

**CREATIVE
PARTNERSHIPS IN
PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT**

Grassroots Success Stories



A Resource Guide for Filipino Americans

Edited by Josefina Samson-Atienza

ABOUT IIRR

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) is a private non-profit organization which works to improve the quality of life of the rural poor in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Incorporated in 1960, IIRR is the outgrowth of the revolutionary, grass roots development movement which Dr. Y.C. James Yen founded in China more than 70 years ago. Beginning with a series of massive literacy campaigns, Dr. Yen and his colleagues evolved an effective integrated program, which emphasized self-help and mutual help as expressed by the tenet "Not relief, but release."

Today, IIRR has its world headquarters and training center at a 124-acre campus in Cavite, Philippines. It fulfills its mission through a variety of international outreach programs, including training, conferences, consultancies, networking, and information dissemination, which strengthen the capacities of development agencies. An important feature of the Institute's programs is their practical relevance. To insure this, the Institute conducts its own field operations and carries out collaborative research with partner organizations around the world, including six national rural reconstruction movements and six regional and national associations of IIRR's training alumni.

IIRR and its key personnel have been recognized with the *Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding*, the United Nations Development Programme's *Global 500 Award* for outstanding environmental achievement, and the *U.S. Presidential End Hunger Award*. It is the recipient of the *Alan Shawn Feinstein Award for the Prevention and Reduction of World Hunger in 1994-95*, recognizing "IIRR's exceptional work to provide opportunities for small rural farmers throughout the developing world."

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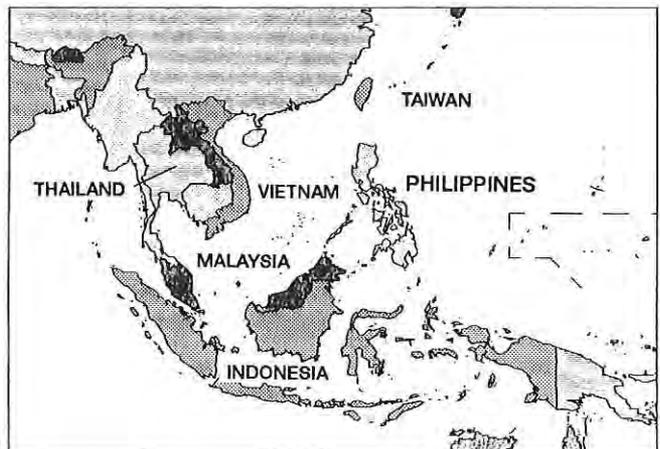
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International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
March 1995

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Map of the Philippines

PREFACE

This publication represents the culmination of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction's (IIRR) Roots of Development program--a three-year project to build partnership among Filipino American organizations to raise awareness about critical development issues affecting the Philippines and other developing countries. Over the course of the project, which is supported by a Biden-Pell Development Education Grant from the United States Agency for International Development, IIRR has collaborated with more than 30 local community organizations in organizing workshops in four cities on the East and West Coast that have featured key leaders from the environmental movement and the development field in the Philippines and from U.S.-based development, environmental and community organizations.

The enthusiastic response to the workshops, which have been attended by some 570 people, indicates that there is a strong interest and concern among Filipino Americans about conditions in their homeland, and a desire to play a role in enabling the Philippines to realize its full national potential. As Maurese Owens, former president of the Washington, D.C.-based Philippine Heritage Federation, remarked: "...all of us [those who left the Philippines years ago as well as those who have only learned about it from parents or friends] are pulled, drawn if you will, urged by our conscience to give back [to the Philippines]. Giving back--that's what we want to do." While there is a desire to help, there is also a hunger to hear about the positive developments taking place in the Philippines. "We are tired of negative news," commented a Filipino American from Washington, D.C., referring to the negative press that the country had received in the late 80s and early 90s--including stories about coup attempts, natural disasters, the energy crisis, and a Little League baseball scandal. In one of the workshops that IIRR held, an elderly man who used to be a farmer in the Philippines raised the question: "*May pag-asa pa ba ang Pilipinas?* (Is there still hope for the Philippines?)"

Creative Partnerships in Philippine Development: Grassroots Success Stories was written partly in response to the above-mentioned concerns. Section I presents case studies that show some of the successful and creative initiatives that people in the Philippines have undertaken to address their economic and social problems. Section II discusses the stake that Filipino Americans and other Americans have in addressing development problems that face the Philippines and other developing countries, and the role that we can play to help in these efforts. It also provides a discussion guide, a catalog of publications, videos and some ideas for those who would like to get more involved in supporting development work. The section on "Ideas for Action" includes a partial list of U.S.-based private voluntary organizations doing Philippine-related work, as well as a list of Philippine non-governmental organizations.

The publication is intended to serve as a resource guide not only for Filipino Americans but for any individuals and educators who are interested in efforts to achieve people-centered development in any part of the world. The case studies, for example, can be used in discussing the role that people's participation can play in addressing a wide range of social and economic issues, such as poverty, malnutrition, and deforestation.

A central concept in this publication is sustainable development. It is now generally recognized that economic growth does not necessarily translate into development. Individuals and organizations seeking to promote development must also address environmental and social equity issues, and most of all, must promote people's participation. The Philippines is a good case study for it has thousands of vibrant non-governmental and government organizations promoting participatory grassroots

initiatives to address the many serious problems which it shares with other developing countries.

Those who raise the question "*May pag-asa pa ba ang Pilipinas?*" should take comfort in the observation of Dr. Mary Racelis, program officer of Ford Foundation in the Philippines:

Four years of work in Latin America and other parts of Asia, followed by a nine-year posting in Africa, have led me to marvel at how far ahead the Philippines is in social and human development terms. A vibrant new civil society is being formed with parallels in no other country I know. (Mary Racelis, "POs, NGOs, and Civil Society: From the fringes to the main-stream," in *Intersect*, April-May, 1994).

We would like to acknowledge the many people who contributed to the making of this publication, especially those who provided us with information on the case studies included in this book: Dr. Jose Tiongco, Atty. Josefito Guillermo, Julius Oxales, Salvacion Bulatao, Delbert McCluskey, Laura Lopez, Scott Killough, Sylvia Mesina, Gail Cockburn and Marion Maceda-Villanueva. Laura Lopez contributed the article entitled "The Trickle Up Experience: Empowering Women." Our thanks also to those who commented on earlier drafts of the publication, especially Marion Maceda-Villanueva. Finally, we thank all those who participated in and helped organize the "Roots of Development" workshops, most specially Dr. Elsie Castrence, Maurese Owens, Arabella Driscoll, Dr. Greg Santillan, Michael Gonzalez, Reuel Galindo, and Dr. Jean Lobell, and those who participated in our focus group discussions. The essay in Section II, entitled "Toward Sustainable Development: A Greater Role For Filipino Americans," draws on their comments and feedback. We hope that they, as well as any other individuals and groups that are interested in supporting international development, find this resource guide to be a useful educational tool.

Josefina Samson-Atienza
February 24, 1995

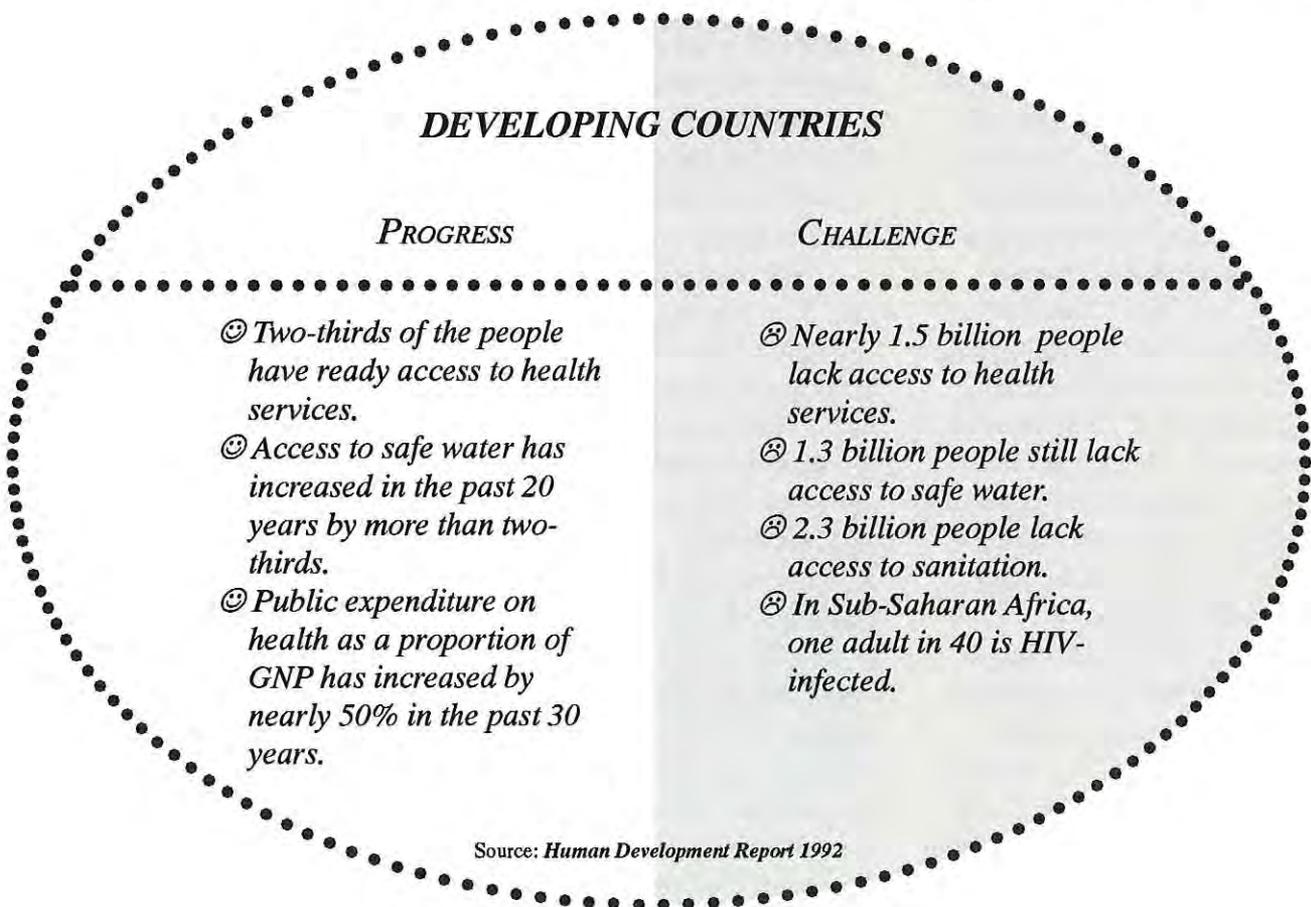
COOPERATIVE HEALTH CARE:

A Crazy Dream Comes True

As the health care debate in the U.S. has shown, health is an issue that affects us all. In some inner city areas, health problems are just as bad, if not worse, than in developing countries. The debate over national health care reform shows the difficulty in addressing the problem. One can imagine the enormity of improving the health care situation in nations which have far fewer resources than the U.S. (The figure below shows

some of the major challenges in the area of health for developing countries as a whole.) But in the Philippines, a silent revolution in the health care system is taking place, ignited by the vision of a few dedicated doctors in Davao City.

While the health situation in the Philippines has recently improved, notably in the area of child immunization, the problems remain enormous. The country has the highest rates of



tuberculosis, schistosomiasis and polio in the entire Western Pacific. It has one of the highest infant mortality rates in Southeast Asia. Sixty-two percent of the population live and die without seeing a doctor or a nurse.

Confronted in their daily practice with this reality and determined to help improve this situation, a group of eight young doctors in Davao City started the Medical Mission Group (MMG) in November 1982, to provide affordable, quality health care to Filipino workers who cannot afford private hospitals.

The Medical Mission Group: "Crazy Dreamers"

The first Medical Mission Group hospital was a simple four-bed hospital completely run by volunteers who were motivated by the conviction that "Health is a Basic Human Right." At that time, all the hospital instruments and equipment--from X-Ray machine, operating table, to beds--were borrowed. There were no nurses, no hospital aides and no janitors. The surgeons functioned as orderlies carrying their own patients.

From this modest beginning, the MMG has grown to become a cooperative--the Medical Mission Group Hospital and Health Services Cooperative (MMGHHSC)--and has established a modern 60-bed, fully staffed, air-conditioned



CHF beneficiary - mother & child

cooperative hospital in Davao City with a loan from the Cooperative Bank of Davao City. The hospital is owned and operated by the doctors, nurses, janitors and other health workers in the hospital, as well as by farmers, laborers, market vendors and others who are the patients themselves.

"We were just crazy dreamers," reminisces Dr. Jose M. Tiongco of the University of the Philippines Class of '71 and one of the eight surgeons who founded the MMG and is currently the general manager of MMGHHSC. Dr. Ruben G. Robillo, among Tiongco's co-dreamers, recalls their frustrations: "We were tearing our hair out because of the frustrations and the realization of the fallibility of government hospitals. People couldn't afford to buy medicines, the hospital was always short of funds, patients were developing complications

because they couldn't be attended to immediately, sometimes there were no linens, oftentimes there were no beds available and sometimes two patients shared a bed."

