

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER

2008-2010

annual report



BIENNIAL REPORT

2008-2010



**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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SDRC ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

“Rethinking Perspectives and Practices”: Forum Conducted on Poverty in Philippine Cities

The Center held a research dissemination forum entitled “Rethinking Perspectives and Practices: Poverty in Philippine Cities” on February 18, 2010 at the Ariston Estrada Seminar Room. The main paper was presented by Dr. Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and concurrent SDRC Director. Her paper primarily highlighted some of the



findings of the SDRC study “Poverty in Philippine Cities Viewed from a Multi-Dimensional Lense,” which focuses on aspects in which there is a dearth of information in local research.

The study covered many dimensions and subject areas of poverty, but for this particular dissemination, the discussion was limited to a) poor people's concept

of poverty; b) perceived essentials for a decent life; c) dynamics of poverty as experienced by the poor themselves; d) children's poverty; and e) manner in which the poor view local and national elections.

A DLSU-Manila student leader, the University social action office director, and a representative of local government units composed the panel of reactors to Dr. Lamberte's presentation. Specifically, Lorenz Pielle De Castro, DLSU-Manila College Assembly President, cited the need for social welfare agencies to emphasize the importance of the value of the family over the usual basic priorities such as food. Lourdes Melegrito, Director of the DLSU Center for Social Concern and Action (COSCA), stressed that the role of the government in the poor's exit from poverty must be more clearly defined. Lastly, Milagros Reusora, Social Welfare Officer of the Department of Social Welfare and Development Training and Research Unit of the City of Manila, explained that national and local governments work together to provide income for the poor, and that the city government focuses on education in its programs to address the problem of poverty.

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In response, Dr. Lamberte shared the reactors' concern that poverty is not only persistent, but is in fact increasing. She acknowledged the need for poverty reduction programs to be more systematic and to employ monitoring schemes that, among others, can enable funding agencies to require proponents to report not merely on research findings but more significantly on specific outcomes. She also called attention to the need for strengthening the psycho-cultural-sociological forces from which social relationships can grow, as a step toward the desired exit from poverty.

The forum was attended by faculty and students, and representatives from ChildFund Philippines, Concordia Children's Services, the National Nutrition Council of the Department of Health, ERDA Foundation, Inc., Families and Children for Empowerment and Development (FCED), Homeless People Federation Philippines, Inc., the Committee on Poverty Alleviation of the House of Representatives, and the National Anti-Poverty Commission.

SDRC Celebrates Its 30th Year at DLSU

With the theme “Empowering the Marginalized” as its focus, the Center held its 30th Anniversary Celebration program on November 24, 2009 at Yuchengco Hall on the DLSU campus. The anniversary program, which was attended by past and present project directors and researchers, some of whom had been with the Center since as early as 1979, was highlighted by a dissemination forum featuring presentations by research fellows Dr. Jesusa M. Marco, Dr. Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier, and Ms. Alicia B. Manlagnit; the launching of the 30th Anniversary Working Paper Series; and an inspirational message by Br. President and Chancellor Armin A. Luistro, FSC.



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For the research dissemination forum, Dr. Marco presented findings of the study “Eco-Bio-Social Factors of Vector Density: Developing Effective Approaches to Dengue Control in the Philippines; Dr. Chiong-Javier presented findings of the study “Lumad's Struggle to Claim Ancestral Domain Right in the ARMM: The TLADMADC (Teduray-Lambangian-Dulangan Manobo Ancestral Domain Claim) Perspective”; and Ms.

Manlagnit presented findings of the study “Forced to Flee by Nature: Perceptions and Experiences of Displaced People in a Rural Philippine Municipality.”

Among the guests during the anniversary program were SDRC project stakeholders Mila Fulache and Kristian Marollano of the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, Department of Health; Romy Saliga of the Lumad Development Center, Inc. (LDCI) and Timuay Gumbalia Gunki of TLADMADC; and Anecito Libaton, Jr., President of the New Guinsaugon Homeowners Association, Maribel Libaton, Brgy. Council Kagawad, and Ranilo Siega and Edmar Zamora, residents of New Guinsaugon, Southern Leyte.



An exhibit of major projects undertaken by the Center was featured at the Yuchengco Lobby during the week of the celebration.

Core Staff Attend Stress Management Workshop

SDRC Disbursement and Operation Liaison Officer Lyndia Navarro and Secretary Lolita Rosell participated in the Stress Management and Relaxation Techniques Workshop held on September 11, 2009 at the Angelo King International Center, under the University's Human

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Resource Development Office. The workshop was facilitated by Joffre Chua of Brainworks Asia, Inc. and was conducted to assess participants' stress level and sources of stress, and consequently enable them to learn and practice selected physical, mental, and emotional-social stress management and relaxation techniques. The techniques were discussed in a sharing session with other members of the SDRC staff.

Practicum Students Assist in Child and Family Welfare System Study

In cooperation with the practicum program of the Political Science Department of the College of Liberal Arts, SDRC accommodated two students as interns for the “Assessment of the Child and the Family Welfare System in the Philippines” project headed by research fellow and CLA Dean Exaltacion E. Lamberte. The students, Ernest Levanza and Monica Ruth Anne Dazo, rendered 120 hours of internship beginning January 2009. Working under the Child and Family Welfare System project allowed them to practice what they learned in policy studies and governance, as well as produce a research output stemming from their internship, for submission to the Political Science faculty.

The practicum program undertaken by Political Science majors is designed to give students the opportunity to experience the dynamics of the policy process and local governance. To realize this goal, students are assigned to selected government branches, departments or agencies, NGOs, and Local Government Units within Metro Manila.

SDRC Staff Development Activities

To enhance the expertise/know-how of SDRC staff in different areas/fields, the following SDRC staff development activities were held at the SDRC conference room:

July 11, 2008 - Photography: “You and Your Camera”

*Resource Person: Mr. Greg Guinto, Photographer
De La Salle University*

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July 25, 2008 - Sharing of Field Photos

*Resource Person: Ms. Kay Katherine Zabala, Researcher
SDRC-DLSU*

August 22, 2008- Photo Presentation: “Gleanings: A Researcher’s Notebook”

*Resource Person: Mr. Melvin Jabar, Researcher
SDRC-DLSU*

September 19, 2008 - Financial Planning: “Let Your Money Work for You”

*Resource Person: Mr. John Dulfo, Financial Manager
AIG-Antonio Associates*

October 3, 2008 - Digital Photography: “Chasing the Light...
A Photo Sharing Experience”

*Resource Person: Ms. Desiree G. Aragonés, Researcher
SDRC-DLSU*

Monthly staff development activities are being scheduled to continuously share and improve SDRC staff knowledge in different fields.



RESEARCH DISSEMINATION AND PUBLICATIONS

SDRC 30th Anniversary Working Papers Series Launched

Introduced during the ceremonies for the Center's 30th Anniversary celebration held on November 24, 2009, the Working Paper Series is the result of SDRC's efforts to revitalize its publications arm and to revisit a time in the Center's history when the production and dissemination of research output was at its peak. The Series features nine papers dealing with some of the current thrusts of the research that is being pursued at the Center, particularly in the areas of social protection for indigenous peoples, health systems development with respect to dengue control, and the social integration and participation of the Philippine youth. These papers are:

- ***The Lumad's Struggle to Claim Ancestral Domain Right in the ARMM***

by Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier (Director, SDRC)

From the project "Process Documentation of the 3D Mapping of the Teduray-Lambangian-Dulangan Manobo Ancestral Domain Claim in Sitio Kifeng-feng South Upi, Maguindanao"



- ***Eco-Bio-Social Factors of Vector Density Developing Effective Approaches to Dengue Control in the Philippines***

by Jesusa M. Marco (Associate Vice-Chancellor for Research and Learning)

From the project with the same title

- ***The Youth Speak: Forms, Facilitators and Obstacles to their Political Engagement***

Madelene Sta. Maria (Director of the University Research Coordination Office) and Jose Maria Diestro, Jr. (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

