

International Development, Community, and Environment  
Clark University  
UUPCC (Unitarian Universalist Partner Church Council)  
and  
UUCP (Unitarian Universalist Church of the Philippines)

**Trip Report for Richard Ford (rford@clarku.edu)**  
**Visit to Manila and Negros Island, The Philippines**  
30 March – 11 April 2006

I traveled to the Philippines for three reasons:

**#1 Manila.** To visit two emerging UU fellowships in Manila: Novaliches and Bicutan. Both are locally organized groups as opposed to UUs from Negros who have migrated to the Philippines. Both are deeply impoverished communities. Both number between 1/3 and 1/2 young people. Both have strong women's group representation. Both have a resilient spirit and are very interested in ways in which a UUCPP partnership might work out for them.

**#2 Revisit Nagbinlod and additional formal training.** On my visit in April 2005 I spent considerable time discussing training opportunities for potential facilitators. On this visit I spent four days in the village of Nagbinlod, reviewing progress they had made in water and related programs on their Community Action Plan as well as training a number of UUCP staff and community leaders. I also brought copies of a DVD, filmed in 2005, that tells the Nagbinlod story of installing a village water supply.

**#3 Next steps in several communities on Negros such as San Isidro.** In July, 2004, the UUCP conducted a community assessment in a second Philippines community, San Isidro. The three highest priorities were road improvement, an expanded water supply, and completion of the community's day care facility. Other communities have had similar assessments but the infrastructure is not yet in place to follow up on activities there. I will work with Nihal in order to develop profiles of communities that have conducted assessments but are in need of partners.

While in the Philippines I met with:

**Manila UU Groups**

Michael Lim, Asian Development Bank and volunteer organizer for the UUCP  
Manila (and a former affiliate of the Brooklyn UU church in Brooklyn Heights)  
Bob Guerrero, Advertising Executive and volunteer organizer for the UUCP  
Juliet Vasquez, Spiritual leader and community organizer in both UU communities  
Carlos Angana, Spiritual leader and community organizer in both UU communities

### **Santa Catalina Municipality and Barangay (Village) of Nagbinlod**

Mr. Leo M. Lopez, Mayor  
Eng. Ibale Vincoy, Municipal Planning Officer for Santa Catalana  
Ms. Rosanda Traña, Barangay Captain for Nagbinlod  
Ms. Normelina V. Pestañas (Normi), Organizer of Nagbinlod Training and Logistics  
Rev. Pistañas, Retired Minister, Nagbinlod UU Church  
Rev. Evaristu Diginion, Minister, Nagbinlod UU Church

### **UUCP**

Rev. Rebecca Quimada Sienes, Chairperson, Planning and Finance Department  
Rev. Henry Legaje, President and Executive Minister, UUCP  
Rev. Nihal Anton Attanayake, Chair, FIA  
Rev. Elvira P. Sienes, Secretary, UUCP  
Rev. Susan R. Quisel, Director, Religious Education  
Mr. Persie Mark Sienes, Financial Secretary, UUCP

### **UCOPE (Unitarian Universalist Organization for People Empowerment)**

Atty. Carmelo Pidor, President  
Rev. Elvira P. Sienes, Secretary  
Mr. Rey Bendiju, Treasurer  
Rev. Rebecca Quimada Sienes, Board Member  
Rev. Henry S. Legaje, Board Member  
Mrs. Myra Vivares-Waddington, Board Member  
Mr. Persie Mark Sienes, Board Member

## **Activities**

### **Objective #1 Manila**

I attended three interesting meetings and a worship services in Manila. The first was a group of about 25 young people (under 17) who meet periodically under the leadership of the four Manila UU leaders – Michael, Bob, Julia, and Carlos). They come from both the UU fellowships. The youth group had several activities including group singing, a discussion of faith and action, a briefing about the partnership program, a discussion about dating relationships between males and females, a worship service, and an hour-long swim in Michael's pool. They enjoyed all of the activities. This group creates an intriguing opportunity for North American partnerships to consider, especially to develop links with UUPCC youth groups. Opportunities for joint projects are unlimited as the youth come from both of the Manila UU groups, both of which are extremely poor neighborhoods. We touched on possibilities of the youth learning some of the community assessment skills but did not go into details as they are a bit on the young side. They had good discussions and expressed lots of interest in engaging in social action. My meetings with the adult groups the next day verified opportunities for social action.

