being the more popular. Two motorboats anchored at Barangay Bagacay, about 9 km from the town center, make daily trips across San Miguel Bay through Looc River to Sitio Nagpatong. The motorboats' schedule depends on the tide. In most cases, the motorboats depart from Bagacay on the afternoon high tide; from Pantat, the following morning's high tide. Costing P15 per passen-

ger, the trip takes 3 to 4 hr, including the stops which the motorboat makes at barangays along the route to pick up or drop off passengers and cargoes.

Moored at Nagpatong are boats of varying sizes awaiting to transport passengers and cargoes to the Pantat barangay proper (Poblacion). During low tide, the motorboats are unable to reach the shore in Nagpatong. Passengers transfer to smaller boats which meet them midway in the waters. Upon reaching the Nagpatong shore, passengers board still smaller boats for the trip along a swampy portion of Looc River toward a docking area in Poblacion. At times though, the boat which fetches passengers from the motorboat can be taken to the Poblacion depending on its size and the number of passengers. A P5 fare per passenger is charged for the boat trip to Poblacion which takes about 30 min.

From Tinambac town center, smaller motorboats could be hired for a trip to Nagpatong via San Miguel Bay at the cost of P150 to P200. The trip to Nagpatong takes about 2 hr. (The motorboats could also dock at Turo, another 15 min from Nagpatong.)

Another route to Pantat combines land and water routes but is only available during dry months. Passengers bound for Pantat could take the jeepneys plying the route from Tinambac town center to Barangay Cagliliog, about 13 km away. The trip costs P10 and takes about 1 to 2 hr, depending on the conditions of the road, passing partly through earthen sloping roads. From Cagliliog, Pantat may be reached either by hiking for 2 hr on a 6.5-km foot trail or hiring a motorboat for a 30-min ride to Nagpatong.

A purely land trip may also be taken through the neighboring San Ramon. Two jeepneys regularly ply the Tinambac-San Ramon route. From San Ramon, residents follow a 5.5-km foot trail to Pantat.

Population

The 1990 census on population and housing listed Pantat's population at 1129 distributed in 199 households. By 1991, the number of households had reached 207. Among the six sitio, Poblacion was the most populated (56 households), followed by Laming (47), Turo (41), Nagpatong (31), Dangcalan (18), and Camp 7 (14).

The majority of the residents were born in the barangay. A few came from Goa, a town at the foot of Mount Isarog, and from the neighboring province of Albay. Bikol-Naga was the major language spoken in the area.

Income sources

Pantat has 994 hectares of rugged lands, hills, and mangroves. In 1990, a vast portion (about 900 ha) of this area was planted to coconut. In addition to coconut, rootcrops such as sweet potato and cassava were grown in open areas. Rice was cultivated in about 3 ha of rainfed farms.

Coconut farming was the primary source of livelihood for about 90 percent of households in the barangay. The rest were involved in rice farming, charcoal making, fishing, gathering shells, or engaged in copra making and carpentry work. A number (about 34 percent) of the coconut cultivators also supplemented their income through these sources. Fishing at Looc River and San Miguel Bay used to be a good income source for many households, but trawl fishing and fish pens had depleted the supply. Sometime in the early 1980s, gold panning was popular

in Turo; however, this was stopped when insurgency problems intensified in the area.

Most coconut cultivators were tenants. The common tenant-landowner arrangement was 40:60 in favor of the landowner, although some employed a 50:50 sharing. The biggest coconut farm tended by a single household was 20 ha while the smallest was 1 ha. A majority of coconut farmers cultivated 3 ha. Most landowners in the barangay were residents, with the biggest holding reaching 30 ha.

Coconut harvest had been bountiful during the months of September to December. During this period, a number of residents could find additional sources of income by hiring out their labor for copra production. It had also been during this period when fishing was difficult because of the monsoon.

Almost all households raised pigs and chickens for market and household consumption, respectively. For pig raising, some residents entered into a caretaking arrangement with other residents. This entailed equal division of the offsprings, with one offspring given to the owner of the boar.

Facilities

Most houses in Pantat were built of light housing materials such as nipa, sawali, and bamboo. Only a few houses were made of concrete materials. Found within the residential clusters were 15 *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores and two copra stockrooms. Of the stores, five were situated in Poblacion, two in Laming, five in Turo, and three in Nagpatong.

Three of the six sitio had a chapel: Poblacion, Laming, and Nagpatong. Both the Poblacion and Laming chapels were made of concrete but the latter had not been completely finished. There used to be a chapel in Turo but this was destroyed by a typhoon in 1981.

A public elementary school was located in Poblacion. This had been serving the barangay since 1963. The nearest high school was found in Cagliliog, across Looc River.

Electricity had remained unavailable in Pantat. The majority of households used kerosene lamps while a few owned petromax lamps.

Experiences in Development Projects

Pantat's experience with development assistance was limited to basic infrastructure projects from government. As of 1991, these involved the construction of the elementary schoolbuildings, a multipurpose pavement, and a water pump (see Table 1). Donation of lands for residential areas and barangay facilities were also received from families of owners of lands in the barangay. Other facilities in the barangay, including the chapels found in three sitio, three basketball courts, and a flagpole at the barangay plaza (pavement) in Poblacion were put up through the initiatives of local groups (see discussion on "Community Organizations" and Table 2).

Whether the projects were government-assisted or locally-funded, these were generally implemented through *rabus* (voluntary group work). Residents were mobilized to serve as laborers or provide food for the workers. Projects which were initiated locally also entailed monetary or material contributions from the residents, as well as solicitation of assistance from external sources. Usually approached for assistance were political candidates and local officials.

Table 1. Projects and other assistance received by Barangay Pantat as of 1991[a]

Agency/Individuals	Year	Assistance received
Local family	1950s	Donation of a 480-sq m lot for a barangay hall at Poblacion; donation of 1 ha for school site
	1953	Donation of land for residential area
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1953	Construction of the Grades I to III schoolbuilding
	1963	Construction of the Grade IV room
	Mid-1960s	Construction of a four-room schoolbuilding
Department of Public Works and Highways	1963	Construction of the Grade IV room
	1987	Construction of a three-room schoolbuilding
	1989	Construction of a multipurpose pavement at Poblacion
	1990	Construction of one schoolroom; extension of the multipurpose pavement at Poblacion; installation of a jetmatic pump at Poblacion
	1991	Extension of the multipurpose pavement at Poblacion
Political candidate	1967	Donation of a basketball ball
Municipal mayor	1976	Donation of a bust of national hero (Jose Rizal)
	1991	Donation of 1-ha land in Poblacion for housing and other barangay facilities; donation of bags of cement for Laming chapel
Barangay council	1960s	Construction of barangay social hall at Poblacion
	1991	Construction of a flagpole at Poblacion barangay hall

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies such as the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

Community Organizations

In 1991, there were 19 community organizations formed in Pantat, 13 of which were sitio-based groups (see Table 2). Except three which were organized in response to specific government projects, the community organizations were created through local initiatives. Two groups were organized specifically for the spiritual growth of the residents.

When Pantat became a barangay in 1953, rabus groups were formed in each sitio and assigned to particular zones in Poblacion for the annual clean-up and beautification drive prior to the barangay fiesta. Each rabus group had its own set of officers chosen by the respective sitio residents. In addition, four sitio-based youth groups formed part of the larger Pantat Youth Organization which elected its officers every year. Composed of unmarried residents, these groups were involved in such activities as cleanliness and beautification campaign, interzone

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Pantat as of 1991

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Parents-Teachers' Association[a]	1953	Teachers and parents of elementary schoolchildren	Construction of temporary schoolbuilding, concrete stage, flagpole, and three toilet facilities inside the school compound; wire fencing of school grounds
Rabus Organization of Nagpatong[a,b]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Amateur singing contest; construction of sitio chapel; benefit dance; sponsored sitio fiesta mass
Rabus Organization of Dangcalan[a]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Poblacion and sitio beautification and cleanliness
Rabus Organization of Turo[a]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Poblacion and sitio beautification and cleanliness
Rabus Organization of Laming[a]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Poblacion and sitio beautification and cleanliness
Rabus Organization of Camp 7[a]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Poblacion and sitio beautification and cleanliness
Rabus Organization of Poblacion[a]	Mid-1950s	Married couples	Construction of nipa hut and arc; cleanliness and beautification
Rural Improvement Club	Mid-1960s	Barangay residents	Beautification of chapel; donation of galvanized iron sheets for chapel roofing; donation of bell for chapel
Pantat Youth Organization	1970s	15-30 year olds, single youths	Cleaning the Poblacion chapel every fiesta; interzone volleyball tournament; amateur singing contest; construction of bench for barangay hall
50-Up Club of Poblacion	1972	Elderly residents	Regular chapel visitation
Kabataang Barangay	1974	18 to 21 year olds, youth	(no activities other than election of officers)
Kabataan ng Turo	1978	17 year olds and up, single youths	Construction of chapel; holding of benefit dances
Laming Youth Organization[a]	1984	Youths, single, not more than 25 years old	Benefit dance; amateur singing contest; construction of basketball court (board and ring); caroling; gathering of materials for waiting shed construction

Table 2 (cont.)

Name of organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Laming-Saguron Organization[a]	1985	Residents of Laming	Construction of chapel, basketball court (board and ring), and waiting shed; construction and repair of coconut bridge; king and queen popularity contest; amateur singing contest
Primary Health Care Group	1986	Beneficiaries of toilet bowl distribution	Distribution of toilet bowls, cleanliness and beautification drive, construction of temporary health center, DOH program dissemination
Kabataan ng Nagpatong[a]	1988	15-24 year olds, single youths	Construction of a nipa hut beside the chapel; benefit dance; beautification and cleanliness
Disaster Brigade of Dangcalan[a]	1989	Married couples	None yet
Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association	1991	Poblacion residents	Requested DPWH for the construction of a deep well
Pantat Pastoral Council	1991	Elderly residents	Regular chapel visitation

[a]The organization was considered active in 1991.
[b]Reorganized in the 1960s as Mr. and Mrs. Club.

sports tournament, amateur singing contest, holding of benefit dance, and the construction of the chapel, basketball court, benches, and waiting shed in their respective sitio.

In addition to the locally-initiated organizations, there were two other groups formed as mandated by the government, namely, the Barangay Lupon and the Barangay Tanod. These groups, in addition to the barangay council, were considered as peace-keeping bodies.

A number of women residents were also members of the Catholic Women's League chapter which was based at the Tinambac town center. In 1980, these members sponsored the repair of the Poblacion chapel, which was first constructed by residents in the 1950s.

The Parents-Teachers' Association of Pantat had existed the longest. Organized upon the establishment of Grade I in 1953, its initial activity focused on the construction of the first temporary schoolbuilding in the barangay. In 1975, members were involved in the repair of the schoolbuilding which was damaged by a typhoon. Moreover, members also initiated projects geared toward the barangay school's improvement. These included the construction of a flag-

pole, concrete stage, toilet facilities, and the wire fencing of the school grounds. Material and cash donations were solicited from alumni and parents. Rabus in the construction of these projects was also provided by the parents.

Pantat's experience in government-initiated organizations had been limited to the Kabataang Barangay, Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association, and Primary Health Care Group, which was the first to be organized. Formed in 1986 by the barangay captain in compliance with RHU request, this group conducted a household toilet survey to identify the beneficiaries of plastic toilet bowls. The officers also underwent a seminar on toilet bowl installation given by RHU. They were expected to disseminate learnings from the seminar to toilet bowl beneficiaries. After three years, the group became inactive when government military personnel suspected it as NPA (New Peoples' Army)-funded, and therefore an NPA organization.

Of the 19 groups, 11 were considered as active in 1991. Except one (Parents-Teachers' Association), the majority were sitio-based groups. These included the Laming-Saguron Organization, Disaster Brigade of Dangcalan, the rabus organization in each sitio, and the youth groups in Laming and Nagpatong. The more popular and active groups were found in three sitio other than the Poblacion. Laming had two groups which jointly conducted activities (Laming-Saguron Organization and Laming Youth Organization); Turo had the rabus organization; and Nagpatong had the rabus organization and the youth group.

Community Health Condition

RHU reports for 1991 indicated a serious presence of malnutrition among children under seven. Of 149 children covered by *Operation Timbang* (weight survey), 69 (about 46 percent) were found to be severely or moderately underweight (see Table 3).

In 1991, except two hospital births, all births were home deliveries. Of 35 home deliveries, 30 were attended by trained *hilot* (traditional birth attendant), 4 by the other hilot in the community, and 1 by the rural health midwife (RHM). (There were four RHU-trained hilot in the barangay.)

Immunization data in 1991 showed a hundred percent coverage of immunizable children (34). Of 47 pregnant women, 21 received the first tetanus toxoid vaccine; 18, the second.

Of 97 married couples of reproductive age, 7 were reported as acceptors. The contraceptive method used was pills.

RHU presence

Pantat was covered by Tinambac RHU II, whose main health center was located in Barangay Tamban. Beginning in November 1991, an RHM was assigned to Pantat (as part of the Philippine Health Development Project). RHM was based in Barangay San Ramon and visited the barangay once a week. A third barangay, San Roque, was also part of RHM's catchment area.

Before RHM's deployment to Pantat, health services in the barangay were very limited if not almost nonexistent. RHU staff paid occasional visits to the barangay to render medical consultation and treatment. While the barangay was covered by RHU II, most residents preferred to go to RHU I at the town center. Access to the town center was much easier, especially for transporting patients. Commuting to RHU II involved hiking through the

Pantat-San Ramon route. At the town center, a medicare hospital was also available.

Disease management

Fever, cough and colds, diarrhea, flu, and skin diseases were the common health problems cited by barangay residents. Children were reported most susceptible to these diseases, which residents attributed to natural causes. Moreover, residents believed that the onset of any disease was a natural phenomenon which no amount of prevention could stop.

Home remedies were first resorted to in managing the common ailments. These included drinking herbal mixtures or applying extracts of medicinal plants on the affected body parts. Nonprescription drugs available in sari-sari stores supplemented the herbal treatment or were used to achieve fast relief.

Health services

Seeking the assistance of informal health service providers or traditional healers was commonly practiced by residents. Residents preferred such healers because they were accessible and did not demand any payment, accepting small amounts of money in exchange for services rendered.

There were 10 healers in the barangay who attended to a variety of health problems and needs. Of the 10, 6 were hilot, who also provided assistance in managing common ailments. Two of the

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Pantat, 1991

Nutrition (Total Under 7=149)	No.	%
Severely underweight	8	5
Moderately underweight	61	41
Mildly underweight	57	38
Normal	18	12
Overwieght	5	3
Total	149	99
Immunization		
Fully-immunized child (N=34)	34	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=47)		
Tetanus Toxoid 1	21	
Tetanus Toxoid 2	18	
Tetanus Toxoid 3	1	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries	35	
Rural health midwife	1	
Trained birth attendant	30	
Untrained birth attendant	4	
Hospitals	2	
Total	37	
Use of contraception (MCRA=97)		
Acceptors=7 (on Pills)		
Cases of Oresol use	7	
Pulmonary tuberculosis (N=91)		
Case finding	70	
Cases tested (sputum slide exam)	70	
Cases tested positive	4	
Completed treatment	4	
Started treatment	4	
Carryover treatment	4	
Undergoing treatment	0	
Eligible population for short-course chemotheraphy	6	
Morbidity		
Acute respiratory infection	102	
Influenza	29	
Vitamin A deficiency	25	
Parasitism	10	
Scabies	8	
Diarrhea	7	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	

Source: Tinambac rural health unit II

hilot received training in 1976 from RHU, while the other two completed training in 1980.

At the town center, residents had access to the health center and a medicare hospital. Upon reaching the town center, a trip to Naga City (26 km away), where a government regional training hospital and a number of private hospitals and clinics were found, could also become easy for Pantat residents.

Water and toilets

Most residents had difficult access to domestic water supply, the major sources of which were open wells and springs. A total of 65 open wells, 9 springs, and 3 water pumps provided for the drinking and other domestic water needs of residents. Most of the dug or open wells were found in Poblacion (28), which had also 2 springs, and 3 water pumps; Laming had 10 open wells and 1 spring; Turo, 4 open wells and 5 springs; Nagpatong, 7 open wells; Dangcalan, 1 each of open well and spring; and Camp 7, 15 open wells (see Map 2).

Fetching water from open wells was relatively easy for Pantat residents as most of these open wells were conveniently situated within individual homelots. Getting drinking water from springs, however, remained an arduous task because of their distant locations. Reaching the springs in Poblacion and Turo generally involved a 15 to 30 min walk on a foot trail, which became muddy during rainy periods. In Laming, fetching water entailed a 15-min foot trail walk and a brief down-and-uphill trek. Likewise, Dangcalan and Nagpatong residents either crossed Looc River to fetch drinking water from Kinay spring in Daligan, or take a boat ride along the shoreline to get to Bariis spring situated at the far end of Dangcalan, which was already near Cagliliog.

In 1991, only 25 (12 percent) of 207 households had water-sealed toilet facilities. Moreover, found in Nagpatong were a pit privy and a communal toilet housed in a nipa structure standing along the seashore. Poblacion had 20 water-sealed toilet facilities, Turo had 3, while Laming and Camp 7 had 1 each. The majority of residents settled for the privacy of the rivers and streams, and thick grasses by the road.

A toilet bowl distribution undertaken by DOH in 1986 did little in improving the presence of sanitary toilets in the barangay. Forty plastic bowls were distributed in two batches (20 per batch) by RHU I with the assistance of the barangay captain (for the first batch) and the Primary Health Care Group headed by a barangay council member. A household survey was conducted prior to the distribution of toilet bowls to determine the beneficiaries. Of 11 distributed in Poblacion, only 5 were installed.

In 1983, the barangay council passed an ordinance requiring every household to have its own sanitary toilet facility. This ordinance was a response to an *el tor* (a form of diarrhea) outbreak in the barangay. Almost all households reportedly complied with the ordinance but the toilets had been destroyed over the passage of time.

PROPONENT ORGANIZATION

A newly-formed group which joined the provincial partnership a year after it was initiated, PAGBICOL was organized and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1989. Its core

members comprised a group of young Bicolanos who traced friendships and common aspirations to their college days at the Ateneo de Naga. The group was composed of members of the Christian Life Community, an international lay religious movement. Before forming PAGBICOL, the members were involved in various development organizations and projects in the region.

Among PAGBICOL's initial activities were a rural development and leadership training for barangay councils of Naga City (seven barangays) and the Municipality of San Fernando (five barangays), and the implementation of the community forestry program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) in three barangays in the Municipality of Presentacion. Tasked to organize communities for the protection, management, and utilization of forest lands, PAGBICOL had organized a cooperative with a membership of 154 for the three barangays.

PAGBICOL's staff members became resource persons in seminars of the Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and DENR. These seminars focused on value formation, concepts and approaches of development, team building, and project conceptualization and packaging.

In 1991, PAGBICOL maintained an office in Naga City. It had a full-time staff of eight, including three community organizers.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

PAGBICOL prepared a single project proposal for Pantat, Bani, and Daligan. The proposal presented a common set of activities, with corresponding schedules, which would be carried out for the three project sites.

Proposal Preparation

After initial discussions with the Camarines Sur integrated provincial health office (IPHO), PAGBICOL submitted a concept paper for a community health program involving three neighboring barangays in Tinambac. It specifically chose these barangays (Bani, Daligan, and Pantat) on the basis of its long-standing desire to work in areas bordering San Miguel Bay. After discussions with DOH's Community Health Service (CHS), IPHO requested PAGBICOL to flesh out the paper into a project proposal. With the IPHO-PAGBICOL agreement that the latter would prepare proposals for PCHD projects in the three barangays, onsite visits were planned.

On 16 April 1991, IPHO (assistant provincial health officer or APHO who was also IPHO's PCHD coordinator, public health nurse or PHN, project development officer or PDO, and health program officer or HPO) and three PAGBICOL staff held meetings with the two RHUs and municipal officials in the area. The group first met with the municipal mayor and the municipal council, then in the afternoon with the RHUs. (Tinambac RHU I covers Bani and Daligan while RHU II serves Pantat.) The municipal health officers (MHOs) and staff of the two RHUs attended the meeting. These meetings oriented the municipal government and RHUs of the planned PCHD project in their area and introduced PAGBICOL.

A visit to the barangay by PDO, HPO, and the PAGBICOL staff together with MHO and RHM of Bani and Pantat was conducted the next day. In Pantat where

they stayed overnight, a meeting with the barangay captain, other local leaders, and a few residents who dropped by the meeting place was held. IPHO and PAGBICOL staff took turns in discussing PCHD and the planned project in the barangay, soliciting information on the barangay, and asking questions on local situation. They informed the barangay leaders of the schedule of the next visit to the barangay. PAGBICOL also left with the barangay captain a list of information needed about the barangay. After the meeting, the group, accompanied by some residents, walked some portions of the barangay, paying attention to the domestic water sources.

On 2 May, the PAGBICOL community organizer (CO), PDO, and HPO went back to the barangay for a community meeting which involved the presentation of the draft proposal and validation of the planned activities.

Following this, on 7 May, a meeting between PAGBICOL and IPHO was held to discuss the draft of the proposal as well as the results of the community work. Health analysis of the data and discussion of the specifics of the planned activities were tackled in this meeting. PAGBICOL had prepared an integrated proposal for the three sites, which IPHO opposed by asserting that the uniqueness of each community should be addressed. PAGBICOL admitted that a more detailed proposal should have been prepared had they been given more time to gather data. But it was also believed that the familiarity of a staff member with the barangays could compensate for the short duration of the community work. (The staff member grew up in Pantat; his mother was currently a member of the barangay council.) However, both groups agreed that there was a need to come up with the proposal as soon as possible.

Two more meetings between PAGBICOL and IPHO were held to finalize the proposal. PAGBICOL, accompanied by PDO, sought meetings with the two RHUs to discuss the proposal and obtain endorsements. The final version was submitted in early June for CHS and Community Health Policy Committee (CHPC) review. It was approved on 25 June with a budget amounting to P699,220. The memorandum of agreement between DOH and PAGBICOL was signed on 18 September 1991, while initial grant fund was released in late October 1991.

Planned Activities

In its project proposal, PAGBICOL pointed out the community's economic condition as linked to its existing general health situation. It also identified poverty as the major problem in the community, caused by the asymmetric sources of income, and resulting in common illnesses, absence of safe water sources and sanitary toilets, poor nutritional status, low health consciousness, and high morbidity and mortality rates. The proposal acknowledged the role of the partnership among government agencies, NGOs, and the community in responding to these needs.

PAGBICOL also presented a set of specific projects and activities to be undertaken in the barangay. Among the activities included in the proposal were the training of health workers, household health education and training, water system construction, toilet construction, skills training, food production, and growth monitoring. These activities were included under Year I of a program covering three years of implementation. The first year of operation or Year I would cover "Awareness and Motivation/Core Group Building"; Year II, "Organizing and

Skills Development"; and Year III, "Structuring and Institution Building." The project proposal extensively discussed the program's objectives for Year I, and briefly described those of Years II and III.