■ **Filipino Youth's Views on Mental Health**

Ma. Angeles Guanzon Lapeña, Maria Caridad H. Tarroja, Maria Andrea S. Tirazona, and Katrina C. Fernando (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)



■ **Relatedness and Competence in College Students' Response to Perceived Facilitators and Inhibitors of Learning: Adolescent Development in the Family Context**

Melissa Lopez Reyes and Adrienne John R. Galang (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

■ **Spirituality among Filipino Adolescents**

Ron Resurreccion and Roseann Tan-Mansukhani (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

■ **Adolescent Identity in the Context of the Filipino Family**

May Ann Garo-Santiago, Roseann Tan-Mansukhani, and Ron Resurreccion (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

■ **Barkadahan: A Study of Peer Group Norms and Values among Filipino Adolescents**

Jennifer Ann Lajom, Nico Canoy, Rajiv Amarnani, Apryl Mae Parcon, and Paula Melizza Valera (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

■ **Filipino Working Adolescents' Conceptions of Work**

Homer Yabut, Marshall N. Valencia, and Roberto Mendoza (Faculty of the Psychology Department of the College of Liberal Arts)

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The latter seven papers are from the SDRC-assisted College of Liberal Arts project “Paths to Social Integration and Participation for the Youth in the Philippines”

The abstracts for each of the papers in the Working Papers Series are posted on the DLSU - SDRC website, enabling those interested in any of the papers to avail of copies of them from the Center.



Youth Project Papers Published in *Philippine Journal of Psychology*

Eight papers stemming from the SDRC-assisted College of Liberal Arts project “Paths to Social Integration and Participation for the Youth in the Philippines” were featured in the December 2009 issue of the *Philippine Journal of Psychology*. These papers are “Expectations and Resources in Different Contexts of Development: Towards Positive Developmental Outcomes among Filipino Youth” by Madelene Sta. Maria, Melissa Lopez Reyes, Roseann Mansukhani, and May Ann Garo-Santiago; “Adolescent Identity in the Context of the Filipino Family” by May Ann Garo-Santiago, Roseann Mansukhani, and Ron Resurreccion; “*Barkadahan*: A Study of Peer Group Norms and Values among Filipino Adolescents” by Jennifer Ann Lajom, Nico Canoy, Rajiv Amarnani, Apryl Mae Parcon, and Paula Melizza Valera; “Motivational and Social Aspects of the Filipino College Experience” by Melissa Lopez Reyes and Adrienne John Galang; “Filipino Working Adolescents' Conceptions of Work” by Homer Yabut, Rajiv Amarnani, Roberto Mendoza, Chester Howard Lee, and Marshall Valencia; “Filipino Youth's Concerns and Worries and Their Ways of Coping” by Ma. Angeles Guanzon Lapeña, Maria Caridad Tarroja, Maria Andrea Tirazona, and Katrina Fernando; “Spirituality and the Development of Positive Character among Filipino Adolescents” by Roseann Mansukhani and Ron Resurreccion; and “Forms, Facilitators and Obstacles to their Political Participation” by Madelene Sta. Maria and Jose Maria Diestro, Jr.

Poverty and Social Protection/Social Inclusion

Seeds of Change 30/15

Being Poor, Becoming Non-Poor: Perspectives, Evidence and Insights

Project Director: Exaltacion E. Lamberte

Researcher: Avelita Lapitan

Funding Agency: East Asian Development Network (EADN)

Status: Ongoing

From a social science perspective, the volume, using evidence gathered from different surveys and case studies, attempts to portray and provide an account of poverty from a multi-dimensional perspective. It also deals with poverty dynamics as experienced by individuals and families living in depressed areas of Philippine cities. It depicts the features and magnitude of poverty, not only in terms of its commonplace measure, income, but also those non-income dimensions of deprivation.

Adopting a multi-dimensional perspective of the concept of poverty, a description of the varying facets of poverty is provided, specifically of:

- income and other monetary measures;
- health;
- education;
- security; and
- social inclusion



The volume also gives a small picture of how poor people view their life, how they look at poverty, how they characterize the features of poor individuals as well as community, and the perceived life essentials for enduring and exiting poverty. Moreover, the material generates a discussion on the conditions of selected vulnerable sectors in urban areas, namely the children of families living at the low edge, and informal settlers.

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The questions of interest are:

- What is the concept of poverty among poor people living in Philippine cities? How do the poor characterize a poor individual, family, and a poor community? What factors and processes lead people to slide to poverty? For some, how were they able to move out of poverty?
- From a holistic perspective, what are the contemporary characteristic features of poverty in Philippine cities?
- From the lens of the mass elite and the poor themselves, what are the different groups of poor people in urban areas? What characterize each of these groups?
- What structural and institutional barriers of poverty exist? What specific factors contribute to the persistence of poverty among the poorest segments of the urban population?
- How might Philippine society address the problem of poverty existing in urban areas?

The significant contribution of this material is its attempt to ascertain subject areas not dealt with adequately in previous researches in the country, and these have been:

- the urban poor people's concept of poverty and the life essentials to endure and exit from poverty;
- how people slide into and move out of poverty;
- using both objective and subjective measures, whether or not an improvement has occurred in their socio-economic status;
- social exclusion as a dimension of poverty; and
- people's responses to government's poverty-related programs and initiatives, and values and views of people regarding availability of chances and opportunities to improve their lives

Aside from utilizing a holistic framework in looking at poverty, the material also demonstrates the use of both quantitative and qualitative techniques of analyzing data, the use of developed measures as well as indicators for social exclusion within the context of low level of well-being and depressed social as well as economic urban environment.

In addition, together with the discussion on the theoretical underpinnings of the overall research outcome, a re-thinking of the manner of studying poverty-related experiences is introduced. A reformulated overall strategic framework for confronting poverty is also suggested, together with the mapping of some policies and forward-looking action initiatives and programs.

Assessment of the Child and Family Welfare System in the Philippines

Project Director/Manager: Exaltacion E. Lamberte

Deputy Project Director: Ma. Angeles Guanzon Lapeña

Associate Researchers: Jesusa M. Marco, Ma. Caridad Tarroja and Cristela Goce-Dakila

Resource Persons: Madelene Sta. Maria, Benito Teehankee, Ma. Teresa De Guzman,
Allen Surla and Fredrick Mikhail Farolan

Research Associate: Avelita Lapitan

Research Assistants: Kristina Grace De La Cruz, Luis Antonio Chuidian,
Ysadora Mendoza, Adrienne John Galang and Apryl Mae Parcon

Administrative Assistant: Ma. Rosario Eugenio

Local Researchers: Jones Napaldet, Isabelita Bas, Ma. Paz Espiritu,
Olga Czarina Belisario and Jasmin Jamasali

Funding Agency: UNICEF

Status: Completed

This project on child and family welfare in the Philippines is unique in that it deals not with the current, specific situations of children who may be vulnerable because they live on the streets, in orphanages, under circumstances of conflict, or have contracted sexually transmitted diseases. Rather, it looks into whether there are means to protect children from becoming vulnerable – whether there is a system to shield children who are victims of negligence, exploitation, or poverty. This is because in spite of the existence of programs that have been established precisely to address these issues, the number of children who suffer from danger or abuse continues to increase.



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The research study was pursued with the aim of providing an in-depth assessment of the current Child and Family Welfare System (CFWS) within the social welfare system in the Philippines at the national, regional and local governance levels, and to make policy recommendations regarding the overall strategy and specific measures to be used in order to strengthen the system. The study will assess four dimensions/assessment criteria of the CFWS, namely the institutional, organizational, human resource, and financial. Of these four dimensions at the national, regional, and local governance levels, prevention of child abuse, violence against and exploitation of children, as well as CFWS response to actual incidents of abuse, violence, and exploitation will be assessed in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, adequacy, sustainability, and appropriateness.

Data gathering in Manila started in October 2008, and in the field sites in Visayas and Mindanao in November 2008. A total of 123 key informant interviews were conducted: 65 in the three city sites (Manila, Cebu, and Zamboanga), and 58 in the three municipality and provincial sites (Bohol, Mt. Province, and Sulu). Focus group discussions (FGD) were also conducted in the field sites. A total of 60 FGDs were conducted, 10 in each of the field sites. A total of 425 children and family members participated in the FGDs (212 at-risk and 214 child protection beneficiaries).



