

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ROXAS BOULEVARD, ERMITA, METRO MANILA

**EVALUATION OF P. L. 480 TITLE II FUNDED
CRS AND CARE FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM
IN SELECTED LUZON PROVINCES**

JUNE 1981



THE SGV GROUP

MANAGEMENT SERVICES DIVISION

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June 11, 1981

United States Agency for
International Development
Ramon Magsaysay Building
1680 Roxas Boulevard
Metro Manila

Attention: Mr. William Carter
Chief, Food for Peace and Voluntary Cooperation

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to submit our report on the Evaluation of the P, L. 480
Title II Funded Food for Work Program (FFW) in Selected Luzon Provinces.

We wish to note that due to the time and budgetary constraints imposed
on the study, only 20 sample FFW projects were used as basis for the evaluation
of the program. Since these projects do not cover a representative cross-section
of CRS and CARE projects, the results of this survey may not be representative
of the entire FFW Program but only of the sample areas covered. Nevertheless,
the survey results provide indications where a further investigation may be
conducted.

We will be glad to discuss any questions you may have on this report.

Very truly yours,

SGV & Co.

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INTRODUCTION

Objectives

The research survey on P. L. 480 Title II Funded Food for Work (FFW) Program in Luzon was aimed at the following:

1. To provide a factual description of the FFW programs implemented by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE).
2. To evaluate the impact of CRS and CARE FFW projects on the following:
 - Food production and local economic development;
 - Community participation and development;
 - Material and social well-being of workers and their families both from participation in the project and from use of completed project assets;
 - The role of availability of P. L. 480 commodities as an incentive in project formulation and implementation.

Methodology and Coverage

Identification of Survey Areas and Sample Projects

As agreed with USAID, the survey covered a sample size of 20 Food for Work projects, broken down into ten Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and ten Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) projects. The sample projects for each of the two agencies consisted of one ongoing project and nine projects completed during the period 1978 to 1980.

Three areas in Luzon Island were selected as survey sites in consultation with USAID. These survey areas are: Cavite/Laguna provinces in Central Luzon; the Bicol Region in Eastern Luzon; and the Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and Pangasinan provinces in Northern Luzon. These areas were selected on the basis of the concentration and variety of both CRS and CARE projects that were undertaken in these locations.

In the selection of sample projects, the stratified random sampling approach was used. Completed projects were identified and randomly selected from project records in the Manila offices of CRS and CARE. Ongoing projects were identified and randomly selected from the records of the agencies' office in the locality. To the extent possible, varied types of projects for each year were chosen, prioritized according to the frequency of their occurrence (See Table I-1).

Four out of the 20 projects initially selected for this study had to be replaced. These projects that were replaced are all CARE FFW projects, which are shown below:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Site</u>
Installation of water system	Dasmariñas, Cavite
Repair of barangay road	Silang, Cavite
Installation of irrigation system	Noveleta, Cavite
Building of foot bridge	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte

Two projects located in Dasmariñas and Silang, Cavite, respectively, were undertaken without FFW assistance. Municipal officials and MSSD officers currently in office at Noveleta, Cavite were not aware of an irrigation project supposedly undertaken in Noveleta with FFW assistance in 1979; moreover, no records were available at the MSSD office. This was also true of a foot bridge project in Bacarra, Ilocos Norte which could not be located by the survey team. Replacements were identified through the records of the agency at the survey site. Those projects similar to the project replaced or closest to the site of the original sample projects were chosen as replacements.

The sample projects were subjected to an ocular inspection by the field interviewers to verify existence of the project and to determine the stage of completion.

Conduct of the Field Interviews and Selection of Respondents

Data inputs for the evaluation of the sample FFW projects were developed through personal interviews of ten different respondents from the community for each sample project or a total of 200 respondents for the 20 sample projects. These interviews were conducted from April 13, 1981 through April 27, 1981. Four sets of structured questionnaires were used for each group of respondents except the barangay and technical agency official for which only one set was used.

The groups of respondents covered by the survey are shown below:

Overall Respondent Profile

	<u>Number per Sample Project</u>	<u>Total Number of Interviews</u>
Project recipient	5	100
Non-recipient	2	40
Project proponent	1	20
Barangay leader	1	20
Technical agency representative	1	20
		<u>200</u>

The identifies of the project proponents and technical agencies were obtained from project records kept either at the central office in Manila or in the locality. The highest ranking official of the agency present at the time of the interview was selected as respondent. From the list provided by the project proponent, names of respondent recipients were selected at random. The barangay captain of the area where the sample project is located was also chosen as one of the respondents. In the absence of the barangay captain the next highest ranking barangay official available at the time of the survey was interviewed. Names of non-recipients to be interviewed for the survey were provided by the barangay officials. Respondent non-recipients were selected at random from this list.

Survey Base Data

The following discussion highlights the relevant characteristics of sample projects and respondents of the survey.

Sample Projects

- o Twelve FFW projects considered as pertaining to economic development were covered. These projects were as follows: construction, repair and maintenance of feeder roads; construction and repair of drainage canals, dikes and ditches; and construction of irrigation canals and installation of irrigation pumps. (See Table I-2)
- o The 8 sample FFW projects considered as community development projects were those that had to do with the following: construction and repair of multipurpose center, school, day care center, barangay hall, and health center; communal vegetable gardening; and installation of potable water system.
- o Of the 18 sample projects reported as completed, work was fully accomplished in 14 projects and partly completed in three projects. Extent of completion of one project (communal vegetable gardening) could not be verified as there were no signs of the project at the time of inspection. (See Table I-3)
- o Work on two partly completed projects (road improvement in Vintar, Ilocos Norte and multipurpose center construction in San Esteban, Ilocos Sur) was suspended due to the lack of materials.
- o On one project ongoing since 1979 (construction of irrigation canals), work has been suspended from time to time, also due to lack of materials.
- o Two completed projects (irrigation system in Gubat, Sorsogon and potable water system in Buhi, Camarines Sur) are presently not operational. These projects are, up to time of the interviews, not usable because of serious technical deficiencies in the installation.

Respondent Project Proponents

- o All 20 proponents are male. Majority are married (15) and are 40 years of age (14). (See Table I-4)
- o Eleven of the 20 respondents are from the lowest economic level (D economic class) and eight are from the lower middle economic group (C group). (Refer to Exhibit II for the economic classification scheme of households).
- o One half of the respondents are farmers and 5 are either skilled workers or engaged in small business such as fishing, junk trading etc. Only five are professionals.
- o All of the proponents have had some form of schooling. Ten reached elementary school level, four reached high school and six had some vocational training or college education.
- o A number (12) of the proponents were the only family members involved in FFW projects.

Barangay Leaders

- o Majority of the respondents are barangay councilmen (13 out of 20) or barangay captains (3). (See Table I-5)
- o Other respondents are the barangay secretary, purok (district) leader, "Kabataang Barangay" (a youth group) advisor and a president of a farmers' association.

Technical Agency Representatives

- o Representatives from the following technical agencies were interviewed: Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD); Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD); Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEX); Ministry of Agriculture; and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). (See Table I-6)

Respondent Recipients

- o Majority of the respondent recipients are male (98%) and married (88%). (See Table I-7)
- o Ninety one percent are from the lowest economic class (D group). Majority (75%) own radios and a significant proportion (54%) have electricity in their homes.
- o Majority (90%) of the respondent recipients are farmers/fishermen or unskilled/skilled laborers. Only 10% are professionals, businessmen, students or unemployed.

- o Ninety-six percent have had some form of education. However, the majority (71%) only had some or completed elementary education.
- o Household size of respondent recipients concentrated in the 6 to 9 member range (55%).
- o Majority (80%) did not have any other family member who participated in FFW projects.

Respondent Non-Recipients

- o Majority (36 out of 40) are male and married (30).
- o Almost all (39) belong to the lowest economic group (D class). (See Table I-8)
- o More than half (28 out of 40) are farmers or laborers while 7 are either businessmen or white collar job holders. Four are students or unemployed. One is a "sabongero" or a gamecock owner.
- o The household size of about half of the respondents (19 out of 40) is in the 6 to 9 member range.
- o Majority (33 out of 40) did not have any other family member participating in FFW projects.

PROFILE OF CRS AND CARE FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMS

The implementation of the Food for Work Program (FFW) in the Philippines is being assisted by CARE and CRS which act primarily as resource agencies. As such, these organizations act as clearing houses for the FFW projects. That is, they screen, approve and monitor the progress of FFW projects. It is to be noted that the implementation of FFW projects is not undertaken by CARE and CRS but is done through other agencies such as the Ministry of Social Services and Development, the diocese and community organizations.

As noted by both CRS and CARE, the FFW Program actually constitutes only a very small portion of each agency's whole range of activities. However, CRS has expressed its desire to have the FFW Program in the Philippines expanded because it regards the Program as having the potential for being instrumental in development. For one, since basic commodities rather than cash are used to compensate workers, CRS considers the effects of the projects as non-inflationary. Also, CRS considers the FFW Program as having a greater impact on the family as it benefits the whole family rather than particular members in contrast to some programs where direct beneficiaries are only the children. With an expanded Program, CRS believes that the cost to be incurred in monitoring and supervising the program more closely may be justified.

CRS believes that food assistance acts as a catalyst in the mobilization of labor for community projects. CRS knows of no community project which has been undertaken without some form of compensation given to its workers. Thus, despite FFW workers' claim to the contrary, CRS regards the promise of food compensation as an important contributing factor in recruiting workers for community projects.

According to CRS, deficiencies in the projects are primarily the result of the projects being, of necessity, labor intensive. Lacking more sophisticated technology, projects sometimes lack permanence such as in the construction of rough roads that are easily washed out. Still, despite these problems, an outcome of the Program which the CRS considers as important is the cooperative spirit among the community members that the projects generate.

Although both CRS and CARE FFW Programs are directed toward the same general goal which is development, there are various differences in their objectives, administrative structure and procedures. Following is a summary discussion on the FFW Program as carried out by CRS and CARE.

Catholic Relief Services Food for Work Program

The FFW Program is implemented as an integral part of the CRS primary program, which is nutrition, and/or any developmental program in urban and rural areas. Since CRS is primarily engaged in a nutrition program, FFW is used to support local food production projects. As envisioned by CRS, food production projects can be geared initially to fill the food requirements of the community and eventually to create food surpluses which could help increase rural income. By increasing rural income, beneficiaries will be able to finance other community improvement programs with minimum assistance from outside.

Food for Work is regarded by CRS as a supportive motivator or "pump primer" for encouraging the people's participation in the process of development.

The overall objective of the CRS FFW Program is "to assist the Government of the Philippines in its effort to hasten the socio-economic development of the people in depressed urban and rural areas in order that they may attain self-sufficiency through an integrated program of total human development". Specifically, the CRS FFW Program is aimed at the following:

1. Provide support for the agricultural component/food production and other associated projects of the Nutrition Program;
2. Provide incentives for people to work for the realization of self-help projects geared toward community development;
3. Provide a supportive resource for strengthening the overall community organization by promoting positive attitudes such as work orientation, community consciousness and participation, cooperation, social initiative and creativity necessary for development;
4. Provide incentives to maximize the use of abundant labor available in the rural areas through people's involvement in the construction of infrastructures, institutions, etc.;
5. Provide food supplements to those voluntarily engaged in community projects especially those belonging to the lower economic brackets; and
6. Support local structures that will enable people to carry out developmental activities on their own or with a minimum of assistance from outside.

In consonance with these objectives, CRS has set its priority listing of projects as follows:

1. Food production projects particularly those that tie in with the Nutrition Program or any developmental program such as:
 - Farming (agriculture)
 - Fishponds
 - Irrigation system (construction of canals and installation of irrigation pumps)
 - Spring or water system development
 - Reforestation

2. Infrastructure development

- Housing
- Roads
- Bridges
- Multipurpose/Nutrition centers
- Commodity warehouses
- Toilet construction

Road and bridge building projects are those that involve permanent structures and include provision for cement, gravel, etc. Such provisions are required to come from local government funds, the community, etc. Roads should also have an economic benefit, that is, they should contribute to better marketing of local produce, etc.

3. Education development

- Vocational training and retraining courses, particularly in agriculture, fishing and handicraft industries designed to improve the self-help capabilities of individual participants;
- Training that includes family planning, nutrition, child care and personal hygiene, home and environmental sanitation and food handling;
- Literacy classes, leadership training.

CRS Administrative Structure

CRS usually deals directly with the Bishop (Diocesan Structure) or his designated representative in the implementation of the Food for Work Program. As implementor of the FFW Program in his area, the Bishop or his representative takes on several tasks among which are:

- to establish priority areas with the people;
- to establish priority projects in accordance with the needs of the community and within the objectives of the FFW Program;
- to be responsible for the initial screening and approval of priority projects and for their field operation;
- to exercise general supervision of the entire implementation of the Program.

Project proposals are usually initiated by the parish priest, the barangay captain or any of the associations such as the Catholic Women's League and the Knights of Columbus. Proposals which tie in with a nutrition program require a nutritionist's recommendation. Proposals are submitted to the Bishop or

his representative for screening and recommendation to CRS. Final approval is made by the FFW Evaluation Panel at the national level consisting of the NEDA, USAID and CRS. Monitoring of FFW projects is conducted by six field officers who also check on the progress of other CRS projects. Exhibit III presents the processing flow of FFW project proposals.

Food Distribution Procedures

Food allocation per worker is determined on the basis of 5 pounds of commodities for every 8 hours of work per person. As a general rule, food assistance granted by CRS to projects is programmed for a maximum period of one year. Shipment of food commodities to the projects is done on a quarterly basis to prevent spoilage due to long storage.

Prior to October 1980, assistance given by CRS to FFW project workers was only in the form of P, L, 480 food commodities. However, there were other participants in CRS FFW projects not covered by the FFW Program. These non FFW workers are usually the skilled workers whose participation was considered essential to the completion of the project but could not be recruited on a voluntary basis. These skilled workers were normally compensated in cash provided by other assisting organizations.

Beginning in October 1980, the CRS initiated the 30%-70% combination cash and food compensation scheme. The cash component which is borne by CRS is equivalent to 30% of the Philippine minimum wage of ₱12 per day and the food component is equivalent to 70% of the 5 pound FFW allocation per person per day. However, CRS may instead use the cash portion of the scheme to purchase other commodities which may be requested by participants. This scheme is intended by CRS to help the program participants to meet their basic needs without their having to sell part of their allocation for FFW commodities to buy other necessities.

Upon approval of projects, commodities are shipped from CRS Manila to the project site by Transport Contractors Inc. (Transcon), a private trucking company. All transportation costs incurred in distributing food commodities to the projects are borne by the Philippine Government and are paid through the budget of the Ministry of Social Services and Development.

Food for Work commodities are consigned to the Bishop or his representative who may be the Diocesan Social Action Director, the local parish priest or the project proponent. Consignees are held fully responsible for all foodstuff shipped to them.

Trends in CRS Food Distribution

Total Food Distribution (1978-1980)

Table II-1 shows total commodity distribution to CRS Food for Work projects from 1978 to 1980. The quantity distributed in 1979 decreased by 51% from the level recorded in 1978 to 0.3 million pounds. This decrease in commodity distribution in 1979 was the result of the deliberate lowering by CRS of its targets because of anticipated difficulties in the implementation of its revised approach to development. In 1979, CRS adopted a total approach to

development which integrates its various aspects, such as social, economic, cultural, etc. In consonance with this new approach, any project within a given area or program is considered by CRS in the light of its interrelation with other developmental projects, whether private or government, as may be appropriate. Starting 1980, with the full implementation of the revised approach and with operational difficulties resolved, commodity distribution by CRS increased. Total quantity of food commodities distributed to CRS Food for Work projects all over the Philippines in 1980 reached about 0.9 million pounds, an increase nearly five times as much (489%) of the quantity distributed in 1979 (0.15 million pounds).

During the past three years, only bulgur wheat and corn soya milk (CSM) were distributed to the projects, with bulgur wheat accounting for the bulk of the total quantity distributed.

Food Distribution by Type of CRS Project, 1978-1980

Road and bridge construction and repair, food production and construction and repair of community facilities accounted for the bulk of the total quantity of commodities distributed in 1980 (20%, 14.9% and 14.8%, respectively). Of these projects, food production largely constituted the total quantity distributed in 1978 (49%) and 1979 (84%).

The CRS attributes this trend in 1978 and 1979 on their greater thrust towards food production during these years. In 1980, however, emphasis was also given to other projects particularly the construction and repair of roads and bridges, as well as community facilities.

The total quantity of bulgur wheat and corn soya milk distributed to these major projects, generally increased from 1978 to 1980, except for food production projects which recorded a decrease in the quantity of CSM distributed in 1980 from the 1978 level. (See Table II-1)

In 1980, CRS projects registered an average commodity distribution of 77 pounds per recipient. A total of 11.4 thousand recipients participated in these projects.

Major CRS projects to which the largest amounts of commodities were distributed in 1980 were: water system projects which provided an average of 189 pounds of food to every recipient; food production projects which provided an average of 146 pounds; and construction and repair of community facilities projects which provided an average of 124 pounds.

With a total of 3,400 CRS project recipients in 1979, an average of 5 pounds of food was distributed to every recipient per manday.

An average of 5 pounds of food was distributed to every recipient per manday for 4,300 CRS project recipients in 1978. Almost all CRS projects

during the year recorded an average of 5 pounds of commodities for every recipient per manday. Other development projects offered a little more with an average of 6 pounds for every participant per manday.

Tables II-2 to II-4 show commodity distribution by type of project and average commodity distribution for recipients for the years 1980, 1979 and 1978.

CRS Commodity Allocation by Region, 1978-1980

In 1980, the bulk of total CRS commodity allocations went to the Ilocos and Southern Mindanao regions (0.22 million and 0.21 million pounds, respectively). The Bicol region and Southern Tagalog, also recorded significant shares in total allocations of approximately 0.15 million pounds, each.

During 1978 and 1979, the total commodity allocations were accounted for mostly by the Southern Tagalog region (0.16 million and 0.13 million pounds, respectively). It was only in 1980 when other regions recorded higher allocations.

Significant increases in both bulgur wheat and corn soya milk allocations were recorded in generally all major regions (Ilocos, Bicol and the Southern Tagalog regions) in 1980 from the previous two year levels. In Southern Mindanao, however, recorded allocations were only for 1980.

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. Food for Work Program

Until recently, the overall thrust of CARE Food for Work Program had been toward the support of reconstruction and development projects. In particular, CARE assisted FFW projects were "designed primarily to assist disaster victims by providing food commodities that will generate work for reconstruction and rehabilitation." Secondly, CARE projects were intended "to encourage and promote development-type projects that will make a permanent contribution to the community's long-term socio-economic well-being." Starting this year, CARE efforts have been redirected toward developmental projects rather than on disaster relief undertaking. Developmental projects undertaken by CARE are those which help increase food production. Food production related projects considered to be of highest priority by CARE are as follows:

1. Construction, improvement or expansion of water supply and irrigation systems, dams, reservoirs, wells, ponds, creeks, springs, dikes, canals, drainage ditches, etc.
2. Land improvement through clearing, levelling, drainage, terracing, stonewalling, reforestation, etc.

3. Construction, improvement or expansion of streets, roads, small bridges, foot trails, wharves or piers, etc. that will allow more farm produce to reach the market, or reach the market with less expense or effort, thereby encouraging increased production.
4. Permanent improvements and major repairs to the above facilities, especially for damage due to disasters, but not routine maintenance which is the responsibility of the community without FFW. Temporary improvements such as filling holes in a road, or covering it with dirt and/or gravel is a temporary improvement, i.e., routine maintenance which is not eligible for FFW assistance.

Other developmental projects of CARE are:

1. Construction or improving schools, health centers, nutrition centers, sanitation facilities, etc.
2. Control of rodents, insects, schistosomiasis snails.

As a rule, CARE requires that projects be legitimate reconstruction or development efforts and not simply "make work" projects.

CARE Administrative Structure

CARE project proposals are originated by community members or by the local government (provincial governor, city or municipal mayor). Requests for support are usually coursed through the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) representative who submits these to the Provincial Social Welfare Officer (PSWO) of MSSD for approval. Proposals coursed through a CARE Field Officer are approved jointly by the CARE Field Officer and the PSWO. (Refer to Exhibit III)

Before approval is granted, MSSD or CARE personnel visit the project site to examine the site, the storage facilities for the food commodities and to determine the desirability of the project and the willingness of community members to participate.

FFW projects may be approved on-site. Approved project proposals are transmitted by the PSWO to the Manila Offices of MSSD and CARE. Upon receipt of these approved project proposals, delivery orders for FFW commodities are issued by CARE/Manila to Transcon.

The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) and USAID do not participate in the final evaluation of CARE projects. However, these agencies have final approval of CARE's budget for its annual commodity requirements.

The national government's participation in CARE project is usually as proponents. Some of these agencies which have participated are: the Ministry of Local Governments and Community Development (MLGCD), the Ministry of Human Settlements, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education.

CARE has 11 field officers who are responsible for monitoring progress of all CARE projects including its FFW projects.