The program's first year of operation was aimed at organizing a core group of committed and responsive residents who would be able to plan and implement health-related activities, such as food production and construction of water systems, toilets, and health centers. Thus, the planned activities for Year I would include the identification of a core group with a known set of active core leaders; conduct of health education seminars; food production; infrastructure construction (water systems, toilets, and health centers); regular evaluation sessions by the core group, PAGBICOL, and DOH; and a core leaders' training on leadership, project planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

Organizing and skills enhancement would serve as the focus of the second year of implementation. In this period, it was envisioned that the community would become thoroughly aware of development issues and concerns, and consequently develop a perception of their interrelatedness. Moreover, it was expected that the community would learn organizational management skills so that the necessary structures and institutions would be initiated.

As the period of preparation for phase out, Year III would involve the training of community development managers, creation of sustaining structures and institutions, and the implementation and strengthening of linkages and an alternative livelihood program.

Implementation Team

The project was designed to be handled by a coordinating committee composed of the PAGBICOL executive director, the coordinators of the planning and training desks, a project officer, and RHU staff. As co-implementors, RHU staff members would actively participate in program planning, strategy setting, implementation, and evaluation. Apart from providing regular health care services, they would also serve as facilitators, resource persons, and trainors in health-related seminars and training activities. Moreover, they would provide technical assistance and supervision on health-related community projects.

The day-to-day management of the project would be handled by the project officer and a CO in each community who would closely coordinate with the RHM assigned in the locality. For maximum community integration and fast decision making, PAGBICOL would establish a suboffice in the area.

Implementation Schedule

PAGBICOL also presented a schedule of activities for the first 12 months of project implementation (see Table 4). The schedule assumed a simultaneous conduct of similar activities in the three project sites.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

PAGBICOL formally began the project in Pantat on 21 November 1991. A barangay assembly was convened during which PCHD was explained, as well as the role of PAGBICOL in its implementation. Since then, residents had been engaged in meetings and seminars related to community building and health education, and in undertaking community projects, including water system construction, toilet construction, and herbal and vegetable gardening.

Table 4. PAGBICOL's proposed schedule of activities for Barangay Pantat, 1991-92

Activities	Period
Socioeconomic survey, integration in the community, and identification of participants	Months 1 and 2
Presentation of data to the community, identification of community problems, and initial planning	Month 2
Community-building seminar (3 days)	Month 3
Identification of core group of leaders	Month 3
Vision and objective setting	Month 4
Continuous health-related seminars (total of 15 days)	
Primary health care (1 day)	Month 4
Nutrition and sanitation (2 days)	Month 5
Bio-intensive gardening (2 days)	Month 6
Common illnesses and prevention (2 days)	Month 7
Medicinal plants (2 days)	Month 8
Maternal and child health (2 days)	Month 9
Immunization (2 days)	Month 10
First aid (2 days)	Month 11
Leadership training for core of leaders (3 days)	Month 5
Training workshop on program and project planning, monitoring and evaluation (3 days)	Month 7
Community projects	
Food production	Months 6 to 11
Herbal gardening	Months 9 to 12
Construction of community health center	Months 5 and 6
Infrastructure	
Toilet construction	Months 6 to 10
Water system construction	Months 6 to 10

Initial Activities

As part of its preparatory activity for the PCHD project implementation, PAGBICOL conducted a socioeconomic survey as well as a census of households. These activities were aimed at gaining an understanding of the project community, particularly in relation to the identification of target households and the refinement of planned projects.

PAGBICOL prepared a household survey instrument and presented this to the Tinambac RHUs on 29 October. The latter suggested terms for questions on health

(stillbirth for stillborn, treatment instead of type of medication), and that respondents be asked whether or not they had attended a premarriage counselling session. PAGBICOL then pretested the instrument in Balogo, Pasacao. (The barangay had been selected as a PCHD project site of another PCHD participatory NGO but PAGBICOL used the area for its initial pretest because some staff members of the latter had worked in the area in an earlier project of another agency. Moreover, PAGBICOL considered Balogo's features as approximating those of the Tinambac PCHD sites.) The pretest was conducted on 9 November by the PAGBICOL CO supervisor, CO, and six social work students undertaking their practicum with the agency.

The six-page interview schedule covered the following items: respondent's profile (name, age, sex, civil status, number of children, religion, educational attainment, occupation, other skills), household composition and characteristics (household member, relationship to household head, sex, age, civil status, educational attainment, religion, occupation), out-migration pattern of household members (reason for leaving, type of work, place migrated, date migrated), economic activities (for farming-type of product produced, area planted, volume of production, ownership of land, marketing of produce, gross income; for fishing-product, volume, duration, fishing gears used and ownership, boat used and ownership, sharing system, marketing, gross income), gainful economic activities/skills of household members (primary and secondary occupation, income from each, other skills), other sources of household income, and inventory of livestock (type, quantity, ownership). The items on health were as follows: birth in the last 12 months (status, place of birth, person attending), deaths (age, causes), immunization of household member under one year old, sickness in the last 12 months (type, medical attendance, where treated, treatment given, expenses), practice of family planning (method used, where procured, expenses incurred, attendance in premarriage counselling), water for drinking and general use (source, location, adequacy, quality), type of toilet facility, nutritional status of children under six (height and weight were taken), type of housing and condition, household expenditure pattern, participation in community organization of household members, and awareness of community problems (problems/issues, action taken, suggested solution).

On 20 November, PAGBICOL staff members and student-volunteers arrived in Pantat for the formal launching of the project. They met with barangay officials to discuss the agenda of and mobilization for a community assembly, which was scheduled for the following day. They also obtained a list of households from the officials. Held at the barangay chapel from 2:45 to 5:10 in the afternoon, the session was attended by members of the barangay council and 39 barangay residents (12 males and 27 females). PAGBICOL explained the PCHD activities in the area, including the survey which was started that morning.

For the survey, COs were assigned to specific sitio, with a resident serving as guide. Each conducted individual interviews with either spouse available. A simple random sample of 20 percent of households in each sitio was interviewed. The survey was almost completed in four days (21-22 and 27-28 November). Interviews for identified respondents who were not located by COs were assigned to barangay officials.

The barangay census was undertaken on 27-28 November by the same team of interviewers. Again, barangay officials were requested to conduct the interviews for households which were not covered by COs. The one-page census form contained the following items: name of respondent and spouse; their age, occupation, education, and religion; number of children (living, dead, children below six and whether or not immunized); and whether or not cultivating a piece of land and tenurial status, size, location, and land use.

PAGBICOL commissioned a province-based college professor to carry out data analysis and report writing for the survey. This professor, who was reputedly an expert on statistical analysis with the use of computer, was also connected with an NGO. The coding manual and tables prepared by CO supervisor were given to the professor with the understanding that the survey report would be ready after two months. When CO supervisor checked on the work at the appointed date, she learned that only the first few pages of the initial draft were available, and that the data were inconsistent. She then regularly followed up on the work until September. By then the survey report had not been near completion, so CO supervisor decided to retrieve the tables and the coding manual. However, she failed to do so. Hence, she had to have the tables and the coding manual redone. As of December 1992, the survey data had yet to be consolidated and analyzed.



A weight survey of children under six was conducted as part of PAGBICOL's initial activities in Pantat

COs and Other Field Staff

The major responsibility for project field implementation rested on the CO assigned in the barangay. From November 1991 to December 1992, PAGBICOL had fielded two COs to Pantat. CO-1 worked from November to April; CO-2 in May, and from July to September. From October to December, COs of Bani and Daligan (the other PAGBICOL PCHD project sites) also covered Pantat. A CO trainee joined these two COs from November to December. A community organizing volunteer (COV) was also hired during this period. Moreover, the CO supervisor and the administrative officer performed some of the CO tasks, particularly when CO-2 took the social work board exams in Manila.

From November to March, CO received assistance from six social work students who were undertaking their practicum training with PAGBICOL. The students were provided free meals and transportation allowance while on fieldwork, as well as a monthly honorarium.

CO supervisor, who also acted as project officer, was actively involved in project implementation. In addition to CO supervisor, PAGBICOL's executive director, administrative officer, and training coordinator attended major barangay activities. Moreover, COs in Bani and Daligan were on hand during major meetings and seminars.

Upon its entry in the barangay, PAGBICOL, through CO supervisor, had immediately sought the assistance of a barangay council member to serve as a volunteer coordinator in the implementation of PCHD, not only in Pantat, but also in the two other project sites. As the local coordinator, this council member (a female) was tasked to assist in information dissemination and community mobilization, and to coordinate with the RHUs and the municipal government. She had been receiving from PAGBICOL a monthly honorarium since the start of project implementation in November 1991. (Barangay residents did not know about this monetary compensation, which CO supervisor wanted to keep a secret.) The council member was 61 years old, completed third year high school, and occupied positions in local groups. She was also the mother of one of PAGBICOL's key staff member. The barangay council member's husband also served as an aide whenever there were visitors brought by PAGBICOL. Moreover, he took care of the service motorboat of PAGBICOL at the time when a boatman was not hired yet. The council member's house also served as the boarding quarters of PAGBICOL staff members during their stay in the barangay.

CO supervisor accompanied the CO eight times and came alone on five occasions, during the period immediately after CO-1 had resigned and when CO-2 took the board exams in Manila. She was present in almost half of the activities in the area, which included community assemblies, sitio meetings, seminars as well as the initial census and socioeconomic survey.

One of PAGBICOL's founding member, CO supervisor was 31 years old, female, single, and was born in Laguna. She was a 1984 A.B. Economics graduate of Ateneo de Naga. After her graduation from the Ateneo, she joined the Jesuit Volunteer Philippines and was assigned to Mindoro for two years, from 1984 to 1986. Before her employment at PAGBICOL, she worked for three years as a CO and later as CO supervisor at the Social Action Center of the Archdiocese of Caceres. Previous to this she was also connected with the Camarines Sur Governor's Office as a survey team leader/researcher for seven months.

CO-1 paid nine visits to the area from November 1991 to April 1992, spending between one to nine days over a six-month period. She however did not visit the area during the month following the project launching (December 1991) and only dropped by for a short one-day visit on the succeeding month (January 1992) as she and other COs were then reporting to the PAGBICOL office for the collation of the survey data. CO-1 was often accompanied by the CO supervisor on her visits to the area. CO-1, 29 years old, female, single, and born in Goa, was a B.S.

Mathematics graduate of the Ateneo de Naga. Before her deployment to Pantat, she worked with the National Irrigation Administration. CO-1 left PAGBICOL after five months owing to an illness.

CO-2 was one of the six students who spent their social work practicum training with PAGBICOL in November to March. As a full-time CO for four months (May and July to September 1992), CO-2 visited the area almost every week, spending a total of 3 days to 20 days each month, the latter occuring when community infrastructure projects went full blast. The shortest continuous stay was one day and the longest, six days. CO-2 also left PAGBICOL after working for six months because of an illness. Female, 20 years old, single, and born in the town of Presentacion in Camarines Sur, CO-2 graduated with a degree in social work from the Colegio de Santa Isabel in Naga City.

The Bani and Daligan COs stayed at the barangay from one day to 11 days, spending a total of 28 days over a three-month period. They facilitated sitio meetings on community and infrastructure projects, as well as attended rabus activities and seminars.

The Bani CO was also one of the six students who undertook practicum training with PAGBICOL. She was likewise a social work graduate of the Colegio de Santa Isabel. Female, 20 years old, and single, she was born in Calabanga, Camarines Sur.

The Daligan CO was female, 23 years old, single, and was born in Tinambac. She was a 1990 midwifery graduate of the Naga College Foundation, Inc. Her stint at PAGBICOL was her first job.

Over a 13-month period (November 1991-December 1992), COs were in Pantat a total of 123 days, spending an average of nine days a month. The longest continuous stay in the barangay was 11 days while the shortest was one day.

CO trainee was a member of the Christian Life Community (CLC), a student organization of the Ateneo de Naga. Part of his community exposure as a CLC member was working at the project sites of PAGBICOL, particularly in Pantat. His stint with PAGBICOL began in November 1992 when he visited the barangay together with the Bani and Daligan COs. He returned to the area for a few days in December. He received a monthly honorarium; transportation allowance was provided by PAGBICOL while food was taken care of by the three COs' monthly field allowance. (Beginning in January 1993 he was assigned by CO supervisor to encode the survey results.) Male, single, 19 years old, and born in Goa, Camarines Sur, CO trainee was a second year computer science student of the Ateneo de Naga.

In November 1992, PAGBICOL appointed an active member of the core group of leaders as a COV. A member of the barangay council, COV was male, 40 years old, married, and completed Grade VI. He resided in Poblacion.

Core Group of Leaders

As part of its community-building strategy, PAGBICOL sought the identification of a core group of leaders that would take on major responsibilities and tasks for program implementation. These leaders, aside from coordinating project activities, would be involved in problem identification, strategy formulation, and organizing.

Eight core leaders were initially identified in a general assembly on 7 March 1992 (five from Poblacion and three from

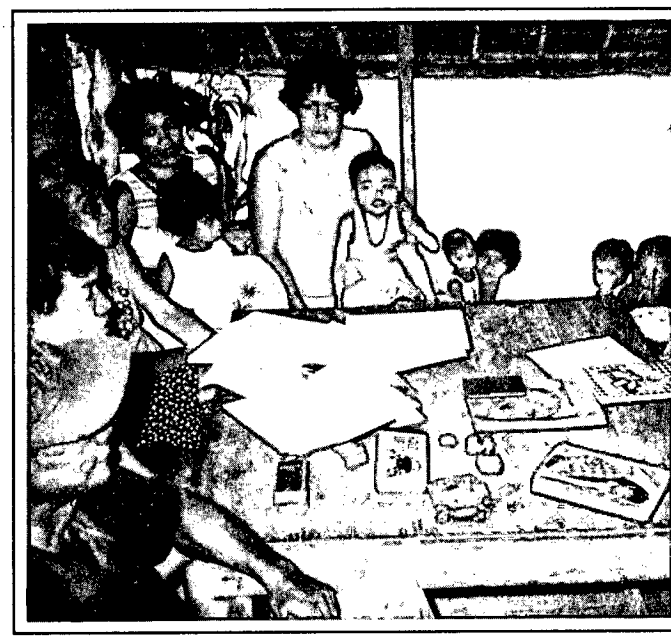
Laming), and another four on 6 May at the expanded program on immunization/national tuberculosis program (EPI/NTP) seminar (three from Turo and one from Nagpatong). The core leaders agreed to meet every first Saturday of the month. Moreover, they agreed to meet regularly with residents of their respective sitio for consultation as well as for problems and needs identification in their area.

In one of the core leaders' meetings, specific tasks were identified, which included information dissemination; mobilization of residents for project participation; planning, implementation, and evaluation of PCHD activities, linkage-building with other agencies; and monitoring the DOH immunization program. The last was discussed in June after PAGBICOL presented a form which would be used in the monitoring activity. Another activity conducted by the core leaders in June was the dialogue with RHM to determine ways of improving and maximizing RHU's services in Pantat.

Five additional core leaders in Poblacion and one in Turo were selected by CO herself in connection with the leadership training seminar from 31 July to 2 August. CO supervisor, however, said that attendance in the leadership training seminar did not necessarily mean becoming a core leader; however, residents perceived that one's attendance made him/her a core leader. CO supervisor tolerated this perception, claiming that this motivated the residents to become active. Another pair of core leaders for Turo was identified in August, and another in December (the latter was observed to be very active during the start of the toilet and water system projects; he was also eventually chosen as the community's "para-engineer"), bringing the total number of core leaders in the sitio to seven.

In the case of Laming, the residents themselves decided to add another core leader even before the leadership training seminar on 31 July to 2 August owing to the sitio's large population and to the fact that one of its core leaders made frequent trips to Manila, spending at most two weeks away from the barangay. The new core leader was more active than the core leaders earlier identified.

The core group of leaders was involved in a leadership training-seminar conducted on 31 July to 2 August. Conducted for the three PAGBICOL PCHD sites, the seminar was attended by nine



PAGBICOL administrative officer in a meeting with the core group of leaders and other residents

core leaders and six interested residents from Pantat. It was held in Pili and included a field trip to organized groups in the province (see Box 1).

The leaders also participated in a vision-setting seminar held on 14 August at the residence of a core leader in Poblacion. Nine core leaders (three from Turo and six from Poblacion; Laming core leaders were occupied with family obligations/ work) formulated a vision of their organization and the community. They envisioned a strong organization with full participation and cooperation of each member.

The latter part of the vision-setting seminar was devoted to policy making on the use of toilet and water facilities to be constructed, and mapping. The participants prepared a map of their respective sitio, indicating the target locations of the toilet facility, water source, and herbal garden.

By December 1992, the rounds of selection and identification had resulted in 22 core leaders in the barangay, with almost half of the number coming from Poblacion (10), and the rest from Turo (7), Laming (4), and Nagpatong (1). Of this number, 14 were still actively involved in project implementation; 8 leaders had dropped out of participation because of birth deliveries, family concerns, or employment in Manila.

The eight who dropped out were composed of two males and six females, married, with ages ranging from 28 to 53. One of them had spent some years in college, another reached third year high school, while one completed elementary. (No data were available on the other five.) Three obtained their income from coconut farming while the rest were engaged in fishing, charcoal making, and shellfish gathering.

Comprising the active 14-person core group of leaders were 5 males and 9 females between the ages of 31 to 67. All married, their major source of income was coconut farming. Some supplemented their income by engaging in carpentry and in hired labor. Most of them had completed Grade VI. They were also members or officers of community organizations; two were incumbent barangay council members while one was a former barangay captain.

Two female Poblacion core leaders who had given birth were represented by their spouses during meetings, including a formation meeting and the bio-intensive gardening seminar, and thus were still perceived as active members.

The leaders were the most active residents in project activities. In many cases, they were the only participants. While they were considered as leaders, CO discouraged them from electing a set of officers until they have fully known each other, particularly their capability for leadership and commitment to community needs and projects.

Community Organization

Through the core group of leaders, PAGBICOL also sought the formation of a community organization.

A community-building seminar was held on 12-14 February at the barangay hall involving 44 residents (36 females and 8 males). Facilitated by PAGBICOL staff (executive director, administrative officer, training officer, CO supervisor, and CO), the seminar provided an orientation on PCHD and the role of PAGBICOL in the PCHD project. Using small group sessions and team-building exercises the three-day seminar also focused on enhancing self-awareness and sharing among the participants.

Box 1
LEADERSHIP TRAINING SEMINAR FOR BARANGAY PANTAT

Ten core leaders and 4 interested residents (5 males and 9 females) joined Bani and Daligan participants in the three-day seminar convened at the Camarines Sur State Agricultural College Training Center in Pili, Camarines Sur. Conducted from 31 July to 2 August, the seminar was aimed at developing the participants' understanding of and evolving their own concepts and strategies of development, defining a common vision, clarifying initial structures, and learning basic leadership concepts, principles, and skills.

The facilitators used small group and plenary sessions, role playing, and slide showing in conducting the seminar. The PAGBICOL executive director, administrative officer, CO supervisor, and three COs facilitated the seminar. Also invited as resource persons were PDO, the chief of the technical division of IPHO, and officials of selected cooperatives in the province.

The seminar began with visits to two cooperatives in the province. Held on the afternoon of the first day, the exposure trip sought to help the participants in identifying the various developmental processes and strategies experienced by people's organizations. The group visited Pinag-isang Samahan ng mga Tsuper at Tricycle Operators Nationwide (PISTTON) Cooperative and San Isidro de Labrador Cooperative Inc. (SILCI). Officers of these two cooperatives shared the history of the cooperatives' formation. They also talked about the characteristics of a leader, selection and formation of officers and members, management of the cooperative store, as well as the joys and pains of a cooperative.

Back at the training center, the seminar participants tackled expectation setting and presentation of the schedule and framework for the three-day seminar, as well as processing of the day-long activities to cap the first day's session.

Day 2 of the seminar focused on the analysis of the leaders' respective barangay's economic, political, sociocultural, and health conditions, including the attendant issues and problems. In the afternoon, two officials (SILCI treasurer and an official from the Kongreso nin Saradit na Organisadong Grupo or KOSOG) shared their experiences in the formation of their cooperative and the factors contributing to its success or failure. Also discussed were the qualities of a good leader. With these inputs, the participants then formulated visions of their respective communities which they shared with the group in the evening. A participant from Pantat shared the barangay's vision of having concrete roads, concrete houses, training center, port, service boat, electricity, large warehouse, and potable water.

The last day's session centered on the concepts and principles of leadership, types and functions of leaders, conflict resolution, conduct of meetings, and decision-making process. A group activity was conducted to emphasize the importance of leadership and identify the types of leaders. In the evening, the participants assessed the seminar based on their "unforgettable experiences" and learnings derived from the seminar. Evaluation was done per barangay and facilitated by the CO assigned to the area. A 3-hr "socialization" (song and skit presentation by the three groups) ended the seminar.

Community building was further pursued by PAGBICOL through the conduct of seminars aimed at strengthening personal relationships among residents. These one-day seminars also involved bible-reading and sharing sessions, group reflection and prayer, and group dynamic activities.

Following the community-building seminar, two meetings were conducted as "reecho" sessions and to enhance interpersonal relations among the participants. The first, held on 20 April, was attended by 14 residents (all females). CO supervisor facilitated the group's bible-sharing session. A total of 24 residents (6 males and 18 females) participated in the next meeting conducted on 23 July at the barangay chapel. Aside from bible sharing and song analysis, the group engaged in an activity on feedback-giving.

In a core leaders' meeting held at the Poblacion on 16 July and attended by five core leaders, CO brought up the idea of giving a name to the group. Considered as members of the group were those who attended the February community-building seminar, numbering 31 households. The group suggested different names and later considered the acronym "PROMESA" (promise) as the most appropriate. But they could not find words for it. Naming the group was shelved for thinking through; however, occasions for discussing it did not surface again. By December 1992, the community organization had remained nameless.

On 12-13 December, a premembership education seminar on cooperatives was conducted for a day and a half in Bani. It was attended by residents from the three PCHD sites covered by PAGBICOL. CO gave an invitation that all Pantat residents were welcome to attend the seminar, but only 14 came. CO supervisor and two COs, two COs from CASAFI (a PCHD participating NGO invited as resource persons on cooperatives), and the bookkeeper of the Balogo Multipurpose Cooperative in Pasacao were also present. The participants brought their own viand while PAGBICOL provided cooked rice and snacks.

The sessions focused on the concept of a cooperative, the three types of cooperative, qualifications of members, requirements for membership, organizational structure, and functions of officers. The factors contributing to the success or failure of a cooperative were likewise discussed.