Gaps and shortcomings in the SWSCF in terms of four assessment criteria were identified and their possible causes were determined.

- **Effectiveness:** the situation and the extent to which the CFWS is able to attain its defined goals and objectives as articulated in the legal and policy framework governing the CFWS;
- **Efficiency:** the extent to which the system is able to attain the expected results accountably, in a timely manner, and at a reasonable lower cost;

- **Relevance:** the extent to which the system and its services address the issues at hand and whether or not they are identifying, recognising, responding to and meeting the needs of the children and families deserving support and protection from the state; and
- **Sustainability:** the extent to which the child and family protection system is able to allocate regular financial resources and services required by the system in a sustained manner, both at time and activities levels.

The study concluded that decentralization of government implies and brings different levels of responsibility to the nation, city, municipality, and barangay, all of which have duties for the



protection of children. There is a need to develop mandatory standards and minimum local services so that children in different communities who experience abuse can access and receive the same quality of care and response. The child protection system must aim for a minimum range, level and standards of services to respond to and prevent abuse, violence, and exploitation.

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

Project Director: Alicia B. Manlagnit

Research Assistants: Kay Katherine Zabala and Kristina Grace de la Cruz

Funding Agency: International Federation of Catholic Universities (IFCU)-
Center for Coordination of Research

Status: Ongoing

This study is a multi-country research endeavor that involves five research institutions in four different countries: India, Lebanon, the Philippines, and Thailand. It aims to explore realities about internal displacement caused by different factors. The Philippine component primarily seeks to describe people's perceptions about and experiences during

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displacement caused by natural disasters, most particularly mudslides in a rural municipality in Southern Philippines.

More specifically, this study aims to:

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

From May 2008 to May 2009, the research team carried out data collection (which included fieldwork) and data processing and analysis. In-depth interviews among residents, local officials and representatives from structures assisting the displaced communities; casual conversation with village residents; participant observations; and review of documents and other secondary data available were conducted. The community was also informed about the end of the data collection period (fieldwork).

As regards data processing, in-depth interviews were transcribed and translated. Subsequently, the research team engaged in a more detailed process of data consolidation and analysis. Different tables of data from in-depth interviews were further analyzed and categories of responses were refined. Data from observations and casual conversations were consolidated and additional relevant documents and literature were looked into. Data analysis then commenced which resulted



in the identification of relevant patterns of responses, issues and ideas. Data from casual conversations with community residents as well as observations of community activities were also analyzed more thoroughly.

The research team also commenced with the process of report writing with a primary consideration of the main aim of the research study, which is to describe displaced people's perceptions about and experiences during displacement, as well as the specific research questions. Although still tentative, the major sections of the research report present and discuss an integration of different factors affecting people's perceptions and experiences during displacement.

Data collected and analyzed suggest that displaced people have different perceptions about the occurrence of natural disasters and their consequences, the foremost of which is displacement. The data gathered likewise show that perceptions have an effect on the different experiences of residents as a result of displacement.



While in the process of data consolidation, analysis, and report writing, the research team also deemed it important to make another visit to the research site. The visit coincided with the third commemorative anniversary of the Guinsaigon landslide, which was on the second week of February, 2009. The team attended the commemorative activities which included a mass and a program, both conducted across

from the landslide site; and the blessing of an LGU (local government unit)-sponsored tombstone which bears the engraved names of those who perished in the landslide. These activities were attended by local and national leaders, foreign visitors and representatives of government and non-government agencies.

The site visit provided the research team another opportunity to go around the community and talk to the residents about their continuing experiences in the resettlement area.

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In addition, the team was also able to witness the induction of a new set of officers of the Homeowners' Association. During this event, outgoing officials relinquished their responsibilities to the new set of officers. The induction was also attended by the Municipal Mayor of St. Bernard.



Health Outcomes and Policy/Family Health/Population

Eco-bio-social Factors of Vector Density in Developing an Effective Approach to Dengue Control in the Philippines Phase II

Project Director: Jesusa M. Marco

Researchers: Ysadora Mendoza, Aldwin Velazco

Funding Agency: World Health Organization/TDR

Status: Ongoing

The overall objective of the two-phase study is to understand ecosystem-related, biological and social determinants of dengue for a community-centered ecosystem intervention directed at reducing vector larval habitats through intersectoral actions. The second phase of the study seeks to determine process, progress and outcome indicators of community-based ecosystem management strategies at the household, cluster, barangay and city levels; and to determine and evaluate the differences in the processes of setting up the community-based strategies at the household and cluster levels of four selected clusters.

The project resumed towards the latter part of May 2009 with a series of meetings with the community stakeholders. Since Phase I of the project ended around the 3rd quarter of 2008, the aforementioned meetings consisted of project updates and a presentation of Phase 2 plans and activities with members of the City Health Office, Health Center staff of the selected barangays (Brgy. Putatan, Alabang, and Cupang), as well as representatives from the City Mayor's office and City departments. In the succeeding meetings, an orientation and



planning workshop was conducted. In these workshops, specific instructions were given as to the implementation of the intervention in the four cluster sites, namely Manggahan, Mutual Homes, San Jose and Intercity with the former being a high-density cluster, and the latter three, low-density clusters. Before the implementation, the Project Team (referring to the staff from DLSU and RITM) together with the Health Center physician, sanitary inspectors, and barangay health workers, oriented the 100 households from each of the cluster sites as to the vector, disease, and the intervention package, which differed for each cluster.

The Intervention Package consists of the following activities:

Dengue Task force empowering. A Dengue Task Force was formed in the four cluster sites. This consists of barangay officials, health center staff, as well as members of the homeowners' association. The roles of this task force are to: a) assist in the training of households for pupa and larva inspection, b) oversee waste management activities, c) distribute and collect household checklists every month, d) monitor the compliance of these households, and e) coordinate with the Project Team.

Pupa/Larva Inspection. Each household was taught how to identify pupa and larva in their containers and how to properly discard them. The inspection of all water-holding containers for the presence of pupa and larva should be done on a daily basis, particularly for those containers whose contents are not used within the week.

Waste Management. The households were also informed that they should properly dispose of their garbage, specifically the empty water bottles, canned goods, or cup noodle containers, which could unintentionally collect water. More emphasis was given to the high-density cluster since they are usually the ones found to have these kinds of containers lying around or scattered in their backyards.

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Larvicides. For this particular intervention, the Project Team left it to the discretion of the Health Center, particularly the Sanitary Inspectors, if they will provide each cluster with larvicides especially for the big water-holding containers found in the public spaces.

Information/Advocacy. Instructional videos were given as well as one-page guides to inform the members of each household on the proper inspection of larva and pupa, correct cleaning of containers, and proper water and container management.

Currently the project is on a no-cost extension until around October 2010. Some form of monitoring was done during the early part of this year coupled with a Knowledge, Attitude, Practices (KAP) survey of all 400 households. The data from the monitoring of compliance of each household to the intervention package are still being encoded and analyzed. Some focus group discussions and key-informant interviews were also undertaken with the different stakeholders in the community. Plans for an entomological survey and a more improved intervention package are currently being conceptualized by the Project Team.



Eco-bio-social Factors of Vector Density in Developing an Effective Approach to Dengue Control in the Philippines Phase I

Project Director: Jesusa M. Marco

Researcher: Ysadora Mendoza

Funding Agency: World Health Organization/TDR

Status: Completed

Funded by the World Health Organization/TDR, this study uses a selective, inter-sectoral approach to dengue vector control. The approach focuses on epidemiologically important key containers identified by pupa surveys and applied during critical periods of dengue transmission, and is expected to result in long-term source reduction and effective dengue control in the Philippines.