Food Distribution Procedure

Upon approval of a project proposal, CARE/Manila determines the amount of commodities to be allocated to the project on the basis of the number of mandays required to complete the project. The computation of food allocation for each project is shown in Exhibit IV. Once the food allocation is determined, a delivery order is issued for commodities to be brought to the project site. Consignees of FFW deliveries are usually MSSD personnel. MSSD assumes the cost of transporting FFW commodities to the consignee in Luzon. In the Visayas and Mindanao, the consignee is responsible for the delivery of the commodities from the port of call or warehouse to the project site. For projects sponsored by agencies or organizations other than MSSD, MSSD obtains commitments from these sponsors to cover the cost of inland deliveries, or to be prepared to pay these expenses.

In the past, participants in CARE assisted FFW projects were paid in both cash and kind. Cash equivalent to ₱5.00 was distributed by MSSD to workers for every 8 hours of work. In addition, these workers were also given 5 pounds of food commodities for every 8 hours. This compensation scheme was discontinued this year because MSSD felt that workers were being overpaid. Starting 1981, FFW project workers are being compensated only in kind.

Trends in CARE Food Distribution

Total Food Distribution (Fiscal Years 1977-1978 to 1979-1980)

The total quantity of commodities distributed to CARE Food for Work projects in the Philippines from FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980 is presented in Table II-6. The total quantity of food commodities distributed to CARE Food for Work projects all over the Philippines for FY 1979-1980 is recorded at about 2.5 million pounds. This quantity, however, reflected a 39 percent decrease from FY 1978-1979 level of 4.1 million pounds, after recording a 26 percent increase over the previous fiscal year's level of about 3.3 million pounds.

The CARE central office attributes the decrease in the quantity of food commodities distributed in FY 1979-1980 to two major reasons: 1) a slow down in the number of FFW project applications forwarded to the CARE central office, and 2) delays in commodity arrivals from the United States, both occurring during the second half of the fiscal year.

During the last three years, the type of food commodities distributed by CARE were bulgur wheat, rolled oats, flour and a few other commodities. Of these, only bulgur and rolled oats were originally intended by USAID for CARE FFW projects. Flour as well as the other types that were distributed

to FFW projects were the unused commodities originally intended for other CARE projects. The type of commodity to be issued to a particular project depends on the current levels and age of stocks of the commodity.

Of the 2.5 million pounds of food commodities distributed to CARE FFW projects in FY 1979-1980, 40 percent of this was bulgur wheat and 60% was composed of other food commodities such as flour/soy fortified flour (SFF), non-fat dried milk (NFDM), rolled oats, and corn soya milk (CSM).

The total quantity of bulgur wheat distributed to the projects decreased from FY 1978-1979 to FY 1979-1980 (from 2.6 million to 1.0 million pounds). During FY 1978-1979 mostly soy fortified bulgur wheat (SFBW) which had a higher protein value was distributed. The absence of this commodity in FY 1979-1980, however, resulted in the decrease in the total quantity of food distributed for that year. The CARE central office also indicated that SFBW was one of the commodities which arrived late in FY 1979-1980.

Food Distribution by Type of CARE Project.
(Fiscal Years 1977-1978 to 1979-1980)

The amount of commodities distributed by CARE to each type of project (and average distribution by recipient) for the fiscal years 1979-1980, 1978-1979 and 1977-1978, respectively, is presented in Tables II-7 to II-9.

Among CARE Food for Work projects during FY 1979-1980, construction and repair of community facilities accounted for the largest share (41.2%) of the total food distributed for the year, amounting to about 1.0 million pounds. Road and bridge construction and repair projects accounted for the next largest share (32.1%) at about 0.8 million pounds, followed by food production projects at 0.3 million pounds or a share of 13.6 percent.

Projects accounting for the bulk of food distributed from FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980 indicate slight changes in priorities of projects over the three year period. During FY 1977-1978, road and bridge construction and repair projects accounted for the largest share (16.9%) of the total food distributed at 0.6 million pounds, followed by construction and repair of community facilities (13.5%) at 0.4 million pounds, and irrigation (7.6%) at 0.25 million pounds. In the FY 1978-1979, major commodity distributions went to road and bridge construction and repair (1.4 million pounds); construction and repair of community facilities (0.99 million pounds), and irrigation (0.37 million pounds) projects.

Distribution of bulgur wheat to major projects during the FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980 (road and bridge construction and repair, irrigation, food production, and construction and repair of community facilities) as well as to the other projects, decreased in FY 1979-1980. This is mostly attributed to the unavailability of SFBW during that year.

Distribution of other food commodities during the same three year period increased, notably for some major projects such as road and bridge construction/repair, food production and construction and repair of community facilities. Only irrigation projects experienced considerably large decreases in the quantity of both bulgur wheat and other food commodities in FY 1979-1980 from the distribution levels of the previous years.

The quantity of food distributed to each recipient per manday of work, in all the CARE FFW projects from FY 1977-1978 to FY 1979-1980, averaged at about 4 to 5 pounds, while the average mandays worked by each recipient in these projects ranged from 4 to 14 days.

The major projects (road and bridge construction/repair, irrigation, food production, and construction and repair of community facilities) recorded average commodity distributions to each recipient ranging from 5 to 6 pounds per manday of work, and average mandays ranging from 3 to 15 days, over the same three year period.

CARE Commodity Allocation by Region.
(Fiscal Years 1977-1978 to 1979-1980)

Commodity allocations to CARE FFW projects in all regions of the Philippines from FY 1977-1978 to FY 1979-1980, reflect the same trend exhibited in the total quantity distributed to all projects during the same periods. In the FY 1979-1980, total allocations were recorded at about 2.1 million pounds, reflecting a decrease of 49% from the previous year's level of about 4.1 million pounds. From the FYs 1977-1978 to 1978-1979, total allocations also recorded an increase (20.6%), from 3.4 million to the 4.1 million pound level. (See Table II-5)

Total bulgur wheat allocations for all regions also reflected a decrease during the three year period, reaching the lowest level in FY 1979-1980 at 0.8 million pounds from the high level (2.76 million pounds inclusive of SFBW) allocated in the FY 1977-1978. Total allocations of other food commodities, however, grew during these years. It should be noted that the date of allocation does not correspond with the date of actual distribution. The CARE central office records indicate that there is a time lag from the date of release of allocated commodities from the CARE central office to the actual recording of the total deliveries to completed projects due to technical constraints e.g. delivery time, duration of projects, etc.

Major CARE commodity allocations during FY 1979-1980 went to the Southern Tagalog (1.2 million pounds), Central Luzon (0.3 million pounds) and the Ilocos (0.2 million pounds) regions. These regions also accounted for the bulk of commodity allocations in the previous period, FY 1978-1979, with the Ilocos region having the highest share (1.5 million pounds), followed by the Southern Tagalog (0.9 million pounds) and Central Luzon (0.7 million pounds) regions. The major allocations were different, however

in the FY 1977-1978, with the National Capital region recording the highest allocation (0.5 million pounds), followed by the Northern Mindanao (0.49 million pounds) and Central Luzon (0.48 million pounds) regions.

Allocation of bulgur wheat (including SFBW) to regions accounting for the bulk of total commodity allocations, decreased from the FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980, particularly to the Ilocos, Central Luzon and Northern Mindanao regions. Increases were recorded however in the Southern Tagalog region.

Increases in the allocation of other commodities over the same three year period, were also recorded only in the Southern Tagalog region, while there was no record of allocation of any commodities to the National Capital region in the FY 1979-1980.

Table II-10 shows a breakdown of commodity allocations by region for the fiscal years 1977-1978 to 1979-1980.

EVALUATION OF FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

Evaluation of Food for Work Projects

The Food for Work Programs of CRS and CARE are designed to promote development projects that will contribute to the community's socio-economic well-being. The overall effectiveness of CRS and CARE FFW projects were evaluated on the basis of their impact on food production, economic development, and community development as well as their impact on the material and social well-being of poor families in the community.

The following indicators were used as measures of the impact of the sample FFW projects:

- o Attainment of project objectives - Project proponents cited the objectives of their respective FFW projects. Stated objectives were compared to the actual responses of recipients and non-recipients on their attitudes toward the sample project, usefulness of the project to the community, and benefits derived by the community.
- o Recipients' objectives in joining sample FFW project - Actual responses of recipients on their objectives in joining the sample FFW project indicated the presence (or absence) of positive attitudes necessary for community development, i.e., their community consciousness and cooperation.
- o Generation and complementation of other projects - Generation/complementation of projects indicated the community organization's social initiative and creativity which have also been identified as positive attitudes necessary for community development.
- o Material and social benefits derived by economic class D respondent recipients, non-recipients and their families - Respondent recipients and non-recipients belonging to the lowest economic level in their respective communities cited the material and social benefits they and their families derived from the sample projects.

On the overall, the sample FFW projects proved beneficial to the poor families and to the community as a whole. Benefits primarily consisted of:

- o Increased food production and economic development
 - Attainment of self-sufficiency in food production
 - Increase in income generated from rice production through irrigation

- Facilitation of transport of products and movement of people to and from the barrio through construction and repair of roads.
- o Community development
 - Prevention of floods and erosion and enhancement of community development through land improvement
 - Enhancement of community organization, education, health, and nutrition through the construction and repair of various community facilities.
- o Improvement of material and social well-being of poor families in the community
 - Food assistance
 - Cash compensation
 - Increase in rice harvest
 - Social, educational, health, and recreational benefits.

Of the 20 FFW projects surveyed, three CRS assisted projects were identified as not having accomplished their objectives due to technical deficiencies in their set-up.

All of the FFW projects promoted positive attitudes necessary for community development, i.e., community consciousness and cooperation on the part of the project recipients. (See Table IV-2). Only a few recipients cited that they participated in projects because they had no other work available (3 recipients of 100) or were after the cash or food compensation (4 of 100). With the exception of the potable water system project, the sample projects generated other food production and community development projects.

Impact on Food Production and Economic Development

Sample FFW projects which contribute to food production and economic development of the community are communal vegetable gardening projects and projects involving irrigation, feeder roads, and drainage canals, dikes and filling of ditches. These types of projects were cited by survey respondents as generally beneficial to the community as these enhanced food production and economic development (by increasing rice production and facilitating the marketing of farm produce). However, it must be noted that the impact of two of these projects on the community were constrained by technical deficiencies and did not achieve the purpose for which the projects were conceived.

o Communal Vegetable Gardening

Communal vegetable gardening projects which are all CRS assisted, primarily aimed to enhance food production in the community. Their objectives were to achieve self-sufficiency through food production by supporting the government's "Green Revolution" program and to supply the vegetable/nutrition requirements of barrio folks. (See Table IV-1). Respondent recipients participated in these projects to foster barrio cooperation/unity and community development. (See Table IV-2)

Although the respondent proponents believed that these objectives were attained, some recipients claimed that one project was a failure as the gardening site was not suitable for planting. (See Table V-11)

On the whole, communal vegetable gardening projects proved beneficial to the entire community, particularly to the participants, their families, and other members of the community who were able to share in the harvested vegetables. Benefits came in the form of vegetables for home consumption and on-the-spot lessons on the proper way of growing vegetables. It also appears that to a certain extent the communal vegetable gardening project has stimulated community consciousness and cooperative effort. One flower gardening was generated by the vegetable gardening activities. (See Table V-13)

o Irrigation

The two CRS assisted irrigation projects were undertaken to supply water to upland farms and other water deficient rice fields. Targeted beneficiaries were the farmers in these areas. (See Table IV-1)

Respondent proponents believed that the project objectives were attained. Survey results indicated that the thrust of the sample irrigation projects was directed toward the economic development of the community, specifically the increase in income generated from rice production. A few recipients claimed that one project was a failure and that only farmers with lands near the irrigation pump benefited from the project. High cost of operating the pump and the limited supply of water accounted for the failure of this project. (See Table V-11)

In addition to the economic benefits derived by the community, the irrigation projects enhanced barrio cooperation and augmented the food requirements of workers through the distribution of FFW commodities.

Other projects which were triggered off by irrigation projects consisted of communal vegetable garden/food production projects and a foot bridge construction project. Moreover, a proposed feeder road construction project will be complemented by one of the projects. (See Table V-13)

Respondent recipients claimed that they will continue working for FFW projects even without food commodities as shown in their responses tabulated below:

Continued Recipient Participation
Without Food Commodities

	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Will continue working without food	96	48	48
Will not continue	3	2	1
Don't know	1	-	1

Survey findings indicated a strong sense of cooperation or "bayanihan" spirit and community consciousness among respondent recipients with the majority joining FFW projects primarily to help in community development and/or to cooperate with rest of the barrio folks (See Table IV-2). This accounted for their "pledge" of continued support of the projects even without food payments.

In contrast, barangay leaders and technical agency representatives claimed that they favored the use of food as a supportive resource to ensure community participation in development projects (See Tables VI-4 and VI-5). These officials and representatives lauded the FFW Program and stated that they will support it if they had the authority primarily because "food for work" encourages barrio folks to work and accomplish projects geared toward community development. Moreover, the distributed commodities supplement the food requirements of volunteer workers in such projects, majority of whom belong to the lowest economic level in their community. (See Table I-7, Base Data on Recipients). However, three respondent proponents and one barangay leader felt that, with food payments, barrio folks tend to lose the genuine "bayanihan" spirit of helping one another (without compensation) and become very reliant on food commodities in exchange for work. (See Table VI-3)

The consensus of opinions of respondent barangay leaders, technical agency representatives and project proponents on the importance of food in enhancing involvement of barrio folks in community projects is highly significant. These three groups of respondents normally act as sponsors, advisers, and/or supervisors of the FFW projects and food distribution activities; as such, they are in frequent direct contact with project participants and are aware of the impact of FFW commodities on the workers.

Project Generation

Project proponents conceptualize self-help projects which are intended to contribute to the economic and social well-being of the community. In addition to planning out the project, the proponents inherit the responsibility of ensuring completion of the project. The recruitment of volunteer workers and continued participation of these workers (not to mention funding and supervisory support from the local government and technical assistance from government agencies) are essential factors to the success of FFW projects.

On the overall, proponents believed that FFW commodities facilitated the recruitment of workers and also ensured their continued enthusiasm about participation. Consequently, proponents are more disposed to organize projects with food payments.

Survey findings showed that almost all respondent proponents would have pursued their respective FFW projects even if there were no food payments. (See Table VI-1). However, majority of them believed that the distribution of food commodities plays an important role in obtaining the cooperation of workers. Some of the interviewed proponents cited that they would not be able to recruit as many project participants without the food rations.

Proponents' Attitude Toward FFW Commodities

	Total	Implementing Agency	
	Projects	CRS	CARE
	No.	No.	No.
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Importance of food in obtaining cooperation of workers			
Very important	13	8	5
Important	3	-	3
Not so important	4	2	2
Estimated worker participation without food incentives			
All	10	3	7
Most	5	4	1
Half	1	1	-
Few	4	2	2

Project Implementation

On the whole, workers claimed that they would have worked without food compensation. However, proponents, barangay leaders, and technical agency representatives were of the opinion that food incentives facilitated project implementation. With the absence of food payments, recruitment would have been harder and workers less enthusiastic about continued support for the project.

On the whole, the FFW projects, in concept, were deemed beneficial to all or a selected group of families in the barangay (depending on the type of project). However, the effectiveness of some of these projects (all CRS assisted) specifically, an irrigation project, communal vegetable gardening, and potable water system installation, was hampered by technical deficiencies in the construction of the project and not by the purpose for which the project were undertaken. Except for the three projects just mentioned, all the other sample FFW projects continued to benefit the targeted beneficiary families in their community.

Interview results showed that majority (75%) of respondent recipients and non-recipients belonging to the lowest economic level in their community were directly benefited by the sample FFW projects.

**Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Total Sample FFW Projects**

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Recipients</u>		<u>Non-Recipients</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Base: Total respondent recipients/non-recipients belonging to economic class D	<u>130</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>100</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	98	75	73	80	25	64
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	32	25	18	20	14	36

Material (cash compensation, food, income) as well as social, educational, health and recreational benefits were derived from participation in the project and from use of the project assets.

For feeder road projects, economic class D respondents cited that the constructed or repaired roads facilitated their (respondent and family members) movement to town, market, school, source of water or farm in the uplands. They also pointed out the added comfort of walking/travelling on roads which were wider/not muddy. A few (5 of 23 respondent recipients) received cash compensation for work done on the project. (See Table III-1)

For surveyed irrigation projects, only 7 of 14 economic class D respondents and their families were benefited by the project. The projects helped in controlling floods during the rainy season and in increasing their harvest. (See Table III-2). Technical deficiencies in one CRS assisted irrigation project prevented targeted farmer beneficiaries from utilizing the system.

o Feeder Roads

CRS and CARE assisted feeder road projects were aimed at the following objectives, which are generally economic in nature: to facilitate the transport of farm produce and people to and from the barrio, to help in community development through road improvement, and to make the barrio, church and market accessible to the people. As indicated by the survey responses, these objectives were attained by the sample feeder road projects. In addition, the feeder roads also served to beautify the streets and barrio surroundings. (See Table IV-1)

A few recipients of one CRS assisted feeder road project disclosed that completion of the project was hampered by insufficient funds to purchase needed materials. (See Table VI-6)

Feeder road projects generated a number of other projects which served to enhance the economic development of the community. These consisted of feeder road construction, expansion and repair projects; roadside beautification; construction of a multipurpose pavement; and a communal fishpond. Feeder road projects also triggered off a sports complex project which contributed to the social well-being of members in the community. (See Table V-13)

o Drainage Canals, Dikes, and Filling of Ditches

Projects involving drainage canals, dikes, and filling of ditches consisted of both CRS and CARE assisted undertakings. These projects aimed to prevent flood and erosion and to enhance community development. (See Table IV-1)

The attainment of these objectives can be ascertained from the benefits derived by the community. Drainage systems projects primarily prevented flooding and soil erosion from and into the barrio roads and brookside areas. Households and community facilities located near the constructed or repaired canals, dikes, or filled ditches were also directly benefited by the projects. The protected facilities consisted of a study and play area for children, school, multipurpose center, and barangay hall. (See Table V-11)

Offshoots of drainage canal and dike projects are primarily geared to enhance the social well-being of the community. These projects include the construction of schools, health, community and multipurpose centers and the formation of community and civic organizations. A CARE canal concreting project triggered off coconut planting activities in one community. (See Table V-13)

Impact on Community Development

Sample FFW community development projects consisted of the construction and repair of various community facilities (barangay hall, multipurpose center, day care center, health center, school) and the

installation of a potable water system. The effectiveness of these projects in contributing to the social development of the community can be gleaned from the benefits derived by the community as a whole. In general, the sample projects were regarded by respondents as beneficial to the community but the full utilization of some projects were hampered by technical deficiencies of the project which were not evident prior to implementation.

o Building Construction and Repair

Building construction and repair projects are mostly CARE assisted projects. CARE projects include the construction of a barangay hall, a health center, and repair of a day care center and a schoolhouse. The construction of a multipurpose center is a CRS assisted project. These projects generally help aim to promote community development through the enhancement of community organization, education, health and nutrition. (See Table IV-1)

Survey findings revealed that almost all projects undertaken for community development actually achieved their objectives. The barangay hall (CARE) provided the community a convenient and adequate place for meetings, other social functions, and for resolution of peace and order problems. The repaired day care center and schoolhouse (both CARE) are presently being used for pre-school education and vocational training. Nearby barrios are also able to avail of the educational benefits derived from these projects. The health center (CARE) served as a permanent center for the community's medical needs. The multipurpose center (CRS) provided a place for meetings, schooling of children, recreation and dancing. However, this project failed to serve as storage center for FFW commodities as it was not fully enclosed. (See Table V-11)

The construction of a communal toilet and a health center in the community were offshoots of these building construction and repair projects. (See Table V-13)

o Potable Water System

The installation of a potable water system is a CRS assisted project which was undertaken to meet the community's need for potable water. However, the water system failed to supply the community with potable water due to the insufficient capacity of the installed artesian pump. The potable water system project did not generate other projects for the community. (See Tables IV-1, V-11 and V-13)

Impact on Material and Social Well-Being of
Poor Families in the Community

The impact of FFW projects on this aspect can be ascertained from survey findings on the material and social benefits derived by economic class D respondent recipients, non-recipients and their families.

Majority (8 of 12) of economic class D recipients and non-recipients interviewed for communal vegetable gardening projects stated that their families received benefits from the project. (See Table III-3). These primarily consisted of harvested vegetables which their families were able to eat. Aside from the food, respondents also mentioned that they were taught the proper way of growing vegetables. One CRS food production project was considered a failure by some respondent recipients because the garden site, which was far from the source of water, was not suitable. The respondent further claimed that the weather was hot and not conducive for the profit and some people in the community stepped on the planted vegetables. (See Table VI-6).

Constructed or repaired drainage canals and dikes served to protect various community facilities which economic class D respondents and their families availed of for their social, educational, health, and recreational needs. (See Table III-4). These facilities included schools, a health center, barangay center, and playground.