Health Education

As stated in the project proposal, a series of health education seminars for households would be undertaken over an eight-month period. Monthly seminars of one to two days each were scheduled, totaling 15 days. Of the seven seminars planned, three had been conducted by December 1992. These included the sessions on the primary health care overview, environmental sanitation, and expanded program on immunization and national tuberculosis program.

Planning for the seminars were undertaken with RHUs. PAGBICOL sat down thrice (4 February, 10 and 17 March) with RHUs to discuss plans for the workshop, including the dates of sessions, the topics to be covered, and the design of the sessions. In these meetings, RHUs assured PAGBICOL that a training manual on primary health care was available and would be used in the seminars. Moreover, RHUs would take care of assigning resource persons or lecturers from among its staff.

On 4 Febuary, a health orientation meeting between PAGBICOL and RHU I

was made. The meeting was attended by three PAGBICOL staff, six student-trainees, and five RHU staff. PAGBICOL updated RHU of the activities which had been conducted in the barangay. RHU I, in turn, gave an orientation on its impact programs and services. The schedule for the series of health education seminars to be conducted was likewise discussed.

On 10 March, MHO of RHU II and the PAGBICOL staff (administrative officer and CO supervisor) met to discuss the agenda of the scheduled 17 March primary health care seminar. MHO cited the topics to be covered in the seminar, which would be based on DOH's primary health care teaching manual. The two agreed that the technical inputs would be handled by RHU while PAGBICOL would take care of the other details. MHO promised to bring his team to the seminar.

On 17 March, PAGBICOL presented the training design to the staff of RHU I and RHU II (MHOs, PHNs, and RHMs of the project sites). The group also finalized the schedules of the training sessions in the three project sites.

Three health sessions had been convened in Pantat as of December 1992. The primary health care seminar was held on 10 April at the barangay chapel. It was attended by 22 residents (3 males and 19 females). MHO gave an overview lecture on primary health care and the DOH impact programs. (A part of the session was also used as a consultation-treatment session with residents, some of whom brought sick children with them).

The seminar on EPI/NTP was held on 6 May and attended by 30 residents (5 males and 25 females). It was originally scheduled for 20 April but the nonarrival of the RHU staff caused its postponement to 6 May. CO supervisor sent a letter to MHO of RHU II informing him about the new schedule set by PAGBICOL and also requesting the presence of RSI in the seminar, as well as for testing the water sources. During the morning session of the seminar, PHN and RHM distributed 15 copies of the book entitled "*Gabay sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya*" (Family Health Guide) to selected participants before hastily discussing RHU's impact programs and services. Later in the afternoon, RSI, who came in intoxicated, talked about environmental sanitation for a short period before the facilitators (CO supervisor and CO) took the floor.

The seminar on environmental sanitation was held on 25 August. It was attended by 16 residents (14 females and 2 males). The CO supervisor, assisted by RHM and RSI, facilitated the session. The session covered such topics as the need to have sanitary toilets and safe water sources through construction of intake boxes, water chlorination, and proper garbage disposal (see Box 2).

Herbal and Vegetable Gardening

As indicated in the project proposal, herbal gardening and food production, through backyard gardening, were separate components to be accomplished in different periods. In planning sessions with residents, however, the two activities were taken as one.

Planning for the herbal and vegetable gardens began with sitio meetings initiated by CO. It was decided that a combination herbal and vegetable garden would be established in each of the three sitio.

At the consultation meeting in Turo on 10 July, CO disclosed that the herbal gardening project would be undertaken in the sitio after the toilet construction activities. The residents suggested that

Box 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION SEMINAR IN BARANGAY PANTAT

On 25 August, 13 residents (2 males and 11 females) met at the barangay chapel for the environmental sanitation seminar. Also present were CO supervisor and the Daligan and Bani COs. At 10:32 in the morning, the seminar began with a prayer led by a Poblacion core leader.

Daligan CO drew out the participants' expectations for the seminar, which she wrote on the blackboard. These included a discussion on health, particularly fever and cough, which had afflicted a number of children, and the community projects—water source development and health center and toilet construction. Reviewing the expectations, Bani CO noted that the session would only focus on proper health and sanitation, and there would be another venue (maybe during meetings) for the discussion of the community projects. She added that MHO was absent so there would be no medical consultation. After clarifying the expectations, Bani CO introduced RSI and the topics he would discuss, which included water sources, toilets, and garbage disposal.

In his discussion, RSI pointed out the significance of maintaining adequate sanitary toilet facilities as these prevent the onset of intestinal diseases. He also stressed the necessity of keeping a water-sealed toilet facility, with a ventilation pipe for proper flushing. The ventilation pipe could be made of bamboo or polyvinyl pipe. He advised the use of bamboo because polyvinyl pipe was expensive. He explained further that a toilet facility should be constructed at least 25 m from a water source in order to avoid water contamination. He added that the pump might be brought closer to the toilet by using a T-pipe.

In the open forum which followed, a participant asked RSI about the proper installation of the ventilation pipe. Another pointed out the presence of dirty water sources and suggested the conduct of a water examination. RSI agreed to conduct the water sampling in his next visit to the barangay. RHM promised to procure the water sampling bottles from the Bicol Regional Training Hospital in Naga City. She asked RSI if the residents could still use the water sources even if these were found not potable as these were the only water sources available. RSI responded that the water sources could be used provided these were chlorinated.

After the morning break, RSI began his lecture on proper garbage disposal. He enumerated the various diseases caused by improper disposal methods. He stressed the importance of maintaining a compost pit, covering leftover food, burning combustible garbage, and burying noncombustible materials. He also explained the necessity of washing one's hands before and after eating.

RSI also tackled food sanitation such as covering the food always to keep it free from flies and storing a constant supply of chlorinated water to disinfect kitchen utensils. At noon, the group broke up for lunch. Ten participants remained for the lunch provided by PAGBICOL; the others went home.

The afternoon session started at 1:05, with 15 adults (2 males and 13 females) as participants. RSI continued with the discussion on water sanitation. He emphasized the

Box 2 (cont.)

importance of having a cover on open wells, or building an intake box so that ground water would not reach the source during rainy season. He explained the preparation of a solution for water disinfection which could be done at home. RSI explained that the solution was good only for a week's use and that it should be stored properly. He used a bottle of softdrinks to explain the quantity of water needed to dissolve a teaspoon of chlorine.

Participants asked RSI why tincture of iodine was being used as a water disinfectant. A hilot claimed that mothers did not allow her to use tincture of iodine on babies' navel for fear that they would be poisoned. RHM clarified that such was not poisonous and that it was more effective than merthiolate.

RSI reiterated his promise to bring water sampling bottles and chlorine on his next visit. He also explained that the stock solution must be kept properly because it easily dried up, reducing its efficacy. He added that one must know the percentage of chlorine to be used before preparing the stock solution. CO suggested that because chlorine was not yet available, the participants should not forget to boil their drinking water. RHM added that she would ask for chlorine from RSI on 1 September for a household chlorination process on her next visit.

As there were no questions from the group, CO supervisor inquired about the status of the water system and toilet construction projects in Poblacion. The seminar on environmental sanitation ended at 3:30 p.m.

individual backyard gardens be established instead owing to the difficulty of maintaining a communal garden in the presence of stray animals. This suggestion however elicited no response from CO who, instead, inquired if a suitable site for the garden had been found. She added that herbal plants must be cultivated because of the barangay's distance from health facilities. She also informed the group that a bio-intensive gardening seminar would be undertaken in preparation for the herbal gardening project. Residents responded by asking her about the source of the seedlings for the garden. CO said that she would have to ask the PAGBICOL office about this.

Planning for the gardening project continued in the next sitio meeting, held on 12 August and attended by CO, three core leaders, rabus president, and three residents. Two core leaders volunteered portions of their lot as garden sites. One of the sites had been previously planted to cassava, thus, was already cleared and ready for planting. The core leaders then suggested that the gardening tools be prepared before undertaking the rabus. The residents agreed to the suggestion.

In Laming, CO adviced the residents in a sitio meeting on 3 November, attended by 14 residents, to look for a possible site of the herbal garden. Residents suggested the lot owned by a core leader.

In Poblacion, a sitio meeting was held on 3 December attended by CO, four core leaders, and five residents. The residents chose a portion of a lot of a core leader as

the site of the herbal and vegetable garden. They also planned to conduct a rabus on 4 December to clear the area in preparation for the planting on 7 December. They intended to plant herbal plants, such as oregano (*Coleus amboinicus*), lakadbulan (*Blumea balsamifera*), artamisa (*Artemisia vulgaris*), talionod, and dusol (*Kaempferia galanga*); and vegetables, such as pechay (Chinese cabbage), string beans, and winged beans. They also listed the materials to be used, which included two big cans filled with rice husk, a sack of pig manure, a can of wood ash, and a sack of dried ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*) leaves. Two female core leaders secured permission from the lot owner, a Turo resident. One of the two core leaders was maintaining a vegetable garden in the same lot; when the gardening project was being planned, she decided to share half of the lot for the herbal and vegetable garden.

The five-day planned rabus was carried out on 8-9 and 14-16 December. A total of 15 participants helped in weeding, plowing, clearing, forming the garden plots, and hauling bamboo materials for the fence. The bamboo materials were taken from a lot of the husband of a core leader. The husband of another core leader and a male core leader helped in plowing the garden.

The core leaders and other residents also agreed to contract a sitio resident to build the bamboo fence surrounding the garden – from getting bamboo materials to forming and nailing the bamboo slabs. He worked on the fence for three days and received P200. The core leaders and other residents contributed for the labor (P200) and the purchase of nails (P50).

As part of the preparation for the project, a half-day seminar on soil analysis was conducted on 4 November. Five residents from Pantat (four males and one female), joined the Bani and Daligan participants in the PAGBICOL-sponsored seminar. An employee of the Department of Agriculture was invited to give a lecture-demonstration on soil analysis, including the basics of soil analysis and the method of proper soil sampling. Each participant was also given a soil test kit, which was used to assess the fertility status of the soil and determine the kind and amount of fertilizer to be used for a crop grown in a particular soil type.

Moreover, on 4-5 December, nine core leaders of Pantat (five males and four females) were in Daligan for the bio-intensive gardening seminar for the three barangays. Three PAGBICOL COs facilitated the seminar which had two CASAFI-organized people's organizations' officials as resource persons. The first day's session saw the facilitators drawing out the expectations of the participants, which included knowledge on bio-intensive gardening, modern planting techniques, soil analysis, and organic fertilizers.

A general overview of bio-intensive gardening, including a discussion of its characteristics, followed the expectation setting. The types of vegetables and corresponding planting seasons, uses of different types of medicinal plants, various methods of preparing the bio-intensive garden plot, and the different kinds of animal wastes and their respective elements needed in the preparation of compost pit were also discussed on the first day of the seminar.

The second day of the seminar, which began with a recapitulation of the first day's session, saw the participants sharing some insights gained. A discussion of the method of preparing the different types of

botanical pesticides took most of the day's session. Arrangements for the demonstration on garden preparation and an evaluation of the contents and procedure of the seminar, as well as planning for a Christmas party, ended the two-day seminar.

By December 1992, the herbal and vegetable garden in Poblacion had been plowed, cleared, and fenced. No activities in the Turo and Laming gardens, however, had been undertaken.

Water System Construction

Planning for the water system construction began in April 1992 with the visit of an engineer hired by PAGBICOL. The engineer visited four potential water sources in Laming and Poblacion, accompanied by the PAGBICOL administrative officer and CO supervisor, and two Poblacion residents. On the basis of this visit, the engineer singled out the spring in Laming as the one with the most potential.

In consultation meetings with the core group of leaders, as well as other residents, three water system projects were identified – the construction of an intake box and installation of a jetmatic pump near the Paco spring in Poblacion, construction of an intake box near the Sagop spring in Laming, and the installation of a jetmatic pump in Turo.

With the sites identified, PAGBICOL and the residents negotiated for rights of way with the landowners in Laming and Poblacion. In Laming, the core leader and CO easily secured verbal permission from the landowner in developing the spring located in his lot. However, the spouse of the caretaker opposed the construction of the intake box; thus, a dialogue among the caretaker couple, sitio residents, and the PAGBICOL administrative officer ensued on 7 May. The caretaker insisted on a written permission from the landowner. (On 16 July a council member gave a letter dated 19 May to the sitio's core leader.)

In the case of Poblacion, the landowner staunchly ignored several attempts of CO and barangay officials to obtain permission. She rejected the project believing that her ricefields might be affected. She also perceived that she would get blamed by the residents if the spring dried up. Moreover, she did not want to disturb the "enchanted being" regarded as living at the water source. The problem with the landowner was discussed in a session of the barangay council attended by CO on 6 September. The latter informed the council about the possibility of transferring the water system project to another barangay if it failed to push through at once. In response, the barangay council promised to talk to the landowner and get her approval. The landowner finally gave her consent a week later. She signed an agreement with a barangay council member granting permission to construct an intake box at the Paco source. It was stipulated in the written agreement that once the intake box affected her ricefields, she would immediately destroy it even without informing the residents or PAGBICOL.

As regards the materials, PAGBICOL provided the hardware materials, such as water pumps, cement, nails, cable wires, thin wires, and pipes; the residents contributed sand, gravel, earthfill, and boulders as their counterparts. In Laming, residents refused to gather the counterpart materials citing the burden of hauling the materials from the seashore to the project site. To resolve this difficulty, CO supervisor provided gasoline fund for a

motorboat. In Poblacion, it was agreed that instead of hauling the materials, the residents would bring two 20-liter cans each of gravel, sand, and boulder to the project site. By the end of September, 14 households had brought two cans each of the needed materials. A barangay council member listed the names of households which had complied with the assignment. He also collected P180 from nine households, which paid P20 each in exchange for the assignment, and immediately hired a resident to gather gravel and boulder from Laming River.

PAGBICOL also provided rice during the construction of the Laming intake box; residents took charge of the viand.

Labor for hauling the counterpart materials and during the construction itself was provided by residents through rabus. Sitio residents undertook such tasks as hauling materials from the river and preparing food for the workers. In the case of Laming, four groups of six members each were formed to assist in constructing the water source. Each group was assigned to render labor on a specific (alternating) four-day period. One of the groups, however, requested to work for four consecutive days because its members lived far from the project site. For their part, Poblacion residents appointed one resident each to manage the construction of the intake box, food preparation, and hauling of the materials.

The construction of the intake box in Poblacion began with a food offering "for the spirits" on the afternoon of 12 November; the installation of the jetmatic pump on 22 November completed the work. Located a few meters from the concrete intake box, the jetmatic pump had a connecting pipe of 20 ft long bored 4 ft into the ground.

The engineer, aided by his two assistants, supervised the work involving 29 residents. CO was also present daily. Three to 10 residents participated each day. They were involved in hauling materials from Laming River to the construction site, measuring the materials, stone laying, and canal making. (It should be noted that the person appointed to manage the construction appeared only on the ninth day of the 11-day work period.) Meals and snacks were prepared by the resident appointed to the food preparation committee, with the assistance of other female residents.

One difficulty met during the Poblacion construction was the lack of carabaos to haul the materials from the river. To maximize time, the workers divided the tasks. Some gathered construction materials from the river while others took charge of hauling these.

Installation of a water system in Laming began on 30 September with the construction of the intake box. Laying of the water pipes started on the third week of December and was completed the week after (see Box 3).

In the case of Turo, residents decided to install the jetmatic pump in either of two identified lots. On 14 June, PAGBICOL administrative officer, accompanied by a Poblacion core leader, visited the water sources in the area. On 15 June, a driller from the town of Pamplona, contracted by PAGBICOL, arrived in Pantat. On 17 June, manual drilling at several sites occurred; residents discovered that water was not available in either of the two identified sources. Hence, in the 10 July meeting, they drew up several alternatives: make a well near the rice farms, develop the concrete well near the sitio proper, or install the pump near the

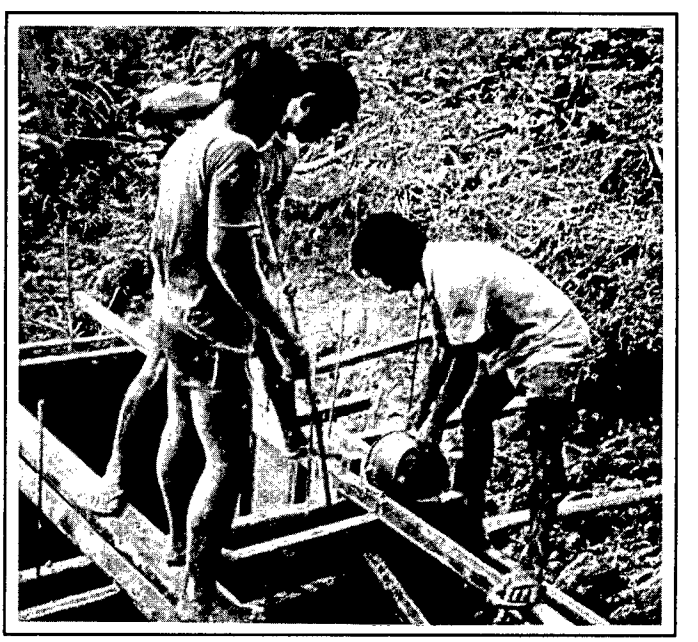
spring at Biting. If neither of these alternatives were feasible and a site for the jetmatic pump could not be found, they planned instead to construct an intake box near a water source. They planned to undertake this through rabus. After the meeting, CO visited the said concrete well, which was found to be open to contamination.

On 12 August, residents agreed to undertake rabus in making the well and to return the jetmatic pump unit in case it was not installed as scheduled. Residents willing to participate in the 15-16 August rabus would be divided between two tasks: making the well, and hauling gravel and sand. Their suggestion to install the pump at the spring visited by CO was also rejected by CO.

As set, the rabus for the water pump (as well as toilet construction) project was conducted on 15-16 August. Three wells were dug; one was for the water pump and the other two for the toilet facilities. The activity was managed by two female core leaders and the rabus president. Ten to 15 residents participated in the two-day rabus; some worked the whole day while others, only in the morning. Another two residents contributed snacks and a pack of cigarette.

On 19 November, another rabus was undertaken to gather sand, gravel, and boulder from the creek. From 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. seven residents (all males) hauled the materials to the residence of the lot owner where the water source would be tapped. It was also during this time when the engineer retrieved one of the two pipes allotted for Turo.

In December, the engineer found a full-time job in the provincial government. To facilitate the completion of the water construction project in the three sitios, CO supervisor decided to contract skilled carpenters in each of the three sitios. With the assistance of the engineer and a council member, four residents (one of whom was a core leader in Poblacion, another was a brother of a core leader in Laming, the other one was the president of the Laming-Saguron Organization, and the fourth was the husband of a core leader in Turo) were selected to attend a training on water system construction at the PAGBICOL office in Naga City on 13 December. Moreover, the engineer had observed the Laming participants while they initially worked at the water system



Construction of the water intake box in Laming

Box 3
CONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER SYSTEM IN LAMING, PANTAT

After a meeting on 20 April held in Poblacion, Laming residents discussed the plans for the intake box in the sitio. During this informal planning session held in the porch of a barangay council member's house, CO supervisor stressed the need for the counterpart materials to be provided by the residents. She also assisted the group in outlining the steps to be undertaken to realize the project, which included discussing the project with the residents in an assembly, securing permission from the landowner concerning the construction site, coordinating with the rabus president for mobilization purposes, preparing for the visit of the engineer contracted by PAGBICOL, and water testing by RSI. They also set a date for the visit to the landowner, including the residents involved (rabus president, CO, and core leaders).

On the afternoon of the same day, the engineer, two PAGBICOL staff, and two Poblacion residents visited four water sources (three in Poblacion and one in sitio Laming). On their way to the sitio, they met the group which attended the meeting earlier that day. Together, they visited the water source in Laming, which the engineer singled out as the one with the most potential. Right there and then the Laming group set 4 May as the first consultation meeting in the sitio. The engineer agreed to the date, realizing that by then he had already prepared the construction plan. The Laming group also promised to relay the information to the rest of the residents.

Working together, the core leader and CO were able to secure permission from the landowner on 22 April to develop the water source in his lot. In spite of the landowner's verbal permission, however, the caretaker's wife spread word about her opposition to the construction of the water system. A dialogue between the caretaker and the Laming group, composed of three core leaders, eight residents, and rabus president, with the PAGBICOL administrative officer as "facilitator," was carried out on 7 May. The caretaker insisted on a written permission from the landowner. A letter granting permission for the construction of the intake box in the sitio was eventually secured by a barangay council member, who handed it over to a Laming core leader during a core leaders' meeting on 16 July (the letter was dated 19 May.)

Between negotiations with the caretaker and the landowner, two consultation meetings were held to present the construction plan to and gather suggestions from residents regarding the project. The first consultation meeting was held on 4 May at the Laming chapel from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. It was attended by 13 residents, PAGBICOL administrative officer, engineer, CO supervisor, and CO. PAGBICOL emphasized that the residents would contribute sand, gravel, and boulders as their counterpart in the project. The engineer then presented the construction plan he made. The residents present expressed their willingess to assist in the construction of the project, but were silent about the participation of the other residents. Thus, a second consultation meeting was set for 7 May. The one-hour afternoon meeting was attended by 15 residents, PAGBICOL administrative officer, and CO supervisor. PAGBICOL pointed out that the hardware materials would only be delivered once the local materials had been gathered by the residents. A core leader proposed that the six sitio organizations would each

Box 3 (cont.)

gather 6 cu m of boulder, gravel, and sand. This suggestion, however, did not elicit any response from the residents. PAGBICOL said that food during the construction of the water system would be shouldered by the organization. Some residents wanted to bring the water source nearer to their houses, but it was explained that PAGBICOL's budget was not sufficient. No definite decisions were reached in this meeting. Moreover, sitio residents refused to gather the materials, citing the burden of hauling the materials from the seashore to the project site. To resolve this difficulty, CO supervisor provided P100 for gasoline of a motorboat.

Assisted by CO, residents undertook planning and tasking on two occasions. The first was undertaken on 6 September in the presence of four members of the barangay council. The residents agreed to undertake rabus in gathering the local materials on 11-12 and 18-19 September. The rabus was carried out for four days as scheduled. There were three to six persons who helped each day. The gasoline fund given by PAGBICOL did not suffice; hence, two core leaders donated 2 liters of gasoline. Other residents provided snacks for the workers.

The second planning meeting was conducted on 27 September. At this time the PAGBICOL-provided materials had been delivered. For the meals of the workers, PAGBICOL was assigned to provide the rice while residents took charge of the viand. Four groups of six members each (including the group leader) were formed to undertake tasks related to the construction of the water source. Each group was assigned four working days. One group, however, requested to work for four consecutive days because its group members lived far from the project sites. A core leader was assigned to manage the materials for the water source while another core leader was asked to prepare the food together with other female residents. A total of 16 working days was planned for the construction of the intake box.