The Cooperative Health Fund

To complement the hospital, the MMGHHSC, together with the Cooperative Federation of Davao City and the Cooperative Bank of Davao City, has pioneered a comprehensive health care program called the Cooperative Health Fund (CHF). The CHF is a mutual fund under which a member can avail of **total health care**--from medicines to hospitalization, eyeglasses and dentures, laboratory exams and surgery--for only 12 cents a day, or \$44 a year (\$1=P27).

The comprehensive health care plan under CHF is much cheaper than the average cost of hospitalization, estimated to

be \$185. Moreover, through various mechanisms, individual cooperators can pay their dues in installments.

Over 3,000 cooperative members have signed up with CHF. The program is a god-send for workers, many of whom earn only between \$111 to \$185. Fedilino Fornolles, a CHF beneficiary, recounts his experience with CHF: "I underwent surgery for appendicitis. My total bill totalled P15,000 (\$556). But I never spent a single centavo because I am a member of the Cooperative Health Fund."

comparison, under the government's hospital care system, the majority of patients are usually non-paying. Moreover, doctors trained under the MMGHHSC are oriented to the practice of medicine as primarily for service.

Health Care and the Cooperative Movement

For the Cooperative Bank of Davao City (CBDC), the cooperative hospital and the CHF were just what they "had been dreaming of," says Atty. Josefito Guillermo, general manager of CBDC. One of the

CBDC did not hesitate to provide the loan for setting up the cooperative hospital in November 1991. The CBCD also helps manage the CHF, which is deposited in the Bank at premium interest rates.

The cooperative health fund has helped draw sectors other than farmers and the Church into the cooperative movement and has contributed to the dramatic increase in the cooperative bank's total resources, from \$2.1 million in 1991 to \$4.1 million in 1992. Back in 1983 when the CBDC started, it had just 36 fledgling stockholder-cooperatives; now there are 203 of them.



President Corazon Aquino with Dr. Jose Tiongco... "there is hope for us and it is through the cooperative..."

How about the doctors? What is the incentive for them to be affiliated with CHF? Although CHF puts a ceiling on doctor's professional fees, it more than makes up for this in the number of patients and the immediate payment of fees. By

major reasons why their borrowers do not pay their loans on time is because of health-related emergencies. "They tell the bank they cannot pay at the moment because someone in the family got sick or was hospitalized." This is why the

Nationalizing the Cooperative Health System

The country's first cooperative hospital has impressed many visitors who have come to see the Davao experiment. Among them was Dr. Emmanuel Voulgaropoulos, the chief of the Office of Population, Health and Nutrition of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Manila, who visited the cooperative hospital a few months after its inauguration. "There's no model for what you have here," he told representatives of the Medical Mission Group. "The idea is so good it has to be propagated in other parts of the country and even in other developing countries."

The dynamic cooperative movement in Davao has also

DAVAO DAIRY BEST:

Fresh Milk Revolution

Remember drinking fresh milk as a child? Probably not if you grew up in the Philippines. Powdered, evaporated, or condensed milk carrying brand names like CARNATION and DARIGOLD are more popular there. But now fresh milk is making inroads into the consumer market thanks to the hard work of small dairy farmers and the government's dairy program.

When the Philippine Medium-term Dairy Development Program of 1989 was launched, a number of foreign and local experts predicted it would never work. For farmers like Rodolfo ("Rudy") Ricalde who participated in a pilot dairy farming program in Baguio District, Davao City, the first couple of years were indeed rough sailing, especially because of the prob-

lem of marketing. However, he and over 800 farmers in rural villages across the country--in the Southern Tagalog region, Cebu, Davao and Northern Mindanao--are proving the experts wrong. Here we look at how the dairy industry took off in Davao City.

Partnership, not Dole-out

In 1990, the Philippine Development Corporation (PDC), the lead government dairy agency, surveyed possible dairy farming areas in the country. Within Region XI (Southern Mindanao), Davao City ranked on top in terms of the criteria that PDC set: proximity to the market, source of pasture, and a climate conducive to dairy farming. Calinan and Baguio districts within Davao City were chosen as

... Rudy vividly remembers how tough that first year was for him and the other dairy farmers. When the cows started milking in 1991, the big problem they had to face was the marketing of their raw milk ... Rudy recalls that he had to wake up at 2:00 a.m. to start milking his cows; cook, cool, and pack the milk in bottles or plastic containers; transport and sell the product himself to the market very early in the morning. Every day before noon, he and the other dairy farmers would flock at the jeepney terminal with their empty pails and compare how much each one had sold during the day...

The story of Rodolfo Ricalde in "Local Dairy Success Stories"

(Davao Dairy Development Foundation of the Philippines, Inc., May 1994)

pilot areas. Farmers were interviewed, meetings and trainings were held. PDC initiated the formation of the Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperative (FEDDAFC). The Federation consisted of four dairy cooperatives with a membership of at least 100 farmers.

Initially the farmers were skeptical: "*Walang mangyayari diyan.*" ("That is not going to work.") In their eyes, government programs tended to be failures because of the dole-out

Testing raw milk at the collection center



mentality of the government. The PDC, however, was interested in developing a partnership with the small farmer cooperatives. With this type of arrangement, the government was able to establish good relations with the cooperatives.

The qualified farmers participated in a one-week training in dairy farming which was conducted in Bukidnon. Four months later, 296 cows of the Holstein Friesian-Sahiwal cross breed from New Zealand arrived in Davao and were disbursed by the government to the Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperative. The farmers were given seven years to pay for the cows.

The Marketing Challenge

Production was no problem. It was not difficult for the farmers to produce. In fact, the Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperatives had to impose a quota of 50 liters per member cooperative (1 liter = 1.0567 quarts). Even if a farmer could produce ten liters a day, his or her cooperative could buy only up to two liters of milk from each member. The excess had to be marketed by the farmer individually.

To deal with its milk surplus, the Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperative (FEDDAFC) proposed to the City Government of Davao a Supplemental Milk Feeding Program for undernourished

children. Under the proposal, the government would buy the excess milk production of the dairy farmers cooperative. Mayor Rodrigo Duterte enthusiastically supported the project as an opportunity to help the dairy farmers and at the same time address the problem of malnutrition among children. Davao City ranked second in the Southern Mindanao region in terms of the prevalence rate of moderately and severely underweight children under the age of six.

With the mayor's firm backing, the Supplemental Milk Feeding Program started in October 1992. Under the program, a group of 2,592 underweight children from 11 months to 12 years old were given one glass of fresh milk every day for five days a week for six months.

The Supplemental Milk Feeding Program was an outstanding success. After six months of continuous fresh milk feeding, the City Nutrition Action Officer reported that over 80 percent of the children in the pilot areas had improved nutritional status. Teachers from Lacson, Osmena and San Juan Elementary Schools observed that the children under the feeding program were physically and mentally active in class: "They have become more participative in class recitations and are no longer sleepy and sluggish."

Because of the remarkable results of the pilot feeding program, it has been replicated in other nutritionally depressed areas. The program now covers 79 out of 184 barangays in Davao City. In addition to improving the health of the children of Davao, the feeding program greatly assisted the farmers by buying their excess milk supply and by developing the fresh milk market. With the government program, the public became more aware of the benefits of fresh milk. Teachers, parents and health workers enthusiastically promoted the consumption of fresh milk.

Aside from initiating the Supplemental Milk Feeding Program, the Federation established a milk dealership network

which reaches as far south as Cotabato and General Santos City. Its milk products are available at leading supermarkets and dealers in the city.

The Federation-run Milk Processing Plant

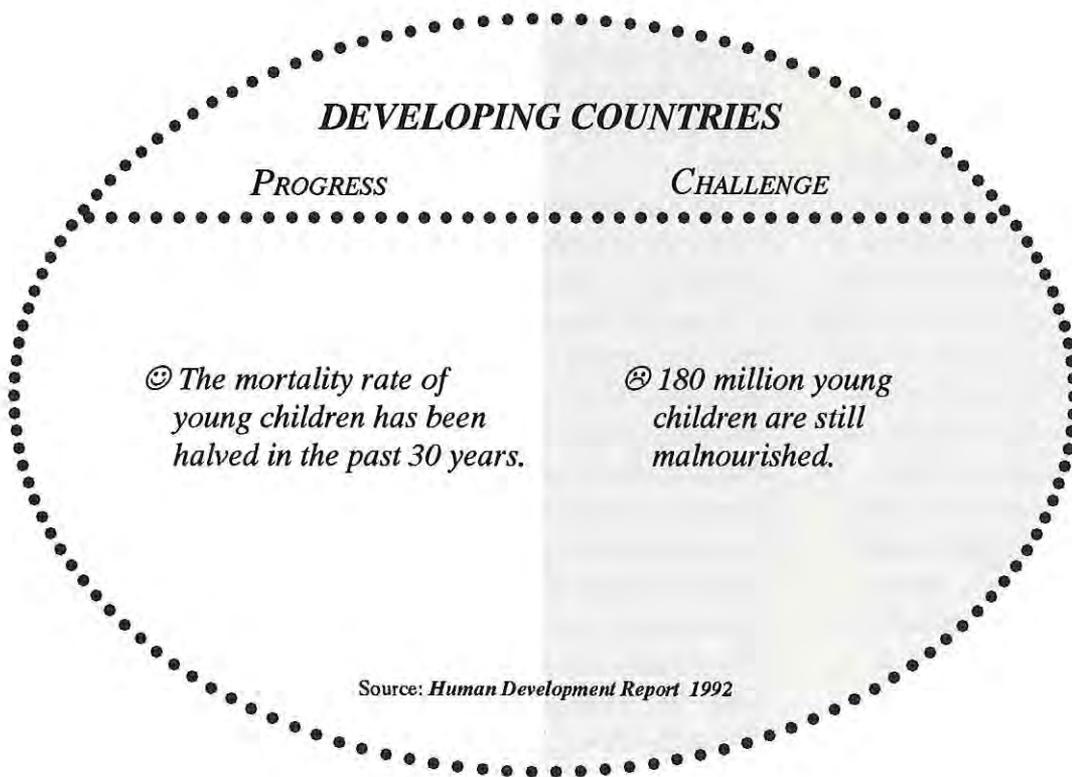
Concomitant with their creative marketing strategy, the Federation undertook the operations of the Davao Milk Processing Plant. The plant was established in 1992 under the government's Dairy Industry Development Program. What makes the plant distinctive--and sets it apart from past government programs--is that it is run by the farmers themselves, through the Federation.

The processing plant, which is equipped with modern pas-

teurization and homogenization equipment and freezers, has the capacity to produce 300 liters of milk per hour. It currently produces about 1,400 liters daily. These are processed not only into fresh milk, but also into other milk products under the name of "Davao Dairy Best": choco milk, durian flavored milk, white cheese, *pastillas de leche*, milk bars (choco and durian flavors), butter and non-fat fresh milk.

Economic Empowerment

With the development of the local market for fresh milk, and with the modernization of their processing operations, the situation of the dairy farmers has improved dramatically. Before, the farmers simply





Davao Dairy Best Milk Processing Plant

double boiled their milk in their homes to pasteurize it; now it is pasteurized and homogenized using modern equipment. Before, they worried about where to market their milk; now they anticipate a shortfall in their milk supply because of the rising demand for their milk products.

In 1990 when the Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperative was organized, it consisted of four cooperatives with a total farmer membership of about 100, a capital of only \$667 (\$1=P27) and an initial stock of 296 cows. Now, the Federation consists of six cooperatives with total membership of about 200, assets worth \$96,296, and a total stock of 1,113 dairy animals.

Like his fellow farmers, Rudy Ricalde--FEDDAFC's outstanding farmer--is happy that he persisted in dairy farm-

ing, despite the difficulties of the initial years. Before he went into dairy farming, Rudy was a coconut and corn farmer under a 50:50 share tenancy arrangement. He decided to go into dairying in 1990 to supplement his income from copra and corn, which was hardly sufficient to meet his family's basic needs.

Now, Rudy devotes full-time to dairy farming and earns an average monthly net income of about \$519--more money than that earned by college educated-PDC employees who have been assisting him and his fellow farmers. With this income, he is able to send his two children to a private high school. He has also rebuilt his house from a makeshift one into a permanent one with concrete walls. He has invested \$889 to expand his cowshed. He has also negotiated to buy his

homelot from his cousin.

Rudy's one regret and criticism of the government's dairy farming program is this: "*Bakit ngayon lang? Dapat noong araw pa.*" ("Why did the government only start this program now? Why didn't they think of it sooner?")

The transformation in the lives of the farmers and in the community goes beyond economic gain. As Dr. Frances Mabel Robillo, City Councilor in the district of Calinan, explains: "It (dairying) really uplifted the lives of these people. *Dati, poor talaga sila; makikita mo sila nasa tabi lang--walang confidence sa sarili, mukhang malnourished din sila* (Before they were really poor; they had no self-confidence and they looked malnourished). After the First Dairy Congress, *aba gwapo na sila* (how well they looked), they have gained self-confidence....The other farmers around see the success of the dairy farmers and would like to become dairy farmers themselves."