The construction and repair of community facilities directly benefited majority (27 or 33) of respondents (and their families) belonging to the lowest economic level in their barangay. These material and social benefits consisted of cash wages, schooling of respondents' children, medical services to sick family members, and the availability of a hall/center to be used as a ration center or a place to hold meetings and resolve conflicts within the community. (See Table III-5)

Majority (6 of 7) of economic class D respondents did not derive benefits from the potable water system project. This failed to become operational because of technical deficiencies in the set up. (Set Table III-6)

Evaluation of Food As An Incentive in Community Project Generation and Implementation

The effectiveness of the Food for Work Program largely depends on the involvement of the overall community organization in the realization of self-help projects geared toward community development. FFW commodities are conceived to act as a supportive resource for strengthening the community organization. They are primarily intended:

1. to encourage the generation of community projects on the part of proponents; and
2. to obtain the cooperation of workers throughout the entire duration of the project to ensure the physical accomplishment of tasks involved.

The evaluation of food commodities as an incentive in project generation and implementation is based on actual responses of respondent proponents, barangay leaders, technical agency representatives, and recipients to questions which probe their attitudes toward FFW commodities and FFW projects. (See Tables VI-1, VI-2, VI-3, VI-4, VI-5)

PROFILE OF SAMPLE FFW PROJECTS

Objectives of Sample FFW Projects

Proponents

- o The construction, repair or improvement of feeder roads were proposed by the six respondent proponents mainly to facilitate the transport of farm produce and barrio folks. (See Table IV-1)
- o Construction and repair of drainage systems were intended by the respondent proponents primarily to prevent floods and soil erosion.
- o The only objective of respondent proponents in implementing irrigation projects is to supply water to upland farms and other water deficient rice fields.
- o The construction and repair of various public facilities e.g. barangay hall, multipurpose center, school, and health center, were intended by project proponents to serve the community's needs for health and educational services as well as for a place to convene.
- o Communal vegetable gardening sample projects were pursued by proponents to provide for a source of supply of vegetable/nutrition requirements of barrio folks and to support the national program of self sufficiency in food production.
- o The proponent for the potable water system project cited the community's need for potable water as the main purpose served by this project.

Recipients

- o Most (20 of 30 respondents) of the recipients joined the sample feeder road projects mainly to contribute their share in developing their community through road improvement. A significant number (13 respondents) also joined these projects with the objective of making the church and market more accessible to barrio folks and making the community itself accessible to neighboring barrios and towns. (See Table IV-2)
- o Respondent recipients (9 out of 20) of the sample drainage system projects cited community development as their objective for joining these projects. Respondent recipients (6 respondents) also specifically cited that these projects would benefit the school and families within the community primarily through flood control.

- o Half of the ten recipients who joined the sample irrigation projects believed that these projects would benefit their farms.
- o Of 25 respondent recipients who joined the construction and repair of community facilities, majority (14 respondents) believed that the provision and improvement of these facilities would contribute toward development in their community. A number (6 respondents) also joined these projects mainly for the sake of barrio cooperation or because they were invited to join.
- o Four out of ten respondent recipients who joined the sample communal vegetable gardening projects believed that their participation in these projects would contribute toward better cooperation and unity within the barrio. Three recipients also joined to contribute their share in the development of their community.
- o All (5) the respondent recipients in the sample potable water system installation project joined the project to help the development of their community.
- o Of the total 100 respondent recipients in all the sample FFW projects, a few (7 respondents) joined the projects only because of the food rations/money or because they were idle and had no other work available.

Participation in Sample FFW Projects According to Proponents

- o Half (3 of 6 respondents) of the proponents of the sample feeder road projects estimated that about 100 workers were involved in these projects. (See Table IV-3)
- o The other sample projects (9 of 20) involved/involve 30 workers or less.

Means of Livelihood of Workers

- o Majority of the workers (recipients) in the sample FFW projects are farmers (51 of 100 respondents). The concentration of farmer recipients is found in the sample feeder road (17 of 30), irrigation (9 of 10) and building construction and repair (13 of 25) projects as well as all 5 respondents in the potable water system installation projects. (See Table IV-4)

Recruitment of Participants in Sample FFW Projects

Proponents

- o Sixteen out of 20 respondent proponents of the sample projects claimed that no one among the barrio community who was interested in working in the projects was turned down. A small number of proponents (4) however claimed that at most 30 applicants willing to work in their projects were turned down. (See Table IV-5)

Recipients

- o Of 100 respondent recipients in the sample projects, majority (64 respondents) claimed that they were invited or requested to join the project by project proponents, sponsors and officials. This recruitment pattern is most common among all the sample projects except for the irrigation and potable water system installation projects. For these two types of projects, nearly all respondent recipients (9 of 10 and all 5 respondents, respectively) cited that their participation in these projects was warranted by their respective positions in the barangay (as barangay official) or by their memberships in community associations or in the assisting agency. (See Table IV-6)

Compensation Scheme Promised Workers as Claimed by Recipients

- o Of a total 90 respondent recipients of completed projects, majority (54 respondents) were promised compensation for the services they rendered for these projects. (See Table IV-7)
- o Of the 54 respondent recipients of the completed sample projects who were promised compensation, majority (29 respondents) were promised food and a significant number (21) were promised both cash and food. Only 4 respondent recipients of feeder road projects were promised cash only.
- o CRS and CARE actually compensated FFW project workers in the form of P.L. 480 food commodities. Cash payments and other commodities (e.g. canned goods) may have been provided by project proponents or other assisting agencies such as the MSSD.
- o Cash payments ranged from ₱12.00 to ₱20.00 per day as claimed by four workers who were told they would receive cash only. Of these four, three were promised ₱12.00 per day.
- o Cash payments promised workers who were supposed to receive both cash and kind ranged from ₱1.00 to ₱25.00 per day. Of the 21 workers promised both cash and food, nine received either ₱8.00 or ₱10.00 and seven were promised ₱18.00 per day.
- o The food component of the food/cash compensation scheme was measured in varying units. In terms of kilos, food promised ranged from 1/2 kilo to 5 kilos per day. These amounts of food measured in gantas ranged from 1/4 ganta to 4 gantas.
- o Food payments under the "food only" compensation scheme were specified in varying amounts and units (such as ganta, pound and kilo) and various combinations (for example, "5 kilos and 3 canned sardines").
- o Sample FFW projects which specified various food combinations were CRS sponsored projects.

Project Inputs

Actual Compensation Scheme of Workers in Sample FFW Projects

Recipients

- o Most (92 out of 100) of the respondent recipients in all sample projects were compensated in kind only or in combination of both cash and kind. (See Table IV-8)
- o Eight respondents claimed they did not receive any compensation for their participation in the FFW project. Of these projects, 5 were CRS and 3 were CARE projects.
- o Of the 8 respondents who did not receive any compensation, six worked on feeder road, one on a drainage system and one on a communal vegetable gardening sample project.
- o The products received by respondents compensated in kind or both cash and kind are food commodities which are predominantly bulgur wheat (67), corn meal(29), and canned goods/sardines (25). These commodities are commonly distributed in both CARE and CRS projects.
- o The concentration of respondent recipients in all completed sample projects claimed to have received less than 5 pounds (38 recipients out of 92) or 5 to 10 pounds (26) for each type of food commodity they were compensated with for the entire duration of the respective sample projects.
- o Most of the recipients of sample projects were paid/are being paid either daily (28 out of 100) or scheduled once only (37) (upon completion of the project). The daily compensation scheme is most common among the feeder road (14 of 30 respondents) and potable water system (4 of 5) sample projects, while the onetime payment of workers is most common among the drainage system (9 of 20), building construction (13 of 25) and communal vegetable gardening (5 of 10) projects.

Proponents

- o Respondent proponents did not report a uniform amount of food commodities compensated to workers for an 8-hour day's work. Among all of the sample projects, however, eight out of 20 proponents estimated that food commodities of about one to two gantas is the amount compensated daily to workers. (See Table IV-9)
- o The most common tool for measurement of the daily (8-hour) ration of food commodities to workers is the ganta or the one gallon/liter can (10 of 20 respondents).

Barangay Leaders

- o Majority (10 of 20 respondents) of the barangay leaders, claimed that workers were paid in kind (food commodities). (See Table IV -10)
- o Five respondent barangay leaders reported that workers were compensated in both cash and kind in the sample projects in their respective barangays.
- o Three respondents also claimed no form of compensation given to workers in the sample projects in their areas.
- o Barangay leaders interviewed did not mention "cash only" as a form of compensation for the sample FFW projects.

Cash Compensation to Workers and Material Costs of Sample FFW Projects

Proponents

- o The estimated individual cost (excluding the food given to workers as compensation) of 15 FFW projects surveyed as claimed by proponents did not go over ₱10,000. Ten out of these 15 projects were in the ₱5,000 or less cost range. (See Table IV-11)
- o Three projects required a substantial amount of cash outlay, i.e. feeder road (₱26,000), irrigation system (₱39,000), and multipurpose center (₱40,000).
- o Eight projects consisting of two feeder roads, two drainage systems, one irrigation, one community health center, and two communal vegetable gardening projects, did not require any cash outlay as payment to skilled workers. Five other projects allotted ₱1,000 or less to pay wages of skilled workers, while one feeder road and one multipurpose center project required a ₱7,500-₱8,000 cash outlay for this purpose.
- o Majority (12 of 20 respondents) of the proponents relied on the municipal government to supply the materials and equipment to be used for the project. Six proponents expected project participants/ farmers/barrio residents to contribute their share of materials for the projects, while 5 expected technical agencies such as the MSSD and Bureau of Plant Industry to extend assistance to the projects through donation/loan of materials and equipment.
- o Cost of materials of 8 sample projects were estimated by the proponents at ₱1,000-₱3,000. Materials and/or equipment used for 5 other projects were estimated at ₱5,000-₱8,000. One feeder road, one multipurpose center and one potable water system project had high material costs amounting to ₱20,000, ₱32,000 and ₱12,500, respectively.

Project Duration

Estimated Duration of Sample FFW Projects According to Proponents

- o Most (12 of 20 respondents) of the proponents estimated the duration of the sample projects or the average mandays worked by each participant to be about 10 days or less. The rest of the proponents (8) estimated the duration of their respective projects to be about 14 to 30 days. (See Table IV -12)

Estimated Duration of Worker Participation in Sample FFW Projects as Claimed by Recipients

- o Majority (53 of 90 respondents) of the recipients in the completed projects confirm the claim of proponents, reporting that they worked an average of 10 days or less. The concentration of recipients who worked 10 days or less is found in the feeder road (26 of 30 respondents), and the building construction and repair (16 of 25) sample projects. More recipients who worked in the drainage system (10 of 15 respondents) and irrigation (4 of 5) projects claimed that they worked for a longer period, even more than 30 days. (See Table IV-13)
- o Almost all (74 of 90 respondents) of the recipients worked in each of the sample projects on a full time basis.

Sponsorship of Sample FFW Projects

Proponents

- o The barangay/barrio council as project sponsors was mentioned by a significant number (8 of 20 respondents) of proponents particularly in the feeder road (3 of 6) and building construction/repair (3 of 5) projects. The CRS and MSSD/CARE as sponsoring agencies were also mentioned by a number of proponents in some of the sample projects. (See Table IV-14)
- o A greater number of respondent proponents claim that the barangay/barrio council is still active in sponsoring FFW projects, particularly among proponents of the feeder road and building construction and repair sample projects. CRS and MSSD/CARE were also mentioned by a few proponents as being inactive sponsoring agencies.

Recipients

- o Of the total respondent recipients, majority (59 of 100 respondents) identified the barangay council/captain as the sponsor of the sample projects, particularly in the feeder road (19 of 30), drainage system (14 of 20), building construction and repair (20 of 25) and communal vegetable gardening (6 of 10) projects. (See Table IV-15)

- o The CRS/Social Action Center was also frequently mentioned (24 of 100 respondents) by recipients as a sponsoring agency in the sample projects except drainage systems and potable water system installation.

Non-Recipients

- o Of 40 non-recipients of the sample projects, most (19 of 40 respondents) cited the barangay leaders as the persons who filled this role. Barangay leaders were most often mentioned as the sponsoring entities of the different sample projects except irrigation and potable water system projects. (See Table IV-16)
- o A substantial number (11 respondents) of the non-recipients also mentioned CRS/Social Action Center as a sponsoring agency, particularly for the feeder road (5 of 12 respondents) and irrigation (all 4 respondents) sample projects.

Assistance Provided Sample FFW Projects According to Proponents

- o Officials who provide assistance in the sample projects were identified by respondent proponents to be the barrio and municipal officials (19 and 14 of 20 respondents, respectively). (See Table IV-17)
- o Most (13 of 20 respondents) of the proponents cited that barangay/barrio officials provide assistance through supervision of the sample projects, while municipal officials, as mentioned by a nearly equal number (11 of 20) of respondent proponents, help the projects through cash and material assistance.
- o Most proponents (11 of 20 respondents) believed that there was an understanding/arrangement between barangay and municipal officials particularly in the coordination of efforts in providing assistance to development projects of the barrios.

Supervision of Sample FFW Projects According to Proponents

- o Supervision of the sample projects is claimed by almost all (15 of 20) respondent proponents, to have been provided by barangay/barrio officials. (See Table IV-18)
- o Supervision by barangay/barrio officials on the sample projects is usually done daily. Most proponents also claim that the barangay/barrio officials primarily supervise the execution of the project plan or act as foremen of the sample projects.
- o Of 18 respondent proponents of completed projects, most (13 respondents) claimed that supervision provided to these projects were adequate as these projects were successfully completed.

TRENDS IN PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Awareness of FFW Projects

Proponents

- o Most of the proponents interviewed (15 of 20 respondents) handled only one FFW project each during the past three years. Only four proponents undertook from 2 to 4 projects each, and one claimed having handled 7 projects over the same period. (See Table V-1)
- o Most FFW projects undertaken by the respondent proponents during the past three years dealt with feeder roads (11 of 20 respondents) and building construction and repair (8 of 20). In these projects, as well as in the other projects undertaken during the same period, all proponents claimed that they received food to pay the participants for their services.

Barangay Leaders

- o Almost all of the 20 barangay leaders interviewed were readily aware of the FFW Program. Only one barangay leader was not aware of the program. (See Table V-2)
- o Most barangay leaders (13 of 19 respondents) perceive the FFW Program as one which "provides food in return for work rendered" to the community.
- o More barangay leaders cited the construction and improvement of feeder roads (13 of 20 respondents) and community facilities (10 of 20) as the projects undertaken in their respective communities during the past three years.

Technical Agency Representatives

- o All the technical agency representatives interviewed were aware of the FFW Program. Most of these representatives (14 of 20 respondents) conceived the program as one which provides food in return for work rendered in community development projects or as a food assistance program to facilitate community development. (See Table V-3)

Recipients

- o All respondent recipients of the completed sample projects were aware of the FFW projects although a few (19 of 90 respondents) initially were not able to associate the sample project with the FFW Program. (See Table V-4)

- o It may be noted that a number of the completed project recipients cited the sample projects as the only projects in their communities undertaken during the past three years. A few associated other such projects with the FFW Program as the construction of a foot bridge, a street pavement and a basketball court.
- o Most of the recipients in all the sample projects cited the project proponents (45 of 100 respondents) and the barangay captain/officials (25 of 100) as their principal sources of information about the sample projects in their respective communities. (See Table V-5)

Non-Recipients

- o All respondent non-recipients were aware of the FFW projects in their respective localities although a few (9 of 40 respondents) initially were not able to associate the sample projects with FFW programs. All these respondents were aware of the nature of the sample projects undertaken in their locality. (See Table V-6)

Attainment of Project Objectives

- o Almost all of the respondent proponents of completed sample projects (16 of 18 respondents) believed that their respective projects attained the proposal objectives. (See Table V-7)
- o Of the projects identified as those that did not attain their objectives, one (potable water system installation) was not able to supply the potable water needs of the community due to technical deficiencies in the system while the other (multipurpose center construction) could not be used for storing food commodities because the center had no wall on one side.

Benefits Derived from FFW Projects

Proponents

- o Proponents of feeder road projects cited the facilitation of transport of farm produce and people (5 of 6 respondents) and the beautification of the area (4 of 6 respondents) as among the benefits derived by the community from the project. (See Table V-8)
- o Proponents of projects on drainage canals, dikes, and ditches mentioned the prevention of flooding and soil erosion in barrio areas (all respondents) and the use of the filled-in ditches for drying of palay, copra and fish (1 of 4 respondents) as benefits derived by the community.
- o Benefits derived from irrigation projects include the increased production/income from rice fields (1 of 2 respondents), increased production of upland rice fields (1 of 2 respondents), and the alleviation of the food problem in the barrio (1 of 2 respondents).

- o Proponents of building construction and repair projects mentioned such benefits enjoyed by the community as the provision of a convenient and adequate place for community/social functions (3 of 5 respondents), provision of a school/vocational/day care center (3 of 5 respondents), and the protection of school children from sun and rain (2 of 5 respondents).
- o The only benefit cited by proponents of communal vegetable gardening projects was the supply of free vegetables after harvest (all respondents).
- o According to its proponent, the potable water system project did not benefit the community since it never functioned.
- o Eleven respondent proponents of projects involving feeder roads, drainage systems, building construction and repair, and communal vegetable gardening cited the entire community as the main beneficiary of their projects.
- o Proponents of irrigation projects cited farmers as the sole beneficiaries of their projects (all respondents).
- o Other groups of people particularly identified by proponents as beneficiaries of their projects include farmers (2 for feeder road, 2 for drainage system and 1 for building construction and repair projects); children (2 for drainage system and 1 for building construction and repair projects); mothers (1 for communal vegetable gardening project).
- o The project involving the installation of a potable water system did not have any apparent beneficiary because it was never operationalized.

Barangay Leaders

- o Nineteen out of 20 barangay leaders interviewed believed that the FFW program benefited their respective barangays. (See Table V-9)
- o Barangay leaders cited the improvement of roads and irrigation of farms as major economic benefits derived from the project. Community benefits cited by the greater number of respondents include provision of food rations, employment generation, beautification/development of the barrio, establishment of social/health centers and fostering of cooperation and unity among barrio folks.

Technical Agency Representatives

- o Nineteen out of 20 respondent technical agency representatives believed that FFW projects have been of help to their respective agencies, particularly in their efforts to assist in the development of the barrios. (See Table V-10)
- o Economic benefits to the technical agency which were cited by respondents are employment and income generation, improved economic conditions of the barrio folks, and the facilitation of transportation of food from farm to market.

- o Social benefits derived from the program include enhancement of work as well as people's cooperation/sense of achievement/gratitude, and the implementation of health and beautification projects.

Recipients (Completed Projects)

- o Majority of respondent recipients of completed projects believe that their respective FFW projects were useful/very useful to the community (80 of 90 respondents). (See Table V-11)
- o Ten respondents considered three projects as not useful. These projects are: irrigation, communal vegetable gardening and potable water system. These projects were CRS sponsored projects.
- o Respondent recipients involved in feeder road projects mentioned the facilitation of passage to the town and the elimination of muddy/flooded roads as the main reasons for the usefulness of the said project type (19 and 8 respondents of 30, respectively).
- o For projects involving drainage canals, dikes, and ditches, major reasons cited by recipient respondents for their usefulness include:
 - continuous flow of water/elimination of flooding (4 of 15 respondents)
 - improved drainage (2 of 15)
 - ease of passage of vehicles (3 of 15)
 - enhanced appearance of the area (3 of 15)
- o Respondent recipients on irrigation projects considered the sample project as useful because these irrigated the farmlands (2 of 5 respondents). However, 3 respondents assessed the sample project as not useful because some farm lands were not reached by water from the installed irrigation system.
- o Projects on building construction and repair were deemed useful by all 25 respondent recipients because these constructed/repared facilities served the various purposes for which they were built.
- o Communal vegetable gardening projects served to provide the vegetable needs of participants (8 of 10 respondents).
- o The potable water system project was not useful because there was not enough water to fill it up to capacity.
- o Particular groups in the community who benefited from the sample FFW projects are as follows:
 - farmers for two feeder road projects (4 of 30 respondents)

- children for the dike riprapping project (4 of 15)
 - farmers with land near the project site for irrigation projects (4 of 5)
 - mothers and participants for the community vegetable gardening projects (7 of 10)
 - barangay councils for building construction and repair projects (2 of 25).
- o Majority of respondent recipients believed that the projects benefited/will benefit their families (80 of 100 families).
 - o A substantial number of respondents who felt that projects did/will not benefit their families came from projects that involved irrigation (4 of 10 respondents), communal vegetable gardening (3 of 10), and installation of potable water system (4 of 5).
 - o Respondents highlighted the following as benefits derived/to be derived by their families from the sample FFW projects:
 - improved transport conditions (22 of 80 respondents who received benefits for their family)
 - receipt of cash wages (17 of 80 respondents; 14 from CARE projects and 3 from CRS projects)
 - elimination of muddy roads and setting up of flood control measures (7 of 80)
 - protection of community facilities (5 of 80)
 - use of constructed facilities for children's schooling/ barrio's medical needs (14 of 80).
 - o Majority of respondents believed that their respective communities derived/would derive benefits from the FFW projects (84 of 100 respondents).
 - o Of those who did not feel that their communities derived any benefits from the projects, 5 respondents were involved in an irrigation project, 5 in a communal vegetable gardening project, and another 5 in a potable water system project.
 - o Respondents highlighted the following benefits derived by their respective communities from the sample FFW projects:
 - improved transport conditions (17 of 84 respondents whose communities received benefits from sample FFW projects)

- minimized mud/floods (17 of 84)
- improved appearance of roadside/surroundings (13 of 84)
- protection of community facilities (10 of 84)
- enhancement of education for children and medical attention for barrio folks (11 of 84 and 9 of 84, respectively)
- availability of recreation/social/meeting hall for the community (10 of 84)
- improvement of farm irrigation (5 of 84).