On the morning of 29 September, a food offering to the "enchanted being" believed to be staying at the water source was initiated by the engineer prior to the construction of the intake box. While conducting the offering, the engineer noticed the decrease in waterflow from the source. Hence, he immediately called for an emergency meeting in the afternoon to inform the residents about it. At the meeting, he compared the waterflow last summer to the amount just obtained, noting that only 150 of the estimated 450 containers would fill the tank in 12 hr. Nonetheless, such amount would still be sufficient to serve the water needs of 40 households, at two containers per household.

At 7:00 the following morning, eight residents helped in weeding and hauling the materials for the intake box, under the supervision of the engineer and his two assistants. By 11:00 a.m., work abruptly stopped when the caretaker's wife appeared, strongly expressed her opposition to the activity, and then cut the pick-axe being used by a worker. Following this incident, the engineer, his two assistants, and CO proceeded to the house of a barangay council member in Poblacion to lodge their complaint. The latter accompanied them to the house of the barangay captain. The barangay council met and referred the case to the Philippine National Police (PNP) stationed in Cagliliog.

Box 3 (cont.)

The caretaker's wife was summoned by the PNP detachment commander on 1 October. She explained that she did such action because the rabus participants contaminated the water she was then fetching. No sanctions were imposed.

Work at the 2 m x 2 m intake box resumed on 13 October. By 3:00 p.m. of 16 October, the "finishing" was completed. For four consecutive days, a total of 21 workers undertook tasks such as digging, carrying boulders, weeding, and making and laying the foundation of the intake box. Work hours were usually between 8:00 to 11:30 a.m. and 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Lunch was provided to the workers for only two days owing to the lack of funds.

On 25 October, another disgruntled sitio resident under the influence of liquor cut a portion of the pipe connected to the intake box. The resident complained about the distance of the water source from his house. Formal written complaints were filed one after another by four core leaders and 30 rabus workers, CO, and PAGBICOL executive director with the office of the barangay captain, stating the unfortunate incident and demanding disciplinary action against the offender. As of December 1992, no sanctions had been levied upon him.

So that water could be brought closer to the cluster of houses, another rabus was organized three weeks from the time of construction. On 7 November, seven residents labored from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. They cleared part of the way of the water pipe. Work was resumed on the third week of December. The workers continued clearing the area before starting to dig the whole 330 m stretch toward the household cluster. They then installed the faucet. There were 20 sitio residents (18 males and 2 females) who participated in this task. Four to six persons worked daily; three of them were present during the whole 10-day period. The work was supervised by two "para-engineers" who attended the water system seminar at the PAGBICOL office in Naga City. Workers returned home for lunch as no food was served to them. By the fourth week of December, the water pipes had been laid and the faucet, installed at the center of the sitio.

in the sitio. Called "para-engineers," they were responsible in managing the completion of the water system construction in their particular site. The para-engineers received P1,000 each as honorarium for the contracted work.

By December 1992, an intake box had been constructed in Poblacion, with a jetmatic pump installed near it. The water system in Laming had also been completed with the construction of the intake box, laying of pipes, and installation of a faucet. In Turo, materials for the installation of the jetmatic pump had been gathered.

Toilet Construction

PAGBICOL's plans for toilet construction involved the installation of "prototypes." For Pantat, seven units of toilet bowls were allocated, to be distributed as follows: three for Poblacion and two each for Laming and Turo.

It was agreed that cement, toilet bowls, and hardware materials would be

provided by PAGBICOL; materials found locally, such as boulder, gravel, and sand would be the community's counterpart. The housing materials would also be provided by the residents.

During the 25 August seminar on environmental sanitation RSI explained how to install sanitary toilets, stressing that a toilet facility should be constructed 25 m from a water source in order to avoid water contamination.

One resident from Laming participated in a bowl-making seminar in Daligan, attended by selected residents from the three PAGBICOL sites. The resource person was a resident of Bagadion, Libmanan (another PCHD project site). The Pantat resident who attended the seminar in Daligan, however, did not prepare the toilet bowls for Pantat as CO supervisor had asked a Daligan resident to make the toilet bowls for the three PAGBICOL sites. She prepared a list of toilet bowls needed for the three sites; for Pantat, five bowls would be made: two each for Laming and Turo, and one for Poblacion. Only one toilet bowl was needed in Poblacion as four of the recipient-households identified had available bowls – one was bought by the household and three were from the distribution made by DOH. The Daligan bowl maker received P300 in making 15 toilet bowl units, 5 of which went to Pantat.

In preparation for the toilet construction, PAGBICOL articulated a policy that only organization members who had completed the community-building seminars could work in the project and use the facilities. CO considered such policy as a way of motivating residents to join the organization. Of the 33 attendees, 31



Participants in the rabus during a water system construction

completed the seminar and were considered as members. Moreover, CO supervisor suggested to residents to construct the "cluster" type of toilet facility in place of the communal or individual types. (The "cluster" type referred to a single toilet facility being used and maintained by an identified set or "cluster" of four to six households in a sitio.)

Regulations on the use of cluster toilet facilities were likewise generated by Turo and Poblacion core leaders during the vision-setting seminar. The rules included (1) bringing water when using the toilet, (2) flushing the toilet after each use, (3) keeping the facility always clean, and (4) avoiding dropping coconut shell or paper into the toilet bowl.

Planning for the construction of the toilet facilities followed. In Turo, residents held two consultation meetings with CO. The first meeting, conducted on 10 July and attended by 18 residents (9 males and 9 females), resulted in the residents' identifying the sites where the communal facilities would be constructed and setting the dates for the rabus. The second meeting was undertaken on 12 August and attended by 17 residents (7 males and 10 females). During the meeting, the residents agreed to construct a toilet facility near the basketball court. They also set the rabus on 15-16 August, to dig two pits for the toilet project. (The same rabus also included work on the water system project.)

In Laming, a sitio meeting on the afternoon of 3 November resulted in the setting of a rabus for the hauling of materials (sand, gravel, boulders) to be used in constructing toilets at the two identified sites, called "clusters." The scheduled dates were 6 November for Cluster 1 and 7 November for Cluster 2. The sites of the toilet facilities were also identified, which were near the houses of two core leaders. Core leaders were tasked to supervise the rabus. Residents also presented their request for additional toilets, which was disapproved by CO owing to a lack of funds. In the same meeting, CO informed the residents that she had requested a Turo carpenter to make the hollow blocks to be used in building the toilet pit measuring 1 m x 1 m x 2 m, which would consume about 125 hollow blocks. (The scheduled rabus, however, was not conducted as planned.)

Poblacion residents initially declined to construct communal toilets, citing the difficulty in maintaining such facilities. Instead, they intended to install one toilet bowl at the barangay hall and distribute the rest to two households. The household-beneficiary would be given three months to construct the facility, otherwise, the materials would be retrieved and given to other households. PAGBICOL, however, rejected the idea. The residents then decided to install toilet facilities by clusters upon CO's prodding. Three clusters were eventually formed.

Construction in Poblacion was started by Cluster 3 on 29 October; by December 4, the pit had been completed (see Box 4). A Cluster 3 member, assisted by a member from Cluster 1, made 166 hollow blocks, which were allotted for the construction of the toilet facilities in their respective clusters. The two spent two full days in making the hollow blocks. It should be noted that the sites of the toilet facilities were at their residence.

Cluster 2 members, on the other hand, had yet to complete hauling the local materials, as only sand had been gathered. CO had already advised the members to prepare the materials before December 20, otherwise the project would be given to other interested residents. On 22

December, digging for the pit was started by three cluster members, who worked for three days at six hours each.

In Cluster 1, the materials were gathered from Laming River by the core leader. Because other cluster members were occupied with work, digging for the deposit box was arranged by the cluster member with a local worker. The hired worker undertook digging for two consecutive half days, from 14 to 15 December. Construction of the box was completed by December 1992.

In Turo, construction of the toilet facility in Cluster 1 was completed on 2 December; digging of the pit in Cluster 2 had begun by 6 December (see Box 5). Three days were spent in making the toilet facility in Cluster 1. The core leader's husband, who was also a carpenter, assumed the making of 149 hollow blocks.

A member of Cluster 1 in Laming started digging the pit in the afternoon of 15 December. The other members were unable to participate because they were helping in the laying of pipes for the water system. Cluster 2 members had not undertaken any activity for the construction of the toilet facility.

By December 1992, three toilets had been built; two in Poblacion (Cluster 3) and one in Turo (Cluster 1). In the other clusters, sites had been identified and digging pits had begun in two sites.

Project Assessment

A Christmas party of project participants in the three PAGBICOL sites was held on 19 December at Daligan. About 16 residents (13 females and 3 males) from Pantat joined the party, which also provided an occasion for evaluating the positive and negative points of the program in the three sites. It also afforded the residents an opportunity to express their impressions, feelings, and sentiments about PAGBICOL. The PAGBICOL director, administrative officer, CO supervisor, and two COs were present.

Evaluation of the PCHD project in Pantat revealed that there was low mobilization because CO left the area, which resulted in the poor response from the residents. Moreover, the venues of some of the seminars conducted was quite a distance from Pantat, urging the residents to request PAGBICOL to hold seminars in their area. They also wanted the residents of the other two sites to visit them in Pantat. A review of activities, premembership educational planning, and assessment and updates on the construction projects were discussed before the party proper.

Earlier, in July 1992, selected residents from the three sites also came together to



Constructing a concrete toilet pit

Box 4
CONSTRUCTION OF CLUSTER 3 TOILET FACILITY IN POBLACION, PANTAT

On 10 July, Poblacion residents (five males and five females) met with CO to plan for the construction of the toilet facilities. Dismissing CO's suggestion to construct three communal toilets, the residents decided that one be installed at the barangay hall and the rest given to selected households. The barangay captain suggested giving three months to the household-beneficiary to build the toilet; if the facility had not been built by then, the materials would be given to other households. The plans, however, were disapproved by PAGBICOL which proposed the building of the "cluster" type. On 25 August, at the seminar on environmental sanitation, residents agreed with CO supervisor's suggestion to construct toilet facilities by clusters. Three clusters composed of six households each were formed.

Construction of a two-unit toilet facility in Cluster 3 began on 29 October and was completed on 4 December. The facility was situated between the houses of two cluster members. Two toilet bowls were installed on a single deposit box, a concrete bowl earlier given by DOH and a porcelain bowl purchased by the other household.

On 29-30 October, from 7:00 to 11:00 a.m., two persons helped in making 166 hollow blocks. One of the workers was a member of Cluster 1, whose residence was identified as the site of the toilet facility in that cluster. Work continued on 1-8 November and 2-4 December. Four individuals, three of them belonging to one family, dug and put up the foundation on 1 November, working from 7:00 to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 to 6:00 p.m.

On 2 November the floor where the toilet bowl would be installed was cemented from 7:00 to 11:00 a.m. and from 1:00 to 6:00 p.m. Drying the floor took two days. On 5 November, three workers prepared the floor of the deposit box, using sawali and cable wires. A layer of concrete was poured on 6 November, then allowed to dry for one day. The final layer of concrete was placed on 8 November by a cluster member. It was allowed to dry before construction of the walls began. On 2 December, the wooden slabs which were used to form the deposit box were removed, revealing some defects. The remaining cement was used to cover the defect. Polishing the deposit box was completed by 4 December.

Construction of the partition of the twin toilet facility was begun on the last week of November, just before the completion of the deposit box. Excess materials from the schoolbuilding construction in 1986 and PCHD water system construction were used by one household to build a portion of the wall. These materials included three and a half pieces of plywood measuring 4 ft x 8 ft, coconut lumber, assorted nails, and five 3 ft x 6 ft galvanized iron sheets.

Participation of cluster members in the construction of the toilet facility was significantly low. Of seven members, only two were enthusiastic about getting on with the construction. Worried that the cement would harden, the two members proceeded with the construction. As a result, only their families used the facility, with one latrine for each family. Families of other cluster members appeared embarrassed to make use of the facilities because they did not participate in the work.

Box 5
CONSTRUCTION OF TOILET FACILITIES IN TURO, PANTAT

Planning for the toilet construction started with a consultation meeting with CO on 10 July. Residents expressed their willingness to learn the basics of toilet-bowl making. They began estimating the materials to be used in making hollow blocks and toilet bowls and also identified the possible sites. Upon CO's suggestion, plans were made to undertake rabus in gathering materials and constructing the facilities and to make rules on toilet use.

A month later, during the 12 August consultation meeting, the residents decided to install one toilet facility near the basketball court. Setting the rabus on 15-16 August, they planned to dig two pits. They then agreed to divide the residents according to the tasks needed. Digging of two pits at the identified sites was carried out by 12 to 15 residents. Of this number, 6 to 10 worked for two full days, while the rest worked for only half a day. On the first day, 12 residents (10 males and 2 females) participated; six worked the whole day while four, for half a day. On the second day, 15 male residents came; 10 worked the whole day, and the rest for only half a day. The rabus president and two female core leaders supervised the work. Some residents donated cigarettes and biscuits as well as money for snacks.

However, the original plan to gather the materials before making the pits was not carried out. Moreover, one of the two pits made was not in the agreed location. Instead, it was made near the house of a male core leader, who decided on the change of site.

On 19 August, CO consulted a known carpenter (husband of a core leader) to determine the toilet's bill of materials. The next day, a general assembly was conducted in the sitio. During the meeting, CO chided the residents and reminded them that group not individual decisions must always be followed.

On 25 August, while walking from Turo en route to the environmental sanitation seminar, CO supervisor noted the location of the pit, which was near the basketball court. She pointed out that the site was highly visible to outsiders and did not present a pleasant sight. As a result, another meeting was held on 13 October to discuss new sites. Some residents refused to participate further in the project upon learning of CO's objection to the site near the basketball court. Fearing the loss of the project to another barangay, the spouses of two core leaders volunteered to build the facility provided that these be installed within their homelots. The residents agreed to their suggestion. They also set the dates (17-18 October) for the rabus in hauling materials. The scheduled rabus, however, was never conducted because the two residents who volunteered portions of their lot had promised to undertake construction of the toilet facilities.

Construction work at the residence of an active female core leader was begun after CO and a male core leader from Poblacion brought the materials (cement bags, steel bars, and two toilet bowls) to the core leader's house. The resident then gathered sand and gravel. He made hollow blocks for the deposit box which measured 1.5 m x 1 m x 2 m, and then started digging the 1-m deep pit.

On 22-23 November, the resident cemented the deposit box. On 2 December, from 2:00 to 9:00 p.m., he installed the toilet bowl and cemented the floor.

meet with staff members from CHS and the World Bank. Part of an onsite inspection of PCHD sites, the CHS-World Bank group was joined by members of the Camarines Sur IPHO and the Tinambac RHU in a meeting held at Daligan. The Pantat core group of leaders, as well as those from the other sites, presented a summary of the activities in the barangay. They also engaged the visitors in a discussion of issues and problems encountered during PCHD implementation. Moreover, an inspection of a recently completed water system (developed spring) was undertaken after the meeting.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

In addition to the activities related to PCHD implementation, Pantat was involved in activities of other government and non-government agencies as well as local groups, between the period November 1991 and December 1992. These projects and activities involved the installation of a deep well in Poblacion, reconstruction of the chapel and construction of a basketball court in Turo, construction of a chapel in Dangcalan, and cementing of the waiting shed in Laming. Moreover, a cooperative store was established in Poblacion. Visits of Manila-based staff of an NGO, students of the Ateneo de Naga, and staff members of the municipal assessor's office and the municipal agrarian reform office also took place during the period.

Infrastructure

Except one (deep well by DPWH), the infrastructure construction projects in the barangay was initiated by sitio-based groups. On 19 January 1991, construction of a deep well at a site in Poblacion (1-ha residential land donated by the Tinambac mayor) was completed by the contractor hired by DPWH. Three residents were hired for a day to make the well. Apart from them, five residents were selected by the contractor to work in the construction which lasted for 16 days. Water drawn from this deep well was, however, found not potable.

In May, the chapel in Turo was rebuilt upon the prodding of the sitio elders on the younger members of the Turo Rabus Organization. Labor was undertaken through rabus of residents. Materials were solicited from campaigning political candidates. The rabus president approached a mayoral candidate, who donated 10 galva-



Pantat core group of leaders joined leaders and residents of other Tinambac PCHD sites in a meeting with DOH staff

nized iron sheets. Other political candidates provided nipa shingles and wood, and an image of the Child Jesus. Wooden posts were solicited from residents. The lot in which the chapel stood was owned by the father-in-law of the rabus president. No arrangement as to the use of the lot was made with the owner.

Also in May, a group of seven Turo youths (all cousins) constructed a basketball court. A youth resident who ran in the December 1992 Sangguniang Kabataan (youth council) election donated a basketball ball. The basketball ring was made by the youths; the posts were obtained from coconut trees. The lot used was owned by an uncle of the youths. No formal arrangement as to the use of the land was made.

The Dangcalan Rabus Organization initiated the construction of a sitio chapel in June 1992. It was situated on a lot owned by a nonresident, with whom no agreement was made as to the use of the lot. Voluntary cash contributions of residents, ranging from P5 to P100, was used to buy wooden posts and nipa shingles. The rabus president and his son set up the posts and the nipa roofing. Other residents helped clear the area.

Cementing of the waiting shed floor in Laming was done in 1992, with the use of bags of cement donated by a politician. A barangay council member solicited the material.

Cooperative Store

On 29 February, a cooperative store began selling basic household commodities in a residence in Poblacion. The idea of putting up a cooperative store was introduced to the residents after a series of discussions among a barangay council member, a resident who was a friend of the cooperative store manager in Barangay Narra, and the store manager himself. The resident also worked out the necessary details for the store's operations. Of 12 interested residents, 7 were able to give shares which amounted to P4,000. The cooperative store in Narra also loaned out P2,000 to add to the store's initial capital.

A branch of the main cooperative store based in Narra, the Pantat store was being tended by the wife of a resident. As compensation, she would receive 30 percent from the store's profit. Another resident would take charge of buying the commodities and would receive P20 food allowance for each market trip. An inventory to be conducted by representatives from the Narra cooperative would be undertaken every quarter. An interim inventory, however, was conducted on 2 April, after two months of operations. By then, members were beginning to cast doubts on the storetender's integrity. The latter welcomed the decision, wanting to shake off the responsibility. No definite decision on the store's profits was reached after the inventory. Members also did not claim profits gained. A member suggested that a loan be secured from the main cooperative store as capital for buying copra from the residents and for additional commodities.

Visits

Two staff members of the Christian Children's Welfare Association (CCWA), a Manila-based international funding organization, paid visits to the barangay on two separate occasions. The visits were undertaken as a result of PAGBICOL's desire to generate project funding from the group. The first visit was done in 1991 by a staff member, accompanied by the PAGBICOL administrative officer and CO

supervisor. During the courtesy call, the barangay captain was informed about the plan to put up a project in Pantat. A tour of the Poblacion, including the elementary school, was undertaken. The second visit of a CCWA staff member was undertaken in 1992. She talked to two schoolteachers and residents on the barangay's socioeconomic status and the school's activities.

A few weeks later, the PAGBICOL administrative officer and CO supervisor returned to elicit mothers' views on family concerns, in preparation for the project proposal making. Another meeting was carried out months later to present the proposal draft. It was attended mostly by core leaders and members organized by PAGBICOL for the PCHD project. The contents of the proposal included provisions on education (tuition, miscellaneous, food, and school supplies), a day care center, and a livelihood program.

In November 1992, six biology students and a biology teacher from Ateneo de Naga conducted a survey on the mangroves in Pantat Also in the month, a staff member of the municipal assessor's office visited the barangay to conduct tax mapping and a household reassessment of real property and land area. He was accompanied in his rounds by a barangay council member's wife and the barangay secretary. Prior to the house-to-house visit in each sitio, a general assembly was called in Poblacion by the barangay council to inform the residents about the the household tax mapping survey. The rabus president of Turo was asked by the barangay secretary to accompany the staff member in the visit to Nagpatong.

In the same month, four personnel from the Department Agrarian Reform (DAR) invited residents and landowners to apply for land titles by filling out the forms they provided. These were brought to the DAR provincial office for processing. A day after, the municipal agrarian reform officer and a legal officer returned to the barangay to validate the work done by the DAR personnel. The DAR staff returned after a month to distribute the land survey papers to the residents who requested the processing.

BARANGAY PANTAT IN DECEMBER 1992

The first 12 months of the PCHD implementation in Pantat officially ended in October 1992. Until December, PAGBICOL maintained its presence in the barangay to complete the Year 1 project activities. At that time, the barangay was still in the midst of the toilet and water construction activities. Gardening activities were on hold pending the completion of the first two projects. Moreover, a number of other planned activities had yet to be completed or initiated.

Completed Activities

Of the 20 major planned activities for Pantat, 7 had been accomplished by December 1992—the socioeconomic survey, integration in the community, and identification of participants; community-building seminar; primary health care seminar; nutrition and sanitation seminar (environmental sanitation); bio-intensive gardening seminar; common illnesses and prevention seminar (EPI and NTP); and leadership training for core leaders (see Table 5). Moreover, of 16 planned activities with specific schedules or completion dates, 6 had yet to be started or undertaken, 4 were considered as ongoing, and 6 were completed.

The four ongoing activities were the community projects on toilet, water, food

Table 5. Summary of proposed and actual implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Pantat, November 1991-December 1992[a]

Activities	Month	1 Nov	2 Dec	3 Jan	4 Feb	5 Mar	6 Apr	7 May	8 Jun	9 Jul	10 Aug	11 Sep	12 Oct	13 Nov	14 Dec
Socioeconomic survey, community integration and identification of participants		PPPPP AA													
Data presentation, identification of community problems, and initial planning			PP												
Community-building seminar				PP	AA										
Identification of core group of leaders				PP		AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[b]									
Vision and objective setting					PP						AA[c]				
Primary health care seminar					PP	AA									
Nutrition and sanitation seminar (Environmental sanitation)						PP					AA				
Bio-intensive gardening seminar							PP								AA
Common illnesses and prevention seminar (EPI and NTP)								PP	AA						
Medicinal plants seminar									PP						
Maternal and child health seminar									PP						
Immunization seminar											PP				

Table 5 (cont.)

Activities	Month 1 Nov	2 Dec	3 Jan	4 Feb	5 Mar	6 Apr	7 May	8 Jun	9 Jul	10 Aug	11 Sep	12 Oct	13 Nov	14 Dec
First aid seminar										PP				
Leadership training for core of leaders				PP							AA			
Training workshop on program and project planning, monitoring and evaluation					PP									
Food production						PPPPPPPPPPPPPPP								AA[b]
Herbal gardening							PPPPPPPP							AA[b]
Construction of community health center				PPPPP										
Toilet construction							PPPPPPPPPPP							AAAAAAA[b]
Water system construction							PPPPPPPPPPP							AAAA[b]

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is based on the project proposal; the actual schedule (AA), on the process monitoring research.