Sunday morning I attended the worship service of the Novaliches community and stayed for an extended discussion after the service. We arrived in the midst of their service with about 40

people, mostly young parents and many children. A few adult men were present but most of the parents were women. We learned later they received little support from their husbands.

After the service we met with the church women's group. They are well-organized though I don't think they are a formally registered women's self-help group. I spoke briefly about using community assessment tools and they responded with a great deal of interest. While we did not make a formal agreement we did discuss how finding a partner church for them would provide an enormous boost to their struggling group. We then had 15 of the women tell their stories and describe their hopes. The stories are attached as Annex 1. They describe aspirations to engage in small businesses that could serve their urban neighborhoods and find ways to organize loans that will enable them to get started. It was clear that they knew the buzzword of "micro-credit" but it was less clear that they had experience with managing small businesses or small loans.

Our second Sunday visit was to the other UU emerging community, Bicutan. It is another very poor area where we were met by a group of 25 women plus one young person from the day before and a few babies. Whereas the first group met in front of a very humble home of one member, our second meeting was in a rundown and abandoned school building. We had agreed ahead of time to try out one of the community-based tools to see how they reacted and how much relevance such tools might have to their situation. The building was an abandoned school that had been taken over by a bank because the school went broke. It served our purposes well as it had classrooms, chairs, tables, blackboards, and the necessary amenities to conduct participatory exercises. I should add that it was only a few hundred meters from the end of the runway of the Manila international airport and every three to four minutes we had to stop talking because of the roar of jets landing and taking off.

We divided into a youth group and an older group for the exercises. Each drew a sketch map – to try out the tool. The two groups were magnificent, getting started quickly and focusing directly on the task as well as using the map to discuss some the problems that their neighborhood was experiencing. The group chemistry worked beautifully. The two maps are attached as Annex 2 as they told a great deal about the neighborhood, opened substantial discussion among the women, and whetted their appetite for more. I made no promises but said I would look into the possibility of one of the seasoned facilitators coming up for a few days from Dumaguete and leading a full appraisal. The overall assessment of the experience with all three groups includes:

1. These are groups hungry for spiritual growth as well as for some form of contact with the UUPCC. None of the individuals is a UU from Negros who has migrated to Manila. All are former Catholics, Pentecostals, or others who are dissatisfied with the structure and dogma of their former faith and who seek combinations of a liberated theology and a parallel social action imperative. The UU option is intriguing, especially the concept of partnerships for micro credit, self help, community uplifting, clearing drug dealers from their neighborhood, or improving educational services. The UU option of looking for faith AND action is attractive.

2. The linkages are possible if we in the UUPCC family can align North American congregations with priorities for youth, social action, livelihood enhancement, micro credit, youth, and social justice, with the three groups noted above.

3. The capacity building priority we are now developing for the partners program is a perfect theme for these three groups.

Much to think about and discuss as we move forward in The Philippines.

## **Objective #2 Negros, Dumaguete, Nagbinlod**

### ***Nagbinlod Accomplishments***

I spent only a few hours in Dumaguete – arriving about 6:00 pm and departing at 7:00 am the next morning. A small party from the UUCP office was headed for Nagbinlod to conduct the training and update our information on implementation of the water supply.

By any stretch of the imagination, it was astounding to arrive in Nagbinlod. Even though I had been there only a year before, the changes, all stimulated directly or indirectly by the water supply project, were significant.

The first change was the road. Although there were no major construction changes, the road had been graded and small patches and improvements made. This came in part from money the Ministry of Transport had made available a year earlier. It is not clear whether these funds had anything to do with the water system but there is certainly an indirect link because Nagbinlod is clearly a community on the move.

The next change to appear as we entered the community was the school. Earlier visits had observed that the old and somewhat tacky building had been augmented by a new four room classroom. This was something that had been on the original action plan and was now implemented. But next to the first new building was a second, also completed and in use. And up the hill slope from the two new buildings were two more under construction. The Nagbinlod Elementary School now consists of five buildings, the original of which is slated for renovation in the next year. Eventually this will be a total of 20 classrooms. The Barangay Captain explained that these buildings had been constructed through a government grant of 116,000 pesos (\$2300) for materials and that the village had provided some of the labor to expand the school.