Non-Recipients

- o Thirty three of 40 respondent non-recipients believed that the FFW projects in their localities were useful/very useful to the community. (See Table V-12)
- o Major reasons cited by respondent non-recipients on the usefulness of the project are:
 - roads are wider, not muddy, and facilitate transportation (all respondents for feeder roads)
 - prevention of flooding and water overflow (all respondents for drainage system projects)
 - increase in rice production/watering of rice fields (2 of 4 respondents for irrigation projects)
 - constructed or repaired hall/center/school fulfill their designated functions (9 of 10 respondents for building construction and repair projects)
 - cleared area for planting (2 of 4 projects for communal vegetable gardening).
- o Three projects were not considered useful to the community for the following reasons:
 - source of water for irrigation has dried up; gasoline for pump is too expensive (2 respondents for 1 irrigation project)
 - short duration of project life because planted vegetables were destroyed (2 respondents for communal vegetable gardening)
 - insufficient capacity of pump installed (2 respondents for potable water system):

- o Majority of nonrecipients considered the sample projects as beneficial to all (32 of 40 respondents).
- o Particular groups of persons that were mentioned as beneficiaries of the sample projects are:
 - people from the uplands (2 of 12 respondents for feeder road projects)
 - barangay officials (1 of 8 respondents for drainage system projects)
 - farmers (2 of 4 respondents for irrigation projects and one out of four respondents for communal vegetable gardening)
 - residents of a particular area (1 of 2 respondents for the potable water system project)
- o A significant number of respondents felt that their respective families benefited from the project (25 of 40 respondents).
- o Non-recipient respondents who believed that the sample projects in their community did not benefit their families included 4 of 10 respondents for building construction and repair projects, 3 of 4 respondents for irrigation projects, 3 of 8 for drainage system projects, 2 of 12 on feeder road projects, all respondents for potable water system project, and 1 of 4 for communal vegetable gardening projects.
- o Economic benefits derived/to be derived by the families of non-recipients are as follows:
 - facilitation of transport of people/farm produce (7 of 25 respondents who received benefits for their family)
 - flood control (5 of 25)
 - increased rice production (1 of 25)
 - widening of roads/elimination of muddy portions (3 of 25).
- o Community/Social benefits derived by the family from the project include:
 - supply of vegetables (3 of 25 respondents who received benefits for their family)
 - use of the center as a school/playground for children (2 of 25)

- use of the center to serve the medical needs of the community (2 of 25 respondents)
- use of the hall for meetings/to resolve conflicts (2 of 25).
- o Thirty-two of 40 respondents were able to identify benefits derived/to be derived by their respective communities from the sample projects.
- o Among those who felt that their respective communities did not derive any benefit from the sample project, three referred to irrigation projects, two to communal vegetable gardening projects, and two referred to the potable water system project.
- o Economic benefits enjoyed/to be enjoyed by the community from the sample projects are:
 - facilitation of transport/movement of people (8 of 32 respondents who believed that their community derived benefits from the sample projects)
 - flood control (9 of 32)
 - increase in rice production (1 of 32).
- o Community or social benefits enjoyed/to be enjoyed by the community from the sample project include:
 - beautification of the area (4 of 32 respondents) who believed that their community derived benefits from the sample project)
 - use of the hall as a meeting place (5 of 32)
 - accessibility of health center to community (2 of 32)
 - use of the center as schoolhouse for children/2 barangays (2 of 32).

Generation and Complementation of Other Projects

Proponents

- o Interviews with project proponents revealed that thirteen of the 20 surveyed projects generated or triggered off other projects. (See Table V-13). Offshoots of sample projects include among others:
 - other feeder road construction, expansion or repair; roadside beautification; multipurpose pavement (sample project-feeder road projects)

- construction of schools/multipurpose centers; forming of community/civic organizations (drainage system projects)
 - food production; foot bridge construction (irrigation projects)
 - construction of health center; installation of communal toilet (building construction and repair projects)
 - flower gardening (communal vegetable gardening project).
- o One respondent proponent cited that the irrigation project complemented a feeder road construction project which was at the proposal stage as at the time of the field interview.
 - o Five of the 10 respondent proponents showed interest in proposing other projects.
 - o Of the projects intended to be proposed, 4 respondent proponents considered the construction and repair of health/community/multi-purpose centers as top priority while 3 considered construction and repair of barangay feeder roads/pathways as their first choice of projects. The reasons cited for prioritizing such projects are:
 - Health/community/multipurpose center
 - Potential benefits of the center to out of school youth
 - Promotion of social and social and sports activities
 - Promotion of community development projects at the training center
 - Need to repair health center
 - Barangay roads or feeder roads/pathways
 - Facilitation of passage of motorized vehicles in time for the coming rainy season.
 - Facilitation of transport of farm produce.

Usage and Characteristics of FFW Commodities

Recipients

- o All commodities received were cooked and not disposed of or sold. (See Table V-14)
- o Respondent recipients specified the manner of preparation for only three commodities, i.e., bulgur wheat, corn meal, and powdered milk.

Bulgur Wheat

- o Bulgur wheat was commonly prepared as porridge (17 of 67 respondents who received bulgur wheat), boiled in coconut milk (17 of 67), or made into rice cake (11 of 67). Recipients cited 9 other ways of cooking bulgur wheat in addition to the three mentioned.
- o Twenty three of 67 respondents liked bulgur wheat because it could be served for a variety of meals. Other good qualities of bulgur wheat as noted by respondents are its nutritive content, and its delicious taste/appeal to children (9 of 67 and 8 of 67, respectively).
- o Eleven of 67 respondents mentioned that the bulgur wheat they received had a rotten/stale smell. Nine others noted the presence of weevils and worms while 10 of 67 criticized its hard/rough texture.

Corn Meal

- o Recipients cited six different ways of cooking corn meal. This commodity was commonly made into native delicacies (5 of 29 respondents), porridge (5 of 29), or cooked in coconut milk (4 of 29).
- o Corn meal was liked for its delicious taste/nice smell/appeal to children (13 of 29). It could also be served for a variety of meals (11 of 29).
- o Respondent recipients of corn meal noted that old stock of this commodity had a bitter taste (6 of 29). Three respondents cited the presence of weevils and worms in the corn meal which they received.

Powdered Milk

- o Of the 13 respondent recipients of powdered milk, three used it to prepare hot milk while two mixed the powdered milk with coffee. The remaining 8 did not specify how they used the milk they received.
- o All respondent recipients of this commodity mentioned that the milk could be served for a variety of meals. Moreover, it was said to be nutritious (4 of 13) and liked by children (3 of 13).

Other Commodities

- o Flour was commonly made into hotcake. Rolled oats were well liked by children and served for merienda. Respondents who received rice noted its whiteness and right taste.
- o Twenty five of 92 respondent recipients received canned goods/sardines.

Infestations

- o A few respondents who received bulgur wheat noted the presence of weevils (15 of 67) and worms (6 of 67).
- o Four of 29 respondents who received corn meal noted the presence of weevils in their share of food.
- o All other commodities were found to have no infestations.

Involvement of Technical Agencies and Barangay Leaders in FFW Projects

Barangay Leaders

- o Most (15 of 20) respondent barangay leaders have been involved in the FFW Program. Of this number, 13 were only recently involved (1975 to present). (See Table V-15)
- o Supervision/organization of the project was the major contribution of respondent barangay leaders who have been involved in the FFW Program (10 respondents).
- o Respondents cited the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), barangay council, municipal government, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD) and Rural Health Office as government agencies that have made use of the FFW Program to support their respective development/social projects, to disseminate/implement government programs, or to train/give technical advice to barrio folks.
- o Seven out of the 20 respondent barangay leaders claimed that the municipal government/office and the MSSD have been assisting the FFW Program through material supply and cash donations, food rations, counselling, and supervision in distribution of commodities.
- o Eighteen of 20 respondent barangay leaders stated that there was no FFW Working Committee in their municipality/province while one could not recall hearing of it. The only barangay leader aware of a FFW Working Committee is himself a member and claims that the committee provides logistical support to projects to facilitate administration and food distribution among the project participants.
- o According to the barangay leaders who were aware of community projects that have been undertaken in their barangay in the past 3 years, the barangay council/barangay captain, CRS and CARE commonly sponsored these projects (9 of 19 respondents).

Technical Agency Representatives

- o Majority (17 of 20 respondents) of the technical agency representatives from the sample projects have been involved in the FFW Program. The greater proportion of these (13 of 17) respondents have been involved with the program recently (1976-1980). (See Table V-16)
- o Supervision/assistance in food distribution was the major contribution of the respondent technical agency representatives who have been involved in the FFW Program (8 respondents).
- o The Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) is mentioned by a greater number (6 of 20) of respondents as the government agency that made use of the FFW Program to support projects undertaken for the development of the community.
- o The provincial and municipal government/council is frequently mentioned (10 of 20 respondents) as having assisted the FFW Program, primarily through the funding of projects.
- o Nineteen of 20 respondent technical agency representatives stated that there was no FFW Working Committee in their municipality/province.
- o The only technical agency representative aware of a FFW Working Committee is himself a member of the committee. This committee determined and prioritized projects to implement, and recruited manpower through the barangay captains.

ATTITUDES TOWARD FFW PROJECTS

Attitudes Toward FFW Commodities

Proponents

- o Almost all project proponents (19 of 20 respondents) would still pursue Food for Work (FFW) projects even without food payments given to the workers for services rendered. However, majority (16 of 20) claimed that food commodities played a very important/important role in obtaining the cooperation of workers. (See Table VI-1)
- o Majority of respondents (10 and 5 of 20) claimed that all or most workers would still opt to participate in FFW projects even without food incentives. However, four respondents believed that only a few would get involved in projects without food incentives.

Recipients

- o Only 4 of 10 respondent recipients of ongoing projects are aware of barrio, municipal, or provincial bayanihan projects that do not give any compensation to its workers. (See Table VI-2). These FFW projects cited by the respondents are: fencing of the school, cleaning and beautifying of the community, building of a concrete stairway, and installation of a water pump.
- o Of the 4 recipients of ongoing projects who were aware of projects without compensation, three mentioned the projects they were participating in.
- o Of the 90 recipients of completed projects who were aware of projects without compensation in either food or cash, 50 named the projects which they actually participated in.
- o The principal reasons cited for joining projects without compensation are "for the benefit of the barrio" and "for cooperation" (20 and 16 respondent recipients, respectively, of 53).
- o Their awareness of FFW projects and involvement with other work were the major reasons for not joining projects without compensation (16 and 10, respectively, of 41).
- o Even if food commodities were not to be given for work rendered, 96 of 100 respondent recipients of completed and ongoing projects indicated their willingness to continue working.
- o Likewise, 84 of 100 respondent recipients were of the opinion that their co-workers felt the importance and need to work even without the food payments.

Attitudes Toward FFW Projects

Proponents

- o "FFW Projects are a big help to the poor and unemployed of the barrio because of the food payments" is a common favorable comment expressed by 18 of 20 respondent proponents. (See Table VI-3)
- o Over reliance on the food incentives thus defeating the purpose of voluntary cooperation, and insufficient and spoiled (or old) food commodities are the more common criticisms voiced by proponents against the FFW program (3 respondents each of 19 who gave unfavorable comments).
- o Five of 20 respondent proponents pointed out certain aspects of FFW Projects which they felt should be improved on.
- o The inclusion of other food/nonfood commodities such as rice, medicine, cash, and ingredients for food commodities in the food package is one way of improving FFW projects as pointed out by 3 of the 5 project proponents. Two respondents pointed out the direct shipment/prompt delivery of food commodities as another aspect of the FFW Program which could be improved.

Barangay Leaders/ Technical Agency Representatives

- o Sixteen of 20 respondent barangay leaders favored the FFW Program. Some of the reasons cited were that these projects contribute to the development of the barangay/barrio and that the FFW commodities supplement the basic needs of the people (7 and 6 respondents, respectively). (See Table VI-4)
- o Three barangay leaders were not in favor of the program because: it does not encourage voluntary cooperation; it does not provide equal food distribution; and it requires the payment of ₱1.00 per ganta of bulgur wheat received.
- o All respondent technical agency representatives (20) favored the FFW Program and cited the distribution of food to workers as a primary reason to support the program. (See Table VI-5)

Recipients

- o Eighty-three of 100 respondent recipients have nothing against the FFW projects. (See Table VI-6)
- o Failure of project, insufficient funds for needed materials, and unequal distribution of food rations among workers were the recipients' major criticisms against the projects (6, 3 and 2, respectively, of 17 respondent recipients who indicated some dislike for the projects).

- o Most recipients of ongoing projects indicated that people interested in participating in FFW Projects were able to join (8 of 10 respondents); insufficient rations and inadequate dissemination of information were the reasons cited for the inability of some people to join.

Non-Recipients

- o Thirty-three of 40 respondent non-recipients disclosed their interest in joining FFW projects primarily to contribute to the development and beautification of the community. (See Table VI-7)
- o Lack of time due to work, business, or studies was the primary reason for being unable to join in FFW projects (20 of 40 respondents).
- o Thirty-three respondent recipients favored FFW Projects indicating no reason for being against the projects.

Table I-1
Base Data on Sample FFW Projects
CRS and CARE Projects
1978-1981

Base Data	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency		Completed Projects			Ongoing Projects		
		CRS No.	CARE No.	Subtotal No.	CRS No.	CARE No.	Subtotal No.	CRS No.	CARE No.
Base: Total sample FFW projects	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Location</u>									
Northern Luzon	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
Ilocos Norte	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
Ilocos Sur	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Pangasinan	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Central Luzon	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	-	-	-
Cavite	4	1	3	4	1	3	-	-	-
Laguna	5	3	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
Eastern Luzon (Bicol Region)	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	-
Camarines Sur	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Albay	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Sorsogon	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Type</u>									
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>									
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	-	-	-
Repair and maintenance (riprapping/ concreting) of barangay feeder roads	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-
Construction of barangay feeder roads	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
Construction and repair (riprapping) of dikes	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Construction and repair (concreting) of drainage canals/filling of ditches	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-

SP

Base Data	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency		Completed Projects			Ongoing Projects		
		CRS No.	CARE No.	Subtotal No.	CRS No.	CARE No.	Subtotal No.	CRS No.	CARE No.
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Construction of irrigation canals and installation of irrigation pumps	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>									
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Construction of multipurpose center/barangay hall/health center	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
Repair of schoolhouse/Day Care Center	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Communal vegetable gardening/"Green Revolution"	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Installation of a potable water system	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Table I-2
FFW Projects Visited

<u>Province</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Barangay/Barrio</u>	<u>Year Approved</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Project</u>
<u>Catholic Relief Services</u>					
Ilocos Norte	Vintar	Malasig	1978	Completed	Improvement of barangay road
Ilocos Sur	San Esteban	Poblacion	1979	Completed	Construction of multipurpose center
Cavite	Carmona	San Jose	1978	Completed	Communal vegetable gardening
Laguna	Bifan	Timbao	1980	Completed	Repair of barangay road
	Calauan	Bangyas	1979	Completed	Communal vegetable gardening
	San Pedro	Langgam	1979	Completed	Riprapping of dike and completion of Day Care Center
Camarines Sur	Buhi	Tambo	1980	Completed	Installation of potable water system
Sorsogon	Gubat	Gupi	1978	Completed	Installation of irrigation system
Albay	Rapu-Rapu	Villa Hermosa	1980	Completed	Construction of feeder road
	Bacacay	Napao	1980	Ongoing	Construction of irrigation canals
<u>Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.</u>					
Ilocos Norte	Vintar	Cabisoculan	1978	Completed	Repair of school building
	San Nicolas	Bugnay	1979	Completed	Repair of Day Care Center
	Bacarra	Poblacion	N.A.	Completed	Building of foot bridge*
Ilocos Sur	Suyo	Man-atong	1979	Completed	Construction of community health center
Pangasinan	San Nicolas	Cabitnungan	1979	Ongoing	Riprapping of dike
Cavite	Bacoor	Dulong Bayan	1979	Completed	Construction of barangay road
	Imus	Barangay III	1979	Completed	Riprapping of road
	Novelita	San Jose	1979	Completed	Concreting of canal

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Barangay/Barrio</u>	<u>Year Approved</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Project</u>
	Noveleta	Poblacion	1979	Completed	Installation of irrigation system*
	Dasmariñas	Burol	1979	Completed	Installation of water system*
	Silang	Bukal	N. A.	Completed	Repair of barangay road*
Laguna	Siniloan	Mendiola	1980	Completed	Repair of barangay road
	Siniloan	Padre Burgos	1980	Completed	Construction of barangay hall
Sorsogon	Magallanes	Bacolod	1978	Completed	Construction of canals and filling of ditches

* Projects not included in sample base.

Table I-3
Comparison of Proposal Specifications with Actual Project Accomplishments
CRS and CARE Projects
1978-1981

<u>Province</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Barangay/Barrio</u>	<u>Year Approved</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>	<u>Proposal Specifications</u>	<u>Observations/Findings on Project Accomplishments</u>
<u>Catholic Relief Services</u>						
Ilocos Norte	Vintar	Malasig	1978	Completed	Improvement of barangay road o Filling up of road with gravel	As at the time of inspection, only about 50% of the road had been filled. Work was suspended due to lack of materials.
Laguna	Bifan	Timbao	1980	Completed	Repair of barangay road o Dispersal of filling materials along 3 km. x 5 m. barangay road o Digging of drainage canals along road	The barangay road has been repaired.
Albay	Lapu-lapu	Villa Hermosa	1980	Completed	Construction of feeder road o No project proposal with CRS, Manila	The completed feeder road is 1 km. long and 5 m. wide.
Laguna	San Pedro	Langgam	1979	Completed	Riprapping of dike and completion of Day Care Center o No details	Both the riprapping of dike and finishing of the Day Care Center were accomplished. However, the FFW commodities were distributed only to those who worked on the riprapping. Workers for the Day Care Center received rice and sardines.
Sorsogon	Gubat	Gupi	1978	Completed	Installation of irrigation system o Installation of irrigation pump o Canalization - 528 m. long and 0.9 m. deep	Installation of the irrigation system was completed. The constructed canals measure 15 m. long by 0.9 m. wide by 0.9 m. deep. The system is able to supply water to only three farmer families out of the 22 targeted beneficiary families. Usage of the system was temporarily stopped due to technical deficiencies in the set-up.
Albay	Bacacay	Napao	1980	Ongoing	Construction of irrigation canals o No proposal on file with CRS, Manila	As at the time of inspection, digging work on the 8 m. long by 0.3 m. wide by 0.3 m. deep irrigation canal was temporarily stopped because it was planting season. Diggings are expected to resume after the harvest.

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Barangay/Barrio</u>	<u>Year Approved</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>	<u>Proposal Specifications</u>	<u>Observations/Findings on Project Accomplishments</u>
Ilocos Sur	San Esteban	Poblacion	1979	Completed	Construction of multipurpose center o 18 m. x 8.5 m x 2.5 m.	The project was only partly completed due to lack of materials. The hall had no wall on one side.
Cavite	Carmona	San Jose	1978	Completed	Communal vegetable gardening o Cultivation of basketball court surroundings	As at the time of inspection, there were no signs of vegetable gardening activities. It was claimed that the project lasted for only four months due to the shortage of water.
Laguna	Calauan	Bangyas	1979	Completed	Communal vegetable gardening o 400 m. x 10 m.	Actual gardening was done on the roadside fronting the houses. Each family cleared the area fronting their house and planted the area with vegetables. Vegetable gardening by family still continues.
Camarines Sur	Buhi	Tambo	1980	Completed	Installation of potable water system o Installation of pump, concrete water-tank 2 m. x 3 m. x 3 m., and slide pipes	The following activities were accomplished: o installation of artesian pump o construction of concrete water tank 2 m. x 1.5 m. with an elevation of 6 m. o installation of pipes in 5 zones The artesian pump broke down during the start of operations. The system therefore failed to supply water to the community.
<u>Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.</u>						
Cavite	Bacoor	Dulong-bayan	1979	Completed	Construction of barangay road o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila	The constructed road is about 200 m. long and 2 m. wide.
Laguna	Siniloan	Mendiola	1980	Completed	Repair of barangay road o Clearing of road 2.2 km. long and 4 m. wide o Filling of road with gravel o Digging of canals along road o Levelling and cementing	Cementing of only 56 m. of the 2.2 km. barangay road was completed.
Cavite	Imus	Barangay III	1979	Completed	Riprapping of road o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila	Riprapping of road was completed.