[b]Activity ongoing as of December 1992.

[c]Conducted in only two sitio.

production, and herbal gardening. The six activities not yet undertaken included the seminars on medicinal plants, maternal and child health, immunization, and first aid; construction of a community health center; and the training workshop on program project planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

PAGBICOL'S formal presentation of data to the community, identifying community problems for planning, had yet to be done pending consolidation and analysis of the results of a survey and census undertaken in November 1991. The identification of core group of leaders was ongoing until December. The vision- and objective-setting seminar only covered two sitio, thus, still to be completed.

By December 1992, toilet and water construction projects were ongoing while

the food production and herbal gardening was on its initial stages of planning and implementation.

There was a difference between the actual implementation schedule and the original schedule owing to a number of reasons. For instance, negotiations for rights of way with the landowner in Poblacion and with the caretaker in Laming delayed the water construction project; the lack of sophisticated drilling equipment was the major cause for the change in the water system project in Turo.

With regard to toilet construction, Poblacion residents' indecision as to which type of facility (communal, cluster, or individual) to construct partly caused the delay. In Turo, the initial sites identified were rejected by PAGBICOL. Moreover, in all three sitio, the lack of participation by cluster members proved to be a major deterrent in the early completion of the project. The vegetable and herbal gardening project, which was planned originally as two separate activities, was considered for implementation after the water and toilet construction projects.

Nonetheless, by December 1992 PCHD-supported activities had brought about some change in the presence of sanitary toilets and domestic water sources in the barangay (see Map 2). In addition, a core group of leaders was in existence, and assisting in the formation of a broad-based group.

RHU and LGU Participation

A key element of the PCHD activities was the development of a functional relationship among PAGBICOL, the Tinambac RHUs, and the municipal government.

During project implementation, RHU's participation involved the planning and conduct of the health education seminars which included the primary health care overview, EPI/NTP, and environmental sanitation seminars, in which RHU staff served as resource persons/lecturers. At the environmental sanitation seminar, RSI taught the residents how to install sanitary toilets. Apart from this activity, however, he was not involved in the construction of the toilet facilities nor in the installation of water systems. A PAGBICOL-hired engineer supervised the construction of the water systems.

Of the 54 group activities conducted in Pantat, four involved the participation of MHO, PHN, RHM, and RSI. RHM was present in the three health education seminars and a meeting with the core leaders.

The need for a health center was brought out by RHM who refused to spend the night in the barangay unless she had her own barangay health center. In a barangay council meeting on 6 September attended by CO, the barangay captain suggested to set a rabus on 9 and 16 September for the construction of a temporary barangay health center. The members of the barangay council (four council members and the barangay secretary) agreed with his suggestion. On the same day, Poblacion residents agreed in a meeting to undertake the rabus for the construction of the health center. They planned to clear the area and gather local materials for the roof and wall. Each household was also tasked to bring nipa shingles for the roof.

In July 1992, as a result of a request from residents, Pantat was transferred from the jurisdiction of RHU II (based in Tamban) to RHU I (at the town center). This transfer was discussed in a meeting called by IPHO and attended by the MHOs of RHU I and RHU II. The same meeting resulted in the permanent assignment of RHM in Pantat.

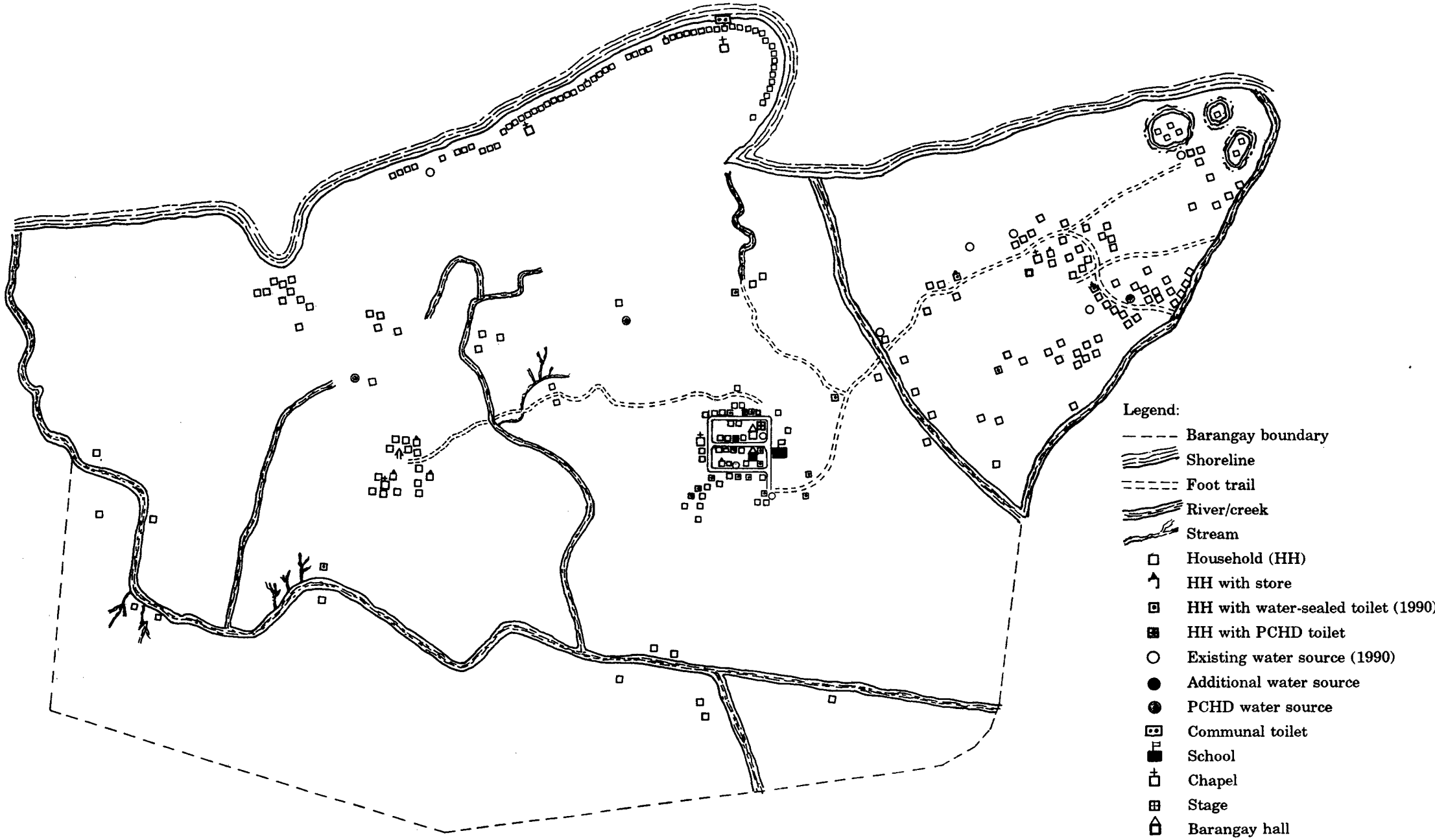
Community Involvement

As described above, the active participants in project implementation had been the members of the core group of leaders. Of the 56 group activities in the barangay, 13 were expected to have the participation of the entire barangay. Attendance in these activities averaged 28 (12 percent of households, assuming that each household had one representative). A maximum of 45 participants attended a single activity (general assembly to introduce PAGBICOL and the PCHD project), with Poblacion registering 24 participants. As expected, there were more Poblacion participants in all of these group activities, considering that the venue of the activities was Poblacion.

Of 28 sitio-based activities, half (14) were conducted in Laming; 8 in Poblacion, and 6 in Turo. Attendance in the Laming activities reached a maximum of 28 residents; attendance in Poblacion reached 29 and in Turo, 18. The figures represented about half of households in the respective sitio.

It should be noted that at the start of implementation, PAGBICOL invited Nagpatong residents to participate in the project although CO concentrated in three sitio – Poblacion, Turo, and Laming. The residents of three other sitio were likewise invited to participate; however, the distance of the other sitio to Poblacion, where most meetings were held, proved to be a barrier.

The barangay captain was not actively involved in project activities, although he had been informed of these since the start of implementation. He participated in 5 of 54 group activities in the barangay. He had promised to support the spring development project in Poblacion by talking with the landowner; however, this was not fulfilled. Though aware of PAGBICOL's presence in the barangay, he did not become actively involved in project implementation, claiming no knowledge of PAGBICOL's schedule of activities.



Map 2. Barangay Pantat, December 1992

Barangay Penitan

A Year of PCHD Implementation, 1992-93

Barangay Penitan in the Municipality of Siruma is one of the 19 barangay project sites of the 1990-93 implementation of the Partnership for Community Health Development (PCHD) in Camarines Sur. A component of the Philippine Health Development Project (PHDP) launched by the Department of Health (DOH) in 1989, PCHD seeks the development of a partnership among nongovernment organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and national government agencies. The partnership is envisioned to work for the development of community-based health-care systems in areas which are considered to have physical access difficulties, underserved or unserved by health services, and at risk or in critical health condition.

Penitan is a project site of the Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc. (CASAFI), one of the original participating organizations of the Camarines Sur PCHD. CASAFI chose Penitan in 1991 as one of its three target sites, following a decision to withdraw operations in congressional District 1. A formal launching of PCHD-supported projects in Penitan took place in August 1992. Thus, as of July 1993, the first 12 months of project implementation had been completed.

This report discusses Penitan's initial experiences with PCHD and related development efforts. It describes the activities undertaken and how these were carried out as a partnership effort among the field offices of DOH, the municipal government of Siruma, CASAFI, and the community residents. It begins with a profile of Penitan before PCHD activities were begun, as well as a description of the proponent NGO and its plans for the barangay.

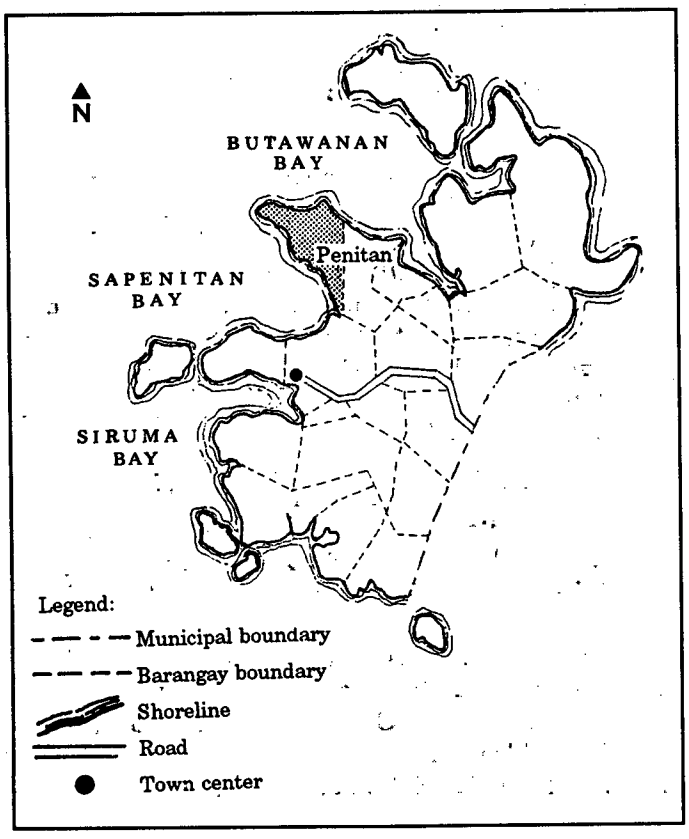
PROJECT SETTING

Barangay Penitan is one of the 22 barangays of Siruma. It is a barangay partly bounded by waters and situated 6 km from the town proper (see Map 1).

The history of Penitan is generally believed as dating back to the 1800s during which a group of Spanish missionaries had reached the area. The place was christened "Barao," from the name of the trees which grew abundantly in its surroundings. Much later, the bay bounding Barao became known as Penitan Bay, after a plant called *sapenit* whose leaves the residents used to provide a sour flavor to their fish dishes. Eventually, Barao acquired the name "Penitan." By the early 1900s, Penitan had been considered as a village of Siruma.

Physical and Socioeconomic Features

Penitan is bounded by two bodies of water, Butawanan Bay on the north and Sapenitan Bay on the southwest; its southeast is bounded by Barangay Homestead. Penitan is divided into six zones: Zone 1 or Sitio Barao, which is the barangay center; Zone 2, the upland area; Zones 3 or part of Punta; Zone 4, the rest of Punta; Zone 5 or Mecebes; and Zone 6 or Parasan.



Map 1. The Municipality of Siruma

Access

From the Siruma town center, Penitan may be reached through land and water routes. By land, a 6-km foot trail passing through mountainsides and the seashore may be hiked for over 2 hr. The water route involves an hour ride by *sibid-sibid* (small rowboats) or a half-hour ride by motorboat. However, there are no regular boat trips; commuters need to either have their own boats or find one which can be hired to make the trip across Penitan Bay. Typhoon periods, thus, provide even more commuting difficulties as hiking becomes the only means of access to the barangay.

Population

In 1991, Penitan's population was placed at 868 in

172 households. The most populated area was Zone 3, with 58 households; Zone 1 had 34; Zone 2, 24; Zone 4, 31; Zone 5, 10; and Zone 6, 15.

Most residents traced their origins to neighboring municipalities of Camarines Sur as well as those in Camarines Norte and Albay. The major language spoken in the area was Bikol-Naga.

Land

Penitan had a total land area of 870 ha. Of this, 574 ha (66 percent) were considered as agricultural lands and less than 10 ha comprised the residential areas. Swamp lands and forested areas made up the rest. A little less than half (about 270 ha) of the agricultural lands was planted to coconut; small portions were cultivated to rootcrops, upland rice, bananas, and vegetables, while large tracts were cogonal lands.

Income sources

Fishing was the primary source of income of over two-thirds of Penitan households, most of which owned either a sibid-sibid or a motorboat. Other households were engaged mainly in coconut cultivation and copra making (11 percent), rootcrop cultivation (6 percent), and rice farming (1 percent). The rest earned incomes as carpenters, hired unskilled laborers, and farm workers, and from small business enterprises.

Most Penitan coconut cultivators were tenants. The common agreement was for the tenants to receive one-third of the copra proceeds after deducting expenses for hauling and transporting the copra to the market. The tenants performed all farm tasks, including copra making.

Penitan households supplemented their income by raising pigs and chicken, although the latter was being undertaken generally for household consumption. About 10 families had carabaos, which were used for farm work.

Facilities

A four-room elementary schoolbuilding was located in the barangay. An elementary school was first established in the barangay in 1960, housed in a makeshift structure built by the residents on a lot donated by a local family. The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) and Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) subsequently improved the school's facilities. Although the school had been granted to provide complete elementary grades, the absence of teachers willing to serve the area had been a problem. Until 1988, it was offering the first five grades. In 1989, Grade 6 level became available, but Grade 1 was not offered because of a very low enrollment. Thus in 1991, only five elementary levels were being taught by five teachers.

For secondary education, residents attended either the high school in Barangay Tandoc or schools in the town proper.

A chapel was located in the barangay center and another in Punta. Both structures were made of semipermanent materials found locally, such as coconut lumber, nipa, and cogon. Also found in the main built-up area was a basketball court, which was built by the Kabataang Barangay (youth association) in 1983 and improved by the barangay council in 1989, and a barangay stage which was constructed from funds generated in a beauty contest held in 1991.

Four *sari-sari* (small, variety) stores were found in the barangay, two in the barangay center and two in Sitio Punta.

These stores, however, were usually closed during typhoon months when trips to the Siruma town center became ordeals.

Experiences in Development Assistance

Penitan's experiences in development assistance had been limited to infrastructure projects and provision of medicines and food supplements for malnourished children (see Table 1). DECS funded the construction of the first concrete elementary schoolbuilding and its subsequent improvement, while DPWH assisted in repairing it after it was damaged by a typhoon. In response to appeals of barangay leaders and residents, DPWH also constructed a portion of the main barangay road and a multipurpose concrete pavement, and installed four pumps. In 1978, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) distributed medicines donated by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund); and in 1990, provided bulgur, cornmeal cereal, and green peas to malnourished children. The food supplements were distributed by the DSWD-assigned day care worker. In 1991, a civic action team from the governor's office held a medical-dental outreach clinic in the barangay.

Two livelihood projects were initiated in 1991, both involving pig dispersals. The Department of Agriculture distributed a piglet each to seven agrarian reform beneficiaries. The agreement was that the beneficiaries would take care of the pigs for breeding. In addition to a P24-payment for transporting the pigs to the barangay, each beneficiary was expected to give two piglets as repayments. The pig-dispersal project of the mayor's office was likewise a breeding project. Two piglets were given to the barangay council for dispersal. In turn, the council selected the beneficiaries through lottery. The recipients were expected to give half of the first offsprings to the council for further dispersal. (For status of the pig-dispersal projects, see section on "Other Development Efforts in the Barangay.")

Community Organizations

In 1991, eight community organizations had been formed in the barangay (see Table 2). All these were considered as active groups. In addition, each sitio had a *rabus* (voluntary group work) association which took care of cleanliness and beautification activities, particularly during the barangay fiesta and when visitors were expected in the area. The rabus groups became organized in 1989 with the election of officers.

Of the eight groups, four were organized only in 1991 as part of activities of government workers. Except the construction of a fish sanctuary undertaken by the Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council, the organizations had yet to carry out projects and activities. Two groups, which were formed earlier, were likewise initiated in response to government initiatives: the Waterworks System Organization, which was organized in 1989 when DPWH constructed water pumps in the barangay, and the Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee, which was formed in 1988 by technicians of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

The oldest organization in the barangay was the Parents-Teachers' Association which was formed in 1962 when the elementary school was newly-established. This group had undertaken projects to improve the school's facilities. In 1986, another group, named "School on Attendance and Punctuality," was organized by residents to monitor the atten-

Table 1. Projects and other assistance received by Barangay Penitan as of 1991[a]

Agency[b]	Year	Project/Assistance
Department of Education, Culture and Sports	1968 1983	Construction of a schoolbuilding Construction of another schoolbuilding
Department of Public Works and Highways	mid-1980s 1988 1989 1990	Repair of schoolbuilding Construction of a barangay road Construction of multipurpose pavement Installation of four jetmatic pumps
Department of Social Welfare and Development	1978 1990	Provision of medicines for common ailments Provision of food supplements to malnourished children
Department of Agriculture	1991	Pig dispersal among agrarian reform beneficiaries
Office of the Provincial Governor (Civic action team)	1991	Medical and dental services
Office of the Mayor	1991	Pig-dispersal project

[a]The list does not include regular services of government agencies, such as the delivery of health services by the Department of Health (see section on "Community Health Condition").

[b]Current names of agencies are used.

dance of the elementary schoolteachers. This group also assisted in school improvement projects.

Community Health Condition

Records of the Siruma rural health unit (RHU) indicated that in 1991, only 6 percent of Penitan children, in a 100-percent coverage of *Operation Timbang* (weight survey), were severely and moderately underweight. The rest were categorized as "normal" (see Table 3).

Immunization figures showed 16 fully-immunized children of a target of 25; and that 8 pregnant women of a 30 target received tetanus toxoid. Of 35 childbirths in the barangay, 21 were reported to have been attended by the rural health midwife (RHM) and 14 by trained *hilot* (traditional birth attendants).

RHU records listed 129 married couples of reproductive age. Of these, nine were recorded as continuing users of rhythm.

Penitan was a malaria area. In 1991, 7 were found positive from 183 blood smears collected. The malaria cases received treatment from RHU.

Table 2. Community organizations formed in Barangay Penitan as of October 1991[a]

Name of Organization	Year formed	Membership composition	Major activities undertaken
Parents-Teachers' Association	1962	Teachers and parents of elementary schoolchildren	Construction of footbridge in Buhang, and stage and resthouse in the school
School on Attendance and Punctuality	1986	Barangay residents	Construction of stage; monitor teachers' attendance
Barangay Agrarian Reform Committee	1988	Agrarian reform beneficiaries	Pig-dispersal project
Waterworks System Organization	1989	Barangay residents	Management of DPWH-constructed water sources
Barangay Fishermen Coordinating Council	1991	Fishers	None yet
Barangay Agricultural and Fisheries Council	1991	Fishers	Construction of fish sanctuary
Peace Warden	1991	Barangay residents	None yet
Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council	1991	Selected residents (12 per zone)	None yet

[a]All organizations which had been formed in the barangay were considered active in 1991.

Health problems and services

Penitan residents reported that colds, cough, fever, flu, diarrhea, and skin diseases were the common health problems of residents, particularly the children. They attributed these to their proximity to the sea which constantly exposed them to sudden changes in temperature and too much rains.

Initial disease management involved home remedies, using herbal preparations and over-the-counter drugs. For persistent symptoms, residents availed themselves of the services of any of the five traditional healers residing in the barangay. These healers attended to a variety of ailments. Three were also hilot, one of whom was trained by RHU in 1979.

For ailments attributed to the spirits as well as those requiring bonesetting, Penitan residents also sought the services of two healers found in neighboring barangays.

Since the 1970s, Penitan had been a part of the five-barangay catchment area of the barangay health station in Tandoc. The RHM assigned to the area was expected to visit Penitan at least once a

month. This schedule, however, was rarely followed until 1991. In that year a measles outbreak occurred in the barangay, causing the deaths of at least three children. RHU ordered RHM to visit the barangay monthly so that she could provide immunization, among other services. In accomplishing her tasks, particularly in informing residents of her scheduled visits, RHM received assistance from two barangay health workers. These workers received training from RHU.

The external health facilities used by Penitan residents generally depended on the location of their residences. Residents of the barangay proper and Punta preferred RHU in the town center, while those in Mecebes usually went to the barangay health station in Tandoc. When further medical or emergency attention was required, Penitan residents usually preferred to go to Camarines Norte rather than to Naga City. (The trip from Penitan to Mercedes in Camarines Norte involved only a 2-hr motorboat ride and a 4-km land travel to Daet, where a provincial hospital was located. The trip to Naga City involved a half hour ride by motorboat to Siruma town proper, another 3-hr motorboat ride to the docking area in Tinambac, and a 37-km land travel.)

Table 3. Selected health data on Barangay Penitan, 1991

Nutrition (Total Under 5=136)	No.	%
Severely underweight	3	2
Moderately underweight	5	4
Mildly underweight	0	0
Normal	128	94
Overweight	0	0
Total	136	100
Immunization	No.	
Fully-immunized child (N=25)	16	
Tetanus toxoid for mothers (N=30)	8	
Births	No.	
Home deliveries		
Rural health midwife	21	
Trained birth attendant	14	
Untrained birth attendant	0	
Hospitals	0	
Total	35	
Use of contraception (MCRA=129)	No.	
Continuing users (Rhythm)	9	
New acceptors	0	
Malaria	No.	
Blood smears collected	183	
Positive	7	

Source: Siruma rural health unit

Water and toilets

Springs, open wells, and pumps were the sources of the domestic water supply of Penitan households. Most households had easy access to at least a source. There were 7 springs and 50 open wells found in various places in the barangay. Ten pumps, including 7 from DPWH, were also available.