The questions the study seeks responses to are:

- How and how much do eco-biological and social factors affect dengue vector density in overcrowded, dense areas with unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth?
- How do these factors contribute to the cyclical increase in dengue cases?
- How can this information be formulated into a rational strategy for dengue control?
- Under a devoted system of health services and limited resources, who are the stakeholders for this strategy? What collaboration and linkages must be developed among them?
- And lastly, what are the recommendations for more effective dengue control?

In Phase I, the ecosystem of dengue in an urban setting was described within the following domains: vector ecology, socio-behavioral, and control program and activities. The association of these factors with varying levels of vector density, as measured by pupa/person, and reported dengue incidence were analyzed. These served as a basis for identifying, through participatory processes, appropriate interventions that consider the influence of these factors on vector density. The intervention's effect on vector density was analyzed and documented, and recommendations to the National Dengue Control and Prevention Program were developed from observations and experiences.

Two entomological surveys on households selected by cluster sampling were made. The first was conducted during the rainy season (September to November 2007), and the second was during the dry season (April 2008). Data for estimating pupa/person were collected from households (indoors and peri-domestic). Data for the socio-behavioral component were collected by: a) Knowledge, attitudes, practice (KAP) and demography surveys of households in the first entomological survey; b) focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KII); and c) analysis of influence of gender on dengue risk and exposure, domestic water management and usage, pest control, and waste disposal. Local vector



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control activities were observed during these two periods; interviews were made with key control program and local government officials and personnel. A temporal and geographical representation of vector density, socio-behavioral factors, and vector control activities was constructed. Crude analysis of an eco-bio-social model of pupal abundance was presented to communities in which the surveys were conducted.

Simultaneous with the first entomological survey, a KAP survey of about 1200 randomly selected household heads was conducted. Topics covered were dengue transmission, prevention, and practices for control. Observations of household practices among selected households for water collection, usage, and storage were made. Through a combination of open-ended, semi-structured interviews with health and local barangay officials and dengue control program field personnel, together with observations of dengue control activities, control program strategies and actual practices, as well as frequency of control activities and coverage among the barangays, were determined. Interviews with city health and political officials were conducted to define decision-making processes regarding program operations, and included constraints and program evaluation.



The **project site** for Phase I was Muntinlupa City, one of the 17 cities of the National Capital Region (NCR) of the Philippines. The city is located along the western banks of Laguna Lake and south of the metropolitan Manila area. The seasons are wet and dry. In 2007, the average range of temperature, relative humidity and total rainfall was 26 to 33C, 73.3%, and 1,965 mm, respectively. Muntinlupa is a fast-growing city with a population of almost half a million and a density of 9,568 per km² in 2005. It is composed of 10 barangays (villages) and has industrial, commercial, and residential areas. Some of the residential areas are temporary dwellings for migrants from rural areas, and mobile population from other urbanized areas in metropolitan Manila. It has active health referral and surveillance systems for dengue among its primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities. Dengue has been reported in the city for more than 20 years. The dengue incidence in 2007 was 184.6 per

100,000 persons. From January to April 2008, there were 3,798 reported cases of dengue in NCR sentinel hospitals; this was 165% more than cases reported during the same period in 2007. In Muntinlupa there were 182 cases reported; this was three times more than the same period last year.



Findings of the entomological and KAP surveys during rainy and dry seasons, and feedback from KIIs and FGDs, support selective, inter-sectoral approaches to dengue vector control aimed at epidemiologically important key containers. The main assumption in Phase I of the study was that the ecological, biological and social factors in Muntinlupa City affect dengue

vector density (measured by pupa per person index or PPI). This was then the reason for stratifying the areas for cluster selection by reported dengue incidence and crowding: pupa density is higher in areas where more dengue cases are reported and where there is crowding of building structures (i.e. houses). But the entomological surveys rendered unexpected results, particularly in clusters characterized as having low dengue incidence and being relatively less crowded than the other clusters.

The pupa survey during the rainy season revealed that PPI in San Jose Subdivision, Mintcor-Rizal, and Intercity Homes were above the median. These values were higher than those of clusters with a higher dengue incidence. In addition, more than half of the water-holding containers inspected in public spaces of San Jose Subdivision and Intercity Homes contained pupa. The former had the highest house index (for pupa) in addition to having the second highest PPI among the 12 clusters. Despite the large number of water-holding containers during each season, the proportion of containers with pupa in all clusters was small.

During rainy and dry seasons, key containers (drums, tires and pails) with any of the following characteristics tended to have higher pupa counts compared to other containers:

- rain water;
- contents used for less than a weekly basis; and
- during the rainy season, located outdoors (i.e. public spaces)

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In **summary**, the findings of Phase I show that the approach to dengue vector control in Muntinlupa city is complex. There are focal hotspots in the clusters for pupa positive water-holding containers. There are also seasonal differences in a number of water-holding containers with pupa, the location of these containers, and PPI. Furthermore, during the rainy season, the distribution of houses with water-holding containers is skewed (San Jose Village and drums, respectively). The contribution of water-holding containers in public spaces to pupa productivity during the rainy season is also important.

Though the description of the background of the clusters stratified by dengue incidence and aerial density is similar, the PPI of the clusters within these sub-groups differs. Fortunately, the patterns of responses to KAP are similar in all clusters; however, this will not guarantee a predictable involvement in, and response to, dengue control interventions.

Lastly, community observations underscore the **need for consensus building** (e.g. stakeholder analysis) as part of control strategies.

A Family Health Book Initiative: An Approach to Integrating Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in the Philippines

Principal Investigator: Jesusa M. Marco

Researchers: Desiree Aragonés and Avelita Lapitan

Funding Agency: United States Agency for International Development
through the UPecon Foundation, Inc.

Status: Completed

The Family Health Book (FHB) Initiative aimed to achieve sustainable family health by reducing a) maternal, neonatal and child mortality and morbidity; and b) the unmet need for family planning. Specifically, the initiative intended to:

- improve access, especially by the poor and disadvantaged, to quality essential MNCH services, including family planning;
- secure adequate financing of FHB and MNCH services;

- strengthen national and local public and private stakeholder commitment to MNCH;
- increase demand for essential services and client participation in the Initiative; and
- monitor the progress toward the achievement of improved MNCH outcomes

The FHB was to be designed in the form of a recognizable package that would engage families to participate in the initiative through a user-attractive “health passport”. The basic FHB package aimed to include family planning services and evidence-based interventions during pregnancy, delivery, and after, including neonatal care and child health services.

The project's objectives were to a) gather data from mothers, husbands and mothers/mothers-in-law on maternal and child health-seeking behavior, and preferred form and content of the FHB; and b) develop the dummy version of the FHB based on the data gathered.



The study participants included a total of 63 focus group discussion (FGD) participants composed of mothers, husbands, and mothers-in-law from pre-selected barangays in the municipalities of Nabunturan and Montevista in Compostela Province. These two municipalities were selected based on income classification, the women's pregnancy-related health seeking behavior patterns, and the existence of

health facilities. Convenience sampling was used. Midwives, baranggay health workers, and the barangay captains from the selected barangays served as key point persons for the data gathering activities. They helped identify mothers, husbands/fathers and mothers/mothers-in-law who fit the selection criteria for FGD participants. A total of seven FGDs were conducted.

Results from the FGDs revealed that most of the participants, especially those living far from the health facilities, preferred to seek the services of the traditional birth attendants (TBAs) or hilots. Most of them claimed that these TBAs had certificates of training from the health

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centers. They chose the TBAs for prenatal, delivery and postnatal services mainly due to convenience, comfort, and the relatively lower fees/costs that they had to pay. Giving birth at home meant that the husband could be present in the actual childbirth, providing emotional support to his wife. Other relatives, notably the wife's mother or mother-in-law, were also around to provide much needed help around the house. Many of the FGD participants also expressed their trust in the TBAs to perform safe child deliveries. In the event that a delivery ended badly, with the mother dying, or the child, or both, their faith in the TBA was not affected.

