

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER

2006-2007

annual report



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2006-2007



**SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER
DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-MANILA**

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Social Development Research Center
De La Salle University-Manila

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Message from the Director

Greetings in St. La Salle!

The year 2006-2007 has been a significant year for the SDRC as it embarked on several multi-country researches that address diverse contemporary issues from water governance and sustainable agriculture to displaced populations and dengue. While continuously engaging in studies relevant to program and policy-development efforts for our national and local institutions, the Center is heeding the call for cross-country studies that can contribute to the global understanding that is so much needed today.

The SDRC is looking forward to the challenges posed by an increasingly interconnected world. Though diversities naturally divide peoples and societies, there have emerged cross-cutting behaviors and problem issues that are linking us and yielding situations and phenomena that warrant deeper and collaborative study. Sharing learning and resources through research collaboration will lead to more effective strategies and actions that are urgently needed in Asian countries particularly. Furthermore, such collaboration is moving toward the formation of potent networks and alliances with other disciplines and international institutions.

This Annual Report embodies the Social Development Research Center's achievements for 2006-2007. These would not have been possible without the Center's fellows, staff, and donor friends whose support has propelled and sustained the Center's leadership and commitment to quality research and service through the past decades. To them I extend my sincerest thanks and acknowledge another year of fine collaborative work.


JESUSA M. MARCO, Ph.D.
Director

Research Agenda

Health Outcomes and Policy/Family Health/Population

* Migration * population dynamics * reproductive health * HIV/AIDS * gender and sexuality * social-cultural dimensions of health and tropical diseases * quality of care and quality assurance system * health systems development * mental health * healthy lifestyles * adolescents' health *

Institutional Reforms/Local Government Development

* institutional strengthening * devolution and decentralization * electoral participation * community empowerment and participation * volunteerism and voluntary organizations * civil society and non-government organizations *

Rural and Urban Development/Sustainable Development and Social Change

* rural and urban poverty * sustainable development and rural livelihoods * upland development and management * environment * agro and social forestry * peoples' responses to development * resettlement *

Human, Social and Cultural Capital Formation

* education * employment and labor force participation * family * values and norms * self-efficacy * knowledge and intellectual capital formation * risk and resiliency factors in human development *

Social Protection/Social Inclusion/Social Exclusion/Social Policy

* children's rights and well-being * services for indigenous people/communities * programs for displaced workers * safety nets * elderly and children/adolescents under difficult circumstances *

Capacity Building/Training

* community and social intervention * quality management and quality of care assessment in health care * leadership and competencies development * participatory approaches * evaluation research * program management and monitoring * area-based planning * communication and counseling skills * basic research methodologies * statistical methods for social science *

Research Information Dissemination and Publications

SDRC Hosts CEAP Symposium on Population and Development

Fifty-eight representatives of member schools of the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines (CEAP), parishes, and NGOs in the Southern Manila district attended the Third Series of Symposia on Population and Development sponsored by SDRC and held on January 27, 2007 at the Yuchengco Building on the DLSU campus.



Resource persons who delivered presentations were Dr. Alejandro Herrin, Rafael M. Salas Awardee for Population and Development, who spoke on “Social Science Perspectives on Population and Development”; Fr. John Carroll, SJ, Founding Director of the Institute on

Church and Social Issues at Ateneo de Manila University, whose paper was entitled “Addressing Demographic Realities: A Complementary Perspective”; Jowena Mañalac, Deputy Director and Operations Officer of the Institute for Reproductive Health, who gave a talk on “New Modern Natural Family Planning: Expanding Options for Filipino Couples”; and Fr. Roderick Salazar, SVD, President of the University of San Carlos, whose talk was entitled “Population and the Catholic Perspective.”

Research Information Dissemination and Publications

A panel of reactors from DLSU was composed of Dr. Romeo Lee of the Behavioral Sciences Department, demographer; Dr. Melissa Reyes of the Psychology Department, psychologist; and Hernan Raymundo of the Theology and Religious Education Department, theologian.

Executive Vice President Carmelita I. Quebengco gave the welcome remarks and Msgr. Gerardo Santos, CEAP Vice-President, the opening remarks. Felicitas Rixhon, Executive Director of the Philippine Center for Population and Development, concluded the symposium with a closing statement.

SDRC 28th Anniversary Highlights Dissemination by Arcinas

SDRC celebrated its 28th anniversary on March 27, 2007 at the Ariston Estrada Seminar Room. The event was highlighted by a research dissemination by SDRC research fellow and Behavioral Sciences faculty member Myla M. Arcinas entitled “Enabling Women for Participatory Community Development.”

The presentation focused on Ms. Arcinas' reflections on a Women, Work and Development project funded by the International Federation of Catholic Universities. “Enabling Women” was envisioned to establish a social laboratory



for participatory and community-based development programs, with the general objective of “forming new ways of thinking and acting together.” One of the major accomplishments of the project was facilitating the establishment of a women's community organization called KILOS, or Kababaihan para sa Kaunlaran ng San Andres-Singalong, Inc.

Since 2005, SDRC celebrates its annual anniversary during the month of March, in honor of Bro. Gabriel H. Connon, FSC. It was during Bro. Connon's administration in the 1970s that the concept of research and service was introduced in the University.

SDRC Hosts First Project Meeting on Displaced Populations

SDRC served as the host of the first meeting and launching of the project “Insights into Displaced Populations,” funded by the Center for Coordination of Research of the International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU) and



held from November 3 to 5, 2006 at the CSB International Conference Center. The initial phase of the three-year project took place from November 2006 to March 2007. Five Asian institutions, namely Stella Maris College-India, Don Bosco-India, Universite Saint Joseph de

Research Information Dissemination and Publications

Beyrouth, Assumption University-Thailand and SDRC, are involved in this activity and will explore the concept of “displaced population” in the context of each country's respective cultures. After doing this, a sector/community is to be identified as the focus of the actual research during the second phase.