Of the 172 households in the barangay, only 11 households had toilet facilities. All water-sealed, these facilities were found in Zones 1 to 4.

Facilities for disposing garbage were similarly wanting in the barangay. Often, the bay served as a convenient dumping place of garbage and other refuse.

PROJECT PROPONENT

The major proponent of the PCHD-funded activities in Penitan is CASAFI, which was also PCHD's NGO convenor in the province. Until early 1990, CASAFI served the entire province of Camarines Sur as the social action arm of the Archdiocese of Caceres. In that year, the Prelature of Libmanan was established in the 10 municipalities comprising the province's District 1. A separate social action center was subsequently established under the Prelature.

CASAFI's beginnings came in 1969 when the Caceres archdiocesan secretariat for social action was instituted. This was a time when the Catholic Church was strongly endorsing social action endeavors. The Caceres Social Action Center's (SAC) first major activity centered on relief work in conjunction with the Catholic Relief Services. Since then, SAC had implemented parish-based programs and projects in pursuit of a mission to "form and organize witnessing Christian communities." It had also received support from various national and international funding institutions.

SAC was constituted into a foundation, and renamed Caceres Social Action Foundation, Inc. or CASAFI in July 1988. This move to gain a legal personality was a response to a need to tap or accept additional external funding.

In 1990 when PCHD was begun in the province, CASAFI had a staff of 20 community organizers, 5 health workers, and 14 administrative support staff. These workers were involved in province-wide programs and projects, some of which dated back to the organization's early years. Among these programs and projects were: community organizing, which had been credited with the formation of 56 organized groups; cooperative development; family health and nutrition; Caceres relief assistance; potable water system; primary health care; abandoned street-children/children in difficult situation; integrated rural financing; and Tripartite Partnership for Agrarian Reform Implementation.

PROJECT PLANS

Penitan was chosen as a project site during the second round of PCHD target site selection undertaken by CASAFI following its decision to withdraw from its original target sites in District 1. (The decision came about after DOH disapproved in early 1991 an integrated project proposal for all PCHD sites in the province. In that period also, a social action center had been established in the Prelature of Libmanan, which had jurisdiction over District 1 areas.)

After choosing the Municipality of Siruma as its new PCHD target area, CASAFI held meetings with the parish priest, municipal mayor, and RHU to select the project barangays. These meetings resulted in the selection of three barangays: Penitan, Matandang Siruma, and Fundado. (In the second round of PCHD site selection, the integrated provincial health office [IPHO] and Community Health Service [CHS] stipulated that each proponent organization could initially undertake projects in a maximum of three sites.)

Proposal Preparation

CASAFI began its work in Penitan with community profiling and planning activities held for two days in early July 1991. On the first day, a group composed

of the Siruma parish priest, three CASAFI staff members, a malaria canvasser from IPHO, and IPHO's health program officer (HPO) went around the barangay, visiting the domestic water sources and interviewing residents. The group also invited the residents to a barangay orientation and planning meeting scheduled the following day.

The meeting was held at the barangay chapel and attended by 30 residents (12 males and 18 females). The CASAFI staff, HPO, and the municipal health officer (MHO) took turns explaining PCHD and CASAFI's participation in its implementation in the barangay. The residents' comments on the barangay data gathered the day before and written on big pieces of manila paper were also solicited. Subsequently, MHO facilitated the identification of potential projects in the barangay which PCHD could support. Residents voiced out their need for regular visits from DOH personnel and free medicines. Moreover, the residents requested the improvement of four open wells as source of potable water.

Before the session ended, the CASAFI staff explained to the residents that CASAFI would submit a project proposal to DOH and that PCHD-funded projects and activities might soon be implemented in the barangay.

In August, a draft of the project proposal was discussed by CASAFI with the parish priest. A copy was also given to MHO. In September, the proposal was submitted to IPHO which, in turn, endorsed it to CHS for approval. The project proposal, which covered the three Siruma target sites, was approved on 18 October 1991 with a budget of P613,350 for the first year of implementation.

Project Components

Named "Damayang Programa ng Pangkalusugan sa Siruma" (health assistance program for Siruma) or DPPS, the plans for the three barangays had four components: community organization, education and training, community projects, and delivery of basic health services. Complete implementation of these components was expected to cover three years. The first year of implementation was designed to have the following coverage and objectives.

Community organization

This component would focus on the formation of a core community association with at least 30 members, which would actively participate in project planning and implementation. It would also seek the identification and training of five community health facilitators.

Education and training

Through onsite and offsite training activities, efforts would be made to raise the residents' awareness of basic health information and issues as well as their role in the implementation of community projects. Basic health training and community-building seminars would be provided to the residents (at least 60 percent of the households) while "specialized" training would be given to core leaders, health facilitators, and hilot.

Community projects

The improvement of seven open wells which served as sources of drinking water, construction of sanitary toilet facilities in 90 percent of the households, and establishment of a "self-help" health center would be the major objectives and activities under the community project compo-

nent. Moreover, cleanliness drives and the establishment of backyard vegetable and herbal gardens would be pursued.

Basic health services

The enhanced delivery of basic services would be sought through a partnership between the major proponent and RHU. In particular, the community organizers would take responsibility for mobilizing the residents during RHU visits.

Implementation Team

In consonance with CASAFI's policy, the project would be undertaken in collaboration with the local parish. The Siruma parish priest would serve as project director and would be responsible for providing direction to the project, support to the field staff, and linkage to RHU and the local government. A CASAFI CO supervisor would assist the parish priest, particularly in looking after the work of the community organizer (CO) who would be fielded full-time to the site. The CASAFI director and other staff would also render technical and administrative assistance to the field team.

RHU would serve as co-implementor and would take charge of the health education seminars and health service delivery. RSI's assistance would also be required in the water supply project and toilet construction.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The first payment from the PCHD grant funds was released in May 1992. A month after, CASAFI convened a preimplementation planning workshop with IPHO, RHU, Siruma municipal government, and leaders of the three Siruma PCHD sites. Held on 24-26 June 1992 at the Siruma parish center, the workshop was facilitated by CASAFI staff and IPHO's project development officer (PDO). The workshop was aimed at explaining the approved health project proposal to the key implementors, identifying their respective roles, and preparing a one-year program plan of action for each of the three barangays (see Table 4).

Launching and Initial Activities

On 2 August, CASAFI formally launched PCHD in Penitan during a barangay assembly attended by 44 residents and members of CASAFI, Siruma parish, Siruma municipal government, RHU, and IPHO. Each participating group explained its role in the PCHD-supported activities to be undertaken in the barangay (see Box 1). The launching was followed by a three-day house-to-house visits of the COs—getting acquainted with the residents, identifying potential leaders, determining the households without sanitary toilet facilities, and inviting residents to a community-building seminar.

The formal launching, however, was not the start of the collaborative work among the participating groups. The month before, the groups assisted in bringing immediate health services to Penitan. A CO of CASAFI had been informed by a barangay leader that measles and diarrhea had afflicted a number of children. Deaths had also been reported. CO passed on the information to the parish priest, who immediately contacted RHU and IPHO. The latter sent medicines to RHU. Assistance was also sought from the municipal mayor, who subsequently gave P500 for medicines. On 29 July, a team from RHU (MHO, a nurse, RHM, malaria technician, and malaria canvasser) held a consultation and treatment clinic

Table 4. CASAFI's planned schedule of activities for Barangay Penitan, 1992-93

Activities	Period	Duration
Basic Health and Community-Building Sessions		
Onsite for general membership		
Community-building seminar	Month 3	3 days
Primary health care overview	Month 4	4 days
First aid	Month 5	5 days
Nutrition and environmental sanitation	Month 6	5 days
Specialized Training		
Town center		
Maternal and child health program	Month 7	3 days
Common childhood diseases, common illnesses, immunization, malaria control, herbal medicine	Month 8	4 days
Hilot training	Month 9	7 days
Leadership training	Month 10	3 days
Naga City		
Responsible parenthood, Filipino values formation	Month 10	5 days
Project planning and management	Month 11	3 days
Community Projects		
Improvement of wells	Months 7 to 9	
Latrine construction	Months 7 to 9	
Backyard vegetable and herbal garden	Months 1 to 3	
Self-help health center	Months 4 to 6	
Delivery of RHU/IPHO health services	Months 1 to 12	

in the barangay. The team received help from three CASAFI COs, particularly in the registration of patients, numbering over 70. RHU also provided immunization to the residents, as well as engaged them in a session on causes and prevention of diarrhea.

Also part of CASAFI's initial activities in the barangay was extending assistance to the victims of a fire which took place in July. Members of two households received used clothing from CASAFI's relief action program and cash solicited by the COs from members of the Siruma municipal council.

CO and Other Field Staff

CASAFI hired COs in January 1992 for its Siruma PCHD sites. The three COs visited the sites during their first month, paying calls to local leaders, introducing themselves to the residents, inspecting water sources, and identifying potential sites for a health center. When the date of

Box 1
PCHD LAUNCHING IN BARANGAY PENITAN

The 2 August assembly was set by CASAFI COs and members of the barangay council during a council meeting held on 23 July. The latter took charge of informing the residents. On 30 July, the COs visited the vice mayor to hand over an invitation.

On 2 August, 36 residents gathered at the elementary school. Also present were CASAFI (CO supervisor and three COs), Siruma parish priest, RHU (PHN, RHM, and malaria canvasser), a technical aid from IPHO, and the vice mayor. The assembly, scheduled to begin at 1:00 p.m., began at 3:13 p.m. with a prayer and singing of the national anthem. (A few more residents came in afterwards). The assembly was facilitated by CO, who introduced the visitors. The barangay captain presented the council and faculty members of the elementary school. In his opening remarks, the barangay captain expressed disappointment with the poor attendance.

CO then read the agenda for the assembly. Subsequently, the vice mayor explained that the local government was among the partners in PCHD, thus his presence in the barangay. RHM presented the 14 programs of DOH and RHU's weekly schedule. The malaria canvasser discussed the symptoms, effect, and prevention of malaria and blood-smearing and slide-reading processes, urging the residents to undergo blood smearing.

CO supervisor gave an orientation on CASAFI, its history, programs, vision, and role in PCHD. He presented the four components for the PCHD project in Penitan. The parish priest added that the project had been ongoing since 15 July. He related the initial activities conducted, such as site selection and needs identification. With the latter, the barangay had identified potable water system, health center, backyard gardening, and latrine construction as among its needs, to which PCHD would try to respond. He added that PCHD was a five-year special program of DOH in which NGOs such as CASAFI were tapped as co-implementors. He urged the residents' participation to enable them to have the project in the barangay for another year.

The parish priest stressed that CASAFI and the parish would not implement the projects without the barangay's participation. In response to a council member's inquiry if an organization could be created to manage the projects, the parish priest explained that a community organization was a venue for participation in the decision making. Community organizing, education, and training would be undertaken, after which the projects and delivery of health services would follow.

CO facilitated the participants' pledging of commitment. The residents' responses included labor through rabus, contribution of local materials, and active participation. To these the barangay council added assistance in coordination and management. The teachers volunteered to provide snacks and offered the use of school facilities during meetings and seminars. The vice mayor promised financial assistance, cooperation, participation, and coordination, while RHU offered to conduct health seminars, aside from intensifying its ongoing programs. CASAFI and the parish priest promised to supervise the community development workers and coordinate and monitor the project.

The assembly ended at 5:33 p.m. after the blessing by the parish priest and closing remarks by CO and the barangay captain.

the initial release of PCHD funds became uncertain, the COs' work was temporarily suspended. The three COs resumed their work in June 1992, following the release of funds in May. A year after, or in July 1993, the three had remained in their posts.

The three COs had specific barangay assignments, but they assisted each other in the conduct of major project activities in their respective sites. The Penitan CO was 28 years old, female, married, and a resident of Barangay Vito in Siruma. She graduated in 1990 with a bachelor's degree in social work from Colegio de Santa Isabel in Naga City. The CO position at CASAFI was her first job. The Fundado CO was 29 years old, male, single, and a resident of Siruma town proper. He earned a bachelor of science in business administration from Ateneo de Naga in 1990. Between his college graduation and his appointment to CASAFI, he worked as a magazine distributor and a sales representative of an appliance corporation and a trading firm. In 1992, he was elected as a member of the Siruma municipal council, but he retained his work with CASAFI. The Matandang Siruma CO was 21 years old, female, single, and a resident of Siruma town proper. She finished a nursing course at Colegio de Santa Isabel in 1992.

The COs received supervision and assistance from a CASAFI CO supervisor and the Siruma parish priest, who was considered as the PCHD project director or DPPS supervisor. The priest was 33 years old and a native of Gainza, Camarines Sur. He had been serving the Siruma parish since 1989. The CO supervisor was 25 years old, male, single, and a resident of Naga City. He graduated from Ateneo de Naga in 1988 with a bachelor's degree in biology. From 1988 to 1989, he worked as a youth organizer in Sabang, Naga City of the Jesuit Volunteer Philippines. He was a CO of CASAFI in 1989-90 and a project supervisor in 1990-91. He had been involved in CASAFI's programs on the fisherfolk organizing in the Ragay Gulf, integrated rural financing, and partnership for agrarian reform and rural development.

From August 1992 to July 1993, CO averaged five days of stay a month in Penitan. Her longest continuous stay was four days, which took place in August; her shortest stay was one day.

Core Group and Organization

Community organizing in Penitan began with the identification of potential leaders which CO undertook during her initial rounds of the barangay. The identified potential leaders were organized into an ad hoc group, which formed the core of a community organization which was subsequently established.

Core leaders

During the home visits she conducted in July and subsequent months, CO sought individuals whom she believed was interested in participating in the PCHD project and perceived to be honest, disciplined, and responsible. In October, she called a meeting of the persons she had identified. The group, numbering 14, was considered as the core group of leaders who would assist CO in project implementation. The leaders then decided to select from among themselves an ad hoc president, who would be responsible for assisting CO in disseminating information about the project. They considered selecting a public information officer, but shelved the idea until a bigger group was

formed. They also agreed that members of the barangay council could become members of the core group but could not be elected as officers so that dual positions could be avoided.

In the same October meeting, the core leaders decided on a name for their group. Among several suggestions, the name Kapit-Bisig sa Kaunlaran at Kalusugan ng Penitan (KBKKP; literally, hand-in-hand for the progress and health of Penitan) was adopted.

Recruitment of members

On 26 November, the core group met to select its officers and discuss the recruitment of members. Upon CO's suggestion, six individuals were chosen as the core officers. Each of the six was tasked to recruit 10 members. No area of coverage was assigned to the leaders in the recruitment of members.

In February, CO and the core leaders decided that each officer would recruit only 7 instead of 10 members. The leaders were also asked to submit a list of the residents they had recruited. The submitted lists came up with a total of 45 members.

Formation of organization

After a seminar on 23 March, KBKKP was formally organized with the election of officers. The election was attended by 23 residents. Through raising of hands, the participants elected a set of officers composed of a president, two vice presidents (one for the barangay proper and one for Punta), secretary, treasurer, auditor, public information officer, two business managers, two sergeants-at-arms, and a muse and escort. The barangay captain and his wife were chosen as the organization's muse and escort. The ad hoc president was elected president of KBKKP.

The organization met on 4 April for a vision-setting activity. The group articulated that its vision was to create a group which had faith in God and trust in fellowmen. It would cooperate in the implementation of the project and activities for community development.

During the vision-setting activity, the participants also reviewed the list of members and declared that 37 individuals, who were actively participating in project activities, comprised the organization's members. Moreover, CO informed the group that the vice president and secretary had exchanged position. This was decided on in the leadership training seminar from 31 March to 2 April, during which the vice president realized that her position would require her to be present everytime visitors came, an expectation which she would have difficulties fulfilling because of the distance of her residence to the barangay center. She then approached the association secretary, who readily agreed to swap positions after he himself realized that his position involved being able to write fast during meetings, which he admitted he was not capable of because of his age.

Organization activities

The first activity undertaken by KBKKP after the election of officers was to discuss plans for a scheduled visit of PCHD implementors in Negros Occidental. The group agreed that the officers would contribute P13.50 each for the expenses in preparing food for the visitors. A total of P166 was collected from 11 officers, some of whom gave more than the agreed-upon amount. The visit, however, was canceled; the collected amount

was considered as the organization's core fund.

KBKKP set the regular meeting of officers on the 4th or 5th day of the month, and a regular meeting of members every 17th day of the month. The officers met regularly from April to July, except in May. The members, on the other hand, were able to meet only thrice, in April, May, and June.

On 25 April, CO sent a letter to the president delegating her to choose five association members who would conduct interviews with 50 residents. The interviews would generate data for the preparation of a Year 2 PCHD proposal for the barangay. CO gave the following questions for the interviews: (1) what would they do when the program phased out, and (2) what were the problems in the barangay concerning health. The president wrote the questions on pieces of paper and distributed these to four leaders; she assigned herself the fifth interviewer. She also relayed to the four leaders the need to interview 10 residents, stating that there was no criteria for selecting the respondents. By early June, CO had reported that four leaders had submitted the results of their interviews.

In a regular association meeting in June, which was attended by 44 residents, CO also raised questions regarding projects for Year 2. The residents suggested the construction of a bridge in Buhang to facilitate access to the barangay center and a playground. They also pointed out that they could provide labor as their counterpart to the projects.

The group held a three-hour regular meeting with CO on 5 June to plan for the 14 June CASAFI director's monitoring visit and inauguration of the multipurpose center. The group also discussed and held the election of members to the waterworks committee and planned the distribution of cement for toilet bowl installation. Among themselves they offered to contribute for the workers' food and cleaning materials during the rabus for the multipurpose center and vegetable and herbal gardens.

Prior to the meeting, CO visited five households with newly-constructed toilet facilities. She identified two households which would serve as exhibits during the monitoring visit.

In July, the officers' meeting was held in advance (1 July) at CO's request. (CO and other CASAFI staff were in the barangay for a three-day exposure visit with a delegation of Canadian teachers and students.) The meeting was held at an officer's house from 8:00 to 9:30 p.m. CO announced the PCHD regional team's visit on 24 July and reminded the group of the preparations needed. Planning for the PCHD Year 2 proposal also took place after. CO promised to consider the residents' suggestions, which included the launching of livelihood projects and a *botika sa barangay* (community drugstore) and the construction of a playground.

In an assembly of the Parents-Teachers' Association held on 13 July, CO once more announced the PCHD regional team's visit. Agreements on the visitors' food were settled, with three core group officers assigned to collect the P2-contribution. The vice president offered to donate rice, while the barangay council members agreed to provide the morning (courtesy of Barao council members) and afternoon (Punta council members) refreshments. Rabus at the health center and garden was scheduled on 22 July. (On 21 July, DPPS supervisor sent word that the 24 July visit would be postponed to a

still unannounced date. Thus, the scheduled rabus was canceled.)

Fund raising

To raise funds for the association, the officers and members agreed to collect monthly dues of P10 and fine of P25 for unexcused absences in meetings. In addition, the association planned to hold fund-raising activities during the barangay fiesta on 4-5 May. By July, the association had raised P138 from the monthly contributions.

Profile of leaders

The officers of KBKKP were composed of eight females and five males, with ages ranging from 26 to 57 years. Eight completed Grade 6; one reached first year high school; two, second year high school; one, third year high school; and one went on to finish a year in college.

A majority engaged in fishing as a major source of income; while a few, in farming. Farming, as well as carpentry and livestock raising, was also a supplementary source of income.

In general, the association officers were active community members. Three were also members of the barangay council, while others held positions in other community organizations.

Community health facilitators

When the five core officers were chosen in November, CO also sought the selection of community health facilitators (CHF), who would assist RHM and receive specialized training. CO named three individuals, but stated that five were needed. The meeting's participants suggested that two be chosen by election.

Of the three residents who were nominated for the position, two were declared as CHFs. The third nominee was reportedly hurt and even cried because she had been a very active project participant. Thus CO decided to include her among the CHFs. However, the project supervisor later talked with the resident and explained to her that she would have difficulties performing the tasks of a CHF, including attendance in meetings and training seminars, because she had young children and her husband was often out fishing. The resident accepted the explanation and her exclusion from the CHF list. This resident was 30 years old, an elementary school graduate, and had two children. She was born in a neighboring barangay and had been a Penitan residents for nine years. Her family's major source of income was fishing. Since the project launching, she had participated in three of the six barangay-wide activities organized by CO.

The five residents who were eventually chosen as CHFs were all married, and composed of four females and one male, with ages ranging from 31 to 57 years. The male CHF had attained the highest education, reaching first year of a bachelor of science course in technical education. Of the four females, two finished high school and two completed the elementary grades. Two were engaged in fishing; two, in farming; and one, in hired labor. Four of five were also KBKKP officers (president, vice president for Punta, vice president for barangay proper, and secretary).

Training-Seminars

As presented in the project proposal, 10 training seminars would be conducted for Penitan residents. Four of these seminars were planned to be conducted in the barangay and would involve all interested residents; six seminars would be special-

ized training sessions for leaders and CHFs and would be held outside the barangay, either in the town center or Naga City. By June 1993, all planned seminars had been conducted, including a soil analysis seminar on 12 May 1993 (see Table 5 and Box 2).

Echo seminars were also held for trainings which were previously conducted for selected residents, that is, the five CHFs and/or leaders of KBKKP or barangay council members (see Box 3). Of the six specialized seminars, three subsequent seminars were conducted in the barangay.

Toilet Construction

During the project launching in August, CO supervisor and COs announced that the house-to-house visits would be conducted by CO to identify the households without toilet facilities. These households would be asked to give sand and gravel as their counterpart in the construction of toilet bowls, and would be responsible for building their own toilets. The home visits revealed that 176 toilet bowls were needed in the barangay.

Bowl making

In a meeting with the barangay council on 24 September, CO mentioned that 300 toilet bowls would be made available by CASAFI for its three PCHD sites. She assured the council members that all households concerned would be given bowls because Fundado and Matandang Siruma would require less than 100 bowls each. She further informed the council that CASAFI would provide the cement for making the bowls while the residents were expected to provide sand and gravel. CASAFI would also bring to the barangay a worker who would demonstrate bowl making to the residents.