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Barangay/Barrio</u>	<u>Year Approved</u>	<u>Status of Project</u>	<u>Proposal Specifications</u>	<u>Observations/Findings on Project Accomplishments</u>
Sorsogon	Magallanes	Bacolod	1978	Completed	Construction of canals and filling of ditches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No details 	The reclaimed or filled area is about 22 m. long and 8 m. wide. The constructed canals are approximately 30 m. long by 0.75 m. wide with water depth reaching 1 cm.
Cavite	Noveleta	San Jose	1979	Completed	Concreting of canal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila 	The canal measured 500 m. long, .75 m. wide, and 0.75 m. deep.
Pangasinan	Cabitnungan	San Nicolas	1979	Ongoing	Riprapping of dike <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila 	About 40% of riprapping work was accomplished.(80 m. out of 200m.). Work on the project has been suspended from time to time due to lack of materials.
Laguna	Siniloan	Padre Burgos	1980	Completed	Construction of barangay hall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dimensions - 4 m. wide by 5 m. long o Construction of wall o Roofing o Cementing and levelling 	The barangay hall is 3 m. by 5 m. by 2.5 m. concrete walls and galvanized iron roofing.
Ilocos Sur	Suyo	Man-atong	1979	Completed	Construction of community health center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No details 	The health center, measuring 9.5 m. long, 4.5 m. wide and 2.5 m. high, is servicing Sitio Butac and neighboring sitios. However, the IBRD midwife assigned to the area seldom visits the center because of the poor condition of the Tagudin-Cervantes road.
Ilocos Norte	San Nicolas	Bugnay	1979	Completed	Repair of Day Care Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila 	Repairs on the 8 m. by 6 m. by 2 m. Day Care Center were completed.
Ilocos Norte	Vintar	Cabisoculan	1978	Completed	Repair of school building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No proposal on file with CARE, Manila 	Repair of school building was accomplished as a joint project of Barangays Columbia and Cabisoculan. Then two barangays are sharing the schoolhouse.

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Table 1-4
 Base Data on Respondent Project Proponents
 CRS and CARE Projects, 1978-1981

Base Data	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	20	10	10
Female	-	-	-
<u>Economic Class</u>			
AB	1	-	1
C	8	4	4
D	11	6	5
<u>Civil Status</u>			
Single	4	4	-
Married	15	6	9
Widow (er)	1	-	1
<u>Age Group</u>			
19 years and below	-	-	-
20 - 29	2	2	-
30 - 39	4	4	-
40 - 49	7	2	5
50 years and over	7	2	5
<u>Education</u>			
No schooling	-	-	-
Some or completed elementary	10	5	5
Some or completed high school	4	1	3
Vocational	1	1	-
Some or completed college or beyond	5	3	2

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Occupation</u>			
Farmer	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Fisherman	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
Carpenter	<u>1</u>	-	<u>1</u>
Professional/Businessman	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Farm Systems Development Corporation manager	1	1	-
Dentist	1	-	1
Rice mill operator	1	1	-
Junk trader	1	1	-
Saltmaker	1	-	1
Others	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	-
Parish priest	2	2	-
Youth development worker	1	1	-
<u>Home Ownership</u>			
Owns house	18	8	10
Rents house	-	-	-
Lives with relatives/friends	2	2	-
<u>Household Facilities</u>			
Electricity	15	7	8
Radio/Transistor	20	11	9
T.V.	9	5	4
Car/Jeep	5	3	2
<u>Household Size</u>			
5 members and less	8	5	3
6-9	8	3	5
10 and over	4	2	2

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<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Age Group Distribution of Family Members</u>			
10 years and below	11	6	5
11 to 20	15	7	8
21 to 30	12	5	7
31 to 40	7	5	2
41 to 50	9	3	6
51 and over	8	3	5
<u>Number of Family Members Involved in FFW Projects</u>			
1 member	12	5	7
2	4	2	2
3 or more	4	3	1

Table I-5
 Base Data on Respondent Barangay Leaders
 CRS and CARE Projects, 1978-1981

<u>Barangay Leader</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Barangay Captain	3	3	-
Barangay Councilman	13	5	8
Barangay Secretary	1	1	-
Purok Leader	1	-	1
Farmers' Association President	1	1	-
Kabataang Barangay Adviser	1	-	1

Table I-6
 Base Data on Respondent Technical
 Agency Representatives
 CRS and CARE Projects, 1978-1981

<u>Technical Agency/Position</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>
Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)	<u>9</u>
Officer in-charge	2
Social worker	3
Welfare aide	3
Residential aide	1
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)	<u>3</u>
Municipal development officer/coordinator	3
Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEX)	<u>2</u>
Senior farm management technicians	2
Ministry of Agriculture	<u>1</u>
Home management technician	1
Catholic Relief Services	<u>5</u>
Coordinator	2
Parish nutrition worker	1
Diocesan nutrition coordinator	1
Project inspector	1

Table I-7
Base Data on Respondent Recipients
CRS and CARE Projects
1978-1981

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
	<u>Projects</u>	<u>CRS</u>	<u>CARE</u>
	No.	No.	No.
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	98	48	50
Female	2	2	-
<u>Economic Class</u>			
AB	-	-	-
C	9	6	3
D	91	44	47
<u>Civil Status</u>			
Single	9	4	5
Married	88	44	44
Widow(er)	3	2	1
<u>Age Group</u>			
19 years and below	4	1	3
20-29	20	15	5
30-39	22	12	10
40-49	30	14	16
50 and over	24	8	16
<u>Education</u>			
No schooling	4	2	2
Some or completed elementary	71	35	36
Some or completed high school	19	10	9
Vocational	1	-	1
Some or completed college or beyond	5	3	2
<u>Occupation</u>			
Farmer	<u>51</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>22</u>
Fisherman	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Electrician	1	1	-
Driver	2	2	-

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Carpenter	16	8	8
Tinsmith	1	-	1
Laborer	13	5	8
White collar/Businessman	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Small business operator	2	1	1
Fowl and hog raiser	1	1	-
Storekeeper	1	1	-
Government employee	1	1	-
Others	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Religious missionary	2	1	1
Soldier	1	-	1
Student/Unemployed	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Home Ownership</u>			
Owens house	96	49	47
Rents	3	1	2
Lives with relatives/friends	1	-	1
<u>Household Facilities</u>			
Electricity	54	21	33
Radio/transistor	75	39	36
Television	14	9	5
Car/jeep	1	1	-
<u>Household Size</u>			
5 members and less	35	17	18
6-9	55	30	25
10 and over	10	3	7
<u>Age Group Distribution of Family Members</u>			
10 years and below	79	43	36
11-20	72	34	38
21-30	48	24	24
31-40	49	23	26
41-50	42	21	21
51 and over	32	14	18

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
	<u>Projects</u>	<u>CRS</u>	<u>CARE</u>
	No.	No.	No.
<u>Number of Family Members Involved</u>			
<u>in Sample Project</u>			
1 member	80	39	41
2	11	8	3
3 or more	9	3	6

Table I-8
Base Data on Respondent Non-Recipients
CRS and CARE Projects, 1978-1981

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	36	18	18
Female	4	2	2
<u>Economic Class</u>			
AB	-	-	-
C	1	-	1
D	39	20	19
<u>Civil Status</u>			
Single	10	5	5
Married	30	15	15
<u>Age Group</u>			
19 years and below	5	3	2
20-29	14	7	7
30-39	7	2	5
40-49	6	2	4
50 and over	8	6	2
<u>Education</u>			
No schooling	1	1	-
Some or completed elementary	17	8	9
Some or completed high school	17	9	8
Vocational	1	-	1
Some or completed college or beyond	4	2	2

Base Data	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
<u>Occupation</u>			
Farmer	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Skilled/Unskilled laborer	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>
Sewing chief mechanic	1	-	1
Driver	2	2	-
Carpenter	1	1	-
Shoemaker	1	1	-
Mat maker	1	1	-
Cook	1	-	1
Janitor	1	-	1
Laborer	1	1	-
White collar/businessman	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Businessman	3	1	2
Tricycle Operator	1	-	1
Buy and Sell	1	1	-
Storekeeper	1	1	-
Employee	1	1	-
Others	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
"Sabongero" (gamecock owners)	1	-	1
Student/Unemployed	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Home Ownership</u>			
Owns house	38	20	18
Rents house	1	-	1
Lives with relatives/friends	1	-	1
<u>Household Facilities</u>			
Electricity	24	10	14
Radio/Transistor	32	17	15
T. V.	4	2	2
Car/Jeep	1	-	1

<u>Base Data</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Household Size</u>			
5 members and less	17	10	7
6-9	19	9	10
10 and over	4	1	3
<u>Age Group Distribution of Family Members</u>			
10 years and below	27	13	14
11 - 20	23	12	11
21 - 30	26	14	12
31 - 40	17	8	9
41 - 50	15	6	9
51 and over	13	7	6
<u>Number of Family Members Involved in FFW Projects</u>			
1	7	3	4
None	33	17	16

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Table II-1
Catholic Relief Services
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CYs 1978 to 1980
(Quantity in Pounds)

Type of Project	Bulgur Wheat			Corn Soya Milk			Total		
	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>146,150</u>	<u>140,250</u>	<u>191,550</u>	<u>83,050</u>	-	<u>137,050</u>	<u>229,200</u>	<u>140,250</u>	<u>328,600</u>
Roads/bridges	44,000	15,250	67,800	4,050	-	104,950	48,050	15,250	172,750
Drainage	350	-	8,700	400	-	3,000	750	-	11,700
Irrigation	17,500	-	14,100	13,950	-	400	31,450	-	14,500
Food production	84,300	125,000	100,950	64,650	-	28,700	148,950	125,000	129,650
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>21,900</u>	<u>5,950</u>	<u>85,100</u>	<u>5,450</u>	-	<u>83,600</u>	<u>27,350</u>	<u>5,950</u>	<u>168,700</u>
Construction and repair of community facilities	10,650	-	55,750	5,450	-	73,150	16,100	-	128,900
Water system	11,250	5,950	29,350	-	-	10,450	11,250	5,950	39,800
Health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>33,600</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>200,750</u>	<u>12,200</u>	-	<u>175,050</u>	<u>45,800</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>375,800</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>201,650</u>	<u>148,300</u>	<u>477,400</u>	<u>100,700</u>	-	<u>395,700</u>	<u>302,350</u>	<u>148,300</u>	<u>873,100</u>

Source of basic data: CRS Masterlist of FFW Completed Projects

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Table II-2
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CRS Projects, CY 1980
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

	No. of Recipients*	Commodity Distribution		Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient
		BW ^{1/}	CSM ^{2/}		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>2,601</u>	<u>191,550</u>	<u>137,050</u>	<u>328,600</u>	<u>126</u>
Roads/bridges	1,463	67,800	104,950	172,750	118
Drainage/canals	102	8,700	3,000	11,700	115
Irrigation	148	14,100	400	14,500	98
Food production	888	100,950	28,700	129,650	146
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>1,247</u>	<u>85,100</u>	<u>83,600</u>	<u>168,700</u>	<u>135</u>
Construction and repair of community facilities	1,037	55,750	73,150	128,900	124
Water system	210	29,350	10,450	39,800	189
Health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>7,538</u>	<u>200,750</u>	<u>175,050</u>	<u>375,800</u>	<u>50</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>11,386</u>	<u>477,400</u>	<u>395,700</u>	<u>873,100</u>	<u>77</u>

*Number of mandays worked per project was not available.

^{1/}Bulgur wheat

^{2/}Corn soya milk

Source of basic data: CRS Masterlist of FFW Completed Projects

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Table II-3
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CRS Projects, CY 1979
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

Type of Project	Mandays	No. of Recipients	Average Mandays Per Recipient	Commodity Distribution		Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient Per Manday
				BW	GSM		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>27,330</u>	<u>3,345</u>	8	<u>140,250</u>	-	<u>140,250</u>	5
Roads/bridges	3,050	140	22	15,250	-	15,250	5
Drainage/canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food production	24,280	3,205	8	125,000	-	125,000	5
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>1,190</u>	<u>42</u>	28	<u>5,950</u>	-	<u>5,950</u>	5
Construction and repair of community facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water system	1,190	42	28	5,950	-	5,950	5
Health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>12</u>	35	<u>2,100</u>	-	<u>2,100</u>	5
GRAND TOTAL	<u>28,940</u>	<u>3,399</u>	8	<u>148,300</u>	-	<u>148,300</u>	5

Source of basic data: CRS Masterlist of FFW Completed Projects

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Table II-4
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CRS Projects, CY 1978
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

Type of Project	Mandays	No. of Recipients	Average Mandays Per Recipient	Commodity Distribution		Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient Per Manday
				BW	CSM		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>45,825</u>	<u>3,713</u>	12	<u>146,150</u>	<u>83,050</u>	<u>229,200</u>	5
Roads/bridges	9,615	351	27	44,000	4,050	48,050	5
Drainage/canals	130	20	7	350	400	750	5
Irrigation	6,290	291	22	17,500	13,950	31,450	5
Food production	29,790	3,051	10	84,300	64,650	148,950	5
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>5,470</u>	<u>325</u>	17	<u>21,900</u>	<u>5,450</u>	<u>27,350</u>	5
Construction and repair of community facilities	3,220	275	12	10,650	5,450	16,100	5
Water system	2,250	50	45	11,250	-	11,250	5
Health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>7,993</u>	<u>298</u>	27	<u>33,600</u>	<u>12,200</u>	<u>45,800</u>	6
GRAND TOTAL	<u>59,288</u>	<u>4,336</u>	14	<u>201,650</u>	<u>100,700</u>	<u>302,350</u>	5

Source of basic data: CRS Masterlist of FFW Completed Projects

Table II-5
 Catholic Relief Services
 Commodity Allocation by Region
 CYs 1978 to 1980
 (Quantity in Pounds)

Region	Bulgur Wheat			Corn Soy Milk			Total		
	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980	CY 1978	CY 1979	CY 1980
National Capital Region	250	7,900	49,350	250	-	-	500	7,900	49,350
Ilocos Region	25,300	-	97,800	950	-	122,450	26,250	-	220,250
Cagayan Valley	-	-	6,550	-	-	8,850	-	-	15,400
Central Luzon	19,800	11,750	3,600	15,300	-	900	35,100	11,750	4,500
Southern Tagalog	83,950	127,650	91,450	73,050	-	56,250	157,000	127,650	147,700
Bicol Region	9,400	-	61,200	2,900	-	88,650	12,300	-	149,850
Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	17,300	-	-	17,300
Central Visayas	9,400	-	1,350	-	-	15,700	9,400	-	17,050
Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Mindanao	51,550	-	5,100	8,250	-	-	59,800	-	5,100
Northern Mindanao	2,000	-	33,800	-	-	-	2,000	-	33,800
Southern Mindanao	-	-	128,250	-	-	88,100	-	-	216,350
GRAND TOTAL	201,650	147,300	478,450	100,700	-	398,200	302,350	147,300	876,650

Source of basic data: CRS records on delivery orders to consignees of approved project proposals

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Table II-6
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
 Commodity Distribution by Type of Projects
 FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980
 (Quantity in Pounds)

Type of Project	Bulgur Wheat ^{1/}			Others ^{2/}			Total		
	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80
Economic Development Projects	902,460	1,491,744	606,050	83,500	740,551	830,895	985,960	2,232,295	1,436,945
Roads/bridges	502,600	938,207	315,750	53,500	474,762	490,095	556,100	1,412,969	805,845
Drainage/canals	71,310	263,510	219,000	-	94,669	46,750	71,310	358,179	265,750
Irrigation	219,350	227,445	4,000	30,000	144,712	21,050	249,350	372,157	25,050
Food production	109,200	62,582	67,300	-	26,408	273,000	109,200	88,990	340,300
Community Development Projects	447,470	697,308	398,080	57,000	439,807	666,360	504,470	1,137,115	1,064,440
Construction and repair of community facilities	387,010	595,533	388,080	57,000	391,374	645,490	444,010	986,907	1,033,570
Water system	44,460	86,300	10,000	-	32,433	20,870	44,460	118,733	30,870
Health and sanitation	16,000	15,475	-	-	16,000	-	16,000	31,475	-
Other Development Projects	1,270,310	440,996	6,750	520,900	328,242	3,100	1,791,210	769,238	9,850
Combined ^{3/}	200,050	105,908	-	27,500	45,615	-	227,550	151,523	-
Others	1,070,260	335,088	6,750	493,400	282,627	3,100	1,563,660	617,715	9,850
GRAND TOTAL	2,620,240	2,630,048	1,010,880	661,400	1,508,600	1,500,355	3,281,640	4,138,648	2,511,235

^{1/} Includes 2,285,448 pounds of soy fortified bulgur wheat (SFBW)

^{2/} Includes rolled oats (RO), flour/soy fortified flour (SFF), non-fat dried milk (NFDM), corn soy milk (CSM), wheat protein concentrate (WPC), green peas and sorghum grits

^{3/} Multiple projects per proposal

Source of basic data: Field audit reports on CARE FFW Projects for the
 FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980 (CARE Manila Office)

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Table II-7
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CARE Projects, FY 1979-1980
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

Type of Project	Mandays	No. of Recipients	Average Mandays Per Recipient	Commodity Distribution						Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient Per Manday
				Bulgar Wheat	Flour	SFF	CSM	RO	NFDM		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>228,548</u>	<u>33,820</u>	7	<u>473,300</u>	<u>412,645</u>	<u>260,000</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>7,000</u>	-	<u>1,158,445</u>	5
Roads/bridges	100,503	21,245	5	183,000	334,345	5,000	1,000	4,000	-	527,345	5
Drainage/canals	53,965	6,670	8	219,000	35,250	4,000	4,500	3,000	-	265,750	5
Irrigation	5,010	1,210	4	4,000	21,050	-	-	-	-	25,050	5
Food production	69,070	4,695	15	67,300	22,000	251,000	-	-	-	340,300	5
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>213,097</u>	<u>38,057</u>	6	<u>398,080</u>	<u>615,860</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>1,064,440</u>	5
Construction and repair of community facilities	206,923	36,897	6	388,080	596,490	12,500	4,500	7,000	25,000	1,033,570	5
Water system	6,174	1,160	5	10,000	19,370	1,500	-	-	-	30,870	5
Health and sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>58,300</u>	<u>7,360</u>	8	<u>139,500</u>	<u>148,850</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>288,350</u>	5
Combined	56,620	6,960	8	132,750	145,750	-	-	-	-	278,500	5
Others	1,680	400	4	6,750	3,100	-	-	-	-	9,850	6
GRAND TOTAL	<u>499,945</u>	<u>79,237</u>	6	<u>1,010,880</u>	<u>1,177,355</u>	<u>274,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>2,511,235</u>	5

Source of basic data: CARE field audit reports

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Table II-8
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CARE Projects, 1978-1979
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

Type of Project	Mandays	No. of Recipients	Average Mandays Per Recipient	Commodity Distribution							Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient Per Manday
				Bulgar Wheat	SFBW	NFDM	RO	Others CSM	Flour	WPC		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>444,763</u>	<u>115,879</u>	4	<u>96,150</u>	<u>1,395,594</u>	<u>359,220</u>	<u>242,381</u>	<u>84,600</u>	<u>43,350</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>2,232,295</u>	5
Roads/bridges	283,096	80,022	3	36,550	901,657	218,736	190,876	21,800	43,350	-	1,412,969	6
Drainage/canals	71,637	15,822	4	29,100	234,410	73,225	9,394	12,050	-	-	1,358,179	6
Irrigation	74,431	16,746	4	27,500	199,945	51,851	42,111	50,750	-	-	372,157	6
Food production	15,599	3,289	5	3,000	59,582	15,408	-	-	-	11,000	88,990	5
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>226,518</u>	<u>52,251</u>	4	<u>222,500</u>	<u>474,808</u>	<u>122,388</u>	<u>151,519</u>	<u>153,400</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,137,115</u>	5
Construction and repair of community facilities	196,476	44,893	4	213,700	381,833	104,475	140,299	134,100	12,500	-	986,907	5
Water system	23,747	6,273	4	2,850	83,450	17,913	7,970	6,550	-	-	118,733	5
Health and sanitation	6,295	1,085	6	5,950	9,525	-	3,250	12,750	-	-	31,475	5
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>154,296</u>	<u>23,988</u>	6	<u>25,950</u>	<u>415,046</u>	<u>43,442</u>	<u>58,650</u>	<u>17,400</u>	<u>208,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>769,238</u>	5
Combined	36,164	5,394	7	19,750	86,958	29,565	8,650	7,400	-	-	151,523	4
Others	<u>118,132</u>	<u>18,594</u>	6	<u>7,000</u>	<u>328,088</u>	<u>13,877</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>208,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>617,715</u>	5
GRAND TOTAL	<u>825,577</u>	<u>192,118</u>	4	<u>344,600</u>	<u>2,285,448</u>	<u>525,050</u>	<u>452,550</u>	<u>255,400</u>	<u>264,600</u>	<u>11,000</u>	<u>4,138,648</u>	5