The third change was renovation of the Barangay Hall, an older building that we had used for some of the meetings over the last three years and one in need of considerable repair. When we entered it this time there was a new and nicely installed tile floor, curtains, new paint, a renovated office for the Barangay Captain, and a small stock of medicines for sale to the residents. Much of the work had been done by the people.

The next change was in the public assembly field adjacent to the Barangay Hall. A new speakers' shelter with room for probably 20 chairs stood at one end and the older and mostly dilapidated structure was gone.

The greatest change was the agriculture extension center, a building that had been under construction a year ago and now was a sparkling new center that had opened only a few months earlier. It is staffed by an employee of the Ministry of Agriculture twice a week and by a tech-

nician from a Taiwanese seed company once a week. There are three greenhouses, each about 750 square feet, many different plants growing, and courses offered in new farming and tillage techniques on a weekly basis. Just from brief observation we counted melons, lettuce, egg plant, broccoli, peppers, garlic, and onions. Some were in the greenhouses and some outside. All were using irrigation and all looked healthy and robust.

Edward “Boy” Trayvilla, the agricultural extension agent, explained how the operation worked. When availability of water became known, a Taiwanese seed company entered into agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture. They are providing the three greenhouses and trial seeds to experiment with new market vegetables. At least two farmers have changed their entire agriculture approach as a result of the seed trials and seminars and are now growing crops with their own irrigation water – not taken from the village’s system.

We sampled one of the freshly picked melons. It was sweet and tender. Everyone who tried it agreed that it would sell quickly in the market. The seminars include marketing strategies and are well attended. Given the earlier problem of much of the land being taken over for sugar cane, the intensive market gardening is a viable career alternative to wage labor cutting cane. We spoke with one farmer, Lolita Gulane, and learned about her experience.

She has a small farm of about two hectares including some paddy rice and large numbers of terraces, each about two meters wide. In these terraces she has planted some of the crops she has learned about through the agriculture extension program including egg plant, peppers, and other market vegetables. She was very proud of her egg plant as it was a new variety that would grow from seed to a harvestable egg plant in 30 days. This is part of the Taiwan seed company innovations. A few pictures show her in the midst of her fast-growing, organic maize; the 30 day yielding egg plant, and a traditional irrigation system constructed from split bamboo.



To confirm the role of the new seed company and the training courses sponsored through the new agriculture extension center, I visited a second farm. Dionesio Bedua and his wife Rosaria, along with their four sons (oldest is a teenager) are using the training course to farm about half a hectare intensively. They have a water buffalo, several pigs, at least one cow, and many different vegetables including runner beans, peppers, peanuts, onions, garlic, rice, squash, watermelon, tomatoes, egg plant, and lettuce. The day before our visit he had picked one row of beans - about 10 feet - and sold them for Pesos 1,200 or about \$24.00. He was very happy with the sale and extremely pleased with the new seeds. A few pictures of his farm are on page 12.

As a result of the enormous changes in the village, all linked to the community's priority for a water system, several members of the Barangay Council asked for a meeting to discuss further work and how they might proceed. To this end, we met for two hours and did an update on the ranked priorities that had been established three years ago. The results are attached as Annex 3 and indicate that the water system that has created such considerable innovation in the village is now looked upon as central to continue economic and livelihood development. The newly ranked priorities (April 06) suggest the following order. Note that the priorities, including the ranking from 2003, appear below.

### **Priorities in 2003 And 2006 in Nagbinlod**

#### **Priorities as ranked in 2003<sup>1</sup>**

1. roads
2. elementary school
3. rice mill
4. water
5. farmer's association
6. medicine
7. coops
8. women's livelihood
9. day care
10. agricultural marketing
11. tree planting
12. coops
13. volley ball court

#### **Priorities as reranked in 2006. based on many of their original needs having been solved over the last three years:**

1. new water source
2. rice mill
3. secondary school
4. new teachers
5. health
6. home piggeries
7. women's livelihoods
8. poultry
9. roads

1. Note modest progress on medicine, roads, and agricultural marketing; major progress on water, schools, farmer's association, day care; no progress on rice mill, coops, women's livelihood, tree planting and the volley ball court.