Final plans for the bowl-making activity were made at the end of the environmental sanitation seminar in January. The residents were reminded to help in hauling gravel and sand as well as prepare their pits and the materials needed for constructing a toilet facility. CO supervisor also asked the seminar participants to recommend two residents with carpentry skills who would serve as helpers and receive training during the bowl making. He also introduced a bowl maker from Buhi who was hired by



Participants of the first-aid seminar

Table 5. Summary of training-seminars conducted in Barangay Penitan, 1992-93

Seminar	Date	Venue	Participants*	Facilitators/Resource persons	Design/Major topics and concerns
Community building	4-6 October	Penitan elementary school	Day 1: 50 residents Day 2: 48 Day 3: 51	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Matandang Siruma, CO-Fundado)	Individual and group dynamics, sharing of experiences, and discussions on the elements of group effectiveness (trust, communication, support, and awareness of strengths and weaknesses)
Primary health care	27-28 October	Penitan elementary school	Day 1: 26 Day 2: 32	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor) and RHU (PHN, RHM, malaria canvasser)	Lectures and role-playing on the definition and elements of PHC, roles and functions of PHC committees
First aid	23-25 November	Penitan elementary school	Day 1: 78 Day 2: 79 Day 3: 87	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Fundado)	Lectures and demonstration on artificial respiration and cardiac massage; handling accidents, convulsion, wounds and bleeding, fractures, burns, animal bites, drowning, and poisoning
Nutrition and environmental sanitation	11-13 January	Penitan elementary school	Day 1: 36 Day 2: 70 Day 3: 69 and municipal councilor	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Fundado, CO-Matandang Siruma, TMCHP supervisor) and RHU (RHM, PHN, and RSI)	Lectures on food groups; nutritional deficiencies and causes, effects, and prevention of malnutrition; importance, proper construction, use, and management of latrine and water system; and family planning

Table 5 (cont.)

Seminar	Date	Venue	Participants	Facilitators/Resource persons	Design/Major topics and concerns
Maternal and child health care	28-30 January	Parish learning center, Siruma (town center)	Day 1: 5 Day 2: 5 Day 3: 5	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Fundado, CO-Matandang Siruma) and RHU (two RHMs and PHN) CO, five CHFs	Lectures on reproductive system; prenatal care (nutrition, dental, and breast care); postnatal care; special characteristics of babies; breastfeeding; daily child care
Common childhood diseases	18-20 February	Parish learning center	Day 1: 5 Day 2: 5 Day 3: 5	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Fundado, CO-Matandang Siruma, TMCHP supervisor) and RHU (two RHMs and PHN)	Lectures on children's common diseases (tetanus, tuberculosis, diptheria, pertussis, polio, measles, mumps, wounds, insect/animal bites, diarrhea); control and prevention of malaria; and workshop on using common herbal medicines
Hilot training	16-18 March	Parish learning center	Day 1: 5 Day 2: 5 Day 3: 5	CASAFI (CO, DPPS supervisor, CO-Fundado, CO-Matandang Siruma), RHU (MHO, five RHMs, PHN), and Siruma municipal hospital head (Day 1 and 2)	Lectures on stages of pregnancy; preparing the hilot kit; qualities of a trained hilot; caring for babies and mothers; registering babies; and a lecture and demonstration on child delivery
Soil analysis	23 March	Penitan elementary school	24	CO, DA technician, RHU (RHM and RSI)	Lectures on physical and chemical characteristics of soil; demonstration on soil testing; lowland farming

Table 5 (cont.)

Seminar	Date	Venue	Participants	Facilitators/Resource persons	Design/Major topics and concerns
Leadership training	31 March-2 April	Parish learning center	Day 1: 5 Day 2: 5 Day 3: 5	CASAFI (Three COs, DPPS supervisor, basic services operation manager, and TMCHP supervisor)	Lectures and group dynamics on communication; qualities of a good leader; types of leadership; functions of a leader; mobilizing participation; organizing and conducting meetings
Responsible parenthood	6-8 May	CASAFI Development Center (CDC) in Pili, Camarines Sur	Day 1: 6 Day 2: 6 Day 3: 6	CASAFI (CDC training coordinator, TMCHP supervisor, and COs)	Lectures, workshop sessions, and sharing on self-awareness; lectures on marriage, vocation; elements of love, family, and natural family planning method
Project planning and management	24-26 June	CASAFI Development Center	Day 1: 7 Day 2: 7 Day 3: 7	CASAFI (CO supervisor, operation chief, DPPS supervisor, three COs)	Lectures and workshops on project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; concepts and process of development

*Figures refer to Penitan residents only and exclude facilitators and other participants; for Siruma-wide seminars, figures also represent only the participants from Penitan.

Box 2
LEADERSHIP TRAINING AT THE PARISH LEARNING CENTER, MARCH-APRIL 1993

The three-day leadership training was held at Siruma's parish learning center from 31 March to 2 April with CASAFI's basic services operation manager (CASAFI-BSOM) as the main facilitator. DPPS supervisor and three COs were also present. There were 22 participants from Penitan (5), Matandang Siruma (6), and Fundado (11). The five participants from Penitan included four CHF's and one core group officer.

Day 1 began at 9:00 a.m. with a prayer led by CO followed by expectation setting. CASAFI-BSOM then presented the workshop schedule and handled the introduction of the participants. The training began with a discussion of levels of communication. CASAFI-BSOM likewise tackled the qualities of a good Christian leader and type of leadership. CASAFI-BSOM gave strategies on mobilizing and maximizing participation. Assignments were then given for the next day. Day 1 ended at 4:00 p.m.

Day 2 started at 8:00 a.m. with a prayer. A participant summarized the previous day's discussion while another participant led an energizer. Once more, CASAFI-BSOM facilitated the discussion on effective communication and how to facilitate a group discussion. A group activity followed. Grouped according to barangay, the participants were asked to build a house out of straw and safety pins. The leaders of each group were instructed to play the role of democratic, autocratic, and laissez faire leaders.

After two hours, the group projects were ranked. Penitan was first, Fundado, second, and Matandang Siruma, last. Each leader explained their project. CASAFI-BSOM declared that the Penitan leader was democratic, while the other two were autocratic and laissez faire leaders. The participants were asked about the type of leadership conducted in their respective barangays and the type of leadership they aspire.

The facilitator explained that autocratic leadership could be applied in a newly-developed barangay. Democratic leadership would work when people were disciplined. According to CASAFI-BSOM, in a laissez faire type of leadership, people would not be dependent on barangay officials anymore. She then related a story which pointed out the consequences of carelessness, opportunism, judgementalism, and impatience.

After lunch, the participants were grouped into two for a message-relay game. In the ensuing discussion, the facilitator pointed out that the original message could be altered during the communication process. The discussion was followed by a lecture on building self-confidence. Day 2 ended at 6:00 p.m.

Day 3 began at 8:00 a.m. After the prayer, recap, and energizer, CASAFI-BSOM proceeded with the discussion on organizational mechanics. She discussed the steps in conducting, as well as guidelines to be followed in a meeting. A planning session by the three barangays subsequently took place. CASAFI-BSOM gave a format on how to prepare the program action. A role playing took place after lunch. Each barangay was assigned a situation. After which, the participants commented on the presentations. CASAFI-BSOM gave the format and guidelines in preparing the minutes of a meeting.

Evaluation of the training then took place. The participants suggested that another leadership training take place in the future. The training ended at 4:00 p.m., with a mass led by DPPS supervisor.

Box 3
ECHO SEMINAR ON CHILDHOOD DISEASES AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN BARANGAY PENITAN

As part of the basic health education and community-building training component of the PCHD implementation, CO and the community health facilitators (CHF) led the conduct of echo seminars in the barangay. Two echo seminars were held in May.

The schedules for the two seminars were originally set for 11 and 12 May at the barangay multipurpose center. The KBKKP officer assigned to notify the other residents, however, forgot to pass around the announcement. A new schedule, 19 May, was made and announced during a barangay assembly on 17 May. As planned, the childhood diseases seminar would be held in the morning while the leadership training would take place in the afternoon.

The seminar was set to begin at 8:00 a.m.; however, it started at 9:50 a.m. Present were CO, three CHFs, and 10 residents. The seminar was facilitated by the three CHFs who took turns in discussing common childhood diseases and the preparation of herbal medicines. They used the book *Gabay sa Kalusugan ng Panilya* (Family Health Guide) which they read first aloud and then translated in Bicol. The diseases tackled were malaria, tetanus among newborn, and tuberculosis. Each disease was discussed by the CHF by identifying the mode of transmittal and the symptoms experienced by the person afflicted. The CHF likewise cited steps to prevent the disease and recommended some treatment.

A discussion on preparation of herbal medicines followed, using calachuchi (*Plumeria acuminata*), balimbing (*Averrhoa balimbi*), kamias (*Hedychium coronarium*), and makabuhay (*Tinospora rumphii*). The CHFs offered also to lend the book to the participants. The discussion ended at 11:53 a.m. with a reminder that the leadership training seminar would take place in the afternoon.

The leadership training seminar began at 2:22 p.m. with CO, three CHFs, and six residents. Three residents arrived later while two youths came in to sign the attendance sheet. The two left not long after. Again, the seminar was facilitated by the CHFs. The topics, which were written on manila paper, were read aloud. These included types of leadership, qualities and function of a good Christian leader, communication (situations, levels, and elements), and effective communication (strategies and factors). Also discussed were tips in facilitating, basic consideration in planning, steps in conducting meetings, and formats of minutes of a meeting.

The three CHFs took turns in briefly explaining each topic while CO joined occasionally in the discussion. There were some questions and clarifications raised by the participants which the CHFs answered.

An evaluation of the two seminars took place at the end of the day. One of the points raised was the method of announcing meetings and assemblies. It was agreed that announcements be made three days before an activity. Letters should be written in Bikol, not in English, and sent through the KBKKP's public information officer or through one of the barangay council members. In turn, the two would post a sign at the multipurpose center, instead of going from house to house. Planning for upcoming activities also took place. The activity ended at 4:32 p.m.

CASAFI. (Siruma's RSI was new in his position and did not know yet how to make toilet bowls. Upon CO supervisor's query, IPHO's supervising RSI recommended the Buhi bowl maker.) The initial agreement was for the bowl maker to make a molder and demonstrate bowl making for five days. CASAFI would pay him P100 a day.

The bowl maker was asked to stay at the residence of a municipal council member and former barangay captain. The bowl maker's engagement in the barangay, however, did not turn out as a demonstration job nor did it take only five days. The bowl maker continued producing bowls, stating that he would complete the 176 target. The residents likewise had the impression that he was hired on a *pakyaw* (piece-rate) agreement.

The bowl maker stayed in Penitan until March, going home only on a few occasions. He spent a total of 38 days in the barangay and completed 168 bowls.

CASAFI and the residents shared in taking care of the bowl maker's food and accommodation in the barangay. After spending five days in the municipal council member's house, the bowl maker was asked to transfer to the house of a barangay council member because the municipal councilor had to spend time at the town center. A number of residents offered meals, snacks, and cigarettes to the bowl maker. The core leaders were also able to raise P80 which was given for the bowl maker's food and other needs. CO supervisor also talked with a store-owner in the barangay to allow the bowl maker to obtain items on credit, which would be paid by CASAFI.

The bowl maker's hosts, the barangay council member and his son, assisted the bowl maker. (The two residents who were chosen to assist the bowl makers did not show up for their tasks.) They were mostly responsible for hauling sand and gravel, at least five cans of which were needed each workday. Nonetheless, they were able to gain the skills in bowl making and eventually constructed six bowls to complete the number needed in the barangay.

Midway in his work in the barangay, the bowl maker discussed payments with CO supervisor. The bowl maker asked that he be paid P35 per bowl, claiming that the payment for the five bowls he



Small group session during the leadership training seminar

could finish in a day would be just enough to feed his family. While the CO supervisor did not commit to pay the amount asked, he asked the bowl maker to continue producing bowls when he was told that nobody in the barangay already had learned how to make the bowls.

The bowl maker was eventually paid – P1,700 as first payment for 17 days of work and P4,025 for the remaining 21 days.

In late January, CO supervisor informed the KBKKP president that Matandang Siruma was interested in procuring 27 bowls from Penitan. The president relayed the information to the barangay council. The barangay captain also said that the Matandang Siruma barangay captain had mentioned the request to him in a chance meeting in the town center. In a seminar in February, the request was discussed, particularly the manner in which payment for the bowls would be determined. The residents computed expenses for meals, snacks, and cigarettes of the bowl maker and his helpers for five days and arrived at P200 and 27 cans of sand. A group from Matandang Siruma visited Penitan in late February to get the bowls. The Matandang Siruma barangay captain gave P200, stating that he would be willing to add to the amount if it was not sufficient. However, the Matandang Siruma residents failed to bring sand to replace the 27 cans used for the bowls they received. Instead, the barangay captain promised to pay the sand at P2 per can, as quoted by CO and CO supervisor. (The Matandang Siruma barangay captain gave the P54 payment for the 27 cans of sand to the KBKKP president on 20 March).

The sale of the bowls, however, created a conflict among the leaders. The barangay council member with whom the bowl maker stayed and who served as the latter's helper felt bypassed as he was not informed of the transaction. The barangay council member claimed that he acted as guardian of the bowls. Heated words were exchanged between the council member and the association president. The two were eventually reconciled in a barangay council meeting which was also attended by CO, but the council member had since stopped his participation in the project.

The construction of additional toilet bowls came up in May. CO supervisor talked with the male CHF, asking him to make additional bowls. CO supervisor further informed the CHF that he would be given snacks and an honorarium, but smaller than the fee given to the Buhi bowl maker. The CHF said that he would make the needed bowls as soon as the remaining 31 bowls had been claimed by residents.

Installation of toilets

In January, the core group's ad hoc president (and later, KBKKP president) was designated responsible for distributing the toilet bowls. The agreement was that bowls could only be claimed if a pit had already been prepared. The core group leaders and CHFs were tasked to verify the presence of the pits. Moreover, the residents agreed that preparing the pits would by undertaken by rabus. Groups of four or five households would take turns preparing the pits. The household for which rabus was being done was responsible for providing meals and snacks to the workers.

The planned rabus, however, was not carried out. Neither was the release of bowls made contingent on the presence of a prepared pit. On 24 March, RSI, CO,

and the KBKKP president visited households to check on the progress of the toilet installation. They found out that while some households had installed their bowls, a number still had to begin digging their pits. Those which had not installed their bowls said that they had no money yet to buy cement, while others claimed that they were awaiting the cement promised to be provided by the municipal council.

Earlier, in a municipal council session, a member (who was also CASAFI's CO in Fundado) suggested that assistance for the Siruma PCHD project be included in the municipal budget's 1993 economic development fund. With the support of another councilor (the former barangay captain of Penitan), the suggestion was adopted. The three PCHD barangays were allotted a total of P60,000: P30,000 for the latrine construction, P10,000 for health centers, and P20,000 for other infrastructure projects. This municipal government allocation was announced to the residents during the environmental sanitation seminar in January.

In a meeting with the barangay council on 4 April, CO asked the officials to pass a resolution supporting the toilet construction project. The council prepared the resolution as well as an ordinance. These were presented in a barangay assembly on 17 May. The resolution stated that having toilets was part of maintaining cleanliness in the barangay, which was a responsibility of the residents. Moreover, the barangay would conduct an investigation to determine those who had not fulfilled their obligations. The ordinance set a fine of P500 and imprisonment of not less than six months for those who would not comply with the resolution. The council also planned to reproduce the resolution for posting in the barangay proper and Punta. (On 22 May, KBKKP president and vice president wrote the barangay ordinance on large pieces of manila paper. They posted a copy at the health center and another in a store in Punta.)

In a meeting before the barangay assembly, which took place on 14 April and was attended by 29 residents, it was decided that the deadline for constructing toilets be set before the barangay fiesta in May. Several more meetings were held among the core group leaders to discuss how the residents could be asked to pursue toilet construction. The training seminars likewise served as venues for reminding residents of the toilet construction activities. The leaders also scheduled home visits to check on the status of individual household's construction. On 24 May, the president and secretary visited 61 households and found 19 had installed their bowls while 14 had not claimed their bowls.

Deciding to advance the municipal government's counterpart to the infrastructure projects, on 29 May CASAFI bought 250 bags of cement for the toilet and well construction. CO supervisor sent a communication to the barangay to get the cement from Bahao (a barangay near the town center). Penitan residents, together with the barangay captain and a barangay council member, hauled the cement on 1 and 2 June. Only 246 bags reached the barangay; nobody knew where and how the 4 bags were lost. CO supervisor and the barangay council shared in the payment for the labor, gasoline, and boat operator which totaled P1,115. There was an agreement that the amount would be paid back after the cement bags were claimed by the residents, who would be charged P5 per bag. Each resident could

obtain only one bag. The boat owner, who allowed free use of his boat, was allowed to get his bag of cement free.

The scheduled toilet inspection on 7 June was not pushed through because RSI was not available. CO, two KBKKP officers, the barangay captain, and three barangay council member decided to conduct the inspection on 10 June even without the presence of RSI. They visited the households, except those in Mecebes, listing those with no bowls yet and those which had completed or had ongoing construction. They also reminded the residents about the ordinance penalizing those who would not construct their toilets. They set a deadline to install bowls before July.

The planned rabus for toilet construction was not pursued. The household attended to their own construction, with a few hiring laborers to do the work.

In July, 147 bowls (174 bowls made minus 27 given to Matandang Siruma) had been claimed. Of these 112 had been installed, 103 of which had concrete flooring (see Table 6).

Health Center

As indicated in the project proposal, the construction of health/multipurpose center in Penitan would be a "self-help" endeavor. That is, only a small amount for hardware materials would be provided from the grant, while labor and materials which could be obtained locally would come from the residents.

Plans for the center's construction were discussed during the project launching in August. In addition to agreements concerning the residents' contribution of materials and labor, potential sites of the center were considered.

Site selection

The choice of site for the multipurpose center initially caused dispute among Barao and Punta residents. The initial choice was in Barao, at a private lot near the basketball court. The owner had consented to donate the property which measured 5 m x 7 m. A deed of donation was subsequently prepared. Punta residents, contending that their sitio was more densely-populated than Barao, announced that a Punta resident would be donating a lot. The offer was not well-received; several residents argued that the project would be delayed by paperwork as the deed of donation had not been prepared.

The conflict prompted DPPS supervisor to announce that the project be shelved instead; the barangay council objected. Realizing that the project was important, Punta residents conceded the site of the multipurpose center to Barao.

Construction materials

Sand and gravel were hauled from an area at the back of the center, while stones were taken from the seashore. Hardware materials (iron sheets, nail, cement, plywood, and wood) were brought in from the town center by DPPS supervisor.

After 5 cu m of sand and gravel had been collected, other materials were gathered. Eleven posts were donated by residents and one was taken from the typhoon-wrecked barangay hall. (Three crooked posts were rejected but kept for future use.) A resident (donor of the lot) donated 10 coconut trees. CASAFI hired a Barangay Salvacion resident to cut these into lumber. Hollow blocks were borrowed from a resident with the promise that it would be repaid.

Seven core group leaders and four

Table 6. Status of toilet construction in Barangay Penitan, July 1993

Zone/No. of households	Households with toilet	Households without toilet	Households which had obtained bowls	Bowls installed	Households which had obtained cement	Constructed toilets with cement floor	Households still to claim bowls
Zone 1/34	4	30	28	23	21	26	2
Zone 2/23	0	23	19	16	19	8	4
Zone 3/59	6	53	49	47	52	46	4
Zone 4/31	1	30	28	19	27	17	2
Zone 5/9	0	9	3	1	3	1	6
Zone 6/13	0	13	10	6	9	5	3
Total 169	11	158	137[a]	112	131[b]	103	21

[a]In addition to this figure, a total of 10 bowls were given to the elementary school (2 bowls), the health center (1), two residents who later left the barangay (1 from Zone 1 and another from Zone 5), and five households with existing toilets but requested new bowls (2 from Zone 1 and 3 from Zone 3).

[b]In addition to this figure, three households which requested new bowls obtained a bag each of cement.

barangay council members contributed P20 each to purchase and transport 100 strips of bamboo from Barangay Mercedes for use as support to the anahaw leaves for the center's roof. The anahaw leaves were purchased by DPPS supervisor in January. While materials were being gathered, construction began.

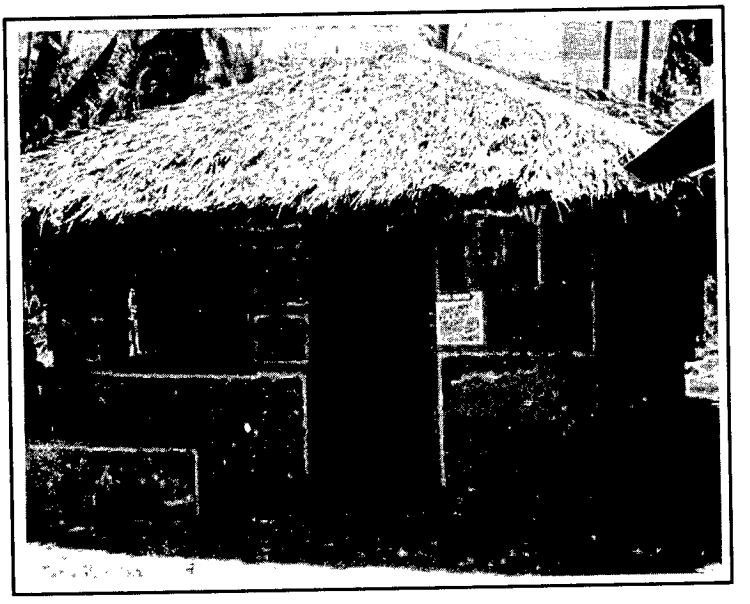
Construction rabus

On 14 January, the core group president assigned the rabus leaders of every zone to manage one day of work together with the other core group leaders. During the 15 February council meeting, the core group president suggested that a barangay council member lead each day's rabus. However, only CO and the core group president were present most days during construction. The arrangements made with the council, core group leaders, and rabus leaders were not followed. (However, during the first day of work on the roof, three council members attended the rabus with the husbands of another council member and a core group leader. Although they had begun working, two council members stopped to comply with the agreed-upon attendance.)

Rabus took place intermittently for more than 20 days beginning on 3 February. Of the 20 days, 5 rabus were done

by the different zones to haul sand. Attendance each day ranged from 5 to 10 residents, who worked from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

In addition to the residents, CASAFI hired two carpenters from Poblacion for P100 per day. One of the carpenters stayed until 15 February, while the other stayed on until 16 February, during which parts of the floor and walls were completed and the frame for the roof was finished.



Multipurpose center in Barao

Completion

The construction of the multipurpose center ended in March after almost 20 days of rabus. Work on the roof took the longest because of the small number of participants.

CO and the core group undertook next the provision of materials for the center, such as tables and chairs. Fundraising projects were planned, including the conduct of a raffle and a small trading business during the May fiesta. Both activities did not push through. CO also suggested a *bingo* (game of chance played with drawn numbers written on balls with the letters b-i-n-g-o and placed against a player's card) at the center. It was disapproved because of the likely damage a big crowd would cause to the center.