SDRC UPDATE Re-Launched

SDRC revived *UPDATE*, an institutional newsletter to keep the public abreast of the Center's activities, works in progress, and accomplishments, in September 2006. The first issue of the newsletter featured retired research fellow Pilar “Lalay” Ramos Jimenez and the projects she brought to the

Center throughout a 25-year career. Highlighting the issue was an excerpt from her professorial lecture entitled “Combating Violence Against Women Through the Integration of Domestic Violence Issues into the Medical and Nursing Curricula,” which she delivered as holder of the Concepcion Garcia Chair for Women's Studies in 2003.

Through *UPDATE*, according to SDRC Director Jesusa Marco, it is hoped that the Center's project directors can be presented “in a more up close fashion” and that information about their projects can be made more readable and comprehensible.



Poverty and Social Protection/Social Inclusion

Micro Level Subaybay Bata Initiative: A Framework and Indicators System

Team Leader: Exaltacion Lamberte
Research Team: Avelita Lapitan, Elaine Tolentino, Ian Jayson Hecita
Funding Agency: Council for the Welfare of Children
Status: Completed



The research aimed to develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the SBMS with focus on the micro level, that is, the levels of the local government units, barangays, and households and/or families. It had two-pronged general objectives: (a) to undertake a mapping of indicators and the existing monitoring and evaluation systems in selected local government units and organizations/agencies working closely with children; and (b) to formulate an appropriate and suitable framework for the local monitoring system for children, including the identification of indicators and measures of well-being.

The review of the monitoring and evaluation (M & E) systems in the LGUs and selected organizations involved in the task of realizing children's rights and well-being indicated a promising situation in that the agencies and organizations covered in the study already have the tradition of monitoring their programs and

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activities, including resources. This, however, needs strengthening such that the monitoring system does not remain in the realm of the information unit maintaining the data base or in the organization itself, but rather something in which results are utilized, analyzed, and disseminated for



project management strategic planning, identification of gaps for corrective action, and finally, public dissemination of valuable information. The latter is critical especially when attempting to elicit responsibility and contributions among the members of society in child-related program efforts.

The SBMS framework developed by the project included 4 pillars, namely: a) fostering realization of child's rights and improved well-being; b) empowering and enhancing families' capacity to promote child's realization of rights and improved well-being; c) enhancing, fostering and child-friendly governance; and d) enhancing accountability and building a community of child caring and nurturing private initiatives and other elements of society such as civil society, private groups, child-centered non-government organizations, local media, local schools and community-based social organizations. The framework is founded on a “rights based” approach and is cognizant of the roles of “rights holders” and “duty holders”. The pillar on the strategic goal on realization of child's rights and well-being considers the domains on participation, protection, development and survival.



M & E needs to provide a continuous flow of information on doable actions about the operational activities, outputs, reach and the reality of children's status on the ground. The stress given on results management in M & E facilitates the occurrence of continued learning when tracking the progress against defined goals and targets. In this vein, organizational capacity to carry out and implement a useful M & E is deemed crucial for both the LGUs and national government service-oriented functionaries, and other private groups as well as community-based social organizations located outside of the sphere of government action. Similar to coordination and harmonization, capacity enhancement is one of the drivers of a successful implementation of M & E. Other drivers of a sustained M & E system are: (a) enhancing ownerships of data and M & E results; (b) fostering an enabling, trustful and less threatening environment; and (c) forging partnerships among concerned agencies, particularly those on which data are needed by CWC M & E.

The research recommends the following steps for M & E to become operational:

1. A pilot test of the use of the M & E operational framework and the indicators system should be conducted in selected cities and municipalities as well as barangays to refine and reduce the proposed indicators;

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2. The pilot test activity should also provide an opportunity for CWC and the SBMS Steering Committee to make decisions with regard to the reduction of a number of indicators but mindful that each of the dimensions is represented by two or three core indicators;
3. Still part of the pilot test activity, it is suggested that a process flow of data collection and analysis (aggregated and disaggregated) be designed, from the level of the households to barangays to cities and/or municipalities to guide the data collectors and other accountable staff.
4. Standardized tools and instruments need to be constructed to be used in collecting the data for the baseline data and for the purpose of harmonization.
5. As a driver for a successful and sustained SBMS M & E system, capacity enhancement among the core staff handling all the tasks and/or functions involved in M & E must be provided and these could be done through:
 - (a) the conduct of formal short term training with follow-through activities;
 - (b) on-site coaching in the field;
 - (c) holding of dialogues; and
 - (d) organizing fora for M & E practice.
6. More opportunities for the participation of NGOs should be provided, especially in data collection, public dissemination of results, and advocacy.

Health Outcomes and Policy/Family Health/Population

BFAD Assessment and Institutionalization of the Client Feedback and Monitoring System

Team Leader: Exaltacion Lamberte
Research Team: Ma. Angeles Lapeña, Benito Teehankee,
Cristina Rodriguez, Jesusa Marco
Research Assistants: Melvin Jabar, Avelita Lapitan
Funding Agency: Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau,
Department of Health
Status: Completed

The main objective of the study was to institutionalize the BFAD Client Monitoring and Feedback System based on the Service Quality Model that was used in the SDRC 2003 BFAD Client Satisfaction Study.