The critical point of this extended narrative is that the alliance of the UUPCC partner church in Annapolis and other UUPCC groups invested about \$4,500 to purchase water pipe. This matched a \$3000 equivalent of the local government contribution for the initial water system

and the equivalent of \$3000 labor from the community to bury the 2 km pipeline. Everything else has come from grants, government projects, private sector groups, an energized population of Nagbinlod, invigorated local institutions such as the village's Farm Family Association, the Barangay Council, the Women's Group, and other local groups. While it is not possible to put a dollar value on all of this work, there is no question that it would come to at least \$75,000 and, considering the work on agricultural extension, the school buildings, and the water investments, could be as much as \$100,000. It is a model of how an assessment and subsequent action plan that the community owns can lead to unanticipated results, all of which come in response to priorities identified in the Community Action Plan and are in response to priorities that the community sets and guides.

### ***Showing of DVD***

The only disappointment of the visit was that the recently completed DVD (*Mato Bato: The Story of Water in Nagbinlod*) would not project on the village DVD machine. So we used my laptop for the picture and the local system for the sound. In spite of the reduced size of the screen, everyone loved it – at least 200 people were present and possibly more. It was quite an evening celebration.

### **Creating New Action Plans for Reranked Top Priorities**

The day following the reranking, 35 villagers assembled to create a community action plan for their two highest priority needs. Both are attached as Annex 4. The plan for the rice/maize mill is complete and will be undertaken in a few weeks. Details of its implementation need discussion among the Barangay Captain, municipal engineer, and some of the relevant local associations including the farmers' group and the women's association. The group was quite confident that it would have a full implementation plan ready in a few months.

The water plan is another matter. When the new water system was installed 18 months ago, it was known that there would be growing demands on the system as new commercial uses of water developed. The water management committee has introduced a number of management regulations: fees paid each month to draw water from a stand pipe, double fees paid each month for those who have connected their house to the pipe to bring the water into the house. The water is on for only a few hours each day as another measure to conserve water. While there is adequate water for the moment, it is clear that usage will be increasing and that demand will quickly outrun supply. Such a condition is a delightful problem to have as it means the economic activity of the community is accelerating. But it creates need to look into the future and plan for additional supplies before the present supply actually runs out. This is why the reranking session (Annex 3) overwhelmingly stated that their highest priority was to expand the existing supply.

An intense discussion followed the statement of the problem, with many options and locations suggested to increase the supply. Among other suggestions was the Barangay Captain stating that the Santa Catalina Municipality had recently allocated funds to explore possibilities of adding a nearby spring (two kms uphill from the present tank) to the system. Water from the new source could flow by gravity to the existing tank, thereby supplementing water available for the

community. She thought the findings of such a study could be completed in a few months and that the recommendations of the analysis could then be considered for implementation. All agreed that this was a good step to take and decided to wait for the report. The CAP for the expanded water source will be completed after the report is received from the municipal analysis team.

### **Training in Nagbinlod**

The final activity for the Nagbinlod portion of the trip was to train 30 members of the Nagbinlod women's group. They wanted to learn skills of facilitation so they could travel to other villages and train women's groups to set their own priorities and create their own action plans. We determined that the best way to conduct the training was for them to assume that they were a women's association that wanted to set priorities for their own group (as distinct from priorities for the entire village). Many of the women had been present during the original assessment in 2003 and several had participated in the reranking the day before. So instead of 30 women attending the training, there were 45. It was a delightful problem to have.

We did a sketch map and institutional analysis to get things started, taking time to go over why we used such tools. The next session was to rank 12 priorities they had identified in order to come to consensus on their highest priority needs. The session was lively, energetic, and, most of all, productive. They determined that their highest priority need was to focus on women's livelihoods. At that point the training session was forgotten and the women decided it was time to get down to business. So we spent the last session conducting a participatory process to choose a temporary steering committee, elect officers for the temporary steering committee, and prepare a scope of work for the committee. In retrospect, the 45 women learned more about participation by participating than they would have learned had it been only training. All seemed very happy about the outcome and our departure ended on a very high note. We are following up on different tasks to support the temporary committee. They hope to have recommendations about goals, by-laws, membership rules, activities, and roles for officers within six months. The UUPCC is providing a cell phone for the Temporary Committee so they can communicate more readily with the Dumaguete office and thorough Dumaguete, with the UUPCC extended family.

### **Objective #3 Profiles of UUCP Congregations to seek Partnerships**

Nihal is developing profiles of communities as he makes his regular rounds as head of the Faith and Action division of the UUCP. I left a digital camera with the UUCP office so that all of the groups working on the partner church activities would be able to take photos - during assessments, seeking partners, follow up, reporting, evaluation, and related duties. While Nihal will not visit all of the UUCP congregations in the next few months, he will write up those that he is visiting. At the same time Rebecca will be visiting all of the UU church groups to meet with women's groups to set their priorities. She will be able to add information about each community as a result of these visits.