With regards to the development of the Family Health Book, the participants were asked what contents they would like the book or the material to contain. A sample mother and child book was shown to them. In general, they appreciated all the contents and preferred that the new book have the same input, with minor changes in lay-out. They wanted to retain the booklet form. From among the FGDs, green was the most commonly approved color for the book. They also suggested a number of titles in the local language. To encourage mothers to use the FHB, they proposed some incentives such as discounts for child delivery services, and automatic PhilHealth membership. The most number of participants said that they were willing to pay from Php 20.00 to Php 30.00 for the FHB.



The research team developed a number of sets of an FHB prototype or dummy version, incorporating all the common suggestions of the FGD participants, as well as those gathered during consultations with the UP Econ Foundation. Two forms of FHB were developed: One used the bookbinding format, and the other was a wall pocket version, a request from UP Econ, based on their external consultant's suggestion. These were the two final versions submitted.

Rural and Urban Development/Sustainable Development and Social Change

Piloting a Participatory Process and Tool to Establish IP Household Database for Ancestral Domain Claim

Project Director: Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier

Research Associates: Cristina A. Rodriguez and Alvaro Calara

Research Assistant: Graeme Armecin

Funding Agency: Philippine Business for Social Progress and Upland NGO Assistance Committee

Status: Ongoing

In order to claim their right to hold and govern their ancestral domains, Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines are required to formulate an Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, or ADSDPP. This plan is a holistic, comprehensive, and integrated document that describes the historical past, the present situation, and the desired future conditions of the domain being claimed. It is considered important since it establishes a database encompassing the physical, biodiversity, cultural, socio-demographic, and economic dimensions of both human and non-human resources within the domain. It likewise serves as the foundation for subsequently drawing up the ancestral domain development framework and investment plans.

IP groups applying for recognition of ancestral domain claims depend on external entities such as assisting professional individuals, non-government organizations (NGOs), and the government office of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) to collect data and prepare their ADSDPP. For a number of IP claimants, difficulties encountered in obtaining government assistance have led to their development of the so-called Community-Based Resource Management Plan (CBRMP) or any similar indigenously-worded document.



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In recent years, a national project effort was launched to systematically compile information to build or update community or barangay databases in the country through the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS). While the CBMS may become an additional data source for ADSDPP and CBRMP formulation, the variables considered in CBMS are not necessarily the variables (such as data on culture, poverty, and biodiversity) required in the development of an ancestral domain plan. Local governments rather than local communities have been trained to collect and use CBMS data for local governance planning rather than for community resource planning. Hence such data do not adequately capture the dimensions of IP poverty in ancestral domains.

In view of the foregoing, a participatory process and tool is being developed and pilot tested for collecting current demographic socio-cultural, poverty, and biodiversity perceptions at the household level in IP communities that require household baseline data for ancestral domain application. The pilot activities are being done in an area receiving support from the Upland NGO Assistance Committee, with



the principal thrust of helping the IP in claiming ancestral domain. Leaders of the IP community covered in the study shall be involved in determining the research process and constructing the household census tool. The most qualified IP representatives (i.e., at least high school graduates) are being trained as local researchers to pretest the tool and collect as well as process the data. Participation in the entire process ensures the community's understanding, appreciation, and ownership of the research process and utilization of its results. Scaling up the use of the household census tool is envisioned with the help of the Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas, Inc. (KASAPI), a federation of IP organizations in the country that is an UNAC member.

The main objectives of the study are: 1) to identify and document the participatory process (i.e. steps) in the construction, revision, pilot testing, and assessment of the household census tool; 2) to determine, with the involvement of IP community leaders, the nature and extent of IP participation in this process; 3) to develop and pretest an appropriate prototype

of the household census tool covering baseline demographic, socio-cultural, poverty, and biodiversity perception data; 4) to train local researchers to collect household data using the prototype tool; 5) to pilot test the prototype tool by gathering household data in one pre-selected IP barangay covered in an ancestral domain application; 6) to process, analyze, and write up the household data obtained from using the prototype tool; and 7) to synthesize the major experiences and lessons in participatory tool development for future replication in KASAPI priority IP areas, for scaling up with local government, and/or ultimately for advocacy with NCIP.

The pilot study sites are in the barangays of Acacia and San Fabian, located in Kayapa, one of 15 municipalities in the province of Nueva Vizcaya. Kayapa is a fourth-class municipality in the Central Cordillera Mountain range and an enclave of IP groups, predominantly those of the Kalanguya, Ibaloi, I-uwac, and Kankanaey. The IP organizations in Kayapa are KASAPI members. A total of 320 households (60 per barangay) will be covered by the study. In piloting the household census tool, the household head (male or female) will be interviewed.

Women and Sustainable Technology: Scaling Up Vermicomposting Among the Talaandigs

Project Director: Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier

Research Assistant: Ma. Teresa De Guzman, Leah Veneessa Valbuena and Dindo Café

Funding Agency: Canada Fund for Local Initiatives / CIDA

Status: Ongoing

The project aims to increase the Talaandig women's awareness of vermicomposting, eventually inducing upscale of its use. The increased adoption of the technology would lead to savings in farm inputs and an increase in environmental consciousness. The benefits of the technology and the increased involvement of women are expected to guarantee the sustainability of vermicomposting in the community.



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The project's objectives are to increase knowledge and awareness of vermicomposting as a sustainable upland farming technology; to promote adoption of vermicomposting as a cost-saving and environment-friendly strategy; to encourage women to actively engage in vermicomposting; and to scale up the adoption of vermicomposting in the community.



The project site is Bol-ogan, a predominantly Talaandig community in the barangay of Songco with a population of about 72 households. Songco is one of the villages in Lantapan, a 3rd class municipality found within the Kitanglad Mountain Range in Bukidnon Province of northern Mindanao. Lantapan is known as the “vegetable basket” in the island, with farming as the main occupation of residents. The Talaandigs of Bol-ogan are among the poorest residents of Songco.

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

Principal Collaborating Scientist: Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier

Research Associate: Cristina Rodriguez

Research Assistant: Kay Katherine Zabala

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 (OIREED) at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Status: Ongoing

The study was launched in 2006 with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is being undertaken 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 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.



The market study aims to conduct market value chain research at the local, regional, and national levels that builds upon existing market strategies and develops 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.

Among the insights presented in the study are:

- Marketing is an individual rather than a collective enterprise; the marketer thrives through ingenious ways of tying farmer and his supplies to marketer.

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- The supply chains are not demand-driven but dominated and driven by middlemen-buyers; farmers at the upstream are neither market-savvy nor oriented to downstream/consumer preferences.
- Any assistance to increase farm productivity, whether for vegetables or tree crops, will continue to be cornered by men.
- Development of tree-based market enterprises cannot but also be male-directed and -oriented.
- However, vegetable-related market enterprises shall most likely impact directly and positively on women's welfare

Human, Social and Cultural Capital Formation

Pundasyon Hanunuo Mangyan School Project

Project Director: Carmelita I. Quebengco

Funding Agency: Benefactor

Project Status: Continuing

The Pundasyon Haunuo Mangyan School formally opened on October 17, 1983, with the major objectives of developing practical literacy and numeracy skills for daily living within a framework of cultural appropriateness; being of service to the community through the development of its future leaders; and aiding in community development by raising community awareness on sustainable development issues, among others. Marking its 26th year during AY 2008-2009, the School is SDRC's longest running action-oriented community development project. From having four teachers and 106 students in 1983, the School now has 10 teachers and its enrollment has stabilized to around 200 students per school year.



The PHMS has maintained its uniqueness in the following aspects:

- The curriculum content focuses not only on Philippine culture in general but on that of the Mangyan and of other ethnic minorities
- Approximately 15 percent of the instructional materials and teaching methods are based on Hanunuo culture
- Agriculture is offered as a regular school subject; and
- The school calendar conforms to the local agricultural cycle, so that the students' vacation periods are scheduled when they are most needed to work on the family farms

The students are now more confident and they are more active and involved in the affairs of their respective communities. Some of the PHMS graduates now sit on the board of the school and generally have more resources from farming to fund the needs of their family and community. Relevant teaching has likewise improved since the start of the school's operations, because all the teachers now come from Bulalacao or are themselves graduates of the PHMS. All teachers are now required to have a license to teach before they are hired in the school.