The major tasks were:

1. To conduct an assessment of the readiness, capacities and resources of BFAD to implement the Service Quality Model-based Client Feedback Monitoring System, which was formulated and used in the 2003 SDRC study;

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2. To assist BFAD in the implementation of the client feedback and monitoring system using the tools, systems, and mechanisms developed by SDRC in the 2003 study, to include a second client satisfaction survey in the BFAD Central Office in 2007, with BFAD taking on the major role in carrying out the survey, from data collection to documentation and analysis of the survey outcome;
3. To assist BFAD in conducting a comparative analysis of the level of its Central Office clients' satisfaction, based on the 2003 and 2007 survey studies;
4. To support BFAD in the conduct of its client feedback research dissemination and utilization activities, action planning, and service delivery improvement strategic planning;
5. To document the processes of implementation and standard operating procedures of the client feedback and monitoring system in an Implementation Manual and make the report available for dissemination;
6. To conduct training for the BFAD teams that will implement the Client Feedback Monitoring System; and
7. To participate or act as resource persons in research and policy deliberations dealing directly with the outputs and outcomes of the project.





Prospects and Recommendations.

Based on the findings revealed in the study, the prospects of making CFMS fully institutionalized and fully operational remain bright, given the involvement and enthusiasm of the BFAD personnel who attended the project's capacity building activities. Commitment toward the mission of CFMS has been made by the individual staff and officers; in addition, clear charting of responsibilities in relation to the tasks involved has been done. The following steps meant to forward and advance the initiatives related to the institutionalization of the CFMS have been recommended:

1. The inputs, efforts, outputs and outcomes of the CFMS must be monitored and later evaluated by an external organization, preferably the Project Team that managed the CFMS initiatives after two years of making CFMS part of the BFAD operations. The advance knowledge on the historical policy, administrative procedures and practice in relation to CFMS by the current Project Team is an advantage that needs to be recognized and utilized.
2. Institutional change is deemed imperative in the success of CFMS. Efforts must be sustained and support from the central office of DOH and top management must be afforded to the staff. For instance, tasks required for full operations of CFMS must be recognized by making accompanying

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responsibilities part of the job descriptions of the concerned staff/personnel. The work needs to be seen as part of the entire spectrum of responsibilities and not as an added job that needs to be performed simply because the very top management required the staff's involvement.

3. Another important incremental institutional change needed is to include the results of the CFMS in the regular agenda of the ManCom and staff's meetings, either by division or in general assembly. Problem solving and continuous quality improvement efforts need to be made an integral part of the management cycle of the day-to-day operations of BFAD. These efforts will demonstrate the level of use of CFMS to make it fully operational and functional.
4. An incentive system needs to be put in place within BFAD such that rewards are provided in cases where the level of satisfaction of the clients increases by a certain amount based on the baseline data gathered from the 2003 and 2007 client satisfaction surveys. Such a reward system may use the targeted client satisfaction ratings set by the participants and members of the BFAD quality teams as benchmarks against which progress could be assessed. Another institutional effort at providing incentives is to make



the Quality Teams' participation part of the criteria for upward or vertical movement of the personnel. The nature of the work involved in “quality service design and implementation” stimulates enhancement of the capabilities, cognitions and skills of the Quality Teams' staff/personnel such that problem solving becomes their skillful edge over the others whose attention is likely to be focused mainly on completing their day-to-day routine tasks. Reflection, discernment and empowerment are likely to be more easily internalized by someone involved in quality work, making her capable and qualified for a higher position and leadership.

Rural and Urban Development/Sustainable Development and Social Change

Agroforestry and Sustainable Vegetable Production in Southeast Asian Watersheds: Market and Gender Components of TMPEGS Philippines

Principal Collaborating Scientist: Ma. Elena Chiong Javier

Research Associate: Cristina Rodriguez

Research Assistants: Euca Bolingot, Kay Katherine Zabala, Xyle Fe Verbal

Funding Agency: US Agency for International Development through the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Collaborative Research and Support Program (USAID-SANREM-CRSP) of the Office of International Research, Education, and Development (OIRE) at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Status: Ongoing

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The four-year project was launched in 2006 with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It will be undertaken until 2009 by a collaborative partnership between the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (lead institution) and



multiple institutions particularly from the countries of Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines in the Southeast Asian (SEA) region. The project belongs to an umbrella program called the Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management-Collaborative Research Support Program (SANREM-CRSP) managed by Virginia Tech.

In general, the project seeks to reduce poverty, food scarcity, and environmental degradation in the region by combining economically-viable and resource-conserving technologies and gender friendly socio-economic policies that will benefit and reward stakeholders in a watershed, especially small scale women and men farmers. It is hypothesized that “integrating vegetable production in the agroforestry system on small farms will help to alleviate poverty and enhance environmental protection, sustainability, and ecosystem biodiversity in SEA watersheds and vice versa.” The project has specific objectives on SANREM technology, marketing, policy, environmental and socioeconomic impacts, gender, and scaling-up (TMPEGS). Different studies to realize each of these objectives are simultaneously and sequentially being conducted primarily by



collaborating institutions in the three countries with inputs from technical experts from western academic institutions and international research centers. In the Philippine case, the market and gender studies were assigned to SDRC.

Objectives of the Market and Gender Studies. The market study aims to conduct market value chain research at the local, regional, and national levels that builds upon existing market strategies and develop interventions to overcome constraints and take advantage of opportunities. On the other hand, the gender component aims to provide mechanisms to improve the socio-economic well-being of women engaged in vegetable production and agroforestry enterprises, especially in terms of income and labor share, and to involve women in decisions that concern their welfare.

Overall Progress for Quarter 3 of Year 2. Report writing continued in the third quarter of year 2. The major output is a case study on Songco women vegetable *biyahidors* (traders); this was disseminated to TMPEGS partners and SANREM. By mid-quarter, preliminary findings on the field data of the market value chain research and the gender survey studies were presented during the Second Annual Meeting of TMPEGS Philippines held on May 18, 2007 at IRRI, Los Baños, Laguna. Findings useful for the technology development objective of TMPEGS were discussed by the team.