In a final debriefing meeting, we addressed how best to carry out the church profiling and what programs were most in need of support. Nihal asked, “what sustainable congregational development and sustainable community development work are we proposing?”

All agreed that for the community development side, the strategy of conducting community-driven assessments was working very well and should be continued. It was less clear about the congregational development. After some discussion, all agreed that the tools to plan priorities for community development could just as easily be used to plan congregational matters. Once a community learns how to rank priorities, it can use the tool within any number of organizations, including churches.

Nihal indicated that some communities had taken initial steps toward congregational development and were focusing on religious education and Sunday school programs for young and old alike. The UUCP already has educational materials developed but needs funds to print them for the churches. There is also need to build the capacity of UUCP headquarters to support production of these materials, including a high quality, black and white laser printer.

Nihal closed the meeting by noting that there were three congregations that would benefit considerably from partnerships: Doldol, Malingin, and Caulaon. He is currently preparing profiles and organizing pictures for these three to be placed on the UUPCC website. These profiles can also be featured at the UUPCC booth at the UU General Assembly this June. In addition to new partnerships, there are three present partnerships. The Honolulu church is linked to Caican and has supported the first phase of a water project. The UU church in Hayward, California is partnered with the UUCP church in San Isidro. A community action plan was prepared two years ago but there has not yet been any implementation. Finally the UU church in San Mateo, California is linked with the UUCP church in Cabiguhan. There has been no major activity yet from this partnership.

The discussion was fruitful. The profiles will be prepared. The UUPCC will take several steps to identify North American partner churches, and appropriate assessments, plans, and implementation strategies applied. We hope over the next year to identify at least two new partners and to activate two existing partnership in The Philippines.

### **Reflections on the Visit**

- Working with groups in Manila is a new item on the partner church agenda and will require some discussion in North America RE whether and how to link these groups to the continuing UUPCC agenda.
- Nagbinlod has done a very good job in organizing a water management system. Management after construction is probably more important than the actual project implementation. If anyone is interested in details about how they are doing it, I would be happy to provide them.
- It has been interesting to watch how Nagbinlod’s water project is serving as a magnet to at-

tract additional activity. The details are provided in the text. It is a phenomenon that we need to stress as we seek additional North American partner churches and energize existing partnerships.

- The Community Development Program of the UUCPP is clearly coming of age. It is gaining considerable visibility here on Negros. A cluster of emails received from Transylvania while I have been in Dumaguete suggests that it is taking off there as well. The new themes of building capacity within the partnered churches is pertinent, manageable, and as in the case of Nagbinlod, pays dividends many dozens of times greater than the original investment.

### **Additional Items**

I met with several board members of UCOPE. We discussed their organizational arrangements and our hope that we would be able to develop project activity. I passed on the invitation from the Manila women's group in Bicutan for an assessment sometime in the next few months. They will make contact with Michael or Bob.

I visited the village of Caican, partnered with the UU church in Honolulu. UCOPE conducted an assessment there about a year ago and a new hand-powered water pump has just been installed, through a grant of \$500 from the Honolulu church. UCOPE is following up with getting the well tested for water quality and hopes to have the system in full operation within the next few weeks. They will then begin thinking about phase two. They had not yet opened the discussion about a water user association so I urged that they visit Nagbinlod (10 kms away) to see how their water association is working there.

In Transylvania, the UUPCC was successful in obtaining a Peace Corps volunteer to be assigned to a cluster of villagers near St. George. I will contact the Manila PC office (assuming PC still operates here) to learn whether a volunteer in small business development might be named to spend two years in Nagbinlod. It would be a good experience for both the volunteer and the Women's Livelihood Association.

### **Glossary of Abbreviations**

CAP – Community Action Plan

FIA – Faith in Action, a unit within the UUCP

UCOPE – Unitarian Universalist Organization for People Empowerment

UUCP – Unitarian Universalist Church of the Philippines

UUPCC – Unitarian Universalist Partner Church Council

### **For additional information:**

There are several reports and case studies describing the work of the UUPCC in Transylvania and The Philippines. For details see the web site ([www.uupcc.org](http://www.uupcc.org)) and click on "Community Development."