The community now regularly receives assistance from the provincial government, which supports four teachers to render services to the school, makes donations in the form of school equipment or other classroom needs (such as desks and chairs, and a karaoke sound system), and subsidizes renovations needed in the school buildings.



For School Year 2008-2009, the combined enrolment for the two school sites was 225 students.

During the period 2008-2010, the PHMS has been confronted with problems arising from regional politics and change in community leadership. While the teachers and students are trying to go about their

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normal school operations, they are affected by the disputes prevailing among the leaders in the community. The current Chairman has expressed disagreement with the school's original objective, and has prohibited the students from harvesting the fruits from the small agricultural patch that the students themselves tend. The local official seems to want to gain control over the school and plans to request the Department of Education to take over.



This makes the management of the school difficult at this time. Although the school is autonomous and independent, it is inevitable that the school will be affected by the factions existing among officers of their indigenous organization.

Dr. Carmelita I. Quebengco, though retired since 2007, has continued helping PHMS. Operations of the school had to be suspended for at least a year beginning School Year 2009-2010 because of the problems involving the Mangyan leaders, which made the site physically unsafe for the teachers and students. As a result, there were no operations at the school for the said schoolyear.

Deconstructing Filipino Noontime Shows: Celebrity and Audience Analysis Phase I

Project Director: Marshall Valencia

Funding Agency: Roslino Villamil

(Organizational Development Consultant/Entrepreneur)

Status: Completed

This research project involves a group of five studies that, as a whole, aimed: a) to generate a psychographic profile of the Filipino noontime viewers; b) to understand the nature of the Filipino masses' perceptions towards noontime shows and celebrities; and c) to determine the underlying elements in generating viewing habits and emotional attachment towards noontime shows and celebrities. The study involves the two noontime shows “Eat Bulaga” hosted by Vic Sotto and Joey de Leon, and “Wowowee” hosted by Willie Revillame.

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In particular, the specific objectives per study are: Study 1 (Consciousness Mapping of Noon time TV Hosts) to generate a consciousness map of Vic, Joey, and Willie's images in the minds of the Filipino masses; Study 2 (Implicit Attitudes Analysis) - To assess conscious and unconscious level attitudes of viewers towards Vic, Joey, and Willie; Study 3 (Para-social Relationships Between Viewers and Celebrities) - To determine the impact of para-social relationships in engaging viewers of noontime shows; and Studies 4 and 5 (Qualitative Audience Analysis) - To generate psychographic profiles of noontime show viewers, and to explore factors underlying viewing habits and show liking.



unconscious level attitudes of viewers towards Vic, Joey, and Willie; Study 3 (Para-social Relationships Between Viewers and Celebrities) - To determine the impact of para-social relationships in engaging viewers of noontime shows; and Studies 4 and 5 (Qualitative Audience Analysis) - To generate psychographic profiles of noontime show viewers, and to explore factors underlying viewing habits and show liking.

In the sampling process across the different studies, the following guidelines were considered:

- The respondents will be composed of 55% females and 45% males;
- Half of the female samples will be housewives; and
- The age bracket samplings for both females and males are: age 9-12 (20%), 13-19 (15%), 20-29 (15%), 30-39 (20%), and 40 up (30%).

Based on the studies' findings, the following are among the recommendations made:

- As can be deduced, there should be portions in segments where the contestants' backgrounds are explored to an extent that would reveal things that the viewers can empathize with.
- Though not a major factor, the show's viewership may be improved if it had a better reception.
- From the data, it was observed that “Wowowee” viewers are more withdrawn from the public sphere. The competitor may use these public spheres (streets, markets, sari-sari stores, etc.) as venues for their extensive promotional activities.
- The competitor must be reflexive enough to address what their potential audience needs. It may also invest in improving its game shows (in terms of prize selections) while retaining the originality of its format.

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- Given the early afternoon time slot, when the pace of daily activities slows down, visual and aural stimuli are required to engage viewers' attention. With this, noon time programs should take into consideration “loud” outfits, set, and music.
- Studio contestants/audience should not be anonymous. Probing of their life-history should be taken into consideration. This will endear t. v. audiences to them.
- Based on the respondents' desires to break free from their impoverished situations, noon time programs should be able to provide life-changing opportunities. This entails having games with “significant” prizes (i.e., larger than usual sums of money, houses, livelihood packages, etc.).
- Hosts should be seen as empathic, generous, and magnanimous givers/providers/saviors.



Institutional Reforms/Local Government Development

Complementing DILG Assessment of MDG Localization Efforts: Cross Checking LGU Data and Capacity Building on Data Analysis and Utilization

Project Director: Ma. Angeles Lapeña

Researchers: Avelita Lapitan, Gerard Peñaranda and Ronald Quizon

Funding Agency: United Nations Development Programme through National Economic and Development Authority Social Development Staff

Status: Completed

The main objective of the project was to ensure sustainability in the monitoring of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through a regular or institutional use of DILG

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MDG tracking data and statistics for program evaluation. This was done through a complementation of efforts by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and DLSU, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) to set the system in place and implement it among all LGUs.

The table that follows shows the specific activities planned by DILG and DLSU for the project, with the general scheme of having counterpart roles for SDRC and DILG, from start to end of the project.

Several capacity building workshops were conducted for the project, with DILG regional and provincial point persons attending the capacity building workshops as trainers who

DILG	DLSU
Train LGU focal persons on the accomplishment of MDG tracking forms	Develop data encoding and consolidation templates for MDG tracking data and train LGU focal persons on the use of the encoding templates
Enable LGU focal persons to conduct training of LGUs on MDG data-gathering using hard and soft copies of tracking forms	Design capacity-building for LGUs on MDG data processing, utilization, and management and conduct onsite process-check visits
Observe SDRC's capacity building of LGUs on MDG data processing, utilization, and management	Conduct LGU capacity building
Collect all hard copies of MDG survey data	Collect soft copies of MDG survey data and conduct quantitative and qualitative analysis of consolidated data
Consolidate MDG survey data	Prepare research report on 2007 LGU-MDG tracking: Processes, Outcomes, and Recommendations

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would in turn train those in their regions. The series of workshops covered the same topics and the same skills and competencies, revolving around how to encode data on the soft copies of the forms, how to “clean” the data, and how to consolidate the data.

Clustering of the regions was done by SDRC to make the capacity building work more manageable. There were two clusters for the Luzon island group (Regions I, II, III, and CAR in Luzon Cluster 1 and Regions IVA, IVB, V, and NCR in Luzon Cluster 2), one cluster for the Visayas (Regions VI, VII, and VIII, whose participants were joined by DILG representatives from ARMM who were all unable to join the Mindanao capacity building workshops), and two clusters for Mindanao (Regions IX and XI in Mindanao Cluster 1 and Regions X, XII, and XIII in Mindanao Cluster 2). Representatives from Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD)-DILG Central Office also attended all of the capacity building workshops conducted by SDRC.



The BLGD-DILG complemented the efforts of SDRC for the capacity building component of the project by identifying the participants for the workshops and issuing the necessary bureau orders to enable the participants to attend the workshops.

After the capacity building, data was submitted by the LGUs. For complementation purposes, DILG managed the receiving of the hard copies and consolidating them while SDRC managed the receiving of soft copies and consolidating them.

The SDRC team participated in a series of project dissemination fora organized by DILG. The project's results were likewise presented to the Social Development Committee (SDC) of NEDA.

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

Project Director: Antonio C. Contreras

Funding Agency: Unit for Social and Environmental Research,
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Status: Completed

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.

The project's 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 second phase of the project will focus on “Popular Media Representations of Knowledge about Water and Environment in the Mekong Sub-Region.” This has sprung from the need to tap not only scientific journals, books and technical papers to develop the knowledge base of knowledge networks, but also popular mass media (television, documentary films, magazines, newspapers). This will facilitate a stronger

linkage between what can be considered as technical scientific knowledge on one hand, and the larger public whose greater awareness about the issues could translate into a stronger policy demand and support system on the other.