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Process Documentation of the 3D Mapping of the Teduray-Lambangian-Dulaan Manobo Ancestral Domain Claim in Sitio Kifengfeng, South Upi, Maguindanao

Project Director: Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier
Researcher: Dennis Erasga
Funding Agency: Upland NGO Assistance Committee
Status: Ongoing

This project aims to assist PAFID-Mindanao and the local NGO and IPO involved in the 3D Mapping activities preparatory to the IPO's ancestral domain claim within an ARMM (Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao) area. Because this is a pioneering effort, the project seeks to review the literature and interview selected key informants to elicit the issues and problems related to making an ancestral domain claim within a Muslim-governed region, the constraints in the existing policy and program, and the nature of the difficulties met when implementing the law/policy in an autonomous region.



Owing to some difficulties encountered in the completion of the 3D mapping activities in the site, the project concentrated on collecting the necessary literature and annotating the findings. Data analysis will be undertaken in the last quarter of 2007.

Forced to Flee by Nature: Perceptions and Experiences of Displaced People in a Rural Philippine Municipality

Project Leader: Alicia Manlagnit
Resource Person: Jesusa Marco
Researchers: Kay Katherine Zabala, Kristina Grace de la Cruz
Funding Agency: International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU)
Status: Ongoing



The study is part of a multi-country research entitled “Insights into the Displaced Populations.” Primarily, it aims to explore the realities about internal population displacement caused by different factors. The study involves five research institutions in four countries: De

La Salle University in Manila; Assumption University in Thailand; University of St. Joseph in Beirut, Lebanon; Shelter Don Bosco in Mumbai, India; and Stella Maris College in Chennai, also in India.

The Philippine component, being undertaken by SDRC, seeks to describe people's perceptions about and experiences during displacement caused by natural disasters, particularly flashfloods and mudslides in a rural municipality in Southern Philippines.

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More specifically, it aims to:

1. obtain relevant information about displaced people's perceptions on natural disaster and displacement phenomena, and describe how these perceptions shape their experiences during displacement;
2. determine the pattern of displacement and describe its consequences, with a particular focus on the problems people experience during displacement;
3. look into the different self-help strategies displaced people use to cope with the problems they encounter;
4. identify structures that assist displaced people and describe the nature and process of assistance; and
5. identify key issues and relevant concerns on the return process.

The research is being conducted in the municipality of St. Bernard in Southern Leyte where major flashfloods occurred in February 2006. During that disaster, a massive mudslide covered one of St. Bernard's barangays. Survivors from that barangay are now in a resettlement village



found in Barangay Magbagakay in this town. This new village is considered a permanent resettlement area and has been chosen as the major site for the research study. However, in order to have insights about people who are still in a

more temporary resettlement situation, people staying in the two major evacuation centers in the municipality who have come from nearby barangays are also being included in the study.

This three-year multi-country research study commenced in November 2006, right after the First Directors' meeting held at DLSU and attended by representatives from IFCU and the different participating research institutions.

In April, 2007, a second Directors' meeting was held at Stella Maris College in Chennai, India. It was again attended by representatives from IFCU and the different participating research institutions. During this meeting, research study proposals were presented, discussed and eventually finalized.

Fieldwork began in May, 2007. Activities conducted during this period include research site identification; contacts and coordination with local government



units concerned; construction, pretest and finalization of research instruments; initial meetings with the community; and other preparations for the actual data gathering.

Actual data collection started in July 2007. A combination of different methods is being used to gather data. This includes in-depth interviews of respondents, participant observations, casual conversations with people in the resettlement and evacuation areas, and a review of documents and other secondary data available.

Human, Social and Cultural Capital Formation

Documentation of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School Experience

Project Director: Carmelita Quebengco
Researchers: Hector Namay, Lina Diona
Funding Agency: SDRC Poverty Studies Fund and
Executive Vice-President Special Project Fund
Status: Completed

In mid-1983 a project proposal was developed by the Integrated Research Center (IRC), presently the Social Development Research Center and the Graduate School of Arts, Education and Science (GSAES), in coordination with the Participatory Uplands Management Program (PUMP) of the IRC, with the aim of developing a relevant yet culturally appropriate elementary education program, the training of para-teachers, and the setting up of a system to ensure sustainability for a school for the Mangyan of Oriental Mindoro.



The study aimed to document and examine the outcome of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School in terms of its three-pronged goal of developing a relevant yet culturally appropriate basic education program, training of para-

teachers from the communities involved and establishing school farms to ensure sustainability for the school. It adopted a multi-method strategy, which included:

1. A review of existing statistical data about the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School, as well as those of the Department of Education's district, division and national offices;
2. Key informant interviews (KIIs) of the officials of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan, Inc.;
3. Key informant interviews (KIIs) of the administrative officials of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School;



4. Key informant interviews (KIIs) of the para-teachers of the Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School;
5. Focus group discussions (FGDs) of the pupils of the various grade levels using FGD guide questions; and
6. A face-to-face interview of a sample of graduates of the school using a structured interview questionnaire.

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The study covered the three (3) sitios of Umabang, Bailan and Amindang of *Barangay* Binli in the municipality of Bulalacao in the province of Oriental Mindoro.