*Two additional school buildings completed in May 2005 with the school water standpipe in the foreground.*

Two additional new school buildings now under construction to be ready for the new term in the fall. When these are completed the original building will be renovated making a total of 5 buildings on the school grounds.



*Paddy rice grown by Ms. Gulane on her small farm. This rice is mostly for local consumption, hence the interest in the village acquiring a rice milling capability. The water used to irrigate this rice comes from a spring on her farm and does not draw down the village water supply.*



*Broccoli and corn on Ms. Gulane's farm. Note the mounds that help to retain nutrients in the soil. Mounding is a technique that the Mayans used in Mexico a thousand years ago and is now being introduced to Philippine farmers.*



*The three pictures show the farm of Donesio and Rosaria Bedua. From left, Rosario picking beans that mature in 8 weeks; Donesio (with the farm house in the background); and the rest of the family (Donesio's brother to the left and the four sons, to the right). Note the mounds in the fields. All of the seed comes from the agriculture extension center. The farming techniques including the organic fertilizer comes through the training courses. Donesio has his own source of water.*



*Water melons grown in one of the three experimental greenhouses that the Taiwanese seed company has constructed in Nagbinlod. Farmers are considering the options of adopting greenhouse horticulture.*

*Water melons grown outside in plastic tubes that help to retain moisture, exclude pests, concentrate the organic fertilizer, and hold heat so that plants grow and produce in shorter time than normal. Farmers are already using some of these techniques.*



*Water melon grown at the agricultural extension station now open in Nagbinlod. All of the crop innovation is possible because of creation of the water supply. The melons are sweet and tender and sell well in local as well as regional markets.*

## **Annex 1**

### **Women's Profiles from Novaliches, Manila: April 2006**

The following "stories" of expressed needs were collected at a worship service of one of the two Unitarian Universalist groups in Manila.

Boysiles Surigao, 43 years old with 10 kids. Husband is a construction worker. She sells fish for supplementary income and needs small loans for her business. Lived in the community one year.

Marcia Santiago, 33 years with 6 kids. Husband does odd job mainly as a painter. She sells water to neighbors. Needs P 6000 capital.

Lolita Saucero, 48 years old with 2 children. 20 years residence. She is barangay assistant with P 2,000 net allowance per month. Sells variety of retail goods.

Vivian Morga, 33 with 3 kids. Single parent. Four years residence. Washes laundry.

Rusel Suerto, 32 years with 5 kids. Husband sells ice cream and she sells ballot (embryo of duck eggs). 2 years residence. Need P 3000 capital.

Michele Binas, 25 years with 2 kids. Husband sells dressed chicken and she sells snacks. 10 years residence. Need capital P 6,000

Delia Ortis, 33 years with 3 kids. Husband a driver and she sells ballot and snacks. 5 years residence. Need P 5000

Ethel Estrabela, 33 years with 3 kids. No job. Husband factory worker. 12 years residence.

Amaliza Pajarillo, 25 years with 4 kids. Sells ballot. Husband factory worker. 20 years residence.

Celeste Abad, 41 years with 5 kids. She is a maid, husband jobless. 10 years residence.

Marivic Peru, 46 years, 4 kids. Washes laundry, husband tricycle driver. Needs capital to sell fish.