Source of basic data: CARE field audit reports

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Table 11-9
Commodity Distribution by Type of Project
CARE Projects, FY 1977-1978
(Quantity of Commodities in Pounds)

Type of Project	Mandays	No. of Recipients	Average Mandays Per Recipient	Commodity Distribution					Total Commodity Distribution	Average Commodity Distribution Per Recipient Per Manday
				Bulgur Wheat	RO	NFDM	Others SGrits	Green Peas		
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	<u>144,037</u>	<u>24,405</u>	6	<u>664,910</u>	<u>4,500</u>	-	<u>30,000</u>	-	<u>699,410</u>	5
Roads/bridges	57,110	11,750	5	265,050	4,500	-	-	-	269,550	5
Drainage/canals	11,562	1,840	6	71,310	-	-	-	-	71,310	6
Irrigation	53,525	7,250	7	219,350	-	-	30,000	-	249,350	5
Food production	21,840	3,565	6	109,200	-	-	-	-	109,200	5
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	<u>82,539</u>	<u>12,290</u>	7	<u>447,470</u>	-	<u>54,000</u>	-	<u>3,000</u>	<u>504,470</u>	6
Construction and repair of community facilities	69,872	10,195	7	387,010	-	54,000	-	3,000	444,010	6
Water system	8,887	1,865	5	44,460	-	-	-	-	44,460	5
Health and sanitation	3,780	230	16	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000	4
<u>Other Development Projects</u>	<u>605,277</u>	<u>22,368</u>	27	<u>1,507,860</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>94,500</u>	<u>99,000</u>	<u>286,400</u>	<u>2,077,760</u>	3
Combined	362,975	7,555	48	437,600	27,500	-	49,000	-	514,100	1
Others	<u>242,302</u>	<u>14,813</u>	16	<u>1,070,260</u>	<u>62,500</u>	<u>94,500</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>286,400</u>	<u>1,563,660</u>	7
GRAND TOTAL	<u>831,853</u>	<u>59,063</u>	14	<u>2,620,240</u>	<u>94,500</u>	<u>148,500</u>	<u>129,000</u>	<u>289,400</u>	<u>3,281,640</u>	4

Source of basic data: CARE field audit reports

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Table II-10
 Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc.
 Commodity Allocation by Region
 FYs 1977-1978 to 1979-1980
 (Quantity in Pounds)

Region	Bulgur Wheat ^{1/}			Others ^{2/}			Total		
	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80	FY 1977-78	FY 1978-79	FY 1979-80
National Capital Region	520,600	375,000	-	5,000	53,000	-	525,600	428,000	-
Ilocos Region	408,850	1,099,100	30,200	55,750	380,100	184,300	464,600	1,479,200	214,500
Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	17,000	-	-
Central Luzon	437,700	507,800	153,200	47,000	218,650	189,600	484,700	726,450	342,800
Southern Tagalog	269,650	639,650	379,900	162,200	250,150	825,950	431,850	889,800	1,205,850
Bicol Region	79,350	26,500	-	82,500	-	-	161,850	26,500	-
Western Visayas	402,800	307,650	13,250	-	106,750	-	402,800	414,400	13,250
Central Visayas	9,600	9,000	19,600	8,750	10,000	-	18,350	19,000	19,600
Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	17,800	-	-	17,800	-	-
Western Mindanao	54,000	25,300	64,600	102,750	-	25,000	156,750	25,300	89,600
Northern Mindanao	468,050	10,550	156,750	22,500	45,400	25,000	490,550	55,950	181,750
Southwestern Mindanao	111,500	-	-	86,950	-	-	198,450	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,762,100	3,000,550	817,500	608,200	1,064,050	1,249,850	3,370,300	4,064,600	2,067,350

^{1/} Includes 1,085,800 pounds of SFBW

^{2/} Includes milk powder/non-fat dried milk (NFDM), rolled oats (RO), corn soy milk (CSM), flour/soy fortified flour (SFF), sorghum grits and green peas

Note: Commodity allocations per region were based on delivery orders to consignees of approved project proposals.

Source of basic data: CARE Manila Office

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Table III-1
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Feeder Road Projects

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of feeder road projects belonging to economic class D	<u>37</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	33	23	10
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	4	2	2
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>33</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>
Facilitates transportation or movement of family members to town, market, school, source of water, farm in the uplands	18	11	7
Road is no longer muddy/is wider	12	10	2
Cash payments were given	5	5	-
Enhanced appearance of road/area	3	3	-
There is no more overflow of flood waters into our house	1	-	1

Table III-2
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Irrigation Projects

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of irrigation projects belonging to economic class D	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	7	6	1
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	7	4	3
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
Helped in controlling floods during rainy season/helps in getting good harvest	3	3	-
Increased food production	1	1	-
Increased harvest	2	1	1*
Received part of harvest of proponent (son)	1	1	-

*The respondent cited the benefit as short-lived. Usage of the system was stopped because expenses incurred in operating it were high. At the same time, not enough water was being pumped into the fields.

Table III-3
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Communal Vegetable Gardening Projects

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of communal vegetable gardening projects belonging to economic class D	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	8	5	3
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	4	3	1
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Were able to harvest/eat the planted vegetables/ask for some vegetables	5	3	2
Were taught how to grow vegetables	3	2	1

Table III-4
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Projects Involving Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of drainage projects belonging to economic class D	<u>27</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	22	17	5
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	5	3	2
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>
Pathway to school is no longer muddy/no more floods	9	4	5
Provides protection for children's play and study area/barangay center/school	4	4	-
Project benefited health center which serves medical needs of the barrio	4	4	-
Received wages	3	3	-
Ensured health/safety of the family	1	1	-
Center near project site is used for dancing	1	1	-

Table III-5
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Building Construction and Repair Projects

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of building construction and repair projects belonging to economic class D	<u>33</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>10</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	27	21	6
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	6	2	4
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>27</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>6</u>
Received cash wages	9	9	-
Day care center was used for the schooling of respondent's preschool children	6	5	1
Immediate medical attention (check-up, treatment, medicines) is now available to sick family members	6	4	2
Center/hall is used as meeting place/ ration center/place to resolve conflicts; peace and order has been maintained since we had the hall	4	2	2
Center was used as playground for children	1	-	1
Protection of classrooms from rain/ safety of children	1	1	-

Table III-6
Benefits Derived by Economic Class D Families
Potable Water System Project

	<u>Total</u> No.	<u>Recipients</u> No.	<u>Non- Recipients</u> No.
Base: Total respondent recipients/ non-recipients of potable water system project belonging to economic class D	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
Respondent and family derived benefits	1	1	-
Respondent and family did not derive benefits	6	4	2
Benefits derived by respondent and family:	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Salary given helped (us) workers	1	1	-

Table IV-1
Objectives of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Objectives</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What were your reasons for proposing this project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
To facilitate the transport of farm produce and barrio folks	6	3	3
To prevent erosion and maintain the road base	2	1	1
To beautify the barangay	1	-	1
To attain cooperation among barrio folks and promote other barangay projects	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
To prevent floods/provide drainage	2	-	2
To prevent erosion	2	1	1
To provide a safe playing area for children	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
To supply water to upland farms and other water deficient rice fields	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
To provide a place for community meetings, functions and other social gatherings	2	1	1

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<u>Project Category/Objectives</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
To provide a school for pre-schoolers/vocational school			
To serve as clinic/quarters for community nurse/distribution and storage center of FFW commodities	2	1	1
To repair old and damaged portions of school house and to protect school children from sun and rain	2	1	1
	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
To supply vegetable/nutrition requirements of barrio folks	1	1	-
To support national government program of self-sufficiency through food production e.g. "Green Revolution"	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
To meet community need for potable water	1	1	-

Table IV-2
Objectives of Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Objectives</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What were your reasons for joining the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
To help in community development/road improvement	20	8	12
To make the barrio/church/market accessible	13	6	7
No other work available	2	2	-
For the sake of barrio cooperation/obliged to work	2	2	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
To help in community development	9	5	4
For the benefit of the school/families/flood control	6	-	6
Obliged to join/called upon by barangay captain/ invited by head teacher	4	-	4
Idle/no other work available	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Project is favorable for the farm	5	5	-
For the food rations/to augment family food requirements	3	3	-
For the sake of barrio cooperation/ invited to join/to help the proponent	3	3	-

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<u>Project Category/Objectives</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
To help in community develop- ment/improvement of community facilities	14	3	11
For the sake of barrio cooperation/ invited to join	6	2	4
To fulfill contract as barangay carpenters	2	-	2
For the benefit of the children	1	-	1
To earn money	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
For better barrio cooperation/ unity	4	4	-
To help in community development	3	3	-
To learn skills of vegetable growing	2	2	-
No comment	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
To help in community development	5	5	-
For the sake of barrio cooperation	2	2	-

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Table IV-3
Participation in Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Participation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Approximately how many workers were involved/are presently working in this project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
10 workers or less	2	-	2
40	1	1	-
100 or more	3	2	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
15 workers	2	1	1
60	1	-	1
100	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
20 workers	1	1	-
100	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
15 workers	3	-	3
30	1	1	-
160	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
30 workers	1	1	-
37	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Participation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
20 workers	1	1	-

Table IV-4
Means of Livelihood of Workers in Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Means of Livelihood</u>	<u>Total Projects</u> No.	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS</u> No.	<u>CARE</u> No.
1. What is your means of livelihood when you are not working for a FFW Project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Farmer	17	12	5
Mason	4	-	4
AFP serviceman	2	-	2
Laborer	2	1	1
Helper	1	-	1
Driver	1	1	-
Sand dealer	1	-	1
Carpenter	1	-	1
Government employee	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Farmer	5	-	5
Mason	4	1	3
Carpenter	3	3	-
Fisherman	2	-	2
Laborer	2	-	2
Welder	1	1	-
Driver	1	-	1
Gardener	1	-	1
None	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Farmer	9	9	-
Trader	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Farmer	13	-	13
Carpenter	7	5	2
Fisherman	2	-	2
Janitor	1	-	1
Tinsmith	1	-	1
Missionary	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Means of Livelihood</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Housekeeper	4	4	-
Farmer	2	2	-
Piggery and poultry raiser	2	2	-
General helper	1	1	-
Missionary	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Farmer	5	5	-

Table IV-5
 Recruitment of Participants in Sample FFW Projects
 (Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Of those who were willing to work for the project, how many were turned down?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
30	1	-	1
None	5	3	2
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
None	4	1	3
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
20	1	1	-
None	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
2	1	1	-
9	1	-	1
None	3	-	3
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
None	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
None	1	1	-

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Table IV-6
Recruitment of Participants in Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How were you recruited to work on the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Requested by project proponent/ sponsor/officials to join	22	12	10
Obliged to work/volunteered	4	3	1
Project required his skill	2	-	2
Had no other available work	2	-	2
Position in barangay warranted participation	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Requested/informed/invited by proponents/sponsor/officials/ friends to join	14	4	10
Position/former position warranted participation	3	-	3
Was a previous participant	2	-	2
Obliged to work	1	-	1
Wife is a worker of MSSD	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Position/membership in barangay or assisting agency warranted participation	9	9	-
Related to the project proponent	3	3	-
Was a previous participant	2	2	-
Invited by project sponsors	1	1	-
His land is affected by the project	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Invited by proponent/sponsoring agency to join	19	5	14
Project required his skill	4	-	4
Personal relationship with barangay official	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Invited/informed by barangay officials to join	8	8	-
Is a member of CRS	1	1	-
Was a former nutrition aide	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Required as a member of a farmer association	5	5	-

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Table IV-7
 Compensation Scheme Promised Workers in Sample FFW Projects
 (Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Was there any promise of compensation for your services?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Yes (was promised compensation)	17	8	9
No	13	7	6
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	9	5	4
No	6	-	6
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	5	5	-
No	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Yes	13	5	8
No	12	-	12
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	6	6	-
No	4	4	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	4	4	-
No	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
2. What compensation?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects who were promised compensation	<u>54</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Cash	4	-	4
Food	9	8	1
Both	4	-	4
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Food	8	5	3
Both	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Both (cash and food)	5	5	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Food	3	-	3
Both	10	5	5
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Food	6	6	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Food	3	3	-
Both	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
3. How much (cash) compensation was promised to you for an 8 hour day's work?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects who were promised cash/both cash and food	<u>25</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>
Cash			
₱12.00/day	3	-	3
20.00	1	-	1
Both (cash and food)			
₱10.00/day*	4	-	4
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Both			
₱1.00/day*	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Both			
₱8.00/day*	5	5	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Both			
₱18.00/day*	7	5	2
16.00*	1	-	1
17.00*	1	-	1
20.00*	1	-	1
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Both			
₱25.00/day*	1	1	-

* Refers to cash component only

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<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agencies</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
4. How much food was promised to you for an 8 hour day's work?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects who were promised food/both cash and food	<u>50</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Food			
Did not specify amount	4	3	1
1 1/2 Kilos	4	4	-
1 Kilo	1	1	-
Both (food and cash)			
Did not specify amount	3	-	3
5 kilos	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
Food			
1 ganta and 2 canned sardines	2	2	-
40 pounds	1	1	-
5 kilos and 3 canned sardines	1	1	-
4 gantas and 4 canned sardines	1	1	-
2 kilos	1	-	1
Did not specify	2	-	2
Both			
2 gantas	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Both			
3 gantas	3	3	-
1/4 ganta	1	1	-
4 gantas	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Recruitment Patterns</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Food			
Did not specify	3	-	3
Both			
2 pounds	4	4	-
Less than 1 ganta	4	-	4
1 ganta	1	-	1
Did not specify	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Food			
2 pounds	3	3	-
8 pounds	1	1	-
Did not specify	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Food			
5 pounds	3	3	-
Both			
1 pound	1	1	-

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Table IV-8
Actual Compensation Scheme of
Workers in Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How were/are you paid for your labor?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	13	6	7
Both	11	5	6
None	6	4	2
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	14	5	9
Both	5	-	5
None	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	5	5	-
Both	5	5	-
None	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	13	-	13
Both	12	5	7
None	-	-	-

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	9	9	-
Both	-	-	-
None	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	4	4	-
Both	1	1	-
None	-	-	-
2. What products did/do you receive in return for your services?			
Base: Total respondent recipients compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>92</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Bulgur Wheat	14	1	13
Corn Meal	12	7	5
Milk (Powdered)	7	6	1
Sardines/Canned Milk	7	-	7
Flour	3	1	2
Rice	2	-	2
Rolled Oats	1	1	-
Sugar	1	-	1
Soya Oil	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
Bulgur Wheat	14	3	11
Canned Goods/Sardines	13	3	10
Rice	9	4	5
Milk (powdered)	3	-	3
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur Wheat	5	5	-
Corn Meal	5	5	-

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<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Bulgur Wheat	20	5	15
Corn Meal	8	-	8
Sardines/Canned Goods	4	-	4
Rice	4	-	4
Milk (powdered)	3	-	-
Flour	2	-	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur Wheat	9	9	-
Corn Meal	4	4	-
Canned Goods	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur wheat	5	5	-
3. About how much of each product did you receive for the whole duration of the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>82</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Bulgur Wheat	14	1	13
Less than 5 pounds	1	-	1
5 to 10	1	-	1
11 to 20	1	-	1
More than 20 pounds	2	-	2
Don't know/can't recall	9	1	8
Corn Meal	12	7	5
Less than 5 pounds	7	6	1
5 to 10	2	1	1
11 to 20	2	-	2
More than 20 pounds	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Milk (Powdered)	7	6	1
Less than 5 pounds	2	2	-
5 to 10 pounds	3	3	-
Can't recall	2	1	1
Rice	2	-	2
5 to 10 pounds	2	-	2
Rolled Oats	1	1	-
Less than 5 pounds	1	1	-
Sugar	1	-	1
5 pounds	1	-	1
Canned Goods	7	-	7
1 to 3 cans of sardines	4	-	4
3 (14 oz.) cans of milk	1	-	1
Sardines (can't recall)	3	-	3
Others (flour and soya oil)	4	2	2
Can't recall	4	2	2
<u>Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
Bulgur Wheat	12	3	9
Less than 5 pounds	1	-	1
5 to 10	4	-	4
11 to 20	1	-	1
More than 20	3	2	1
Can't recall	3	1	2
Rice	9	4	5
5 pounds	3	2	1
More than 20 pounds	6	2	4
Milk	3	-	3
4 pounds	1	-	1
7	1	-	1
13	1	-	1

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Canned Goods	13	3	10
2 to 4 cans (unspecified)	3	3	-
1 to 3 cans of sardines	2	-	2
2 cans of pork and beans	1	-	1
Can't recall	7	-	7
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur Wheat	5	5	-
10 to 20 pounds	4	4	-
210	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Bulgur Wheat	20	5	15
Less than 5 pounds	10	-	10
5 to 10	3	-	3
11 to 20	2	1	1
More than 20 pounds	5	4	1
Corn Meal	8	-	8
Less than 5 pounds	5	-	5
5 to 10	1	-	1
11 to 20	2	-	2
Rice	4	-	4
Can't recall	4	-	4
Milk	3	-	3
Less than 5 pounds	2	-	2
5 to 10	1	-	1
Flour	2	-	2
Can't recall	2	-	2
Canned Goods	4	-	4
1 to 4 cans of sardines	3	-	3
Can't recall	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur Wheat	9	9	-
Less than 5 pounds	6	6	-
5 to 10	1	1	-
More than 20 pounds	2	2	-
Corn Meal	4	4	-
Less than 5 pounds	2	2	-
More than 20 pounds	2	2	-
Canned Goods	1	1	-
Can't recall	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Bulgur Wheat	5	5	-
5 to 10 pounds	3	3	-
More than 20 pounds	2	2	-
4. Were/are you paid daily, weekly, bi-monthly or monthly?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Daily	14	6	8
Weekly	2	-	2
Bi-monthly	1	-	1
Once only	7	5	2
None (no payment)	6	4	2
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Daily	5	-	5
Weekly	2	2	-
Bi-monthly	1	-	1
Twice only	1	1	-
Once only	9	1	8
Can't recall	1	1	-
None	1	-	1

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Daily	2	2	-
Weekly	5	5	-
Once only	3	3	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Daily	2	-	2
Weekly	5	5	-
Once only	13	-	13
No frequency	5	-	5
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Daily	1	1	-
Weekly	3	3	-
Once only	5	5	-
None	1	1	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Daily	4	4	-
Weekly	1	1	-

Table IV-9
Actual Compensation Scheme of
Workers in Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How much food was/is given for an 8 - hour day's work?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
1 to 2 kilos/5 pounds	3	2	1
1/2 to 1 ganta	2	1	1
Don't know	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
1 gallon can of pineapple juice/ 1 ganta	2	-	2
Can't recall/don't know	2	1	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
5 pounds	1	1	-
Don't know	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
1 to 2 gantas/liters	3	-	3
1 kilo	1	1	-
12-1/2 pounds	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
1 pound	1	1	-
1 ganta	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
5 pounds	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
2. How did/do you measure the food you gave/give to the workers?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Liter/gallon can	2	1	1
Half ganta	2	1	1
Kilo/weighing scale	1	-	1
Don't know	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Gallon can (pineapple juice)/ 1 ganta	2	-	2
Milk can (14 oz.)	1	-	1
Can't recall	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Ganta	1	1	-
Don't know	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Ganta/liter can	2	-	2
Kilo	1	1	-
Big glass (Blend 45 coffee)	1	-	1
Divided "bag" into 2 parts	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Kilo	1	1	-
Gallon can	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Weighing scale	1	1	-

Table IV-10
Actual Worker Compensation Scheme of Sample FFW Projects
(Barangay Leaders)

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Was there any compensation given to its workers? What form?			
Base: Total respondent barangay officials	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	3	1	2
Both	1	-	1
None	2	2	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	3	1	2
Both	1	-	1
None	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	1	1	-
Both	1	1	-
None	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	2	-	2
Both	-	-	-
None	1	-	1
Don't Know	2	1	1

<u>Project Category/Compensation</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	1	1	-
Both	-	-	-
Don't Know	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash	-	-	-
Kind	-	-	-
Both	1	1	-
None	-	-	-

Table IV-11
Cash Compensation to Workers and Material Costs
of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What in your estimate, was/is the cost of this project excluding the food given to workers as compensation?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
P 5,000 or less	2	2	-
6,000 to 10,000	2	1	1
11,000 to 15,000	1	-	1
26,000	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
P 5,000 or less	3	1	2
10,000	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
P 1,000	1	1	-
39,000	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
P 5,000 or less	3	-	3
6,000	1	-	1
40,000	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
P 1,000	2	2	-