Among its findings were the following:

1. The Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School (PHMS) was established on October 22, 1987. Its main campus is located at *Sitio* Umabang. It is fenced with *buho* or hand bamboo delineating the area the school occupies. It consists of two (2) semi-permanent school buildings, one of which is already deteriorating while awaiting completion. Two classrooms are housed in the main building, and each can accommodate from 50 to 60 pupils seated at about 20 desks. One classroom is used for Grades 1 and 2 pupils, while the other is for Grades 3 and 5 pupils. (Enrolment for Grades 4 and 6 has also recently begun.) The second building is supposed to house the school library; however, poor maintenance resulted in termite infestation, which lead to the destruction not only of books and records, but of the building as well. (Among the records destroyed are the school reports on enrolment and promotion; thus, the report does not evaluate the enrolment and promotion rates over the years.)



The extension school building, on the other hand, is located at *Sitio Bailan*, which is eight (8) kilometers away along mountainous terrain. It also consists of two (2) semi-permanent buildings with two (2) classrooms each. One classroom in the first building is used for Grade 1 pupils, while the other is being used for storage. In the other building, one classroom is used for Grade 2 pupils, and the other for Grades 4 and 6 pupils. (Enrolment for Grades 3 and 5 has also recently begun at the extension school.)

2. Overall, the teachers agreed that the school buildings and their facilities meet the wishes of the community and adequately answer the needs of the pupils. However, everyone expressed concern regarding the inadequacy of their library services. Apparently what constitute library services are the cabinets found inside the teachers' quarters, containing books that have been ravaged by time, elements and pests. Also, time has rendered the books irrelevant, so that even the teachers do not consider them to be helpful as reference materials. Important collections such as the Hanunuo Mangyan alphabet,



alibata, and published books containing their *ambahan* and *suyot* are nowhere to be found.

3. The school administrators believe that the lessons learned by the Hanunuo Mangyan children at the

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PHMS are appropriate to their lives, as they are able to apply them. They also contend that the children are taught how to take care of and conserve the environment as they have learned ways of farming that are not harmful to their surroundings. Furthermore, they claim that what the children learn in school are appropriate to their capabilities, inasmuch as they prove to be competitive when they reach high school.

4. From the view of the community, the establishment and the subsequent operation of the PHMS have brought about changes in the community and among the residents. First, the education the children have received has gained for them knowledge and skills that, according to the school administrators, only the lowlanders used to know and have. For instance, completing basic elementary education at the PHMS has enabled them to pursue higher education, which has resulted in some obtaining baccalaureate degrees, or vocational training, which has provided them with skills such as radio repair. Secondly, the parents themselves have learned to read and write from their children. Thus, armed with recently gained knowledge and skills, they have become less shy and more sociable, and have learned to relate with outsiders. Lastly, they have also learned how to run the affairs of community organizations through seminars and trainings the PHMS has sponsored for them.



5. The education and skills, though, have not translated into a better economic situation for the Hanunuo Mangyans. They are still poor and find difficulty making ends meet. Most of them are actually unable to support the educational needs of their children. In fact, only a few graduates of the PHMS are able to go on to the next level of education. And although all of them are very willing to contribute anything for the good of the school, they do not think they are capable of providing for the salaries of the teachers. As such, they believe that they are not yet ready to take on the task of operating the PHMS by themselves. They believe that improvement in their economic condition will provide the needed impetus for their eventual take-over of the operation of the PHMS. This, they think, can be achieved once their farming proceeds are augmented with other income-generating activities, like animal-raising or the putting up of a food processing establishment for some of their farm produce.
6. The school officials also believe that the establishment and the subsequent operation of the PHMS has brought about changes in the community and



among their residents. The education they received has made them “civilized,” for in the words of the Chairman, “they are afraid when people come here, [however], the school has exposed them to

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outsiders.” As for the children, the PHMS has enabled even the “smaller” school-age children to attend school. The Chairman stressed that before, only the “bigger” children can go to school in Binli due to its distance and the attendant risks in going to school. In addition, for the PHMI officials, the establishment of the PHMS afforded them the opportunity to seek guidance and advice from the teachers regarding the proper way of running the affairs of an organization.

7. When asked to evaluate the performance of the PHMS teachers, the officials said that they are diligent in their work. Their only problem is that their salaries come quite late, and are delayed by as long as two (2) months. This shows in their performance. In addition, they say that the teachers ought to undergo additional training to upgrade their skills and become better teachers to their children.
8. Of the six (6) faculty members, two (2) are Hanunuo Mangyans and alumni of the PHMS. After obtaining basic elementary education from the PHMS, the Hanunuo Mangyan teachers went on to complete college. However, none among the present batch of teachers is pursuing a higher degree, largely due to their dire economic standing and the incompatibility of the school calendar with that of regular



educational institutions. It is suggested that the school administration look at the inadequacy of provisions for teacher development, as well as such conflicts with the school calendar.

9. As of School Year 2004-2005, the PHMS graduated a total of 172 pupils. Ten (10) alumni of the PHMS were interviewed for the study to determine their present whereabouts and preoccupations. After graduation, some went to high school either at the Bulalacao National High School or at the Tugdaan Center for Human and Environmental Development in Barangay Paitan, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro. Others pursued a college education, and are now practicing professionals. Notable among these are the two (2) teachers at the PHMS. Most graduates, however, were unable to pursue higher education due to financial constraints and their inability to obtain scholarships. These graduates got married and raised families, and worked the fields instead. However, some became active in community affairs and are currently holding positions either at the PHMI, PHMS, PTA or as civilian officials of the community.



10. Generally, the Hanunuo Mangyan children learn a lot in school. They claim that they understand their lessons well, as well as their readings, and they claim that the pictures the teachers show are

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colorful and real. Furthermore, a considerable proportion feel that their lessons are relevant to the daily activities of the Hanunuo Mangyans; many are able to apply what they learn in school in their daily house chores and community activities; and a large percent feel that their studies will make them more useful to their communities. There are some, however, who stated that they encountered difficulties in studying at the PHMS.