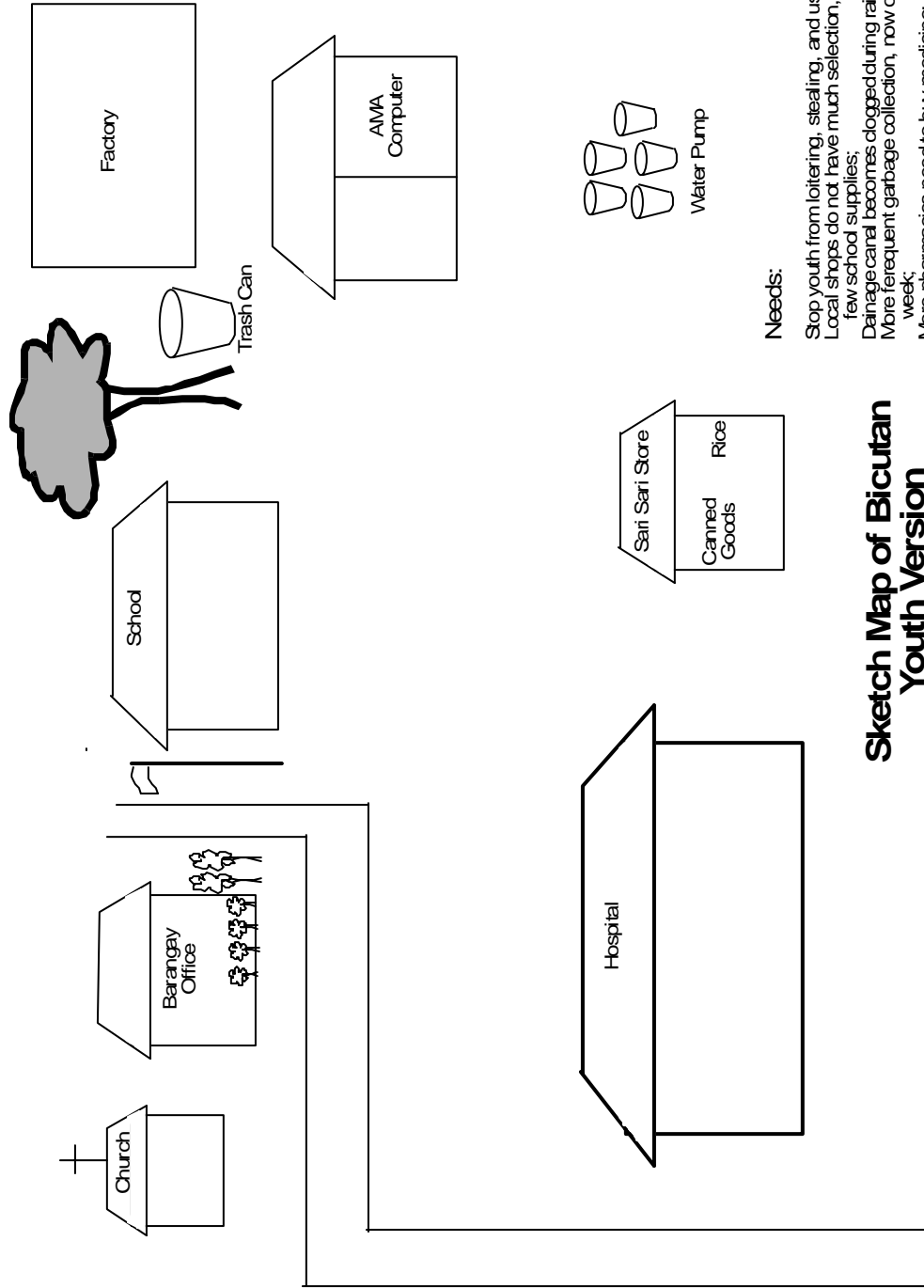
Fe Cambongay, 26 years, 3 kids. Housekeeper, husband is gardener. 5 years residence. Needs capital for barbecue business.

Mary June Rafael, 40 with 4 kids. Single parent. Vendor of small store. 15 years residence. Need capital for selling fish and snacks.

Domica Rosales, 55 years, 3 kids. Single parent. Housekeeper. 21 years residence. Need capital for sundry store.

Perlita Mosquito, 28 with 2 kids. Housekeeper. Husband part-time traffic enforcer. One year residence. Need capital for sundry store.