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By the end of the second phase, the Knowledge theme of M-POWER is expected to have:

- Described the manner by which popular media in the region have represented the issues pertaining to water resources and the environment;
- Characterized how the science-based community links with popular media actors in the popularization of scientific knowledge;
- Described the constraints and opportunities that media institutions encounter in the process of popularizing this scientific knowledge; and
- Analyzed the effects and/or impacts of the popularization of these forms of knowledge to the development of public awareness and support mechanisms for policy development

This phase of the Knowledge theme of M-POWER will be conducted using on-line resources, as well as key-informants from the region. The media partners of M-POWER will be the first line of data sources that will be considered.

A journal article, or a chapter in a book, will be submitted for publication, whichever is more practicable.

SDRC Assisted Project for CLA

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

Project Director: Madelene A. Sta. Maria

Status: Completed

The project is being undertaken to determine the opportunities and constraints that face the youth in their development as active and productive members of society. Youth life in the various contexts of development and in selected developmental outcomes provides the structure to the research initiatives under



the present project. These contexts are the family and the peers, the school, and work, and the developmental outcomes initially focused on are spirituality, mental health and political participation. The developmental processes that deal with the self, beliefs and values formation, the formation of social identity, and the role inclusion/exclusion were of interest within these contexts.



The project involves three phases. The first phase consisted of the conduct of focus groups for each of the seven research initiatives: the contexts of family, peers, school, work, and the outcomes of spirituality, mental health, and political participation. The conduct of the focus groups during the first phase was undertaken for the purpose of identifying the constructs

emerging from the experiences of the youth respondents in their developmental environments and of generating items to measure these constructs. The second phase entails the construction of an instrument that allows for the measurement of the emerging constructs and for answers to research questions on the pathways to social integration and participation for the youth. The third phase will consist of the conduct of a nation-wide survey using the constructed instrument.

The first phase of the project was completed with the conduct of the following:

- Focus groups for each of the research initiatives
- Analysis of the focus groups data which resulted in the categories and data segments under the different dimensions for each developmental context/outcome
- A framework that serves to integrate the categories emerging from the analysis of data from all research initiatives
- A model integrating categories from the focus groups and constructs from existing relevant literature

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At least two sets of focus groups in both the urban and rural settings were conducted for each developmental context and each developmental outcome. A first workshop was conducted with the different research teams to determine the commonalities in dimensions in the developmental contexts and in the developmental outcomes. After this, a second workshop was conducted to determine the related and equivalent constructs in the literature and relationships that may be posited among these constructs. This was done to reconcile the emerging constructs “from the ground” with the constructs in psychological literature. The discussion during the workshop produced a tentative model for the paths of integration and participation among the youth, which may now be further refined and tested.



The findings of each research initiative using FGDs as the main data-gathering method were disseminated during the Psychological Association of the Philippines Convention in August 2008. A symposium on “Filipino Positive Youth Development” was organized to present the following project findings:

- “Kapamilya: Roles, Relationships and Values of the Adolescents in Family Life” by Garo-Santiago, Tan-Mansukhani, Resurreccion & Vallerdor
- “Barkadahan: An Exploration of Peer Group Norms and Values among Filipino Adolescents” by Lajom, Canoy, Valera, Diestro & Sta. Maria
- “Motivation and Engagement in Youth's Response to Educational Demands and Support” by Lopez-Reyes, Callueng, Galang & Calleja
- “Meanings, Motivations and Underlying Values of the Filipino Youth in the Context of Work” by Yabut, Valencia, Mendoza, Lee & Calma
- “Filipino Youth Views on Mental Health” by Lapeña, Tarroja, Tirazona & Fernando
- “Modes of Spiritual Experience among the Filipino Youth” by Tan-Mansukhani & Resurreccion

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A suggestion was raised during the convention that these papers be published in a special issue of the *Philippine Journal of Psychology* (PJP). Shortly after the 2008 PAP Convention, the faculty and graduate students who were involved in the project went through a writing workshop facilitated by Dr. Allan Bernardo of the College of Education, with the objective of developing the presented papers into articles for publication. The articles were submitted to the editorial board of the *PJP* in May 2009 and are now under review. It is projected that the *PJP* special issue on “Filipino Positive Youth Development,” which consists of the articles developed from the findings of the first phase of the project, should be off the press and distributed during the PAP Convention in August 2009.

The following steps are to be undertaken for the second phase of the project:

- An item writing workshop, to be conducted for the construction of survey instrument
- Development of a pilot-testing instrument
- Further refining of the model through another round of literature review

RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Several among the SDRC Research Fellows were appointed to key administrative positions beginning schoolyear 2008-2009. They were **Jesusa M. Marco** as Associate Vice Chancellor for Research and Learning; **Exaltacion E. Lamberte** as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts; **Madelene A. Sta. Maria** as Director of the University Research Coordination Office; and **Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier** as Director of SDRC.

De La Salle Chancellor Emeritus and SDRC Research Fellow **Carmelita Quebengco AFSC** was conferred an honorary doctorate in Educational Leadership by Saint Mary University in Minnesota, USA, during its Founder's Day celebration held on March 2, 2010. The degree was presented by Board of Trustees Chairman Michael Gostomski and President Bro. William Mann FSC, acknowledging Dr. Quebengco for her "achievement and excellence in Lasallian higher education. During her visit she also presented a paper entitled "Developing Effectiveness in a Lasallian University" before members of the SMU faculty.

Associate Vice Chancellor for Research and Learning and SDRC Research Fellow **Jesusa M. Marco** presented a paper entitled "Impact of Climate Change on the Philippines' Urban Health: A Brief" during an international forum held as part of Hokkaido University's Sustainability Week from November 1 to 5, 2009. Organized by the University's Initiative for Sustainable Development (HUISD), the week's activities were highlighted by the "International Symposia on Sustainable Development– Recommendations for Tackling the Five Challenges of Global Sustainability," of which the international forum was a part. As member of a panel of presentors that also included researchers from Geneva and Nigeria, Dr. Marco presented a paper that identified current and expected programmes and activities for adaptation to current and projected climate-related health burdens in the local setting.

Coordinating the international forum was **Dr. Romeo Lee**, SDRC research associate, who is currently a visiting professor at Hokkaido University.



RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Dr. Marco also chaired an organized panel for DLSU-M during the parallel sessions of the 8th Inter-University Conference on Social Development of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held from May 28 to 31, 2008 at the Century Park Sheraton Hotel, Manila. Research Fellow and Political Science Department faculty member **Dr. Antonio Contreras** also participated in the Conference, discussing the issues, social context, and institutional responses of transboundary environmental governance in Southeast Asia. The theme of the conference, which coincided with ASEAN's 40th year, was "ASEAN as a Community: Solidarity in a Globalizing World." It aimed to serve as a venue for regional integration through the gathering of various stakeholders such as artists, academics, media practitioners, workers, and peasants from the Philippines and other countries to discuss

possible solutions to many issues confronting Southeast Asia's economy, culture, and security.



From December 1 to 5, 2008, Dr Marco presented the findings of the WHO-IDRC-funded "Eco-bio-social Factors of Vector Density in Developing an Effective Approach to Dengue Control in the Philippines" study during the International EcoHealth Conference held in Merida, Mexico. The study was presented along with other WHO-IDRC-funded projects on tropical diseases in Asia and other continents. She made the presentation as Principal Investigator of Phase 2 of the project.

Two of SDRC's research fellows were participant-presentors during a graduate education and research seminar held at the beginning of 2010. Dr. Marco and University Research Coordination Office Director and SDRC Research Fellow **Madelene A. Sta. Maria** were invited to deliver presentations during the third seminar in the Academic Management Seminar Series sponsored by the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU). The seminar was held on January 21 and 22, 2010 at the Tanghalan Teresita Quirino, University of Santo Tomas, and focused on the theme "Enhancing Graduate Education and Research." The seminar series was launched to address the need for continuing education among higher education institution professionals in PACU member schools."

RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

For their presentations, Dr. Sta. Maria shared her observations on “Current Trends in Graduate Research” during the first day of the seminar, and Dr. Marco contributed insights on the “Ethical Guidelines in Research” the following day.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sta. Maria also participated in a panel discussion that was part of the “Symposium on the Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia” held on November 19, 2009, at the Marilen Gaerlan Conservatory, DLSU. The symposium was organized by the Angelo King Institute to tackle the realities of the effects of climate change in Southeast Asia, and the corresponding responses that the nations of the world need to make in order to deal with the problem.

On June 26 and 27, 2009, Dr. Sta. Maria and Dr. Contreras delivered plenary talks during the First Graduate Students' Conference held at Miguel Hall. Organized by the Department of Filipino and the College of Liberal Arts Research and Publications Office, in cooperation with the DLSU CHED Zonal Research Center, the Conference was held to broaden the perspectives of the 50 graduate student participants on current debates and issues in the humanities and the social sciences. In their plenary talks Dr. Sta. Maria, together with Dr. Prospero Covar, spoke on *sikolohiyang Pilipino* and *Pilipinolohiya*, while Dr. Contreras, together with Dr. Isagani Cruz and Dr. Roland Tolentino, spoke on literature, media, popular culture, and politics.

During the 45th Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines held from August 14 to 16, 2008 at the Brokenshire College in Davao City, Dr. Sta. Maria headed a conference symposium on “Values Socialized in the Development Environments of Filipino Youth.” The symposium featured a departmental research initiative on the Filipino youth, the SDRC project “Paths to Social Integration and Participation for the Youth in the Philippines and Asia.” The conference, which had as its theme “Facing Emerging Issues and Building Better Futures: A Call to Psychologists,” featured over 50 oral research paper presentations showcasing the most recent research investigations in the subfields of psychology, including industrial/organizational psychology, applied social psychology, developmental and adolescent psychology, and clinical psychology.

RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES



Social Development Research Center Director and Behavioral Sciences associate professor **Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier** led a seminar on May 5, 2009 at the Center for International Development of the Kennedy School at Harvard University as part of the Frontiers in Sustainable Development Speaker Series. Through her presentation entitled “Women in Agriculture and Marketing: Evidence and Lessons from the Philippines and Vietnam,” Dr. Javier focused on gender role expectations in the agricultural sector of Southeast Asia, which have historically assigned subsistence crop production to women and commercial crop production to men. Her presentation was highlighted by lessons and implications for mainstreaming gender in agricultural development programs.

The seminar was hosted by Giorgio Ruffolo Post-doctoral Fellows Delia Catacutan and Esther Mwangi of the Sustainable Science Program at Harvard. Both are research colleagues of Dr. Javier in the USAID-funded Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management-Collaborative Research Support Program (SANREM-CRSP) administered by the Office of International Research, Education and Development (OIREd) at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Dr. Javier's paper was partly based on her SDRC study “Agroforestry and Sustainable Vegetable Production in Southeast Asian Watersheds: Market and Gender Components of TMPEGS Philippines,” which is supported by SANREM-CRSP through a multi-country collaborative project with the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Meanwhile, Dr. Javier also attended the 4th National Agroforestry Congress held at the Chali Beach Resort and Conference Center,



RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Cagayan de Oro City, from November 18 to 20, 2009. The theme of this year's Congress, which was co-sponsored by the UPLB Institute of Agroforestry and the Misamis Oriental State College of Agriculture and Technology, was "Agroforestry Promotion for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation: Building Lessons from the Field."

Lastly, Dr. Marco and Dr. Javier were among the 14 faculty, co-academic personnel, and academic service faculty recognized by the De La Salle Brothers-Philippine District during the 2009 Juan Medrano Service Awards ceremony held on January 27, 2009 at the Chapel of the Pearl of Great Price. The award was instituted to recognize members of the Lasallian community who have dedicated 25 years of service to any Lasallian school in the District. It was established in memory of Juan Medrano, the first lay teacher in the Philippines who taught with the Brothers from 1915 until his retirement in 1963.

SDRC Research Fellow **Ma. Angeles Lapeña** presented a plenary paper entitled "Towards Defining the Moral Act: Filipino Notions and Indicators of Integrity" during the 46th Annual Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) Convention held at Silliman University in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, from August 13 to 15, 2009. She attended the Convention together with Research Fellows and Psychology Department faculty members **Madelene Sta. Maria** and **Marshall Valencia**, who were also among the paper presenters. The convention focused on the theme "Character Strengths of the Filipino: A Positive Response to Current Challenges."

Ms. Lapeña also presented a paper, together with Rolando Abas, OFM, entitled "Pagtulong sa mga Biktima ni Ondoy: Pag-aagapay sa Istres ng mga Tumulong" during the Annual Conference of the Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino held at Miriam College in Quezon City in November 2009.

SDRC Research Associate and Behavioral Sciences faculty member **Stella P. Go** was invited to share her insights on the implications of the financial crisis for overseas Filipino workers during the forum on the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis held at the NEDA Building in Makati City on February 17, 2009. Participants of the forum included team leaders of the Poverty Economic Policy-Community Based Monitoring System (PEP-CBMS) Network Office of the DLSU Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies (AKIEBS), and

RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

representatives of 13 countries who will take the lead in implementing the project in their respective countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

SDRC Research Associate **Benito Teehankee** received a special citation during the 2009 Catholic Mass Media Awards for his contribution to the *Manila Times* Managing for Society column. He was acknowledged for his business column entitled “Sex and Billboards” during the ceremonies held on October 14, 2009 at the San Carlos Seminary Auditorium in Makati City. The piece, which appeared on July 1, 2009, discussed the sexual content of Metro Manila billboards and the ethical issues involved in their public display: that sexual images do not fulfill the major purpose of advertising which is informative, but rather discourage rational decision-making; that sexual images send demeaning and manipulative messages; and that they condition young minds to forget traditional community values. The Managing for Society column is written by Dr. Teehankee and other members of the Ramon V. del Rosario Sr. Graduate School of Business, where he is an associate professor.

Dr. Teehankee also conducted a presentation on “Research Made Easy” at the Lyceum of the Philippines on August 12, 2009; delivered the closing plenary speech entitled “The Analytic Hierarchy Process: Capturing Quantitative and Qualitative Criteria for Balanced Decision Making” at the 3rd National Conference of the Operations Research Society of the Philippines (ORSP) on November 13, 2009; and gave the keynote speech entitled “National Policies on Distance Education and Transnational Education: Some Implications for Managing Quality in eLearning” at the 8th National eLearning Conference held at the University of the Cordilleras in Baguio City on December 1, 2009.

Lastly, Dr. Teehankee published the paper “Humanistic Entrepreneurship” in the 2009 issue of the *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review*; and “Why should corporations be socially responsible?” in the book *Doing Good in Business Matters*, published by the Asian Institute of Management in 2008.

RESEARCH FELLOWS' MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Cristela Goce-Dakila, SDRC Research Associate and faculty member of the College of Business and Economics Department of Economics, was Conference Chair during the 16th Annual Conference of the Transportation Science Society of the Philippines held on September 19, 2008 at the SMX Convention Center in Pasay City. She was also a member of the International Scientific Committee of the Codatu XIII (Cooperation for Urban Mobility in Developing Countries) Conference held at the Saigon Sheraton Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, from November 12 to 14, 2008; and paper presenter during the 11th Convention of the East Asia Economic Association (EAEA) held at the Diamond Hotel in Manila on November 14 and 15, 2008.



RESEARCH FELLOWS, ASSOCIATES AND RESOURCE PERSONS

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

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

Exaltacion E. Lamberte, Ph.D. in Sociology

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

Romeo B. Lee, Ph.D. in Demography

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

Jesusa M. Marco, Ph.D. in Sociology

Carmelita I. Quebengco, Doctor of Education in Educational Administration

Ma. Cristina A. Rodriguez, M.A. in Demography

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

Benito L. Teehankee, Doctor of Business Administration

Marshall Valencia, Ph.D. in Social-Organizational Psychology (cand.)

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Dean Exaltacion E. Lamberte

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