11. In order to preserve the culture and tradition of the Hanunuo Mangyans, the school prescribes the wearing of the *bahag* (G-string) for the males and *ramit* (skirt) for the females. The males' top may consist of the *balukas* or a white t-shirt with PHMS logo, while the females' top is a sleeved blue blouse, the *lingon*. The backs of both the *balukas* and the *lingon* are printed with the distinctive *pakudos*. The teachers themselves wear these every Monday and Tuesday, the uniform days, and whenever there is a special occasion or when there are school visitors. There is nothing that deters anyone from wearing the attire other than on the prescribed uniform days. The non-availability of the indigenous material used for weaving the skirt, as well as the cost of the substitute materials available in the market, however, has hampered its production.



12. Any outsider or non-Mangyan is referred to as *damuong* by the Hanunuo Mangyans. Historically, the *damuong* is someone the Hanunuo Mangyans do not trust. According to their elders, these people not only gathered from their forests, they also grabbed their lands. Their long association with some of them, though, has improved the way they look at them. As a result, the Hanunuo Mangyan child is no longer apprehensive when talking to a *damuong*. However, he still thinks that the non-Mangyan child is more intelligent than him, even if he is also going to school. Furthermore, he thinks he cannot compete with a *damuong* child.



13. The majority of Hanunuo Mangyan parents say that it is better to be a Mangyan and prefer Mangyan traits over those of the *damuong*. In addition, almost two-thirds prefer a Mangyan spouse for their children. However, although more than four-fifths prefer that their children live in Bailan or Umabang, relatively less prefer that they work there. Likewise, there are significantly more Umabang parents than Bailan who preferred that their children work outside of the community.

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Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School

Project Director:	Carmelita Quebengco
Administrative Assistant:	Juana Aluning
Teachers:	Evelyn Malabja (Head Teacher), Liling Madrigal, Glenny Rivas, Nelgen Recto, Dorothy Magbata
PHM, Inc. Representatives:	Bapa Anhing Malicday, Ayhop Pacio
Funding Agency:	Benefactor
Status:	Ongoing

The Pundasyon Haunuo Mangyan School formally opened on October 17, 1983, with the major objectives of establishing an elementary education program that would be appropriate to the needs, experiences, and aspirations of the Hanunuo Mangyan community; and to help build the community's capability to ultimately manage the school. Participants in the project are children and adults coming from three neighboring sitios in the municipality of Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro.

Since the school began its in operations, the local community has actively participated in school management, and the Mangyan leaders have taken full charge of various school operations involving both pupils and teachers. De La Salle University and Project Director Carmelita I. Quebengco



continue to act as consultants to the school, and representatives meet regularly with school leaders to help solve problems and attend to other school needs.



On its twenty-third year, a total of 91 students in the PHMS in Umabang and 105 students in Bailan were promoted to the next level of schooling. Among the major developments were the recruitment of one additional teacher for the school in Umabang; the disbursement of funds for the renovation of classrooms; and acquiring karaoke units and new arm chairs for the two schools. Plans for propagating seedlings and introducing a water system for the plants were also discussed. Most significantly, the terms of a forthcoming partnership between the provincial government of Oriental Mindoro and DLSU to provide assistance to the PHMS were finalized.

Linking Knowledge to Policy in Transboundary Water Governance: A Focus on Research-based Knowledge and the Policy Process

Theme Leader: Antonio Contreras
Funding Agency: Unit for Social and Environmental Research,
Chiang Mai University
Status: Ongoing

The M-POWER Program. M-POWER stands for Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience. It is one of the many programs under the Challenge Program of CGIAR that focus on river basins in the world.

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Its major goal is to improve livelihood security, human and ecosystem health in the Mekong Region through democratizing water governance. The program is based at the Unit for Social and Environmental Research of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Chiang Mai University, but is carried out through a network of partner institutions, researchers, and research fellows from within the Mekong Region and Southeast Asia.

The Research Program. The activities of the program focus on the conduct of action research organized around a set of comparative and regional studies on sectoral and more cross-cutting governance themes. The sectoral themes include:

- Fisheries ensuring food security
- Floods reducing the risks of disaster
- Irrigation managing supply and demand
- Hydropower meeting energy needs fairly and sustainably
- Watersheds securing resilient livelihoods
- Waterworks providing water for households and industry

The cross-cutting governance themes include:

- Dialogue deliberation, diplomacy and negotiation
- Social justice gender, ethnicity and class
- Knowledge assessment, practice and communication
- Policies integration, decentralization and privatization

Each thematic area is led by a theme leader, who is tasked to coordinate the work of several research fellows based in partner organizations in the Mekong Region.

Specifically, the involvement of SDRC in the program is through the Knowledge Theme, in which Dr. Antonio P. Contreras, SDRC Research Fellow serves as the Theme Leader.

The Knowledge Theme. The research questions governing the Knowledge thematic area are as follows:

1. Which bodies of knowledge are appealed to in the rationales for water supply enhancement or demand management, and which are the basis of decisions and actions?
2. Which actors and which institutional arrangements have the largest bearing on what kinds of water management-related research gets done? What are their interests? What resources do they control? To whom and how are they accountable?
3. How is water-management related knowledge organized? Are there specific partnerships between research and practitioners aimed at improving sustainability? Do these co-produce relevant knowledge? How are boundaries between water science and policy negotiated and managed?

For the year 2006-2007, the Knowledge Theme focused on the need to examine, from a comparative perspective, the dynamics that exist in the interactions between research-based knowledge on one hand, and the policy-making process on the other. Using case studies being conducted by partner organizations and

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research fellows as sources of data, the inquiry focused on the conditions that enable a healthy interface and on how to promote these conditions. Conversely, of equal interest were the conditions that constrain such healthy interface and how to mitigate these conditions.