Sources: Federation of Davao Dairy Farmers Cooperative (FEDDAFC); Dairy Development Foundation of the Philippines, Inc., "Local Dairy Success Stories" (May 1994); Dairy Confederation of the Philippines, Inc., Report on the Second National Dairy Congress, July 4-10, 1994; Interview with Julius Oxales, FEDDAFC general manager and with Rodolfo Ricalde (July 1994).

THE TRICKLE UP EXPERIENCE:

Empowering Women

The alleviation of poverty through micro-enterprise is the mission of the Trickle Up Program, a nonprofit organization in New York City which has helped start nearly 40,000 micro-businesses, benefiting nearly a quarter of a million entrepreneurs and their families, in 109 countries, primarily in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. **Nearly two-thirds of the entrepreneurs aided by Trickle Up are women--reflecting the reality that women are among the poorest of the poor.**

Established in 1979, the Trickle Up Program provides nonformal business training and seed capital in the form of \$100 conditional grants, given in two \$50 installments, to families or groups of people to enable them to start and continue in busi-

ness. The program is delivered through a network of field-based organizations which volunteer their services to identify grant recipients, provide them with basic training and orientation, and monitor their progress. This strategy helps create and recycle capital in poor communities while giving impoverished and under-employed families the opportunity to create their own jobs and income.

Enterprise Zones

To enhance the impact of its program on the community, Trickle Up has established "Enterprise Zones"--clusters of 30 to 100 businesses in a community. One such zone can be found in Bulihan, Cavite, a community of 50,000 former squatters relocated from urban

The Filipina: A Historical Note

It is no longer well remembered, but the majority of the Philippines' early tribes relied on the woman to perform their most sacred rites. Catalan to the Tagalog, baliana to the Bicolano, managanito to the Pangasinense, babaylan to the Bisaya, the priestess healed with herbs, exorcised the devil-possessed and, receiving the spirits in trance, guided her tribe through crucial junctures of communal life.

Insight Guides: Philippines (1991)

areas. In 1991, rates of unemployment and underemployment were estimated at 50 percent for men and 70 percent for women. Income for women averaged \$25 a month. About 30 percent of the children under six were malnourished. Because potable water was scarce, residents had to line up at public faucets far from their homes.

The Bulihan Enterprise Zone started in 1991 and

Weaving native hats out of locally grown leaves (caragomay)



*Bulihan women-entrepreneurs
(Photo: Scott Miller)*

sought to establish 350 businesses among low-income and underemployed women. To date, Trickle Up has helped expand 250 enterprises--all of which are headed by women.

The Enterprise Zone strategy links international with field-based organizations. The Bulihan businesses are part of a \$100,000 four-year project encompassing seven Enterprise Zones funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). For Bulihan, \$35,000 in USAID funds is being channelled through Trickle Up as seed capital for the 350 businesses started by women.

Actual program implementation is carried out by the Ayala Foundation, which has conducted community organizing and leadership training

programs for women. The Foundation identifies grant recipients, provides training and orientation to the Trickle Up process, using the business forms and training material supplied by Trickle Up, and delivers the grants to the entrepreneurs.

Women-Entrepreneurs in Bulihan

Because Bulihan is a semi-urban community, nearly 70 percent of the businesses involve buy-and-sell operations, such as *sari-sari* (variety) stores, rice retailing, fish vending, and even beauty salons. Some businesses raise hogs or process salted eggs, others sell cooked food, and a few recycle old, discarded materials.

Virtually all the Enterprise Zone businesses are family

ventures. Nearly half of the entrepreneurs are below the age of 27. In the first three months of operation the enterprises averaged \$576 in net income. About half of the business groups consider the Trickle Up enterprise to be their main source of income, while the other half regard it as supplementary income. Sixty percent of the entrepreneurs in the Zone reported that their businesses had increased the cash available for family needs and made it possible to afford better medical care.

Typical of the more successful women entrepreneurs are Melva Fuentes, Daisy Eras and Matilde Refugio, who used their Trickle Up grants to expand or change their respec-

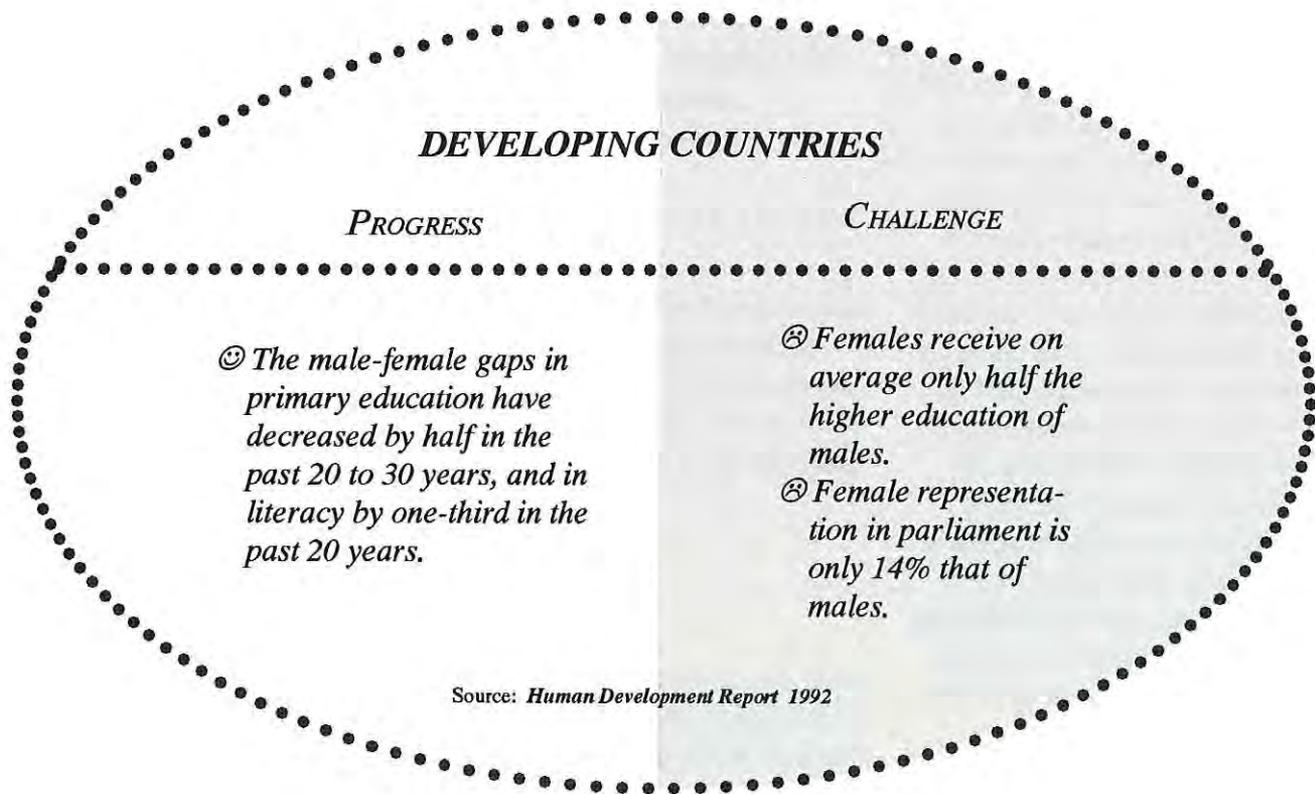
tive businesses. Melva Fuentes sells fish every other day at the Bulihan market. Her husband makes the long journey by jeep before dawn to buy fish wholesale from the distant fishing community in Navotas. The grants from Trickle Up made it possible to expand the variety of fish they sold, resulting in a 25 percent increase in their weekly income from fish vending. Daisy Eras doubled her weekly income to \$48 and is saving money with the local cooperative. Matilde Refugio switched to a more lucrative business selling eggs, which she bought with her second \$50 grant. In the process her income doubled.

Some entrepreneurs were so successful that they were

able to diversify their businesses, like Mary Jane de los Reyes, who used part of the profits from her *sari-sari* store to go into hog raising. Another example is Mrs. Cora Castillo, a widow who started with a barbecue business and went into rice dealership and repacking of goods which enabled her to support her four children well.

Developing Business Skills and Cooperativism

Improvement in business skills was the benefit most frequently reported by the women entrepreneurs (71 percent). According to independent monitoring bodies, the enterprises had strengthened the women's skills in budgeting, business management and cash



management. Some of the entrepreneurs also reported that their experience with the businesses had enhanced their recognition of the value of hard work and alertness. Close to half of the entrepreneurs reported increased confidence in the future as a result of their business success.

The Enterprise Zone has also increased the women's involvement in collective action benefiting the women entrepreneurs and the community. The leaders of the Trickle Up micro-enterprises founded an organization called the Association of Businesswomen in Bulihan. Membership in the association has proved financially beneficial: In two months the Association saved \$163 from their businesses and used part of it to buy school supplies for their children. The Association also created a revolving fund from their business savings, which provides credit on reasonable terms for business expansion. Through seminars and training activities, the Ayala Foundation is preparing the Association to take over the management of the fund. The leadership capability of the women is being developed as some perform volunteer service as officers or treasurers of the Association.

An independent monitoring organization which visited the women entrepreneurs in 1993 noted that:

[The Enterprise Zone has

been] successful in getting the total involvement and commitment of its participants... The participants do believe in the project and they view it as a vehicle for more opportunities to improve their economic life... Based on the interviews conducted, Trickle Up is already a household word, synonymous

Recent interest in microenterprise, community building, and empowerment has led many development workers to recognize women as the backbone of families and communities and as central to sustainable development efforts.

*Hunger 1995:
Causes of Hunger*

to improved living conditions.

A final evaluation of the Enterprise Zone will be undertaken by the University of the Philippines in 1995.

(This article was contributed by Laura Lopez, Deputy Director, Trickle Up Program)

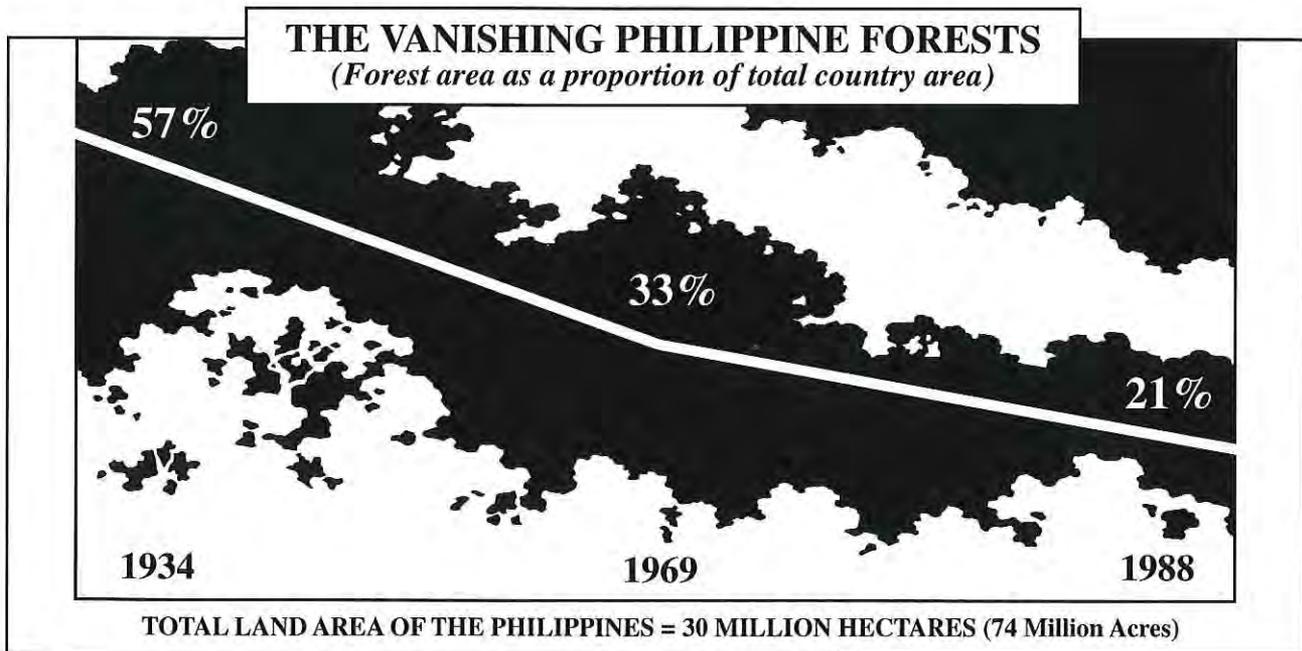
PROJECT RAINTREE:

For and By the Children of Mindanao

Rainforests are a treasure trove. Although they cover only six percent of the land surface, they have the largest variety (60 percent) of the world's plant and animal species. The Philippines is a case in point. "Mt. Makiling," for example, "has more species of woody plants than the entire continental United States of America."¹

In 1902, American researchers described the Philippine forest wealth "as enormous in variety, quality and quantity."² Well known tree species

included the molave or *mulawin*, the *narra*, the *kamagong* and the *ipil*. Today, due to indiscriminate legal and illegal logging, particularly for export, few of these hardwood trees remain. The country's forest cover has declined from about 57 percent of the total land area of 30 million hectares in 1934 to only about 21 percent (6.3 million hectares) in the 1980s (see chart below). Of this, less than a million hectares represent old growth forests, that is, forests predominantly stocked with mature trees. This



Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (Manila, Philippines), *Sustainable Natural Resources Assessment—Philippines* (September 1989)

deforestation has led to serious soil erosion, an increased incidence of flooding and droughts, and consequently, lower agricultural productivity. Moreover, it has eroded the base of livelihood of indigenous peoples who inhabit the forests.