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<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
₱13,000	1	1	-
2. How much cash was required for the project as payment to skilled workers?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
₱1,000 or less	2	1	1
4,500	1	-	1
7,500	1	-	1
None	2	2	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
₱2,000 to 3,000	2	-	2
None	2	1	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
None	1	1	-
Can't recall	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Below ₱500	2	-	2
₱2,000 to 2,700	1	-	1
8,000	1	1	-
None	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
None	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
₱500	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
3. What materials were/are being used in the project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Gravel and sand	4	1	3
Cement	3	-	3
Shovel	2	1	1
Soil/filling materials	2	2	-
Wheelbarrow	2	-	2
Lumber	1	-	1
Coconut trunk	1	1	-
Truck	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Cement	4	1	3
Gravel and sand	4	1	3
Soil/filling materials	2	-	2
Adobe blocks	1	1	-
Shovel/pick	1	-	1
Cement mixer	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Cement	1	1	-
Gravel and sand	1	1	-
Soil/filling materials	1	1	-
Steel bars/galvanized iron	1	1	-
Suction pump	1	1	-
Coconut trunk	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
G.I. sheets (roofing)	4	-	4
Cement	3	1	2
Nails	3	-	3
Gravel and sand	2	1	1
Lumber	2	-	2
Steel bars	1	-	1
Chinese bamboo	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Seedlings	2	2	-
Shovel/pick/hoe	2	2	-
Bolo knife	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Artesian pump	1	1	-
Pipes	1	1	-
Filling materials	1	1	-
Cement	1	1	-
Steel bars	1	1	-
Gravel and sand	1	1	-
4. Where did/do you expect to get the materials you used/will use for the project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Municipal government	4	2	2
Participants/barrio residents	2	1	1
MSSD	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Municipal/provincial government	4	1	3
MSSD	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC)	1	1	-
Farmers' Irrigation Service Association (FISA)	1	1	-
Farmers	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Municipal government	4	1	3
MSSD	2	-	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Project participants	2	2	-
Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Project participants	1	1	-
5. If these materials were bought, how much do you think would these cost?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
₱ 300	1	1	-
1,500 to 3,000	2	1	1
7,000 to 8,000	2	1	1
20,000	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
₱1,400 to 3,000	3	1	2
5,000	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Can't recall	2	2	-

<u>Project Category/Material and Other Costs</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
P 2,000 to 3,000	2	-	2
5,000 to 6,000	2	-	2
32,000	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
P 350	1	1	-
1,000	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
P12,500	1	1	-

Table IV-12.
Estimated Duration of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Duration</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. On the average, how long did each participant work on the project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
5 days or less	3	2	1
6 to 10	2	1	1
14	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
2 to 3 days	1	-	1
10	1	-	1
15	1	1	-
20	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
6 days	1	1	-
Can't recall	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
2 to 3 days	2	-	2
14 to 15	2	-	2
30	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
5 days	1	1	-
28	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
7 days	1	1	-

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Table IV-13
 Estimated Duration of Worker Participation
 in Sample FFW Projects
 (Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Duration</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How many days did you work on the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
5 days or less	20	13	7
6 to 10 days	6	2	4
11 to 20	-	-	-
21 to 30	2	-	2
More than 30 days	-	-	-
Can't recall	2	-	2
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
5 days or less	2	1	1
6 to 10 days	3	2	1
11 to 20	2	-	2
21 to 30	3	-	3
More than 30 days	5	2	3
Can't recall	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
5 days or less	-	-	-
6 to 10 days	1	1	-
11 to 20	-	-	-
21 to 30	-	-	-
More than 30 days	4	4	-
Can't recall	-	-	-

<u>Project Category/Duration</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Project</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
5 days or less	11	1	10
6 to 10 days	5	-	5
11 to 20	6	2	4
21 to 30	-	-	-
More than 30 days	2	2	-
Can't recall	1	-	1
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
5 days or less	5	5	-
6 to 10 days	-	-	-
11 to 20	-	-	-
21 to 30	2	2	-
More than 30 days	2	2	-
Can't recall	1	1	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
5 days or less	-	-	-
6 to 10 days	-	-	-
11 to 20	2	2	-
21 to 30	-	-	-
More than 30 days	2	2	-
Can't recall	1	1	-
2. Did you work on a full time or part-time basis?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
<u>Feeder Roads</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Full time	28	13	15
Part-time	2	2	-

<u>Project Category/Duration</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Full time	9	2	7
Part-time	6	3	3
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Full time	4	4	-
Part-time	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Full time	22	5	17
Part-time	3	-	3
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Full time	6	6	-
Part-time	4	4	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Full time	5	5	-
Part-time	-	-	-

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Table IV-14
Sponsorship of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What groups/organizations sponsored this project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay/barrio council	3	1	2
Municipal government	2	1	1
Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)	2	-	2
CRS	1	1	-
Kabataang Barangay (KB)	1	1	-
Women's League	1	1	-
Ministry of Public Highway (MPH)	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay/barrio council	2	-	2
Municipal government	1	-	1
CRS	1	1	-
CARE	1	-	1
Ministry of Public Highways	1	-	1
Parent - Teachers' Association	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
CRS/Social Action Center Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC)	2	2	-
Farmers	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Barangay/barrio council	3	-	3
MSSD	2	-	2
Parish council	1	1	-
Municipal government	1	-	1
Peace Corps	1	-	1
Sports association	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
CRS/"Bayanihan Balikatan"	1	1	-
Barangay Youth Movement	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
CRS	1	1	-
Rural Services Development Center	1	1	-
2. Is this/are these group(s) still active in promoting these types of projects?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Active:			
Barangay/barrio council	2	1	1
MSSD	2	-	2
Municipal government	1	1	-
CRS	1	1	-
KB	1	1	-
Women's League	1	1	-
MPH	1	-	1
Inactive:			
Barangay/barrio council	1	-	1
MSSD	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Active:			
Barangay/barrio council	1	-	1
Municipal government	1	-	1
MPH	1	-	1
PTA	1	-	1
Inactive:			
CRS	1	1	-
CARE	1	-	1
Don't Know:			
Barangay/barrio council	1	-	1
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Active:			
CRS/Social Action Center	1	1	-
FSDC	1	1	-
Farmers	1	1	-
Inactive:			
CRS	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Active:			
Barangay/barrio council	3	-	3
MSSD	2	-	2
Parish council	1	1	-
Municipal government	1	-	1
Sports association	1	1	-
Inactive:			
Peace Corps	1	-	1

<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Active:			
CRS/"Bayanihan Balikatan"	1	1	-
Barangay Youth Movement	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Active:			
Rural Services Development Center	1	1	-
Don't Know:			
CRS	1	1	-

Table IV-15
Sponsorship of FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Who sponsored the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Barangay council/captain	19	5	14
Social Action Center (CRS)	9	9	-
MLGCD	2	2	-
Can't recall	3	-	3
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>
Barangay council/captain	14	-	14
CRS	1	1	-
MSSD	4	4	-
PTA	3	-	3
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC)	5	5	-
Social Action Center (CRS)	4	4	-
Church	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Barangay council/captain	20	-	20
CRS	5	5	-
Can't recall	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay council/captain	6	6	-
CRS	5	5	-
MSSD	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Buhi Rural Services Development Center	5	5	-

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Table IV-16
Sponsorship of FFW Projects
(Non-Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. As far as you know, who sponsored (name project)?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Barangay leaders	8	2	6
CRS	5	5	-
Don't know/can't recall	2	1	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Barangay leaders	5	-	5
Teachers (PTA)	2	-	2
MSSD	1	1	-
YCAP	1	-	1
Don't know	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Social Action Center (CRS)	4	4	-
Irrigation Service Association	1	1	-
Don't know	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Barangay leaders	4	-	4
Mayor	1	-	1
CRS	1	1	-
Sports association	1	1	-
Don't know	4	-	4

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<u>Product Category/Sponsorship</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay leaders	2	2	-
CRS	1	1	-
Don't know	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Buhi Rural Service Development Center	1	1	-
Don't know	1	1	-

Table IV-17
Assistance Provided Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Did/do the barangay officials assist your project in any way?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	6	3	3
Municipal officials	4	2	2
Provincial officials	1	-	1
Private/civic organizations	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	4	1	3
Municipal officials	3	1	2
Provincial officials	2	-	2
Private/civic organizations	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	2	2	-
Municipal officials	2	2	-
Provincial officials	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	4	-	4
Municipal officials	4	-	4
Provincial officials	1	-	1
Private/civic organizations	2	1	1

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<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	2	2	-
Private/civic organizations	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Assisted:			
Barrio officials	1	1	-
Municipal officials	1	1	-
2. In what way did/do entities assist in the projects?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Barrio officials:			
Supervision of the work/ project	3	-	3
Formation/creation of committee to assist the workers	2	2	-
Invitation/recruitment of "purok" (district) officials to work in the project	1	1	-
Municipal officials:			
Provision of financial assistance, materials and food commodities	3	1	2
Technical information/moral support	2	1	1

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<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Provincial officials:			
Financial/material supply assistance	1	-	1
Preparation of accomplishment reports	1	-	1
Private/civic organizations:			
Cleanliness and beautification aspects	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Barrio officials:			
Project supervision e.g. certification of materials used; supervision of workers	4	1	3
Provision for transport/hauling of materials	1	-	1
Municipal officials:			
Financial/material assistance	3	1	2
Provincial officials:			
Financial/material assistance	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barrio officials:			
Recruitment of manpower and assistance from barangay members	2	2	-
Approval of the project resolution	1	1	-
Municipal officials:			
Cash donations	1	1	-
Approval of appropriations and reimbursements	1	1	-
Provincial officials:			
Negotiations with other barangays for right of way for irrigation canals	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations:			
Manpower recruitment/assistance	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Barrio officials:			
Supervision of workers/project	3	-	3
Supervision of food allocation and provision of snacks for workers	1	1	-
Assistance in securing barrio appropriation of the municipal budget	1	-	1
Municipal officials:			
Financial assistance/supply of materials	3	1	2
Inspection/supervision of the project	1	-	1
Assistance in securing funding for the project	1	-	1
Provincial officials:			
Financial assistance/material supply	1	-	1
Private/civic organizations:			
Manpower recruitment	1	1	-
Financial assistance	1	1	-
Supervision of workers/ technical assistance	1	1	-
Follow-up of FFW projects	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barrio officials:			
Participated in actual planting of vegetables	1	1	-
Planning, implementation and supervision of the project/ donation of snacks for workers	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Barrio officials: Project supervision	1	1	-
Municipal officials: Cash donation	1	1	-
3. Would you say there was/is an understanding/arrangement between (assisting officials/entities) in assisting your project? Why do you say so?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay/municipal officials: Coordinate all possible areas of assistance to the project/barrio	4	2	2
Barangay officials and private/civic organizations: Plan and coordinate technical assistance to barrio projects	2	1	1
Always work together for development and beautification of the barrio	1	-	1
Municipal/provincial officials: Plan and coordinate sources of funding	1	1	-
Municipal/provincial officials: Plan and coordinate sources of funding	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay/municipal officials: Municipal officials assist/motivate barrio officials and residents to work in self-help projects	3	1	2
Municipal/provincial officials: Plan and coordinate sources of funding	2	1	1

<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Barrio officials consult the municipal officials for assistance in development projects of the barrio	1	-	1
Barangay officials and private/civic organizations:	3	-	3
Private/civic organizations provide assistance to projects at the request of barangay officials	3	-	3
Barangay/provincial officials:	1	-	1
Provincial officials provided materials for the project at the request of barrio officials	1	-	1
Municipal/provincial officials:	1	1	-
Facilitated delivery of materials for the project	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay/municipal officials:	2	2	-
Municipal officials provided assistance at the request of barrio officials	2	2	-
Reimbursement papers prepared by barrio officials were approved by municipal officials	1	1	-
Barangay officials and private/civic organizations:	1	1	-
Supervised the workers to facilitate completion of the project	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Assistance</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Barangay/Municipal officials:	3	-	3
Municipal officials provided direct assistance to the project/barrio in coordina- tion with barangay officials	3	-	3
Barangay officials and private/ civic organizations:	1	-	1
Coordinated follow up of FFW papers	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay officials and private/ civic organizations:	2	2	-
This has always been the arrangement	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations provide the technical assistance at the request of barrio officials	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay/Municipal officials:	1	1	-
Municipal officials provide assistance to the project through the barrio officials	1	1	-

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Table IV-18
Supervision of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project Category/Supervision</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What/is there any supervision provided by the (assisting entity)?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Barangay officials	6	3	3
Municipal officials	2	1	1
Provincial officials	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Barangay officials	3	-	3
Municipal officials	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Municipal officials	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Barrio officials	4	-	4
Municipal officials	3	-	3
Private/civic organizations	2	1	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Barrio officials	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Rendered supervision:			
Barrio officials	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Supervision</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
2. How often was/is it (supervision) done?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay officials:			
Daily	5	2	3
Once a week	1	1	-
Municipal officials:			
Every other day	1	-	1
Once a month	1	1	-
Provincial officials:			
Twice a month	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations			
Once a week	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay officials:			
Daily	3	-	3
Municipal officials:			
No regular frequency	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations			
Daily	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Municipal officials:			
Daily	2	2	-

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<u>Project Category/Supervision</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Barangay officials:			
Daily	4	-	4
Municipal officials:			
Daily	1	-	1
Every other day	1	-	1
Once a week	1	-	1
Private/civic organizations:			
Daily	1	1	-
Once a week	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barrio officials:			
Daily	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Barrio officials:			
Once a week	1	1	-
3. What supervision is provided by (supervising entities)?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay officials:			
Supervised the execution of the project plan/acted as foremen	5	3	2
Supervised food distribution	1	-	1
Municipal officials:			
Technical assistance	1	-	1
Inspection of delivered materials	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Supervision</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Provincial officials: Inspection of project site/ checking of accomplish- ment report	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations: Supervised the beautification and cleanliness aspects of the project	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Barangay officials: Supervised the execution of the project plan/acted as foremen	3	-	3
Municipal officials: Inspection of the project/ determined other materials needed	1	1	-
Private/civic organizations: Technical assistance/supervision	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Municipal officials: Supervised the institutional, technical and financial aspects of the project	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Barangay officials: Supervised the execution of the project plan/acted as foremen	4	-	4
Municipal officials: Technical assistance	2	-	2
Supervised bidding, billing, and receiving of materials	1	-	1

<u>Project Category/Supervision</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Private/civic organizations:			
Supervised food distribution	2	1	1
Supervised work	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay officials:			
Supervised the participants/ workers	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay officials:			
Supervised the execution of the project plan/acted as foremen	1	1	-
4. In your opinion, was the supervision rendered by (supervising entities) adequate or inadequate in ensuring the smooth implementation of the project? Why do you say so?			
Base: Total respondent proponents of completed projects	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Economic/Community Development Projects</u>			
Supervision provided was/is adequate because:	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
The project was successfully completed and the barrio benefited from it.	13	6	7
The needs of the project were successfully achieved.	3	1	2
Problems during the implementation were resolved immediately.	2	2	-

Table V-1
Awareness of FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How many FFW projects have you undertaken in the past 3 years?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
1	15	9	6
2	2	-	2
4	2	1	1
7	1	-	1
2. What were these projects? Did you receive food to pay the workers for these?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
With Food Payments:			
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder roads	11	4	7
Drainage canals, dikes and ditches	4	2	2
Irrigation	3	2	1
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building construction and repair	8	1	7
Communal vegetable gardening	4	2	2
Potable water systems	1	1	-
Beautification and cleanliness programs	2	-	2

<u>Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Without Food Payments:			
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>	-	-	-

Table V-2
Awareness of FFW Projects/Program
(Barangay Leaders)

Awareness	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
1. Have you heard of the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	19	10	9
No	1	-	1
2. Please tell us in your own words what you know about the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who have heard of the FFW Program	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
The program provides food in return for work rendered	13	8	5
A proponent submits a proposal such as canal digging and recruits workers who will be given food ration	2	2	-
"Bayanihan" system	2	-	2
Workers in the project are paid ₱10 and given ration such as bulgur and corn soya milk	1	-	1
Community's 10% share from real property tax collection is used for construction of canal and purchase of materials	1	-	1

Awareness	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
3. What community projects had been undertaken in your community in the past 3 years?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Barangay road/feeder road/riprapping/bridge	13	5	8
Artesian well/water pump and irrigation pump	5	4	1
Basketball court/stage/sports development/cultural presentations	5	2	3
Installation of culverts/multipurpose pavement/canal reclamation and concreting	4	2	2
Day Care Center/health center	4	1	3
Given Revolution/barangay nursery beds	3	1	2
Barangay hall/waiting shed construction and painting	3	2	1
Beautification/cleanliness drive/flowering plants garden	3	-	3
School repair, renovation and fencing	3	-	3
Water system	1	1	-
None	1	1	-

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Table V-3
 Awareness of Sample FFW Projects
 (Technical Agency Representatives)

<u>Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Have you heard of the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	20	10	10
No	-	-	-
2. Please tell us in your own words what you know about the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives who have heard of the FFW Program	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Provides food in return for work rendered in community development projects/food incentives/food as an instrument to facilitate development	9	3	6
Food assistance program	5	4	1
"Bayanihan" project	3	-	3
CRS project for the community	2	2	-
Coordination with social action/aid for the people	2	1	1

Table V-4:
Awareness of Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Are you aware of any FFW "Bayanihan" projects, where the workers were paid in the form of food commodities, that have been undertaken here in your locality?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Aware	22	12	10
Not aware	8	3	5
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Aware	15	5	10
Not aware	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	5	5	-
Not aware	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Aware	14	5	9
Not aware	11	-	11
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	10	10	-
Not aware	-	-	-

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<u>Project Category/Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	5	5	-
Not aware	-	-	-
2. What FFW "Bayanihan" projects were undertaken here for the past 3 years? (Is sample project one of them?)			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Construction and repair of feeder road	16	10	6
Concreting/improvement of barangay road	15	7	8
Riprapping/construction of gutter	6	1	5
Construction of road shoulders	1	-	1
Construction of foot bridge	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Filling of ditches	5	-	5
Concreting of canal	5	-	5
Riprapping of Day Care Center area	5	5	-
Street pavement construction	2	2	-
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Construction of irrigation canals and installation of irrigation pumps	5	5	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Construction/repair of Day Care Center	11	6	5
Repair of schoolhouse	6	-	6

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<u>Project Category/Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Construction of barangay hall	5	-	5
Construction of community health center	5	-	5
Construction of multipurpose social center	5	5	-
Construction of basketball court	1	1	-
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Green Revolution	5	5	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	5	5	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Installation of a potable water system	5	5	-

Table V-5
Sources of Awareness of Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Sources of Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. How did you come to know about the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Project proponent	16	10	6
Barangay captain/officials	9	2	7
Priest	2	2	-
Friends/relatives	2	-	2
Purok (district) president	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Barangay captain/officials	8	-	8
Project proponent	5	-	5
Friends/relatives	4	3	1
Teachers/school officials	2	1	1
Technical agency representatives	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Barangay captain/officials	3	3	-
Technical agency representatives	3	3	-
Friends/relatives	2	2	-
Teachers/school officials	1	1	-
Irrigation Service Association (ISA) president	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Project proponent	19	5	14
Barangay captain/officials	5	-	5
Peace corps volunteer	1	-	1

<u>Source of Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Project proponent	5	5	-
Technical agency representatives	5	5	-
Friends/relatives	5	5	-
Teachers/school officials	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Technical agency representatives	3	3	-
Purok president	2	2	-

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Table y-6
Awareness of Sample FFW Projects
(Non-Recipients)

<u>Awareness</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Are you aware of any FFW "Bayanihan" Projects, where the workers were paid in the form of food commodities that have been undertaken here in your locality in the past three years?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Aware	7	5	2
Not aware	5	1	4
Drainage Canals, Dikes, and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Aware	8	2	6
Not aware	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	4	4	-
Not aware	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Aware	6	-	6
Not aware	4	2	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	4	4	-
Not aware	-	-	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Aware	2	2	-
Not aware	-	-	-

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Awareness	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
2. What FFW "Bayanihan" Projects were undertaken in the past three years? (Is sample project one of them?)			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients aware of FFW projects	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	12	6	6
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	8	2	6
Irrigation	4	4	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	10	2	8
Communal Vegetable Gardening	4	4	-
Potable Water Systems	2	2	-

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Table V-7.
Attainment of Objectives of Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>-Attainment</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Were all objectives of the project attained?			
Base: Total respondent proponents of completed projects	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Yes	10	5	5
No	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Yes	6	2	4
No	2	2	-
2. Which of your objectives were not attained?			
Base: Total respondent proponents whose objectives were not attained	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Completed multipurpose center meant to store food commodities was inadequate because it lacked a wall on one side	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
The water system could not supply the community with potable water due to the insufficient capacity of the installed artesian pump	1	1	-