The following were the key research questions:

Identifying problems and posing solutions

- How are priorities for research on water issues set by independent research organizations? Donors? Government regulatory agencies?
- Who is considered a legitimate stakeholder in negotiating priorities for water governance? Does this differ among key actors in the system? Is there broad agreement on the nature of the water governance problem and on the key components of the solution? Who are the most vulnerable sectors vis-à-vis water issues?
- How are decisions made with respect to policy goals, instruments and methods of implementation? Who participates at various stages of the process? How?

Knowledge Sharing

- What are the main pathways and tools for sharing of knowledge about water problems between scientists, policy-makers and the wider public?

- Do research groups provide information on water that is considered credible, salient and legitimate? If not, why not?
- Are there any key individuals or organizations that “manage” the boundaries between science and policy with respect to water governance issues? How do they do it?

Sources of Understanding

- In the development of water resource management strategies, what are the main sources of knowledge used? Is the experience of key bureaucrats and policy decision makers important in these decisions?
- Are networks of academic researchers, or bureaucracies, within and across countries, an important source of information and solutions?

Social Learning

- Are the institutional arrangements conducive to social learning about how to effectively manage water resources? Are the policy interventions treated as experiments, and are they monitored and evaluated for their effectiveness?
- Are there any key institutional barriers to water resource management, for example, because of strong organizational interests within the bureaucracy or presence of key lobby groups whose interests would be threatened by some policy measures?

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The following were the case studies covered by the research:

Case studies conducted by Partner Organizations:

- Environmental flows in the Songkhram River Basin, Northeastern Thailand (IUCN)
- Hydrological and water quality modeling in Nam Songkhram River, Northeastern Thailand (FEI)
- Knowledge systems in flood disaster reduction in Chiang Mai, Thailand (USER)

Case studies conducted by Fellows:

- Ethno-hydrological Knowledge and the Mekong Resource Management (Jakkrit Sangkhamanee, Ubon Ratchatani University, Thailand)
- Assessment and Management of Fisheries Sector in Applicability of Flow Modelling, a case study: the Lower Songkhram River Basin (Ubolratana Suntornratana)
- Politics of environmental knowledge in the Mekong River Basin: A case study from Eastern Thailand (Natalia Scurrah, Ubon Ratchatani University, Thailand)
- Multi-level adaptation to floods and the governance of risk in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam (Le Anh Tuan, Nguyen Hieu Trung, Tran Thi Trieu: CanTho University, Vietnam)

The final report is currently being prepared by the research leader, and is expected to be completed by the end of July 2007.

Institutional Reforms/Local Government Development

Negotiating Land Rights and Natural Resource Regulations for Local People: The Role and Effectiveness of Secondary Farmer and Community Organizations in Upland Watersheds of Southeast Asia, Phase II

Project Director: Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier
Funding Agency: ICRAF SEA Regional Research Programme
Status: Ongoing



The study is a response to the existing research gap on local secondary organizations or federations in the region. It seeks to understand why and how secondary organizations in Philippine upland watersheds are formed, what services these organizations provide to

support their member primary organizations' resource management practices, how they influence the formulation and implementation of natural resource management policies, and what they require to be effective secondary organizations tasked with resource management. The study has utilized a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, including literature review, surveys, informal and semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and case studies. The study sites were the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya

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in Luzon and Bukidnon in Mindanao, which were reported to have active or functional federations and provincial governments supportive of the federations. Twelve federations (out of 23 in both provinces) and 27 (out of 75) of their member primary organizations were studied. Data gathering was completed after two years. The findings of this study are being rewritten for book publication.

SDRC Assisted Project for CLA

Paths to Social Integration and Participation for the Youth in the Philippines and Asia

Project Coordinator: Madelene Sta. Maria
Status: Ongoing

The objectives of this project are: 1) To develop a data-base on youth capacities and resources as agents in social development by determining the opportunities and constraints experienced by the Filipino youth and other youth in Asia, in the contexts of development such as family relationships, the school, the community, and at work. These contexts will be the focus of each of the planned project



initiatives; and 2) to develop a values inventory based on youth experiences in the changing contexts of development. The term “youth” covers the stage of adolescence, which is typically designated to include young persons from ages 13 to 18.

Four focus group discussions (two among urban youth and another two among rural youth) are being conducted in each of the research initiatives of the project, focusing on the themes of school experiences, family experiences, political participation, mental health, peer group, and work experiences. Within the schoolyear, the focus groups for the school, political participation, mental health, and peer group experiences were conducted with urban and rural youth. The remaining focus group initiatives were conducted in the rural areas during the summer school break.

A literature review prior to the gathering of data for each initiative was also undertaken through the assistance of graduate students involved in the project. The students were likewise involved in the conduct of the FGDs. The analysis of the FGD data is being undertaken by Department faculty members in charge of each initiative.



Item writing, item review, and the construction of the questionnaire to be piloted for a nationwide study on the youth are currently being undertaken.

Visiting Researcher

Gabriel Garcia, a graduating Ph.D. candidate at the University of California at the Los Angeles School of Public Health Department of Community Health Sciences with a minor in Anthropology, was a visiting researcher at the Center for school year 2006-2007. He conducted research for his dissertation which seeks to understand smoking and nonsmoking behavior among Filipinos in the Philippines. His research was funded by the UCLS Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship, the UCLA International Institute Fieldwork Fellowship, and the UCLA Dissertation Year Fellowship. His six-month stay at the Center concludes in August 2007.



Gabe received his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of California Davis, and later obtained a Master of Arts in Medical Sciences and Master of Public Health in Social and Behavioral Sciences at the Boston University Schools of Medicine and Public Health.