Reforestation the Cooperative Way

Project Raintree was launched in Davao City, Mindanao, on April 22 (Earth Day), 1992 by the Cooperative Federation of Davao City (CFDC) and the Cooperative Bank of Davao City (CBDC). This is an ecological project to reforest Mindanao through aerial seeding. It is considered the fastest way to propagate seeds; an hour's aerial seeding can cover a hundred hectares.

Participants in the project include various cooperatives, government agencies (the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Education, Culture and Sports), non-governmental organizations, private and public schools, concerned media and artists, and most especially, the children of Mindanao, to whom the project is dedicated. The children engage in seed collection, environmental education, and maintain SPECIAL TREE DEPOSITS in the Cooperative Bank of Davao City.

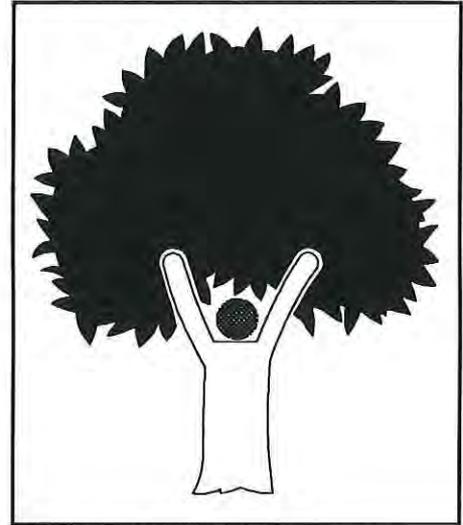
The SPECIAL TREE DEPOSIT is a one-year time

deposit in the Bank. The interest on the deposit is donated to Project Raintree. It funds the seed collection, as well as the aerial seeding of the denuded forests, a task which is done by the Air Services Cooperative, a cooperative of pilots and plane mechanics based in Davao City.

The Children of Mindanao

The children who participate in Project Raintree take part in environmental seminars in which they learn about seed collection and selection and the value of maintaining balanced ecosystems. The choice of seeds takes into consideration the welfare of the indigenous people in or near the targetted areas. The idea is to plan and plant a "people friendly" forest--one that through time will provide food and shelter not only to wildlife but, more important, to the people dwelling in the area.

The savings that the children deposit daily in the Cooperative Bank not only funds Project Raintree, but also goes into supporting economic activities in the cooperative community. Being a time deposit, it provides a source of capital for financing cooperative projects in farming, fishing, manufacturing, light industries, education, and professional services. These activities help to get people out of poverty, which results in less pressure to



deplete the forest to meet economic needs.

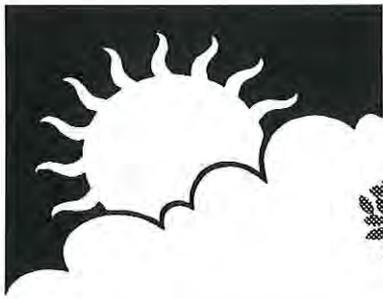
A total of 2,409 children have signed on to Project Raintree and, collectively, their deposits amount to about \$9,000. The interest of this sum has seeded the watershed areas around Mt. Apo--the country's tallest mountain--as well as the areas between Davao del Sur and South Cotabato, and the denuded areas between Davao City and Bukidnon.

NOTES:

¹U.S. Agency for International Development, *Sustainable Natural Resources Assessment--Philippines* (Manila, Philippines, USAID, September, 1989), p. D-3.

²Alvina and Sta. Maria, *Essays on Philippine Culture: Halupi*, (Quezon City, Philippines: Capitol Publishing House, Inc., 1989), pp. 90, 173.

Basic source of information:
Cooperative Bank of Davao City



The rainforest, which took 60-100 million years to develop, performs a number of important functions:

- ☞ It is a giant medicine cabinet--a source of thousands of medicines, such as those for curing malaria, dysentery, leukemia.
- ☞ It is a source of food, clothing and shelter--providing innumerable useful products, such as fruits, nuts, building materials, wood for fuel, timber, rubber and oil.
- ☞ It helps regulate the climate and prevent flooding, as well as droughts.
- ☞ It prevents soil erosion. (A study of the sub-Saharan African nation of Ivory Coast found that even in steep slopes, the rate of soil erosion in forested land was as low as .03 tons per hectare per year; when the land is cleared of trees, the rate goes up to 90 tons per year.)
- ☞ It provides a habitat for thousands of plant and animal species.
- ☞ It provides the base for the livelihood of indigenous peoples who inhabit the rainforests, like the Indians in South America.

Tropical forests originally covered 6.2 million square miles, but now only 3 million square miles remain (the total area of the U.S. is 3.6 million square miles) At least 54,000 square miles, or an area the size of England, are being destroyed each year due to: logging, cattle ranching, mining, dam and road construction and large-scale agriculture production. Landlessness and insecurity of land tenure also contribute to deforestation since they give farmers no incentive to conserve the forest.³

Sources: *Environment and Development Kit* (Oslo, Norway: Visuel Inform, 1991); Al Gore, *Earth in Balance: Ecology and the Human Sprit* (New York: Penguin, 1992), Ch. 6.

PATAG AGROFORESTRY LEARNING CENTER:

Saving the Environment the *Bayanihan* Way

In many developing countries, small-scale upland farmers, like Tay Boning, unwittingly contribute to the destruction of the remaining tropical rainforests that have been destroyed by commercial logging, mining operations and misdirected government policies. Many of these farmers are lowland migrants, driven into the upland areas by rapid population growth, lack of employment and lack of access to arable land--all of which translate into poverty.

In the Philippines, the uplands, defined as hilly or mountainous landscapes with slopes of 18 percent or more, contain most of the country's remaining forests. But the population in these areas is

increasing rapidly. Between 1950 and 1985, it grew by 3.2 percent--an even higher rate than the country's total population growth of 2.8 percent. An estimated 18 million people, or close to a third of the total population, now occupy the upland areas.

Such rapid population growth combined with widespread poverty, a highly unequal distribution of land and insecurity of land tenure arrangements creates the conditions for severe environmental degradation. As a report published by the World Resources Institute notes: "Not only do landless migrants have an incentive to invade and exploit unprotected public domain forests, but lack of ownership reduces incentives

Tay Boning, used to trap 20 wild boars a month in the early 1980s--boars that laid waste to his corn, rice and root crops. Wild boar meat was abundant then. He made charcoal--cutting trees into smaller pieces, putting the wood in a hole, covering it with soil and burning it. In a month, he could sell 50 sacks of charcoal. He would also cut hardwood trees for sale. In 1982, he could produce 50 board feet a day. Life was hard, but money could be made from the forest. Boning did not value the trees he cut for a living. Only later, when he planted corn and root crops on the land he had cleared, did he notice productivity drop year by year.

"Bounty from the forest," Daguay (1993)

to maintain those resources.”

Even when farmers have some tenure rights to the land, they may lack the knowledge about ecologically sound methods of production. Such was the case with Tay Boning, an upland farmer from Patag, Silay City in Negros Occidental. Tay Boning had access to land, but he did not realize the real value of the trees he was cutting for charcoal and lumber--not until he got exposed to an agroforestry project, the Patag Agroforestry Learning Center.

Agroforestry, one of the most popular tools for promoting sustainable development in upland areas, is a system of managing the land that integrates crop production with tree and livestock production. Farmers learn how to build hedgerows, or alleys, along contour lines to slow erosion and conserve water. The hedgerows are planted with multipurpose tree species. In between the trees, annual crops are planted using bio-intensive, as opposed to chemical-intensive, methods, such as composting, the use of animal manure and rice straw as fertilizer, and integrated pest management. Livestock are fed with the crop by-products.

Dagyaw team building contour canals



Agroforestry Comes to Patag

The Patag Agroforestry Learning Center (PALC) is a collaborative effort involving the Patag Farmer's Integrated Social Forestry Association (PAFISFA), the local government, and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), a global training center based in Silang, Cavite.

The Agroforestry Learning Center, which was set up in 1991, shows how an upland area can be managed on a sustainable basis to provide food, fodder and fuel. Everything is done with a very deliberate purpose in mind. Trees are planted to retard soil erosion and conserve water, as well as provide a supply of fruit, wood, leaf fertilizer, fuel and building materials. Crops are grown to furnish food for household consumption and generate cash income from

sales. Poultry and livestock are fed with the crop by-products.

A Low-Cost Food Production Alternative

In this way, the Agroforestry Learning Center provides farmers like Tay Boning an alternative production method that helps them produce enough food to satisfy their family's nutritional needs and at the same time generate a source of adequate income. Production for their home consumption is a direct way of addressing the problem of malnutrition--one of the main goals of the project.

The agroforestry practices that the Center promotes are particularly appropriate for small farmers who have limited resources since the techniques use locally available resources and minimize the introduction of resources coming from

outside. The project did entail administrative, staff salary, transportation and other miscellaneous expenses, but these were shouldered by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and, indirectly, by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) through its financial support of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR).

People's Participation the Bayanihan Way

What makes the Patag Agroforestry Learning Center even more notable is that its outside proponents--the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the city government of Silay--worked in partnership with the local community organization, the Patag Farmer's Integrated Social Forestry Association (PAFISFA). This is consistent with IIRR's belief that "outsiders can help, but insiders must do the job."

At the outset of the project, PAFISFA called for a general assembly of all its members to introduce and discuss the rationale and details of the project. They formed a pool of trainers composed of eight members trained by DENR in Soil and Water Conservation technology, using IIRR's field-tested training kits. These eight trainers formed themselves into one group and applied what

The Bayanihan Tradition

Often cited as a sign of the Filipino's esprit de corps is the bayanihan, be it picking up and transferring a whole house (an entire bahay kubo) from one site to an appointed next; planting rice; or building a dike.

Other agricultural activities were undertaken in this manner of voluntary reciprocal labor. A 1912 survey (in the Philippine Review) reported on a few:

In Cavinti, Laguna, hat makers formed a group and by turn, once a week, a member was spared weaving hats. The other members did her work for her, weaving and turning over a predetermined number of hats to her. In return, she hosted the workday force in her home, providing food and "entertainment." This went on till each member had had her "turn," hence the name for the system--turnohan....

In Negros Occidental, the weaving of patadyong, the native overskirt, was a joint venture. One gathered others to make a certain number of patadyong....

It was said that the Filipino's enjoyment of human company--what with all the eating, drinking and merrymaking--was that which finally induced him to undertake teamwork. While true, that was an incomplete assessment. For there was (and, it is hoped, still is) too a concern for the next fellow, and willingness to extend a helping hand.

*Corazon S. Alvina & Felice Sta. Maria
Essays on Philippine Culture: HALUPI (1989)*

they had learned in their members' fields using a *dagyaw* or work sharing arrangement. (*Dagyaw* is the Hiligaynon term for "communal sharing," or "mutual self-help." In Tagalog, the corresponding term is *bayanihan*).

When the other members of their association saw what the trainers were doing, they too became interested and later started forming their own work teams. By April 1992, eight additional clusters were formed with an average of ten members each. The initial group of eight trainers disbanded and its members were spread out to each of the newer clusters.

In this way, the initial batch of farmers who were trained in soil and water conservation eventually became trainers themselves. The use of the *bayanihan* tradition in their

training made the new technology more readily accepted, and strengthened the bonds of the association.

To sustain the activities of the learning center, each work team established a seed nursery for tree species, especially mahogany, narra and fruit trees. In the latter part of 1993, the groups which had a favorable supply of fresh water constructed mini fishponds stocked with *tilapia*, carp and other fish species. To date, five groups are maintaining fishponds.

The 1994 Outstanding Kabisig Project

Provincial governor Rafael ("Lito") Coscolluela visited the project in September 1992. He was so impressed with the way the *bayanihan* system was being practiced that he released funds for the purchase of seven

carabaos for the farmers who participated in the project. UNICEF also funded the distribution of 10 goats, 400 native chickens, 4 pigs, and 180 ducks to qualified farmers.

Because of their success in using the *bayanihan* method to promote an environmentally friendly and economically viable food production method, the Patag Farmers Integrated Social Forestry Association (PAFISFA), through the Patag Agroforestry Learning Center, was adjudged the 1994 Outstanding *Kabisig* Project, National Grand Awardee (*kabisig*, short for *kapit bisig*, is a Pilipino term meaning "arm-in-arm," or "cooperation"). This award is given by the government to projects that strengthen the linkages among the national government, local government units and the private sectors.

Once Loggers, Now Guardians of the Forest

The Patag Farmers Integrated Social Forestry Association (PAFISFA) already existed back in the early 1980's with the introduction of the Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. It was as part of the ISF Program that the members of PAFISFA were awarded Certificates of Stewardship Contracts. But the association became dormant until its formal organization in 1991 through

PAFISFA farmers learning together



the Agroforestry Learning Center project.