Eventually, the core group decided to provide the materials themselves using contributions among its members. The group likewise decided to put up a fence around the property. A rabus was set and conducted on 12 June. Leftover construction materials were used in building the fence. Moreover, the poles used by the youth during the barangay fiesta dance were solicited by CO. The materials donated by core group members (nails, varnish, and lumber) were used in building a table and chair. A signboard was put up infront of the center bearing a description of the project and the project implementors (CASAFI, DOH, Siruma, municipal government, and KBKKP).

On 14 June, the blessing and inaugural ceremony for the multipurpose center took place with the CASAFI director, CO supervisor, three COs, vice mayor, PHN, and 26 residents in attendance. CASAFI director then announced the turn over of the center to RHU.

Vegetable and Herbal Gardens

The original plan, made during the PCHD launching in August, was for a

training to be conducted before the establishment of the communal and backyard vegetable and herbal gardens. However, work on the communal garden had begun a day before the nutrition and environmental sanitation seminar was conducted.

Barao communal garden

On 7 January, CO and DPPS supervisor met with the core group to finalize plans for the establishment of a communal garden. The residents had objected to planting vegetables because of Penitan's sandy soil and the upcoming dry months. Instead, medicinal plants would be planted aside from papaya (*Carica papaya*), which could be harvested year round. The site, located near the chapel in Barao, was donated by a resident (core group member).

Rabus began on 10 January with the clearing of the site. In January, the garden plots were prepared, after which fencing and planting took place. Rabus activities took place during the month to weed the garden and apply fertilizer brought by CO.

Some 12 residents, led by core group leaders, participated in the project, bringing a variety of seeds of sambong (*Blumea balsamifera*), damong maria (*Artemisia vulgaris*), pechay (Chinese cabbage), tanglad (*Andropogon citratus*), and papaya from their own yards. The pechay, however, was infested by insects.

During the 5 June rabus conducted on the health center, the women cleaned the garden. A signboard was likewise put up at the garden's entrance. Likewise, on 14 June, CASAFI, PHN, and the vice mayor visited the garden.

The maintenance of the communal garden rested on the 12 active residents, who agreed to alternate with one another on the weeding and watering. Access in harvesting from the garden was extended to all Barao residents.

Punta backyard gardens

Three Punta core group leaders led the planting of herbal and vegetable gardens in the sitio in January. Each garden measured 7 sq m and were located in their respective backyards. The core group leaders were assisted by a total of 13 residents (distribution of 5, 5, and 3 per leader).



Barao's communal herbal garden

The three gardens were ready for planting on 23 January; however, only two gardens were planted by 2 March. (Work on the other garden was canceled when it caused the ire of Punta's rabus president who was not informed of the project.) Fences were erected in the two gardens; petchay and herbal plants were cultivated. Subsequently, residents were able to harvest some petchay in one of the two gardens; the other garden, on the other hand, had dried-up because of the intense heat.

During a core group meeting on 23 February, the core group leader promised to reactivate her aborted garden. By July, however, the three gardens had been overrun by weeds and the fences were knocked down.

Likewise, during the 23 February meeting, the idea of putting up a communal garden for Punta was introduced. (The three gardens were not regarded by Punta residents as communal gardens eventhough they were free to harvest from it.) By July, however, no activities had been pursued towards establishing a communal garden for Punta.



Punta's improved well

Open Well Improvement

CASAFI had proposed the improvement of seven wells in Penitan. The initial sources identified were located in Barao (three), Punta (two), and Mecebes (two). During the project launching, DPPS supervisor emphasized that only four of the seven wells would be developed for drinking, while the rest would be developed for household use. (A few days before the launching, CO visited the wells.) He also said that an engineer would visit these sources, after which a meeting would be conducted with the residents.

Site selection

On 29 April, an engineer arrived in the barangay and visited six wells in Barao and Punta. The engineer had been asked by DPPS supervisor to design the improvement of the wells. In May, CO informed the barangay that the project would begin in June.

During a regular meeting of the core group in early June, it was decided that caretakers would be appointed to identify the final sites

for the open well improvement. Two requirements were emphasized; the well should be near the cluster of houses and must not dry up during summer. The core group's vice president was likewise appointed to supervise the construction activities.

The vice president and DPPS supervisor decided that four of the five wells would follow the "Jack n' Jill" design, which consisted of a pulley and a pail for drawing water; one well would be installed with a pitcher pump. Construction would begin immediately in preparation for the CASAFI monitoring visit on 14 June.

Construction activities

By July, three old wells and two new wells were identified and developed. These were located in Punta (four) and Barao (one). A pitcher pump was installed in the source in Barao which was along a foot trail.

The start of the construction of the wells varied; the earliest took place on 23 May, while the latest began only in July. The caretakers managed the work in their respective areas.

All caretakers hired laborers to prepare concrete hollow blocks at P1 a piece. The number of hollow blocks used for each source varied; one source in Punta consumed 90 pieces while the Barao well (pitcher pump) used 200 hollow blocks. To reimburse the payments made to the makers of the hollow blocks, the caretakers collected P20 from the households which frequented the water source. The cement used was provided by CASAFI.

Rabus on the well construction generated minor participation from the residents. The number of workers varied from four to nine residents per day. Rabus often lasted a few hours in the morning or in the afternoon to enable the workers to attend to their livelihood.

Water from one of the sources in Punta was deemed too salty for drinking, thus no provisions were made to have a roof constructed over the source. Water in another source became salty during the construction. In June, the residents were still waiting for the source to return to its regular state. In the meantime, water was being fetched from the other improved wells.

In one well (Punta), the caretaker had painted a sign prohibiting residents from taking a bath, washing, and bringing their animals near the water source. The same caretaker built a makeshift cover with lock over the source. As agreed informally with the residents, the caretaker, who kept the key, would open the source between 5:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

In July, during work in one of the Punta wells, the caretaker discovered that a neighbor was building a toilet facility less than 25 m from the improved well. The caretaker appealed to a barangay council member to speak with the owner of the toilet facility. The council member spoke with the owner who promised to transfer the still unfinished facility.

As of July 1993, five wells had been completed and two more were being planned for improvement. All four wells designated as sources of drinking water, including the still-salty source in Punta, were built with a roof and concrete floor.

Health Services

Penitan is a catchment area of RHM whose BHS was in Tandoc. Since the start of PCHD implementation, RHM continued her service delivery during irregular visits in the barangay. RHM would visit on the 20th, as scheduled, whenever there were

leftover supplies from the immunization in Tandoc (scheduled every 19th of the month). RHM stayed at the chapel whenever she was at the barangay proper and at a resident's house when she was in Punta.

Because of the irregular visits, some Punta residents started bringing their children to Poblacion for immunization. It came as no surprise therefore that in one of RHM's visits in Penitan, few mothers submitted their children for immunization. RHM was dismayed. A BHW (who made the announcement that RHM would be coming) hinted at RHM that she should stop her visits in the barangay to teach the residents a lesson.

On 22 March, Operation Timbang and distribution of commodities (bulgur and green peas) were conducted at an elementary schoolteacher's residence by PHN, RSI, and CO. There was a perception among residents that PHN had supervised the activity because the barangay had not received some commodities sent through RHM in the past.

The first national immunization day (NID) was conducted in Penitan on 19 April. RHU staff came, including MHO, RHM, and another RHM. CO assisted in listing the residents' names. Immunization of 25 children (ages 0-4) and 19 female residents was held for an hour.

The second NID was scheduled on 19 May but was postponed because of RHM's absence. The NID was eventually held on 21 May. Twenty-two children and 9 women underwent immunization.

Monitoring and Evaluation

CASAFI (DPPS supervisor, CO supervisor, and two COs) held a midyear evaluation of its health program in Siruma on 8-9 February. Residents of the three barangay sites, local government officials (mayor, vice mayor, and municipal councilors), heads of municipal-based groups, RHU (PHN and three RHMs) were invited to attend the activity.

Sessions were held on 8 February at the multipurpose center in Siruma to discuss the status of projects in the barangays. CASAFI and RHU presented reports of the completed activities. A workshop was held to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the partners. On 9 February, the participants trooped to the beach for an excursion.

On 14 June, CASAFI director and DPPS supervisor, accompanied by the vice mayor, conducted a monitoring visit of the PCHD barangay sites. The day before, CASAFI director, DPPS supervisor, and CO supervisor met with the three COs who gave a briefing on the status of the project in their respective barangays.

The monitoring group arrived at Penitan at 4:30 p.m. After the blessing and inauguration of the multipurpose center, a discussion was held at the center during which CASAFI director asked the residents of their plans should the project be phased out. One replied that the core group would break up with the absence of projects. Suggestions were also mentioned, such as more health projects, installation of a permanent RHM, and unity to sustain the core group. Visits to the Barao communal garden, two model latrines, and improved wells in Punta followed the discussion.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE BARANGAY

Since PCHD's entry in Penitan in 1991, through CASAFI's community profiling activities, the residents had also

been involved in projects and activities of other government agencies and NGOs, as well as local groups. These projects included infrastructure development and a livelihood enterprise through pig dispersal. A number of visitors also came, holding meetings and information campaigns. Moreover, through the initiatives of the barangay council, a new association aimed at protecting the rights of fishers was formed.

Infrastructure

DPWH undertook two infrastructure projects: construction of a domestic water system and a three-room building in the elementary school. The latter was undertaken in June 1992 by an engineer and eight nonresident workers.

The water system project was a response to the barangay's request and began in November 1991. An intake box was constructed in a spring in Zone 2. Pipes were connected to the box, bringing water to the barangay proper where two faucets were installed.

Barangay residents were hired for the project, which was supervised by a DPWH foreman. Residents who worked in the intake box, which took two days to complete, were paid P50 a day, while those involved in laying the pipes received P25 per 100 m of pipes. On 2 December, two DPWH engineers inspected the completed system.

Beginning in February 1992, users of the water system were asked to contribute P5 a month. Collection of the water fee, which would be used for the repair and maintenance of the system, was being undertaken by members of the Waterworks System Association. Residents' response to the collection, however, was poor.

The barangay council also passed an ordinance prohibiting washing of clothes and bathing in the faucet area. This was likewise ignored.

In the dry months that the system had been operational, water from the faucets came in trickles. Hence, fetching water from the system became a difficult task for the residents. Long lines of containers were found at the faucet areas. Quarrels among the users also took place. One such quarrel prompted the elementary school teacher-in-charge to take action. She recommended that numbers be given to the water containers lined up each day. The numbers which did not have a turn at the faucet that day would be the first in the line the following day.

Pig Dispersal

Two pig-dispersal projects were begun in the barangay in 1991: one was implemented by the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the other, by the mayor's office. The DA project involved the distribution of seven piglets. A few months after the distribution, three of the piglets died due to illness. One had offsprings, of which two were given to the DA technician. (One of the new piglets was given to a Penitan resident and the other to a resident of another barangay.) Three reached maturity, but did not get pregnant. As agreed upon by the caretakers and the technician, the pigs were sold. Two caretakers bought new piglets from the proceeds, while one divided the money with the technician.

The pig-dispersal project of the mayor's office involved two piglets which were dispersed through the barangay captain. Before one of the piglets could bear offsprings, it was afflicted with a disease. The caretaker informed the barangay

captain about it. Both decided that the animal be sold and two new piglets be bought. The new piglets eventually bore offsprings, but the piglets of one died before they could be weaned. The caretaker decided to sell the sow and buy another piglet. From the other sow, the caretaker was able to give three piglets to the barangay captain. The latter gave the piglets to two members of the barangay council and another resident. One of the three died after a few months, another was slaughtered during the barangay fiesta, and the third bore offsprings. The barangay captain was given two piglets, which were given to a resident who volunteered to become a caretaker. The piglets, however, died after a few months.

In July 1993, the incumbent barangay captain received a letter from the mayor's office requesting a report on the pig dispersal project. The barangay captain was reluctant to give a report because the former barangay captain, who implemented the project, did not formally turn it over to him nor gave him a status report.

Assistance to Fishers

On 18 May 1992, DA provincial office staff (two aquaculturist) conducted a training on construction and management of artificial reef and supervised the construction of artificial reef modules. A module consists of four rubber tires; thus, DA staff brought more than one thousand pieces of rubber tires for Penitan. (Surplus tires, or those which bore holes and were rejected, were given to residents.) The modules were positioned at San Miguel Bay using sinkers (concrete blocks) bought for P6.

On 24 May, four DA staff visited the barangay to monitor the installed artificial reef after word had reached DA that illegal fishers had bombed the bay. The staff obtained underwater video shots to establish the extent of the damage. On 29 October, an agritechnologist from DA conducted a public forum on the establishment of marine reserve or fish sanctuary.

New Community Organization

DA's development efforts also led to the organization of a task force composed of Penitan fishers. The group was called Task Force Kalikasan ng Lahat ng Maliliit na Mangingisda (task force on nature of all small fishers). It was organized on 17 April by the barangay council in response to DA's fisher sector program (FSP). FSP was launched in Penitan in February 1992 by DA and CASAFI, the latter being the co-implementor in Siruma.

An FSP-CO was assigned to Penitan since February for the program. FSP-CO held an orientation session among Punta residents (where most fishers reside) to discuss the fisning conditions in the bay and DA's plans to develop fish nursery, distribute plants for backyard gardens, and stop illegal logging. FSP-CO and a companion likewise inquired on the conditions of the artificial reefs installed by DA. On 17 February, FSP-CO conducted a four-day survey with a BHW as guide.

The plan to establish an organization and elect its officers came during the first week of April. FSP-CO, however, was dissuaded by CASAFI CO. The latter asked that it be done after she had conducted a seminar on FSP so that the officers would be well-informed on the program. (It was suggested that KBKKP president be elected as FSP president. Several residents objected, debating that FSP was different from DPPS.)

Shortly after, FSP-CO was pulled out from the barangay. (She was transferred

to another barangay, pending the results of CASAFI's evaluation of its workers. Much later, CO resigned.)

During a barangay council meeting in April, the council resolved to organize the fishers group. This group would be responsible for the campaign against illegal fishing.

On 17 March, the council met with Punta residents and presented the resolution. Task Force Kalikasan ng Samahan ng Maliliit na Mangingisda was formed. A set of officers was elected and its list of 25 members was identified.

Visits and Meetings

There had been a number of visits conducted and meetings held in the barangay by government agencies and other groups. The purposes for which the visits and meetings were held varied, from gathering information about the barangay to conducting an information campaign.

One such activity was the visit of five students and a teacher from Canada. CASAFI director sent a letter to the barangay captain of the guests' arrival. In the barangay captain's absence, the barangay secretary welcomed the group and asked the barangay tanod for security support. The visitors stayed from 30 June to 2 July. CASAFI staff accompanied them throughout their stay, during which the visitors went around the barangay to take pictures, particularly of the completed infrastructure project. They slept at the health center where they prepared their own meals.

Local government personnel (municipal treasurer, assessor, agricultural officer, five councilors, and an aide) visited the barangay on 22 June as part of a municipal-wide tax campaign. A meeting was held in front of the chapel. Using a public address system, the municipal treasurer explained the different types of taxes, such as real estate tax, income tax, and business tax. Letters were distributed to landowners who were remiss in paying taxes. The activity lasted from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

BARANGAY PENITAN IN JULY 1993

In connection with PCHD implementation, which began in June 1992, Penitan residents were engaged in meetings and seminars; construction of toilets, open wells, and a health center; and establishment of vegetable and herbal gardens. All these were carried out through the active participation of a core group of leaders and a community organization. The first year of PCHD implementation in the barangay officially ended in July 1993. At that time, construction of toilets and improvement of open wells were still ongoing.

Completed and Ongoing Activities

Planned activities in connection with the Penitan project's four components had been accomplished or nearing completion after a year of implementation. The schedule and sequence of activities, as contained in the planned program of action prepared prior to implementation, were maintained with some revisions (see Table 7). Revisions included shortened number of days for seminars and delayed start of the open well and health center construction activities. The delay was attributed to the late release of funds.

What may be considered as the most apparent change in the community as a result of PCHD implementation was the presence of toilet facilities (see Map 2). Although toilet construction was still ongoing or only about to start in some

Table 7. Summary of proposed and actual implementation schedule of PCHD activities in Barangay Penitan, July 1992-July 1993

Activities	Month	1 Jul	2 Aug	3 Sep	4 Oct	5 Nov	6 Dec	7 Jan	8 Feb	9 Mar	10 Apr	11 May	12 Jun	13 Jul
Onsite for general membership														
Community-building seminar				PP	AA									
Primary health care overview					PP AA									
First aid						PP AA								
Nutrition and evironmental sanitation							PP	AA						
Specialized training in town center														
Maternal and child health program								PP AA						
Common childhood diseases, immunization, malaria control, herbal medicine									PP AA					
Hilot training										PP AA				
Leadership training											PP AAAAA			
Naga City-Based Training														
Responsible parenthood, Filipino values formation												PP AA		
Project planning and management													PP AA	

Table 7 (cont.)

Activities	Month 1 Jul	2 Aug	3 Sep	4 Oct	5 Nov	6 Dec	7 Jan	8 Feb	9 Mar	10 Apr	11 May	12 Jun	13 Jul
Community projects													
Improvement of wells							PPPPPPPP						AAAAAAAA[b]
Latrine construction							PPPPPPPP						AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[b]
Backyard vegetable and herbal garden	PPPPPPPP						AA						
Self-help multipurpose/health center				PPPPPPPP				AAAAA					

[a]The proposed schedule (PP) is based on CASAFI's planned schedule of activities; the actual schedule (AA), on the process monitoring research.

[b]The activity was still ongoing in July 1993.

households, as of June 1993, 112 toilets had been added in the barangay. This translated to 73 percent of households with toilets compared with 6 percent before PCHD implementation.

The formation of a community organization was also realized through KBKKP, which emerged from a core group of leaders identified by CO at the start of PCHD implementation. This organization listed a membership of about 50 individuals most of whom were regarded as active participants in project activities.

LGU Participation

The municipal government of Siruma had been involved in PCHD implementation since the project was launched. The vice mayor and municipal councilors attended seminars, meetings, and inaugural activities depending on who was available.

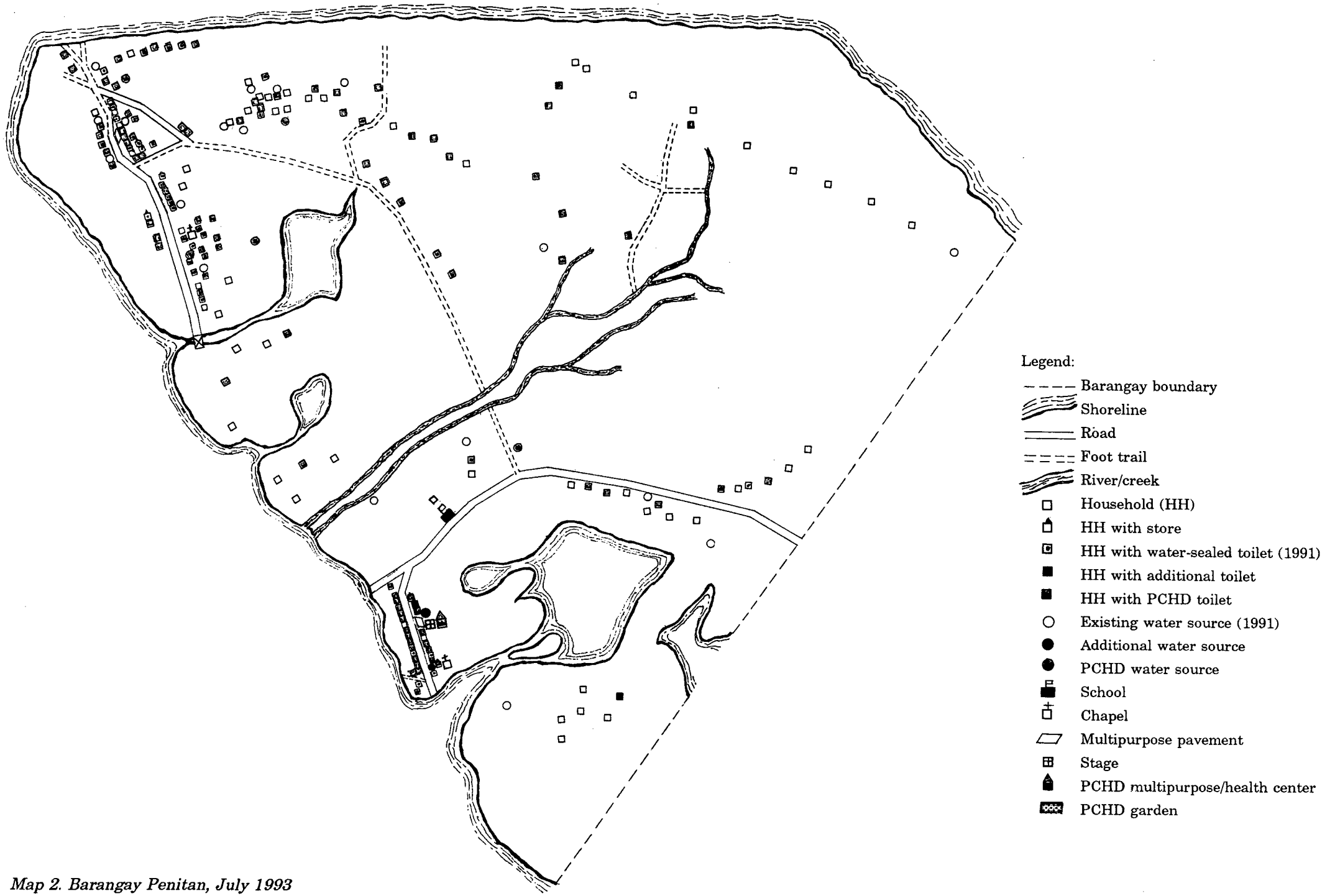
One municipal councilor was particularly visible throughout project implementation and before that, during the planning stage. This municipal councilor, who was the CO in Fundado, was also the chairman of the municipality's health committee. Together with another councilor who was Penitan's former barangay captain, CO-councilor prevailed upon the local government to provide P60,000 for the three CASAFI sites from the 1993 funds for economic development.

Meanwhile, RHU personnel were present as resource speakers during seminars and trainings. Out of 10 seminars, RHU attended 7, missing the community-building seminar, leadership training, and responsible parenthood seminar. Among the RHU staff, PHN was the most visible during PCHD implementation. MHO was present in two of these training-seminars.

Community Participation

An average of 29 households participated in the 15 group activities. The rabus organized for the infrastructure projects drew the most number of residents. The area with the most number of participants was Zone 1 followed by Zone 6.

The activities drew the participation of the barangay council which gave its support by attending rabus activities and shouldering minor expenses (food and hauling of materials during water system improvement). Furthermore, six members of the barangay council, including the barangay captain, secretary, treasurer, and three council members, were officers of KBKKP.



Map 2. Barangay Penitan, July 1993