He worked for more than two years at the University of Alaska Anchorage as a Research Associate and was instrumental in the development of the first-ever local Master of Public Health program in the state of Alaska. In 2002, he received the Short-Term Service Award from the Alaska Public Health Association.

Gabe has delivered presentations in several national conferences in the field of public health, and will publish an article on tobacco use among Filipino-American men in the July 2007 issue of the *Nicotine and Tobacco Research* journal.

Research Fellows Activities

Dr. Carmelita Quebengco, was among four advisers to the First Philippine Solar Car project, built by a team of Engineering faculty members and students together with Ford Philippines, San Miguel, Philippine Airlines, and Shell Philippines. The launch of the car, named Sinag, was held on January 27, 2007 at



the Fort in Taguig. The event officially marked the country's participation in the 20th anniversary of the World Solar Challenge meet to be held in Australia from October 21 to 28, 2007.

Dr. Quebengco also oversaw the preparation and implementation of the ASEAN Universities Network (AUN) Quality Assurance guidelines in selected departments at DLSU in February 2007.

The implementation of the AUN guidelines will facilitate DLSU's application for AUN-QA accreditation. The creation of the AUN-QA was initiated in 1998 with the aim of developing a common quality standard by sharing experiences and good practices. By formulating basic ideas about quality and QA, better quality awareness among management, staff and students, as well as a quality culture within the institution can be achieved.

Research Fellows Activities

Dr. Francisco Magno, presented the paper “Civil Society: Battling Poor Governance and Corruption” at the Seventh International Conference of the International Society for Third-Sector Research held from July 9 to 12, 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr. Romeo Lee, presented the study “Filipino Experience of Ritual Male Circumcision: Knowledge and Insights for Anti-Circumcision Advocacy” at the International Circumcision Conference held from August 22 to 29, 2006 in Seattle, Washington; and his research paper “Use of Traditional Penile Implants Among Filipino Men” during the 1st Asia Oceania Conference on Sexology held from November 1 to 4, 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr. Madelene Sta. Maria, shared her paper “The Role of Psychology in Understanding and Resolving Ethnic Conflict in Southeast Asia: From Resistance to Reconciliation” during the Congress of the Asian Regional Union of Psychological Societies from July 31 to August 3 in Jakarta, Indonesia; and gave a talk on “Examining Personal, Family and Peer Factors as Predictors of Street Youth's Positive Attitudes Towards Education” at the Asia's Educational Miracle: Child Development in Family, School and Cultural Contexts Conference held on October 28 and 29, 2006 in Inha University, Incheon, South Korea.

Dr. Cristela Goce-Dakila, presented the following papers abroad:

”A General Equilibrium Model of the Impact of Impedance Factor in Transport on Interregional Flows in the Philippines” during the 2006 International Conference on Policy Modeling from June 28 to 30 at the Hongkong Convention and Exhibition Center.



“A SAM-Based General Equilibrium Model of the Impact of the Impedance Factor in Transport on Regional Economies in the Philippines” during the 2006 Sendai Intermediate Input-Output Meetings held from July 26 to 28, 2006 at the Sendai Sunplaza Hotel in Sendai, Japan.

“Welfare Implications of Alternative Transport Infrastructure Improvements in Mindanao vis-à-vis the Rest-of-the-Philippines: A Multi-Region General Equilibrium Approach,” during the 14th Annual Conference of the Transportation Science Society of the Philippines held on August 25-26, 2006 at the Grand Men Seng Hotel in Davao City.

“Interregional Multiplier Effects of Urban Transport Infrastructure Investment in the National Capital Region, Philippines: A Spatial General Equilibrium Approach” at the 31st Federation of the ASEAN Economic Association (FAEA) Conference, held from November 23 to 25, 2006 at Singapore Management University;

Research Fellows Activities

“Impact of Port Infrastructure Development on Environment-Related Macroeconomic Variables: An Applied General Equilibrium Approach” at the 5th Regional Symposium on Infrastructure Development and the Environment, held on December 7-8, 2006 under the auspices



of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science-Department of Science and Technology (JSPS-DOST), Tokyo Institute of Technology-Kasetsart University, and the University of the Philippines-College of Engineering.

“An Assessment of the Spatial Impact of Technological Improvement in the Transport Water Services Sector in NCR, Philippines: A Computable General Equilibrium Approach,” co-authored with Dr. Shoshi Mizokami, during Session 259 of the 86th Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting held at the Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. on January 22, 2007.

“The Spatial Impact of Technological Improvement Within the Transport Sector in the Philippines” at the 27th Annual Philippine American Academy of Science & Technology (PAASE) Meeting and Symposium held at the Century Park Sheraton Hotel in Malate, Manila from February 15 to 17, 2007.

Research Fellows, Associates and Resource Persons

Myla M. Arcinas, Ph.D. in Development Studies (in progress)

Antonio C. Contreras, Ph.D. in Political Science

Marlon D. L. Era, Ph. D. in Development Studies (in progress)

Dennis S. Erasga, Ph.D. in Environmental Science

Stella P. Go, M.A. in Sociology

Cristela Goce-Dakila, Doctor of Engineering

Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, Ph.D. in Community Development

Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Ph.D. in Philippine Studies

Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Ph.D. in Sociology

Ma. Angeles G. Lapeña, M. A. in Psychology

Romeo B. Lee, Ph.D. in Demography

Francisco A. Magno, Ph.D. in Political Science

Alicia B. Manlagnit, M. A. in Medical Anthropology

Jesusa M. Marco, Ph.D. in Sociology

Carmelita I. Quebengco, Doctor of Education in Educational Administration

Cristina A. Rodriguez, M.A. in Demography

Madelene A. Sta. Maria, Ph.D. in Psychology

Benito L. Teehankee, Doctor of Business Administration

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