Like Tay Boning, many of the members of PAFISFA had in the past been contributing to the destruction of the environment by felling trees to make charcoal and lumber for sale. The Agroforestry Learning Center has opened their eyes to a viable alternative that provides them with a source of food and income without harming the environment. Not only have they stopped their environmentally destructive practices, but they have also taken it upon themselves to guard the forest.

They are now trying to stop the illegal exploitation of the remaining five percent of forest cover in Negros Occidental and are moving to halt the trafficking in endangered species like

the spotted deer and the Visayan warty pig. In April 1992, PAFISFA and the people of Patag joined environmental groups and local government officials to oppose the environmentally destructive construction of a geothermal plant in Mt. Mandalagan, part of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve (NNFR).

The experiences and technology learned from the Patag project are being shared with 22 nearby communities as part of an ongoing effort, supported by the Philippine Australian Cooperative Assistance Program, to guard the Northern Negros Forest Reserve. The hope is that in five years a human fence will be created around the area to protect the remaining virgin forest.



Sources: International Institute of Rural Reconstruction; Maria Concepcion Cruz et al, *Population Growth, Poverty, and Environmental Stress: Frontier Migration in the Philippines and Costa Rica* (Washington, D.C.: World Resources Institute, 1992).

View of Patag, Silay City, Negros Occidental



FOUNDATION FOR THE PHILIPPINE ENVIRONMENT:

Fostering Partnerships for Conservation



*Nais kong lumipad tulad ng agila
at lumutang-lutang sa hangin
magkaroon ng pugad
sa puso ng kagubatan
ngunit ito ay panaginip lang
at maaring di matupad*

*pagkat ang kagubatan
ay unti-unting nawawala
mga puno nito'y nangingibang-bayan
at pag walang puno
wala na ring mapupugaran
kapag ang agila'y walang pugad
wala na siyang dahiling lumipad...*

Joey Ayala, "Agila"

*Wish I could fly like an eagle
and soar freely in the sky
have a nest in the heart of the forest
but these are just dreams
that may not come true*

*for the forests are
gradually disappearing
the trees have gone
to foreign lands
and without trees there'll be
no place for the eagle to build its nest
and without its nest
the eagle will have no reason to fly ...*

English translation

When it flies and spreads its wings two meters wide, the Philippine Eagle (*Haribon*)--one of the largest birds of prey in the world--is awesome. Unfortunately, fewer than 70 of these majestic birds, which are indigenous only to the Philippines, are left--primarily be-

cause of the loss of their forest habitat. Like the disappearance of the spotted owl in Oregon and Washington, the vanishing Philippine eagle epitomizes the vanishing forest cover and the many species of plants and animals dependent upon it.

The Philippines is excep-

tionally rich in species of animals and plants--what environmentalists refer to as biological diversity or "biodiversity," for short. The country has an estimated 950 species and subspecies of birds; 235 species of wild mammals, more than 240 species of

PHILIPPINE ENDANGERED SPECIES



Source: *Filipino Reporter* (July 9-15, 1993)

reptiles and 6,000 species of wild plants.

The bad news is that about 60 percent of endemic Philippine flora are now extinct. Eighteen species of mammals, birds and reptiles in the country are in the list of endangered species. Notable examples other than the Philippine eagle are: the tamaraw, the Philippine crocodile (*buwaya*), the Philippine spotted deer, the Philippine tarsier (considered the smallest primate in the world) and the green sea turtle. This loss in biodiversity reflects severe environmental degradation. Close to a third of the country's coral reefs are in such poor state that they can barely

support marine life. Close to 95 percent of the virgin forests have been wiped out. No wonder that the country is classified as one of 14 ecological **hot spots** in the world.

With the massive deforestation, flooding and drought have become regular occurrences. Denuded areas become vulnerable to severe soil erosion as there is no forest cover to protect the soil from the wind and the rain. The consequent decline in agricultural productivity is costing the country as much as \$444 million yearly. Indigenous communities, most of whom live in the upland areas, are among those most affected by the destruction of

the environment. In terms of national heritage, the loss of species of flora and fauna is incalculable.

An Endowment to Protect Biodiversity

To help reverse the rapid destruction of the Philippine natural resource base, the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) was established in 1992 as a grant-making non-governmental organization. For FPE, biodiversity conservation is central in protecting the country's natural resource base. This entails preventing both habitat destruction and species extinction.

Initial funding for FPE came from an endowment fund established through debt-for-nature swaps. This involved converting a portion of the country's foreign debt into a fund that would support environmental conservation activities. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), working with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), provided grants to establish an endowment fund that is worth about \$22 million in Philippine pesos. The Bank of Tokyo contributed an additional \$200,000 in debt donation to WWF for the Foundation.

Funding NGOs and POs

The Foundation has approved \$1.8 million in what it calls "responsive grants" to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) for projects in the following areas: (a) conservation of Philippine biological diversity; (b) technical skill and capability building; and (c) community-based resource management. Grants range from \$14,722 for a book project on the "Politics of Logging" to \$42,267 for the Mt. Kitanglad Community-based Habitat Management Project and \$60,389 for the Mt. Pulag National Park Manage-

ment Project, which is handled by the Igorot Tribal Assistance Group.

For a broader and more strategic impact on major environmental issues, FPE also gives grants to proactive activities that enhance the involvement of NGOs and POs in public policy making, information databanking and environmental legal defense. Thus far \$387,693 has been earmarked under this category. As an example, \$64,265 went to the

from the Green Forum to the International NGO Forum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; developing a gender framework for conservation and resource management; and mobilizing youth leaders to protect and conserve Mt. Makiling.

An Endowment for and By NGOs

What makes FPE special and sets it apart from other aid delivery mechanisms? "There are not too many FPEs in the world, that is, an NGO to fund other NGOs, as opposed to implementing projects," notes Delbert N. McCluskey, Agricultural Development Officer at USAID/Philippines. The endowment nature of the Foundation also makes it special. As Delfin Ganapin, executive director of FPE, explains: "The endowment nature of

POs and NGOs

People's organizations are "democratic organizations that represent the interests of their members and are accountable to them."

Non-governmental organizations are "voluntary organizations that work with and very often on behalf of others."

Human Development Report 1993

establishment of an Environmental Legal Defense Program (ENDEFENSE). About the same amount was earmarked for the Philippine Institute for Alternative Futures to act as secretariat for capacity building of NGO-PO cooperation for sustainable development.

Lastly, a total of \$137,729 in "action grants" has been set aside to fund such short-term activities like sending delegates

the fund assures continuity, while the private or NGO nature of its management assures flexibility and innovativeness which are important considerations in NGO-PO work." Only the interest of the endowment is used. Thus, the Foundation can be a source of long-term financing and a significant one at that, given its size. Moreover, the FPE can use this amount to

leverage other sources of funds.

More important, NGOs and POs have a major voice in the decision-making process of FPE. Of the eleven members of its Board of Trustees, six represent NGOs and POs. The Board is nominated by the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) composed of NGOs and POs from every province and region of the country. RAC members are in turn elected by Regional Consultative Councils, whose members come from NGOs and POs within a region.

GO-NGO-PO Partnership

The conceptualization and organization of FPE involved a total of 334 NGOs and POs and 24 academic institutions. The conspicuous role of non-governmental organizations and people's organizations in the formation of FPE reflects the growth in influence of this community. In development projects, the trend is toward greater partnership between the government (GO), NGOs and POs. On the part of USAID, FPE represents quite a departure from its previous foreign assistance which was channeled primarily through the central government.

The Philippine Development Forum, a U.S.-based

network of environmental, development and human rights groups and individuals, worked in close conjunction with Philippine NGOs to advocate with USAID for broad NGO representation in the management of the Foundation.

On the side of the Philippine government, there is likewise a greater recognition that non-governmental organi-

The right of the people...to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic desision-making shall not be abridged.

1987 Philippine Constitution

zations and people's organizations can be a major complement in the government's development efforts.

The greater prominence given by the government to people's participation is to a large degree a response to pressure from the country's non-governmental organizations and people's organizations, which are considered to be among the most dynamic in the world.

Capability Building

A third factor that makes the FPE noteworthy is its focus not just on funding conservation

programs, but also on capability building of non-governmental organizations and people's organizations. The inadequacy in capacity building is, according to a recent report of the United Nations Development Programme, "one of the main obstacles to implementing sustainable human development policies and programmes." As Conrado Navarro, executive

vice president for management of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, pointed out in the First International Conference of the Science and Technology Advisory Councils which was held in New York in June 1994: "Sustainable development is

not just about protecting the environment, but about people. Who will sustain the project, if not people?"

Capability building means enhancing the ability of people to participate in the development process in a meaningful and effective way. With enhanced capacity, it would be easier to work toward such goals as saving the Philippine eagle.

Sources: Foundation for the Philippine Environment; USAID/Philippines; *A Primer on Wildlife Conservation and its Biodiversity* (Philippine Eagle Foundation).

RACE AGAINST WASTE:

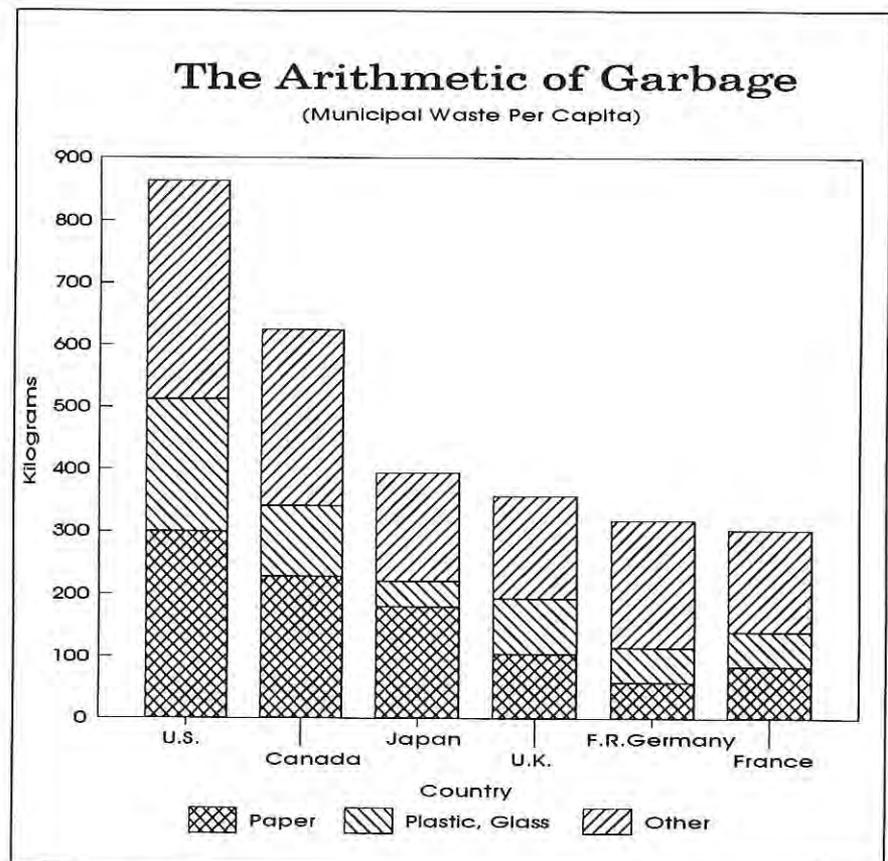
Making Toys Out of Garbage

*"When someone says 'Mother Earth,' it might seem funny at first. Earth as Mother? But when we really look at it, there wouldn't be us (people), if it weren't for Earth."
Jovana Vukovic, 12 years old*

"Win Back the Planet and Let's Play for Keeps" was the theme adopted by the Philippine Development Assistance Program (PDAP) when it launched the "Race Against Waste" project in October 1993 in the Philippines and Canada. This was an innovative and fun way of promoting understanding and cooperation between Filipino and Canadian youths in protecting the environment

by inviting them to create toys out of materials that would otherwise end up as garbage.

PDAP is a coalition of Canadian and Philippine non-government organizations (NGOs) working in partnership with groups of disadvantaged Filipinos to help them achieve social and economic self-reliance. Working with their partner organizations, PDAP implemented the Race Against



Source: *World Resources 1992-93*

Note: US(1986);Canada (1989);Japan(1988);U.K.(1989);F.R.Germany (1987);France(1989)



Filipino children creating their toys

Waste contest in the Philippines and in Canada at the regional and the national levels.

The contest was open to students and out-of-school youths from 10 to 17 years of age in the Philippines and 6-18 in Canada. To foster the idea of teamwork, the participants were encouraged to work in groups of three. Only glue, adhesive tape, string or wire could be used in making the toys. Toys depicting violence were disqualified. Likewise toys that were newly painted, made of new materials, and larger than one cubic foot in size were excluded.

Originality, compliance with the theme, and aesthetic quality--these were the criteria for judging the toys. A selec-

tion of about 25 toys made by the Filipino participants were then sent to Canada for an international competition held in May 1994.