# Annex 2A

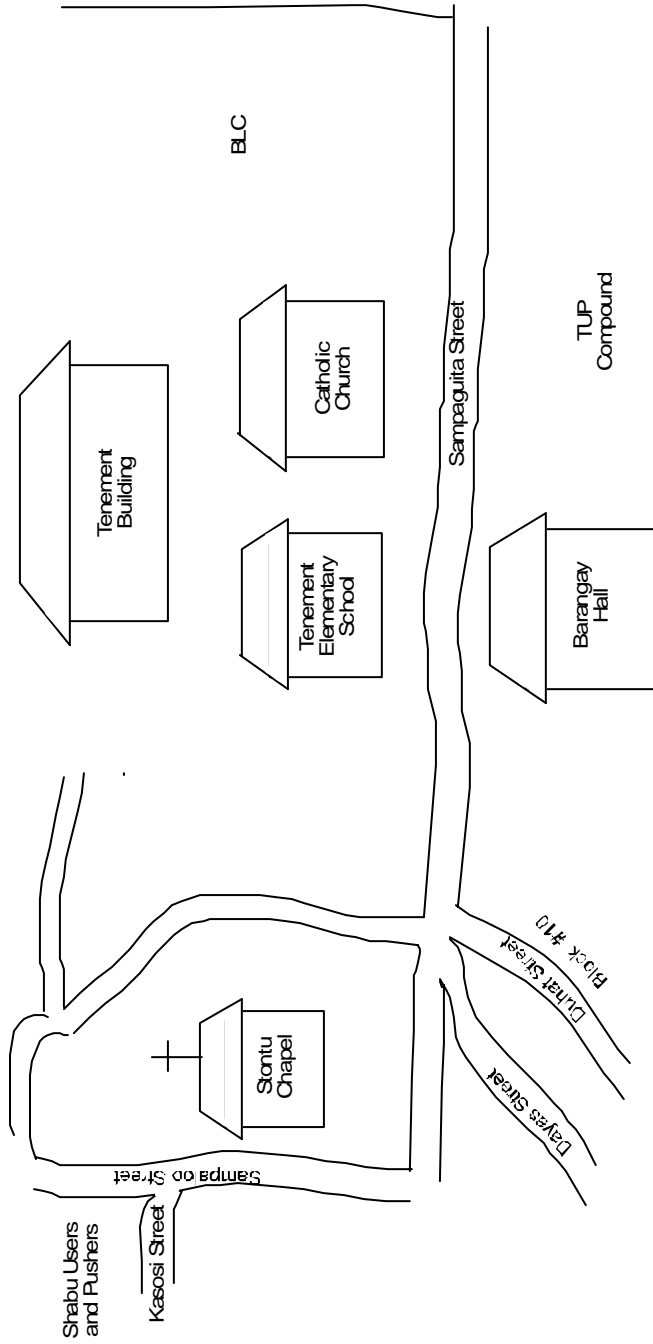


## Needs:

- Stop youth from loitering, stealing, and using drugs;
- Local shops do not have much selection, especially few school supplies;
- Damaged canal becomes clogged during rainy season;
- More frequent garbage collection, now only once a week;
- More pharmacies need to buy medicine;
- Running water inadequate, now rely on deep wells;
- More jobs needed, present clothing factories now rely on contract labor.

## Sketch Map of Bicutan Youth Version

## Annex 2B



### Needs:

- Livelihood programs for women;
- Unreliable water;
- Young people selling and using drugs;
- Some parents are without jobs;
- Drainage a problem when it rains;
- \_\_\_\_\_ is doing well.

## Sketch Map of Bicutan Older Women's Version

### Annex 3

## Pairwise Re-Ranking to Identify Highest Priority Needs: Nagbinlod (April '06)

Problem	R	M	WL	NW	H	SS	T	P	CK	Num.	Rank
<b>Roads</b>		M	R WL	NW	H	SS	T	P	CK	.5	<b>9</b>
<b>Rice Mill</b>			M	NW	M	M	M	M	M	7	<b>2</b>
<b>Women's Livelihood</b>				NW	WL	SS	T	P WL	CK WL	2	<b>7</b>
<b>New Water Source</b>					NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	8	<b>1</b>
<b>Health</b>						SS	T	H	H	3	<b>5</b>
<b>New Secondary School</b>							SS	SS	SS	6	<b>3</b>
<b>New Teachers</b>								T	T	5	<b>4</b>
<b>Home Piggeries</b>									P	2.5	<b>6</b>
<b>Poultry</b>										1	<b>8</b>

### Ranked Order: Nagbinlod

1. New Water Source	4. New Teachers	7. Women's Livelihood
2. Rice Mill	5. Health	8. Poultry
3. Secondary School	6. Home Piggeries	9. Roads

**Annex 4**  
**Community Action Plan: Nagbinlod Barangay Council April 2006**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Suggested Activity</b>	<b>Analysis, Specifications, Estimates</b>	<b>Needed Labor, Material, Money</b>	<b>Who will follow up?</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Other</b>
Rice and Corn Mill	Panalape Lugar Pagdumala	Engr. Ibala Vincoy and Toreda (PAO) Boy Travilla and Barangay Captain	Labor—community Materials—wood	Religious groups, LGU, Nat Govt. Brgy Proper NAFFA Brgy Council	April 20 (third week) Meeting during Brgy session		
Expanded Water Source	Expanded water source project. Expand Existing source. New Source	Boy Travilla will inquire from PAO engineering division (Engr. Quisel) Wait for report from above					