In the Philippines, eight regions made it to the national finals. The award ceremonies and an exhibit of the toys were held in February 1994 at the Ramon Magsaysay Center in Manila. Students, principals, teachers, representatives from the media, NGOs, and regional winners attended the event.

In Canada, over 100 schools from across the nation participated in the educational event. Not only were kids creating toys, they were also learning about another culture and how environmental and other global development

problems are addressed. Some participants brainstormed about environmental clean-ups and have even started a recycling program at their school.

At the international final event in Canada in May, six prizes were awarded--three each for the age categories 13-18 and 6-12. Four of the winning entries came from the Philippines: a toy entitled *Pista sa Aming Nayon* (Carnival Grounds), a turtle, butterfly, and a ferris wheel. Two entries from Canadian children won: a hot air balloon and a Barbie doll chair and table set.

A great deal of creativity and imagination went into constructing the different toys which were made with an amazing variety of recycled materials. The *Pista Sa Aming Nayon*, which was awarded Canadian \$350 (US\$254) as first prize in the 13-18 year old category, was crafted out of old newspapers, used boxes, cartons, used matchboxes, used waterhose, glue, used wires, used plastic bottles, bottlecaps, adhesive tape, discarded matches, old umbrella ribs, scrap screenwires, discarded flashlight, used water heater part, decorations from an old gown, aluminum foil from cigarette box and an old string.

The toy entries were displayed during the two-week Milk International Children's Festival in Toronto in May 1994. They were later exhibited at the Canadian Museum of



"Race Against Waste" toys displayed at the Canadian Museum of Civilization

Civilization near Ottawa during the months of June, July, and August and were seen by over half a million people. Inspired by the project, the museum set up a recycled toy-making activity for children on site and has offered to exhibit the Race Against Waste toys each year.

The project was such a success both in the Philippines and in Canada that the race to "Win Back the Planet" is being repeated. In having children from both countries work (and play) in partnership, the contest encourages links and understanding between the two cultures. Moreover, the sharing of a global problem and its solutions helps to dispel the myth that development is only

needed in Southern countries.

For the children, as well as for all humanity, winning the race is crucial. As Jovana Vukovic, a Canadian 12-year-old who participated in the Race Against Waste contest, reminds us: "there wouldn't be us (people), if it weren't for the Earth."

Sources: Lea Romana, "Race Against Waste': Toys Out of Garbage?" in *Partnerships*, a bulletin of the Philippine Development Assistance Programme, Vol. 7 Nos. 3 & 4, Nov.-Dec., 1993 and Jan.-Feb., 1994, pp. 8-10; Gail Cockburn and Marion Maceda-Villanueva of PDAP-Canada.

TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

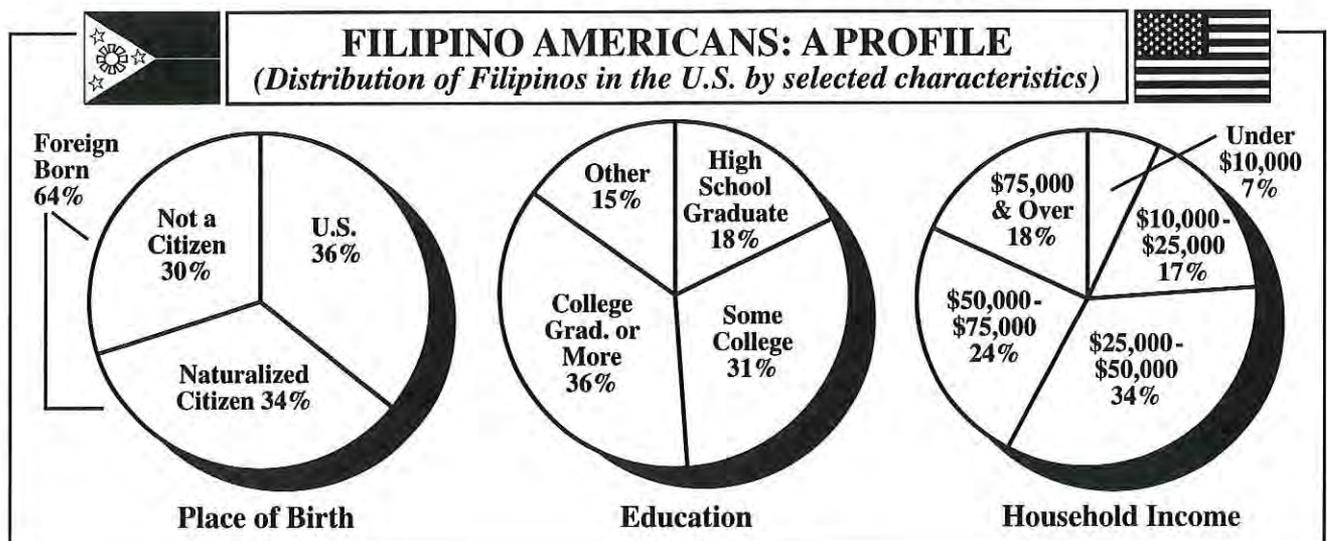
A Greater Role for Filipino Americans

“An estimated two million Filipino Americans reside in the United States, representing another potential source of support and revenues that is unmatched elsewhere in the world.”¹

How do Filipino Americans view their role vis-à-vis the Philippines? Over the past three years the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), in collaboration with local community organizations and with financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, has been conducting forums around the United States. These activities are part of IIRR's Roots of Development project to help build awareness within the Filipino American community about critical development issues facing the Philippines and other developing countries. At each of the workshops, participants were asked about their views on the role of Filipino

Americans in helping support development efforts in the Philippines. Aside from making financial contributions, suggestions included strengthening cultural, social and economic ties through means such as the following:

- ✓ Encourage Filipino American youth to spend a summer in the Philippines, working as volunteers with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations
- ✓ Expand awareness of Philippine development issues among Filipino Americans, the general public and policymakers



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population

√ Network with Filipino American organizations, U.S and Philippine NGOs

√ Establish a database of experts and resources that could be tapped by the Philippine government and NGO community

Philippine-Oriented Projects

Like other emigrant groups, Filipino Americans contribute to their homeland by sending money to their relatives and for various causes like disaster relief. According to a recent report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): "Remittances from emigrants have become a major source of income for developing countries--more than \$20 billion a year." In the case of the Philippines, remittances from emigrants, as well as overseas contract workers, amounted to close to \$2 billion in 1992, making it among the country's top foreign exchange earners.

A number of community organizations and foundations have raised money for Philippine projects. For example, the Washington, D.C.-based Philippine American Foundation, which is supported by contributions from the Filipino American community, U.S. businesses, foundations and private voluntary organizations, provided \$100,000 for low-income housing for victims of Mt. Pinatubo. The grant was

equally matched by the Cooperative Housing Foundation of the U.S. and by the U.S.

Agency for International Development (USAID), for a total of \$300,000. Many smaller-scale livelihood, educational, and medical projects have been supported by regional, professional, alumni, youth, and other community associations.

There are various ways, other than by donating money, in which the Filipino American community is connecting with the Philippines. San Francisco State University, for example, has a program called "Philippine Experience" in which Filipino American college students spend a summer in the Philippines. They take courses at the University of the Philippines and visit villages around the country. *Mabuhay*, a community group in Maryland, has also started a similar project, called "Culture Quest," for Filipino American high school students. These and many other cultural programs are a response to the growing interest among Filipino American youth to learn about their roots and their history.

There are also groups that are involved in raising public awareness about Philippine development concerns. For example, four groups--the Washington, D.C.-based Philippine Heritage Federation, the Federation of Philippine Societies in New Jersey, the Philippine Community Executive Council of New York City, and the

Filipino American Executive Council of Delaware Valley--have joined the Pearl S. Buck Foundation in calling attention to the problem of Amerasian children in the Philippines. The issue of toxic wastes left behind with the closing of the U.S. bases in the Philippines has also been taken up by the San Francisco-based Philippine Environmental Support Network (PESN) and several other organizations which have formed a U.S. Working Group to coordinate the campaign.

Across the U.S., various chapters of the Science and Technology Advisory Council (STAC)--non-profit organizations of Filipino expatriate scientists and professionals--are in the process of developing a database of experts and resources that may be deployed as technical assistance in the Philippines. A number of STAC members have gone to the Philippines to volunteer their skills under the Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) program of the UNDP.

Filipino American business leaders have also participated in TOKTEN. For example, it was as a TOKTEN consultant that Larry Asera, president of a solar energy company based in California, and his four Filipino American business associates, launched their "Eco-Village Project" in the Philippines. The project aims to provide affordable solar electric (photovol-

taic) power to remote villages. The project is personally very meaningful to Larry: "I am excited about rediscovering my roots (my grandparents came to the U.S. in 1906), by sharing my technology in the country of my ancestors."

In a similar effort to help reverse the country's "brain drain," the New York and New Jersey-based Association of Filipino Teachers in America has initiated the *Balikturo* program in which teachers here share their skills with their counterparts in the Philippines.

Special mention should also be given to the many Filipino American entrepreneurs who are doing business with the Philippines, especially those who help bring the Philippines to the American public's attention in the form of native products. A growing number of Filipino Americans are also going back to the Philippines to start businesses there.

These are but some of the many ways that the Filipino American community is relating to the Philippines. A more comprehensive documentation of their contributions would require another book.

Why be Concerned?

In a survey that the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) conducted among 147 Filipino Americans who attended a community reception in New York for Philippine President Fidel

Ramos in November 1993, close to 75 percent said they were involved in helping the Philippines. Of these, nearly half reported they were helping relatives; the other half supported community projects. The main motivations for helping were "concern for others" (66 percent) and "patriotism" (27 percent). Since the sample tended to include members of community organizations, the proportion reporting involvement in helping the Philippines is probably higher than would be the case for the general Filipino American population.

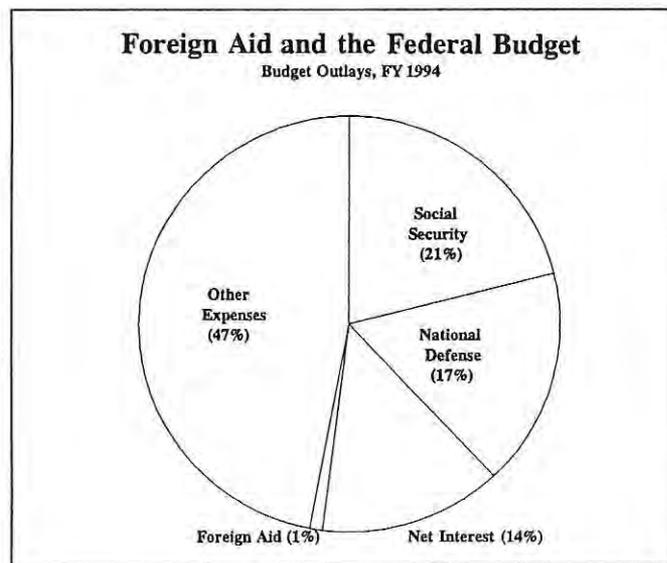
On another occasion, IIRR organized a focus group session attended by 14 Filipino Americans from different cities. One question that was raised was: "What stake, if any, do Filipino Americans have in supporting Philippine development?" The responses ranged from the practical ("because we would

like to retire there") to feelings of "connectedness," and expressions of mutual interests ("stability in the Philippines will contribute to the stability of Filipino Americans"). Most felt that there was a need to address **both** problems in the Philippines and those here in the U.S. and that there were issues of common concern. A few also commented that helping the Philippines was not aid but an "investment in one's future."

U.S. Foreign Assistance

An indirect way by which Filipino Americans, together with the rest of the American public, support development efforts in the Philippines, as well as in other developing countries, is through their taxes, a portion of which goes to finance the U.S. foreign assistance program.

The U.S. spends about 1 percent of its national budget on foreign assistance, compared



Source: Budget of the U.S. Government

to 17 percent for defense and 21 percent for social security. In 1994 total foreign aid amounted to just under \$13.8 billion. Less than a fifth of this was earmarked for "sustainable development and humanitarian assistance"; the rest was allocated primarily toward military and security-related economic aid.

Much of foreign aid takes the form of **bilateral** aid, which goes directly to recipient countries, and is largely administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The U.S. also provides **multilateral** development aid, which is coursed

through international organizations like the United Nations.

Redefining Foreign Aid

With the end of the Cold War, the U.S. is in the process of reformulating its foreign assistance program. A number of organizations in the development community have been involved in advocacy campaigns to try to help shape this reformulation. For example, Bread for the World, a nationwide Christian citizens' movement, advocates redirecting aid away from programs that serve military or strategic interests to those which are targetted to improving the lives of the

hungry and the poor. Among the most successful of these programs is the Child Survival Fund, which was created by Congress in 1985. The fund, which has grown from \$25 million to its current annual level of \$140 million, saves the lives of approximately 3.5 million children each year through better nutrition and disease prevention.

In the specific case of the Philippines, a working group from the Washington, D.C.-based Philippine Development Forum (PDF) has called for transforming U.S. assistance to the Philippines from a one-way "assistance" relationship to a two-way partnership by giving U.S. and Philippine non-governmental organizations and people's organizations a greater role in policy formulations.

In consultation with the development community, as well as with members of Congress and the Administration, USAID has come out with new guidelines for its mission. In his testimony before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Relations in March 1994, J. Brian Atwood, the Administrator of USAID, identified sustainable development as the new challenge for U.S. foreign assistance.

The Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), which was described in Section I of this publication, illustrates this new approach in many ways. FPE, which obtained its

In the final analysis, sustainable human development is pro-people, pro-jobs and pro-nature. It gives the highest priority to poverty reduction, productive employment, social integration and environmental regeneration...It accelerates economic growth and translates it into improvements in human lives, without destroying the natural capital needed to protect the opportunities of future generations. It also recognizes that not much can be achieved without a dramatic improvement in the status of women...sustainable human development empowers people--enabling them to design and participate in the processes and events that shape their lives.

Human Development Report 1994

initial funding from USAID, is an endowment fund that is geared toward protecting the environment not just by financing conservation projects, but also by building the capacity of local organizations to manage and implement such projects. Because it is an endowment, it is a source of long-term financing. Moreover, non-governmental organizations and people's organizations have a major voice in the decision-making of FPE.

The Trickle Up Enterprise Zone and the Patag Agro-forestry projects, both of which were also described in Section I, are further examples of how U.S. foreign assistance, working in partnership with U.S. non-governmental organizations, the local government and non-governmental organizations and people's organizations, is improving the situation of poor women and farmers in a sustainable manner.

Projects like these, which support development in the Philippines, as well as in other countries, are very much in the interest of the United States. Environmental degradation, like the destruction of tropical rainforests, has a global impact. The rainforests not only help regulate the global climate, but also provide a source of thousands of medicine.

In an increasingly interdependent world, the U.S. cannot close its eyes to poverty outside its borders. For example, with

low prices for many crops, Third World farmers for lack of alternatives are turning to growing coca, which finds its way to U.S. streets via illicit drug trafficking.

U.S. economic interests are also very much tied to the economies of the developing world. Four out of five people will live in the developing world by the year 2000. Developing countries are the fastest growing markets for U.S. exports, hence a source of job growth in the U.S. In reference to the Philippines, former Ambassador Richard Solomon in a speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines in October 1993 noted: "If U.S. exports to the Philippines were to double over the next five years--a conservative estimate considering the trade growth of other Asian 'tiger' economies--another 43,000 Americans would be employed."

The Challenge of Sustainable Development

The end of the Cold War offers a tremendous opportunity for development assistance to support people-centered sustainable development by working in partnership with local non-governmental organizations and people's organizations in developing countries. The impact can be significant, particularly if sustainable development is also the guiding principle behind other aspects of international relations,

especially trade and investment.

Filipino Americans have an important role to play in supporting sustainable development in the Philippines, as well as in other developing countries--and even right here in the U.S. Domestic and international issues are very much intertwined. As Dr. Jean Lobell, Chair of the Science and Technology Advisory Council of New York, puts it in her article, entitled "Roots and Wings: The Expatriate's Paradox":

"If we, as an expatriate community, are to achieve greater impact both in our homeland and in our new country, it is critical that we recognize the continuum, the symbiosis, the interdependency between contributing to Philippine national development and contributing to a better quality of life for Filipino Americans....

We can be incredibly effective if we can harness our roots and wings toward projects that bridge Philippine development and Filipino American concerns."²

NOTES:

¹Roberto R. Romulo, "The Philippines and the United States: Continuing Relations in a Changing World," in *Transitions* (Manila, Philippines: Department of Foreign Affairs, November, 1993), p. 2.

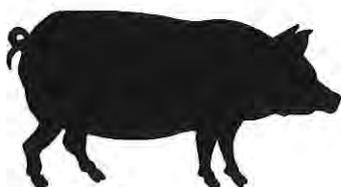
²Jean Raymundo Lobell, "Roots and Wings: The Expatriate's Paradox," in *Transitions* (Manila, Philippines: Department of Foreign Affairs, November 1993), pp. 40-41.

DISCUSSION GUIDE

This discussion guide is meant to complement the text of this publication and to enhance its use as an educational tool for learning more about key development issues affecting the Philippines and other developing countries. To prepare for this discussion group activity, it is useful to have read the text, especially Section II and some of the stories in Section I, especially the “Foundation for the Philippine Environment: Fostering Partnerships for Conservation” and “Davao Dairy Best: Fresh Milk Revolution.”

Suggested group size: 8-12 people, plus a facilitator. The role of the facilitator is to lead the discussion and encourage maximum participation from the participants. If the group wants to go through the whole exercise, which involves role playing, plan for at least two hours as your time frame.

FILIPINO FOOD: What’s in a meal?



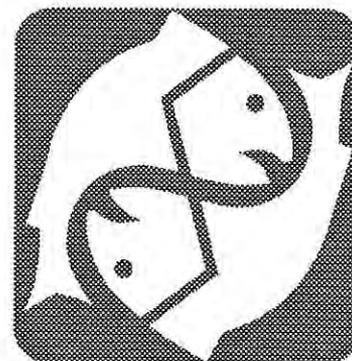
Think of typical Filipino dishes, such as, *lechon* (roast pig), chicken *adobo* (chicken cooked with soy sauce and vinegar), fish *sinigang* (fish stewed in a sauce made of tamarind, tomatoes and salt), *lumpia* (Filipino egg roll)--all of which are usually



served with rice. Pause for a moment. Imagine that you are in the Philippines and think of the people who produce the main ingredients that go into making these dishes.

Dish	Producers
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Rice	Rice farmers
<i>Lechon</i>	Rural womenfolk who engage in hog raising
Chicken <i>Adobo</i>	Rural womenfolk who tend chickens
Fish <i>Sinigang</i>	Fisherfolk
Other: (specify)	Other: (specify)



Let the members of the discussion group assume the role of one of these producers.

QUESTION #1: How might each of you be affected by poverty, population growth, environmental degradation (such as deforestation, pollution of the rivers, etc.), and malnutrition? How are these problems interconnected? What are some of their underlying causes?

Divide the group into three. Let one group assume the role of farmers; another the role of fisherfolk; and the third, the role of rural women. Let each group organize itself into a cooperative. Let's call this the People's Cooperative or the People's Organization (PO).

QUESTION #2: What are some of the things you can do to address the problems raised in Question #1? What are the advantages of being organized into a cooperative?

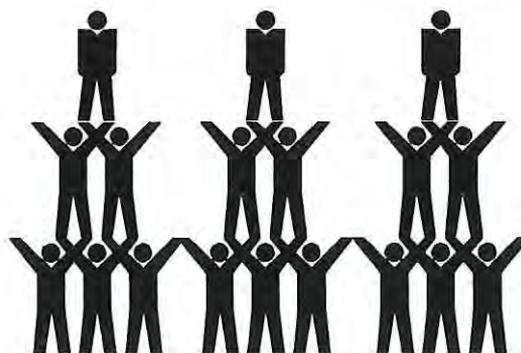
Let some in the discussion group assume the role of a representative from the Philippine government (GO), from a non-governmental organization (NGO), from a foreign government donor, and from the Filipino American community.

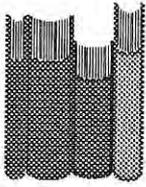
QUESTION #3: What role might you play in assisting people's organizations address their problems? What types of assistance might be effective? not effective?

Drop the role playing.

QUESTION #4: What stake, if any, do Filipino Americans have in supporting development in the Philippines? in other developing countries? What interests does the U.S. have in providing economic and humanitarian assistance to developing countries?

QUESTION #5: How are the concepts of **sustainable development** and **people's empowerment** related?





RESOURCES

Publications

A Call for People's Development (1990). By Horacio R. Morales, Jr. Published by the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM). Available from PRRM, Development Communications Department, 940 Quezon Avenue, Quezon City, Philippines. Tel. (011-632) 98-55-63. Fax (011-632) 99-79-19.

Aiding Inequality: The General Santos City Project in the Philippines (1993). By John McAndrew. Published by the Philippine Development Forum, 1400 16th Street, NW, Box 22, Washington, DC 20036-2266. Tel. (202) 797-5484. \$10.00

Beyond Debt: Relieving the Debt Burden on the Poor & the Environment (1994). Edited by Christina P. Cobourn. Published by the Missionary Society of St. Columban, Campaign on Debt & Development Alternatives. Copies available from the Columban Fathers Justice and Peace Office, P.O. Box 29151, Washington, D.C., 20017. \$2.00

Environmental Effects of Stabilization and Structural Adjustment Programs: The Philippines Case (1992). By Wilfrido Cruz and Robert Repetto. World Resources Institute. Tel: (202) 638-6300. \$14.95

Plundering Paradise: The Struggle for the Environment in the Philippines (1993). By Robin Broad and John Cavanagh. University of California Press. Tel. (800) 822-6657. Hardcover, \$25.00

Population Growth, Poverty, and Environmental Stress: Frontier Migration in the Philippines and Costa Rica (1992). By Maria Concepcion Cruz et al. World Resources Institute. Tel. (202) 638-6300. \$14.95

Power from the Forest: The Politics of Logging (1993). By Marites Danguilan Vitug. Published by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism. Available from the Philippine Environmental Support Network, P.O.Box 11749, Burlingame, CA 94011-7494.

The Green Guide: A Sourcebook on the Philippine Environment (1994). By Howie G. Severino. Published by the Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism. P.O. Box 13038, Ortigas Center, Pasig, Metro Manila, Philippines. Telefax (011-632) 633-5887.

"The Philippines: Which Road to the End of Hunger?" Parts I and II. Edited by Patricia L. Kutzner. *Hunger Notes* (Spring and Summer 1992). Available from World Hunger Education Service, P.O. Box 29056, Washington, DC 20017. Tel. (202) 298-9503.



RESOURCES

Videos

IIRR Environmental Education Video Series (1994). The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) has produced a series of 10 videos exploring the nature of the environmental problems facing the Philippines and what can be done (and is being done by local communities) to prevent further destruction. The videos examine the country's major ecosystems. Available in VHS format. For further information, contact: IIRR, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115. Fax (212) 870-2981. Or write to: IIRR Bookstore, Y.C. James Yen Center, Silang, Cavite, Philippines. Fax (011-632) 522-2494.

- (1) *Understanding Ecosystems* (16 minutes)
- (2) *Global Environmental Issues* (19 minutes)
- (3) *Freshwater Ecosystems and Resources* (20 minutes)
- (4) *Marine Ecosystems and Resources* (24 minutes)
- (5) *Urban Ecosystems* (29 minutes)
- (6) *Forest Ecosystems* (17 minutes)
- (7) *Cropland Ecosystems* (22 minutes)
- (8) *To Care for the Environment: A Community's Option* (26 minutes)
- (9) *Energy for Sustainable Development* (27 minutes)
- (10) *Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation* (20 minutes)

Farmer to Farmer (1991). A group of Canadian farmers from Quebec listen and learn from the stories and experiences of Filipino peasant farmers. First world farmers come to grips with issues faced by farmers in developing countries. English version (30 minutes). Produced by Agro-Paix, Quebec, Canada--Productions Multi-Monde. Available from the Philippine Development Assistance Program (PDAP)-Canada, 323 Rue Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 7Z2. Fax (613) 235-0142.

Toxic Sunset (1993). This 30-minute video probes the U.S. military's environmental record in the Philippines and tells the story of a group of Filipino journalists and scientists and their attempt to uncover the U.S. military's toxic legacy. Available from the National Asian American Telecommunications Arts, 346 9th St., 3rd Fl., San Francisco, CA 94103. Tel. (415) 552-9550. The video costs \$50 to rent, \$125 to buy.



IDEAS FOR ACTION

There are a number of ways for Filipino Americans and other concerned individuals to support development work in the Philippines. Many are already involved, particularly in assisting projects in their home towns. Below are some ideas for action.

1. Organize a discussion group or a forum on development issues. The case studies presented in this resource guide can be used to organize discussions around a wide range of critical social and development issues facing the Philippines and other developing countries. A discussion guide is provided for this purpose. Organizations such as those listed under “Participate in advocacy campaigns” below can help in finding speakers and in providing information materials. **The Asia Society** has also launched an 18-month public education program designed to enhance American understanding of the Philippines today. Contact: The Asia Society, Contemporary Affairs Department. Address: 725 Park Ave., New York, NY 10021. Tel. (212) 288-6400.

For a list of organizations involved in educational projects/conferences on international issues and a list of other ways to get involved in international projects, contact: **Alliance for a Global Community**, a program of InterAction. Address: 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20036. Tel. (202) 667-8227.

2. Participate in advocacy campaigns. A number of U.S.-based organizations are involved in campaigns around such issues as the clean-up of toxic wastes at the former U.S. military bases in the Philippines and a reduction of the foreign debt burden of the country. Among them are:

Church Coalition on Human Rights in the Philippines (CCHRP). Address: Box 70, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002, Tel. (202) 543-1094, Fax (202) 546-0090. Coordinator: Kathryn Johnson. Consists of representatives of Protestant and Roman Catholic churches and church-related organizations who advocate justice and peace in the Philippines.

Columban Campaign on Debt and Development Alternatives (CODDA). Address: 218 D Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003, Tel. (202) 544-2600. Contact person: Christina Cobourn Herman. CODDA is concerned with just alternatives to current policies governing management of the international debt crisis, as well as sustainable and equitable development.

Philippine Action Group for the Environment (PAGE). Address: 1631 Balard Street, Carson, CA 90745, Tel. (301) 513-1030. Contact: Fe Koons. A grassroots organization working to support environmental justice in the Philippines and in the U.S.

Philippine Development Forum (PDF). Address: 1400 16th Street, N.W., Box 22, Washington, DC 20036. Tel. (202) 797-5484. Coordinator: Donald Goertzen. A network of U.S.-based individuals and non-governmental organizations concerned with debt, poverty and environmental sustainability in the Philippines. PDF is currently coordinating the U.S. Working Group (East Coast) for Philippine Bases Clean-Up.

Philippine Environmental Support Network (PESN). Address: P.O. Box 117494, Burlingame, CA 94011-7494. A grassroots organization composed of U.S.-based individuals and groups deeply concerned about the state of the Philippine environment. PESN is currently coordinating the U.S. Working Group (Northern California) for Philippine Bases Clean-Up.

Philippine Study Group of Minnesota. Address: 1515 Hyphen Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, Tel. (612) 625-4711. Contact: Paul Bloom. This group is coordinating the U.S. Working Group (Midwest) for Philippine Bases Clean Up.

3. Help raise funds for development projects. Ideas for projects to support can be obtained from the following non-profit organizations:

Foundation for Aid to the Philippines, Inc. (FAPI). Address: P.O. Box 23741, Baltimore, MD 21203-5741. President: Dr. Ray Magno. Tel. (410) 821-1550. Working with a partner organization in the Philippines FAPI supports income-generating projects, and other programs.

Philippine American Foundation (PAF). Address: 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 605, Washington, D.C. 20005. Tel. (202) 371-8933. Executive Director: Irene Natividad. PAF is a non-profit organization that supports grassroots rural development in order to promote poverty alleviation in the Philippines.

Philippine Development Assistance Program (PDAP)-Canada. Address: 323 Rue Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1N 7Z2. Tel. (613) 235-7144; Fax (613) 235-0142. Contact: Marion Maceda-Villanueva. PDAP is a coalition of organizations in Canada and the Philippines assisting organized groups of poor and disadvantaged Filipinos to achieve social and economic self-reliance.

Philippine Rainbow Project. Address: P.O. Box 460037, San Francisco, CA 94146-0037. Tel. (415) 285-9225. Contact: Eric D. Gomez. The Philippine Rainbow Project provides aid to poor and hungry Filipinos through projects such as support for the abandoned elderly, street children, and the promotion of AIDs awareness.

“Tulong sa Bayan” (Aid to the Philippines). Address: 3517 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90020. Tel. (213) 384-4206. President: Fernando Fernando. A Los Angeles-based non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to provide assistance to Philippine reconstruction and self-help efforts.

Many other organizations are supporting projects in the Philippines. For a list of Filipino American organizations in your community, contact the Consulate General of the Philippines in your area.

4. Support programs that benefit children.

Books for the Barrios, Inc. Address: 1125 Wiget Lane, Walnut Creek, CA 94598-4355. Tel. (510) 687-7701. Chair: Dan Harrington. Supplies children in remote areas in the Philippines with textbooks (math, science, and English) and other learning devices.

Christian Children's Fund, Inc. (CCF). Address: 2821 Emerywood Parkway, P.O. Box 26484, Richmond, VA 23261, Tel. (804) 756-2700. CCF works to ensure the survival, protection and development of children in over 30 countries.

Philippine International Aid (PIA). Address: 655 Sutter St., Ste. 333, San Francisco, CA 94102. Tel. (415) 292-3698. Supports nutrition and education programs for street children.

Save the Children. Address: 54 Wilton Road, Westport, CT 06880, Tel. (203) 221-4000. Director of Asia program: David Claussenius. In more than 35 countries around the world and 20 states across the U.S., Save the Children supports projects that aim to make lasting improvements in the lives of children.

The Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Inc. Address: P.O. Box 181, Green Hills Farm, Perkasié, PA 18944-0181, Tel. 1-800-220-BUCK. Director of Communications: Ken Keuffel, Jr. Established to ameliorate injustices suffered by Amerasians in Asia and other kinds of displaced children.

5. Engage in alternative tourism. Alternative tourism seeks to promote responsible development and management of the environment. For more information on this, contact: **PhilDHRRRA National Secretariat**, Address: 59 C. Salvador St., Loyola Heights, 1108 Quezon City, Philippines. Telfax (011-632) 987538.

6. Volunteer your skills. Share your skills as a teacher (language, science, etc.), health care professional, agriculturist and so on.

Association of Filipino Teachers in America (AFTA). Address: 56 Ponfield Rd. W., #2B, Bronxville, NY 10708. Tel. (914) 961-4568. President: Lilia R. Juele. AFTA's *Balikturo* project brings U.S. based Filipino teachers to the Philippines to share their experience and expertise with their Philippine counterparts.

Science and Technology Advisory Councils (STAC). These organizations were created by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines in 1989. There are currently seven STAC organizations in the U.S. A number of STACS have become not-for-profit organizations pursuing goals geared toward developing a dynamic and progressive Philippines. Contact persons: Dr. Arnaldo Derecho (STAC-Chicago), Tel. (708) 272-7400; Dr. Arturo Bada (STAC-Detroit), Tel. (313) 885-4642; Mr. Ed Tioseco (STAC-Houston), Tel. (713) 877-1666; Dr. Greg Santillan (STAC-Los Angeles), Tel. (919) 309-0033; Dr. Jean Lobell (STAC-New York), Tel. (914) 337-7690; Mr. Diosdado Banatao (STAC-San Francisco), Tel. (408) 986-8144; Ms. Rory Paredes (STAC-Washington, DC), Tel. (202) 994-7487.

Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN). Address: TOKTEN Global Unit, UNDP, One UN Plaza, TM-9th floor, New York, NY 10017. Tel. (212) 697-4753. This is a program of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to enable expatriate professionals from developing countries to volunteer for short-term consultancies in their countries of origin.

7. Engage in/promote equitable and ecologically sound trade and investment. Trade and investment constitute an important source of income and growth of developing countries. At the same time, certain types of trade, such as in forest products, significantly contribute to the environmental degradation. There is a need to incorporate environmental and equity considerations into trade and investment relations. For a discussion of these issues, see *Agenda 21: The Earth Summit Strategy To Save Our Planet* (1994), pp. 240-41 and *State of the World* (1994) by Lester R. Brown, pp. 16-19.

For those interested in investing in the Philippines, see “Investing in the Philippines: A Primer for Small Investors.” This is available from: The Investment Promotion Office, Consulate General of the Philippines, 556 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036. Tel. (212) 764-1330. Also consult the Consulate General of the Philippines in your local area.

8. Participate in youth summer programs.

Culture Quest. Organized by Mabuhay, Inc., a Filipino American association based in Maryland. This is an educational and cultural travel program that seeks to bring Filipino American youth to the Philippines for 4-6 weeks during the summer. For more information, contact: Mencie Hairston, 8913 Woodburn Court, Lanham, MD 20706, Tel. (202) 637-9179.

The Philippine Experience. A summer study and travel program at the University of the Philippines. This is a three-month program about Philippine culture, society, politics, and arts in a structured classroom setting and through extensive tours to different regions of the Philippines. For more information, contact: Dean Joseph Julian, San Francisco State University, College of Behavioral and Social Sciences, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132, Tel. (415) 338-2409.

9. Network with Philippine-based organizations. The Philippine Security and Exchange Commission lists over 20,000 non-governmental organizations. Of these, around 2,000 are involved in development work. Some of the major networks of NGOs are listed below:

Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO). Address: Room 302, JGS Building #30 Sct. Tuason, Quezon City, Philippines. Telfax (011-632) 980-507. National coordinator: Danilo A. Soncco. An umbrella group of 13 national development NGO networks with a combined membership of more than 3,000 individual NGOs. The aim of CODE-NGO is to establish NGOS as major partners in national development.

Convergence. Address: Rm. 336, Eagle Court Condominium, #26 Matalino Street, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines, Telefax (011-632) 921-7542. Contact Person: Amy Coronel. A national coalition of NGOs and people's organizations working at the provincial level.

Coordinating Committee for Bases Clean-Up. Address: Room 511, J & T Building, 3894 R. Magsaysay Blvd., Sta. Mesa, Manila, Philippines. Telefax (011-632) 716-1084. Contact: Myrla Baldonado and Corazon Fabros. Coordinates the campaign for clean-up of the military toxics at the former U.S. military bases.

Development Initiatives for Women's Alternatives and Transformative Action (DIWATA) Foundation. Address: 4/F Unit B, Fil-Garcia Tower, 140 Kalayaan Ave., Cor. Mayaman St., Quezon City, Philippines. Telefax (011-632) 924-6375. Coordinators: Paterna Ruiz, Karen Tanada. DIWATA is made up of two of the country's major national formations which represent networks of women's organizations and NGOs with women's programs.

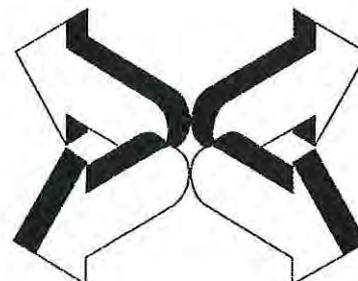
Freedom from Debt Coalition. Address: School of Labour and Industrial Relations, University of the Philippines, UP Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines. Tel. (011-632) 976-061, Fax (011-632) 922-3514. Secretary General: Filomeno Sta. Ana III. A coalition of groups and individuals working to resolve the Philippine foreign debt problem.

Green Forum-Philippines. Address: 14 Mabait St., UP Teacher's Village, Diliman, Quezon City. Tel. (011-632) 893-1110, Fax (011-632) 818-3207. President: Fr. Francis Lucas. A national forum of NGOs, church groups, and people's organizations concerned with equitable and sustainable development.

Philippine Alliance for Human Rights and Advocates (PAHRA). Address: Room 403, FMSG Building, 9 Balete Drive, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines. Telefax (011-632) 721-7814. Secretary General: Evelyn Serrano. Brings together groups and individuals concerned with human rights issues.

Philippine Development Forum-Manila (PDF). Address: Room 100-D, Philippine Social Science Center, Commonwealth Avenue, 1101 Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines. Tel. (011-632) 922-9621. Coordinator: Merci Ferrer. Networks with numerous Philippine NGOs and serves as the counterpart to the Philippine Development Forum-Washington.

Philippine Environmental Action Network (PEAN). Address: 109 Scout Fuentebella St., Kamuning, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines. Telephone and Fax (011-632) 922-8515. Secretary General: Noel Duhaylongsod. A national coalition of sectoral groups concerned with local environmental problems.



EVALUATION FORM

Please share with us your reactions to *Creative Partnerships in Philippine Development: Grassroots Success Stories*.

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Additional copies of *Creative Partnerships in Philippine Development: Grassroots Success Stories* are available at a cost of \$3.00 from the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115. Tel. (212) 870-2992. Fax (212) 870-2981.



"This book provides a fresh perspective on Philippine development, highlighting the innovative ways in which Filipinos are empowering themselves to address their economic and social problems. It also identifies the roles that Filipino Americans have been playing and can play to support these efforts. This well-written and up-to-date guide also helps build a bridge of understanding about our common interests. It is truly a valuable resource for anyone interested in Philippine development."

Hon. Raul Ch. Rabe
Philippine Ambassador to the United States

"This is a wonderful publication for development education. The case studies in Section I illustrate a spectrum of problems and solutions. Section II identifies a number of organizations which Filipino Americans can contact or join. A unique resource so well put together."

Laura Lopez
Deputy Director, Trickle Up Program

"I read the first case study and was very much enlightened by the story. So I read on, and as I did I felt truly happy that such small revolutions are going on in my home country—and that after all, the country may truly be pulling itself out of the vicious circle of poverty. The treatment of the stories is informative, compelling, and inspiring."

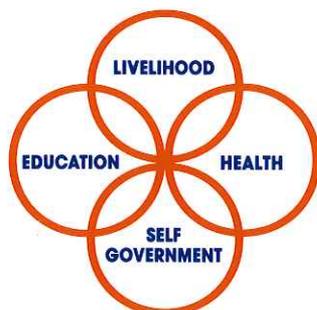
Maurese Oteyza Owens
Former President, Philippine Heritage Federation

"Aside from being a pleasure to read, this resource book presents a balanced narration about the indispensable roles of the key players in Philippine development—the government, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and most specially, the people. For Filipino Americans interested in development, it provides a chance to learn about concrete sustainable projects that have worked. It allows them a chance to start to find practical ways to participate or to connect with existing groups. Because it fills an important need, I recommend this guide book to all who may wish to support sustainable development, particularly in the Philippines."

Dr. Greg Santillan
*President, Los Angeles Science and Technology
Advisory Council*

"The publication of this book is timely indeed, for in addition to serving as an inspiration to both Filipino and American audiences in gearing their efforts toward sustainable development, it also reminds our youth that they do play a role in shaping the future. This is a most commendable effort!"

Vladimir J. M. Manuel
*Member, Board of Directors, National Filipino
American Youth Association*



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