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Table V-8
Benefits from Sample FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Project/Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. In what ways did/will the community benefit from the project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Facilitated the transport of people and farm produce/ made possible the entry of motorized vehicles into the barrio	5	2	3
Enhanced the beautification of the streets as well as barrio surroundings	4	2	2
Provided opportunity for barrio folks to learn other trades/ techniques from co-workers	1	1	-
Provided supplementary food to workers and their families	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Prevented (will prevent) flooding and soil erosion from/into barrio roads and brookside areas	4	1	3
Areas with filled-in ditches served as drying area for palay, copra and fish; also served as a playground and social area	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Project No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Increased production/income from rice fields	1	1	-
Will make upland rice fields productive	1	1	-
Will help ease the food problem of the barrio	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Provide a convenient and adequate place for community meetings and other social functions	3	1	2
Not only provided the community with a school/day care center, but also a vocational training center	3	1	2
Repair on schoolhouse/day care center protected the children from sun and rain and beautified the structures	2	-	2
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Those who planted were provided with free vegetables/did not have to buy from the market	2	2	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
The community did not benefit from the installed water system since this never functioned	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
2. Who benefited/will benefit from the project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Whole community	4	1	3
Farmers	2	2	-
People from barrio districts	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Whole community, especially the households beside the roads and creeks	3	1	2
Children	2	-	2
Farmers/fishermen	2	-	2
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Farmers	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Whole community	3	1	2
Children	1	-	1
Farmers/fishermen	1	-	1
Barangay council	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Whole community	1	1	-
Mothers	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
None	1	1	-

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Table V-9
Benefits from Sample FFW Projects
(Barangay Leaders)

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Has the Food for Work Program been of help to the Barangay?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	19	10	9
No	1	-	1
2. If yes, in what ways has the Food for Work Program been of help to the barangay?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who feel that the FFW Program has been beneficial to the barangay	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Economic Benefits</u>			
Improvement of roads	2	1	1
Irrigation of farms	1	1	-
Awareness of the technical agencies involved in the project	1	-	1
<u>Community Benefits</u>			
Provision of food rations	5	2	3
Employment and food assistance	2	2	-
Beautification of the barrio	2	1	1
Establishment of a social center (meeting hall/recreational/educational center)	2	1	1
Establishment of a health center	2	-	2
Enhancement of cooperation/"bayanihan" spirit	2	1	1
Development of the barrio	2	2	-
Development of the nutrition program	1	1	-

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Table v-10
Benefits from Sample FFW Projects
(Technical Agency Representatives)

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Has the Food for Work Program been of help to the agency?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	19	9	10
No	1	1	-
2. If yes, in what ways has the Food for Work Program been of help to the agency?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives benefited by the FFW Program	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Social:			
Encouragement/cooperation/achievement/gratitude of the people	5	3	2
Organization of the Rural Improvement Club (RIC) as social action for community development	1	1	-
Implementation of health and beautification projects	1	-	1
Enhancement of work and other self-help projects	1	-	1
Economic:			
Source of income/employment	3	2	1
Upliftment of the economic condition of the people through food assistance	3	2	1
Facilitation of food transport through the improvement of feeder roads	3	-	3
Supplementation of agency resources	1	-	1
Others:			
Dissemination of information/education	2	2	-
Promotion of the agency's image	1	-	1

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Table IV-11
Benefits from Sample FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Would you say that the project is not useful, useful or very useful to the community?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Very useful	18	6	12
Useful	12	9	3
Not useful	-	-	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Very useful	10	2	8
Useful	5	3	2
Not useful	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Very useful	-	-	-
Useful	2	2	-
Not useful	3	3	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Very useful	16	5	11
Useful	9	-	9
Not useful	-	-	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Very useful	5	5	-
Useful	3	3	-
Not useful	2	2	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Very useful	-	-	-
Useful	-	-	-
Not useful	5	5	-
2. Why do you say that the project is not useful, useful or very useful?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Useful/very useful:	30	15	15
Facilitates easy passage to the town	19	13	6
No more muddy/flooded roads	8	1	7
Enhanced appearance of the barrio	3	2	1
Gives employment to barrio people	1	-	1
Improves elevation of the road	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Useful/very useful:	15	5	10
Uninterrupted flow of water/no more flooding	4	-	4
Children study at the center built where ditch was filled	3	3	-
Enhances appearance of the area	3	-	3
Vehicles can pass through	2	-	2
Helps the households in drainage	2	2	-
Filled ditch can be safely used by pedestrians	1	-	1
Area where ditch was filled is used as a meeting place	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Useful/very useful:	2	2	-
Irrigates the farmland	2	2	-
Not useful:	3	3	-
Farm is not reached by the water	3	3	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Useful/very useful:	25	5	20
Children's education is enhanced	5	-	5
Used as a meeting hall	5	5	-
Used as a recreation hall	5	5	-
Satisfies community needs	3	-	3
Children are safe from sun and rain	3	-	3
Used by nearby barrio districts	3	-	3
Used as a dancing hall	2	2	-
Accessible to everyone	2	-	2
Serves as permanent center for medical needs	2	-	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Useful/very useful:	11	11	-
Source of vegetables for food	8	8	-
Learned how to grow vegetables	1	1	-
Learned how to analyze soil for planting	1	1	-
Can be used as a recreation area for children	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Not useful:	5	5	-
Not enough water to fill up the tank	5	5	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
3. Would this project be more beneficial to a particular person or group of people in your community? If yes, who is this person or group?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Benefited particular persons/ groups:			
Farmers	4	2	2
Benefited all	26	13	13
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Benefited particular persons/ groups:			
Children	4	4	-
Benefited all	11	1	10
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Benefited particular persons/ groups:			
Farmers with land near the irrigation pump	4	4	-
Benefited all	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Benefited particular persons/ group:			
Barangay council	2	-	2
Benefited all	23	5	18

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Benefited particular persons/ groups:			
Participants	2	2	-
Mothers	5	5	-
Benefited all	4	4	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Benefited particular persons/ groups:	-	-	-
Benefited all	5	5	-
4. Did/will you and your family derive any benefit from the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Yes (derived benefits)	28	14	14
No (did not derive benefits)	2	1	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Yes	17	4	13
No	3	1	2
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	6	6	-
No	4	4	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Yes	22	5	17
No	3	-	3

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	6	6	-
No	3	3	-
Don't know	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	1	1	-
No	4	4	-
5. What benefits did you receive/expect to receive aside from the food you have received/are receiving?			
Base: Total respondent recipients who derived benefits	<u>80</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>28</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>
Improved transport conditions/ facilitates movement of barrio folks	22	14	8
Enhanced appearance of the area	5	5	-
Cash payments were given	5	-	5
Improved economic conditions of the barrio	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
Provide protection for the center Pathway to school is no longer muddy/no more floods	4	3	1
Center serves the area's medical needs	4	-	4
Received wages	3	-	3
Ensured health/safety for the family	1	1	-
Center is used for dancing	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Flood control during rainy season/ helped in getting good harvest	3	3	-
Increased food production	1	1	-
Increased harvest of crops	1	1	-
Received part of the harvest of proponent	1	1	-

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>17</u>
Received cash wages	9	3	6
Used for children's schooling	5	-	5
Immediate medical attention is now available	5	-	5
Used for gathering/recreation/ ration center	2	2	-
Protected the classrooms from rain/safe for children	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
Were able to harvest the vegetables planted	4	4	-
Were taught how to plant	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Salary given helped the workers	1	1	-
6. Did your community derive any benefit from the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Yes (derived benefits)	30	15	15
No (did not derive benefits)	-	-	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Yes	20	5	15
No	-	-	-
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	5	5	-
No	5	5	-

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Yes	24	5	19
No	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	5	5	-
No	5	5	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	5	5	-
7. What benefits did your community derive from the project?			
Base: Total respondent recipients whose communities derived benefits	<u>84</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Improved transport conditions	17	8	9
No more flooding/muddy portions of the road	9	1	8
Improved appearance of the roadside	9	7	2
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
No more overflow of water on the road/flood control	8	-	8
Helps protect the multipurpose center	5	-	5
Enhanced education for children (at the area protected by dikes)	5	5	-
Improved safety/convenience of children and barrio folk	3	-	3
Services the whole barrio	1	-	1
Improvement of school surroundings	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Irrigation	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Improved irrigation of farms	5	5	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>24</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>
Classrooms are now protected from sun and rain	5	-	5
More educational opportunities for children	5	-	5
More medical services are available	5	-	5
Used as a convention/meeting hall	5	5	-
Used as a recreation hall	4	4	-
Convenience/accessibility of the community health center	4	-	4
Nursery classes are now conducted	1	1	-
Used as a social hall	1	1	-
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Improved appearance of the area	3	3	-
Fostered cooperation	1	1	-
Learned ways to plant	1	1	-
Received vegetables from harvest	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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Table V-12.
Benefits from Sample FFW Projects
(Non-Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Would you say that (sample project) is very useful, useful, or not useful to the community? Why?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Project is very useful	6	2	4
Project is useful	6	4	2
Project is not useful	-	-	-
Reasons for usefulness:			
Road facilitates transport/ movement of barrio folks	5	4	1
Road is wider/no longer muddy	7	2	5
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Project is very useful	7	2	5
Project is useful	1	-	1
Project is not useful	-	-	-
Reasons for usefulness:			
Prevents overflow of water	4	2	2
Prevents flooding of roads	4	-	4
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project is very useful	-	-	-
Project is useful	2	2	-
Project is not useful	2	2	-
Reason for usefulness:			
Rice fields are watered/rice production has increased	2	2	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Reason for non-usefulness:			
Crude oil is expensive/source of water for irrigation (brook) has dried up	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Project is very useful	6	2	4
Project is useful	3	-	3
Project is not useful	-	-	-
Don't know	1	-	1
Reasons for usefulness:			
Center is used as recreation hall/ place to hold meetings, community gatherings/place to resolve problems	4	2	2
Center is used for medical check-up and treatment of barrio folks	2	-	2
Facilities are used as schoolhouse/ for education of preschool children	3	-	3
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project is very useful	2	2	-
Project is useful	-	-	-
Project is not useful	2	2	-
Reason for usefulness:			
The area has been cleared for planting	2	2	-
Reasons for non-usefulness:			
The garden did not last because the planted vegetables were destroyed	2	2	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Project is not useful	2	2	-
Reason for non-usefulness:			
The project has not been completed; water cannot be pumped up the tank	2	2	-

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
2. Would this project be more beneficial to a particular person or group of people in your community?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:			
People from the uplands	2	2	-
Beneficial to all	10	4	6
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:			
Barangay officials	1	1	-
Beneficial to all	7	1	6
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:			
Farmers	2	2	-
Beneficial to all	2	2	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:	-	-	-
Beneficial to all	9	2	7
Don't know	1	-	1

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<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:			
Farmers	1	1	-
Beneficial to all	3	3	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Beneficial to a particular person/ group of people:			
Residents of Sitio Rawis	1	1	-
Beneficial to all	1	1	-
3. Did you and your family derive any benefit from this project? What benefits were these?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Project benefited family:	10	5	5
Facilitates transport of people/is used as pathway to market, school, farm in the uplands	7	5	2
Road is no longer muddy/is wider	2	-	2
There is no more overflow of flood waters into our house	1	-	1
Project did not benefit family:	2	1	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Project benefited family:	5	1	4
Dike serves as protection from floods	4	1	3
Road is no longer muddy/looks better	1	-	1
Project did not benefit family:	3	1	2

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project benefited family:	1	1	-
Rice production has increased (short lived)	1	1	-
Project did not benefit family:	3	3	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Project benefited family:	6	1	5
Hall is used as a place to resolve conflicts/peace and order has been maintained since we had the hall	2	-	2
Center is used as playground/ place for schooling of children	2	1	1
Center is used for medical check-up/ treatment/medicinal supplies	2	-	2
Project did not benefit family:	4	1	3
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project benefited family:	3	3	-
We were able to eat some of harvested vegetables/ask for some vegetables e.g. camote tops	3	3	-

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Project did not benefit family	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Project did not benefit family	2	2	-
4. Did your community derive any benefit from the project?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Project benefited community:	12	6	6
Road facilitates transport/movement of people	8	4	4
Road provides a clean pathway for the people	2	2	-
Road beautified area/helped in development of the barrio	2	-	2
Riprapping served to prevent overflow of water into road	1	-	1
Don't know	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Projects benefited community:	8	2	6
Dikes/canals served as flood control measures for the community	8	2	6
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project benefited community:	1	1	-
Irrigation has increased rice production	1	1	-
Project did not benefit community	3	3	-

<u>Project Category/Benefits</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Project benefited community:	9	2	7
Hall is used as meeting place to solve peace and order problems/ to hold social gatherings	5	2	3
Center is accessible to people in need of medical check-up/ treatment/supplies	2	-	2
Center serves as schoolhouse for children/for two barangays	2	-	2
Don't know	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Project benefited community:	2	2	-
Garden beautified the area/ vegetable produce benefited the people	2	2	-
Project did not benefit community:	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems			
Project did not benefit community:	2	2	-

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Table V-13
 Generation and Complementation of Other Projects
 (Proponents)

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
1. Were there other projects generated/ triggered off by this(sample)project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Yes	5	2	3
No	1	1	-
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Yes	3	1	2
No	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	2	2	-
No	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Yes	2	-	2
No	3	1	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	1	1	-
No	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	1	1	-

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
2. What were/are these projects?			
Base: Total respondent proponents who are aware of other projects generated by FFW (sample) projects	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Feeder road construction/ expansion and repair	3	2	1
Beautification of the roadside	1	-	1
Construction of a multipurpose pavement	1	-	1
Communal fishpond	1	-	1
Sports complex	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Construction of schools/health/ community/multipurpose centers	2	-	2
Coconut planting	1	-	1
Forming of community and other civic organizations	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Communal vegetable garden/ food production	2	2	-
Foot bridge construction	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Communal toilet/health center	2	-	2

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Flower gardening along barangay feeder roads	1	1	-
3. Were/are there other projects complemented by this project?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Yes	1	1	-
No	5	2	3
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	4	1	3
Irrigation	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	1	1	-
No.	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	5	1	4
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	2	2	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Yes	-	-	-
No	1	1	-

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Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
4. What were/are these projects? Are these ongoing? Have these been proposed?			
Base: Total respondent proponents who are aware of other projects complemented by FFW (sample) projects	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Construction of a convent/ (ongoing)	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Feeder road construction (proposed)	1	1	-
5. Are there other FFW Projects you intend/plan to propose?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	10	5	5
No	10	5	5
6. What are these projects? Which one would you propose first? second? third?			
Base: Total respondent proponents who intend/plan to propose other FFW projects	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
First:			
Construction and repair of health/community/multi-purpose centers	4	3	1
Construction and repair of barangay or feeder roads/pathways	3	1	2
Reclamation of swamp areas	1	-	1
Construction of a waiting shed	1	1	-
Woodcarving industry	1	-	1

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Second:			
Construction of a barangay hall/ multipurpose center	1	1	-
Improvement of nursery (seedbeds)	1	1	-
Feeder road construction	1	1	-
Construction of a foot bridge	1	1	-
Construction of a waiting shed	1	1	-
Cottage industry	1	-	1
Installation of an artesian well	1	-	1
Third:			
Construction of a foot bridge and stone stairs	2	2	-
Construction of a pathway	1	1	-
Food production project	1	1	-
7. What are your reasons for intending to propose this project first? second? third?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>First Choice</u>			
Construction and repair of health/ community/multipurpose centers	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
The construction of this reading center will help ease the problem of out-of-school youth since they will be provided with a place to stay and something worth- while to do	1	1	-
The improvement of the barangay hall will promote social and sports activities within the barrio	1	1	-
The construction of a training center will promote community development projects like food production and cottage industries	1	1	-
The health center needs to be repaired	1	-	1

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Construction and repair of barangay or feeder roads/pathways	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
The barangay road has to be repaired and prepared for the coming rainy season to ensure passage of vehicles	2	1	1
The construction of the path- way would facilitate the transport of produce	1	-	1
Reclamation of swamp areas	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
To make these areas productive for the benefit of the community	1	-	1
Construction of a waiting shed	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
This would serve as a shelter for barrio residents waiting for passenger vehicles	1	1	-
Woodcarving industry	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
The materials to be used are already available in the barrio	1	-	1
<u>Second Choice</u>			
Construction of a barangay hall/ multipurpose center	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
A stage/hall to be used for social functions is needed by the community	1	1	-
Improvement of nursery (seedbeds)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
To raise good quality seeds	1	1	-

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Feeder road construction	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
This project is second choice because education and technical training of participants are still needed	1	1	-
Construction of a foot bridge	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
This bridge would serve as a passageway across the river	1	1	-
Construction of a waiting shed	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
This serves as shelter for community residents waiting for public vehicles during the rainy season	1	1	-
Cottage industry	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
This would add to the income of barrio residents	1	-	1
Installation of an artesian well	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
To provide a convenient source of water to the barrio proper residents	1	-	1
<u>Third Choice</u>			
Construction of a foot bridge and stone stairs	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Foot bridge should be built to provide a shorter passage across the river	1	1	-

Generation and Complementation of Projects	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Stone stairs should be built to replace the carved portion of the hill leading to the barrio so the path would not be slippery during the rainy season	1	1	-
To facilitate transport of produce through the field	1	1	-
Food production project	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
This project is last choice since this would benefit a smaller portion of the community i.e. residents beside the planting/garden site	1	1	-

Table V-14
Usage and Characteristics of FFW Commodities
(Recipients)

<u>Usage/Characteristics</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What did you do with the products/ food you received? /How do you usually prepare it?			
Base: Total respondent recipients compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>92</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Bulgur Wheat</u>			
Base: Respondent recipients who received bulgur wheat	<u>67</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>39</u>
Bulgur wheat is cooked:			
Made into porridge	17	-	17
Boiled with coconut milk	17	15	2
Made into rice cake/delicacy	11	8	3
Made into broth	8	8	-
Made into "polvoron" (powdered candy)	5	5	-
Cooked with rice	4	-	4
Roasted	3	3	-
Fried	3	3	-
Made into hotcake	1	1	-
Mixed with grated coconut	1	-	1
Made into rice wine	1	-	1
Cooked with sugar	1	-	1
Did not specify	10	-	10
<u>Corn Meal</u>			
Base: Respondent recipients who received corn meal	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>13</u>
Corn meal is cooked:			
Made into native delicacy	5	4	1
Made into porridge	5	-	5
Cooked in coconut milk	4	4	-
Made into broth	2	2	-
Made into cookies	1	-	1
Made into hotcake	1	1	-
Did not specify	13	6	7

<u>Usage/Characteristics</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Milk (Powdered)</u>			
Base: Respondent recipients who received powdered milk	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Milk is consumed by family:	13	6	7
Taken hot (hot milk)	3	2	1
Mixed with coffee	2	-	2
Did not specify	8	4	4
<u>Other Commodities*</u>			
* Other food commodities are used directly (cooked/eaten) by recipients and families.			
2. What do you like about the products received?			
Base: Total respondent recipients compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>92</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>77</u>
Bulgur Wheat	67	28	39
Good for variety of meals	23	10	13
Nutritious/good food supplement	9	6	3
Delicious/tasty/well liked by children	8	6	2
Filling/appeases hunger	6	2	4
Ready to cook	2	-	2
Similar to rice	2	2	-
No comment	17	2	15
Corn Meal	29	16	13
Delicious/tasty/smells good/liked by children	13	10	3
Good for variety of meals	11	8	3
Nutritious/good food supplement	4	3	1
Appeases hunger	3	-	3
No comment	4	1	3

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<u>Usage/Characteristics</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Rice	15	4	11
Right taste/white and delicious	5	1	4
Rises nicely	1	-	1
Alleviates problem of food security	1	1	-
Good food supplement	1	-	1
No comment	9	2	7
Powdered Milk	13	6	7
Good for variety of meals	13	6	7
Nutritious	4	-	4
Liked by children	3	1	2
Flour	5	1	4
Can be made into hotcake	3	1	2
Delicious/tasty	1	1	-
No comment	2	-	2
Rolled Oats	1	1	-
Good for merienda	1	1	-
Well liked by children	1	1	-
Canned Goods/Sardines	25	4	21
Delicious/tasty	8	2	6
No comment	17	2	15
3. What do you not like about the products received?			
Base: Total respondent recipients compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>92</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
Bulgur Wheat	67	28	39
Rotten/stale smell	11	6	5
Old stock/has weevils and worms	9	6	3
Hard/rough texture ("mayapa")	10	6	4
Causes loose bowel movement	1	-	1
None	36	10	26

<u>Usage/Characteristics</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Corn Meal	29	16	13
Has bitter taste when old	6	5	1
Sometimes has weevils and worms	3	1	2
Unpleasant smell	1	-	1
No comment	20	11	9
Rice	15	4	11
Ordinary/has stale smell	1	-	1
None	14	4	10
Powdered Milk	13	6	7
None	13	6	7
Canned Goods/Sardines	25	4	21
None	25	4	21
No Products Specified	7	5	2
None	7	5	2
4. What infestations did you notice on the food you received?			
Base: Total respondent recipients compensated in kind/both cash and kind	<u>92</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
Bulgur Wheat	67	28	39
Weevils	15	6	9
Worms	6	3	3
None	37	15	22
Corn Meal	29	16	13
Weevils	4	1	3
None	25	15	10
Rice	15	4	11
None	15	4	11

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<u>Usage/Characteristics</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Powdered Milk	13	6	7
None	13	6	7
Flour	5	1	4
None	5	1	4
Rolled Oats	1	1	-
None	1	1	-
Canned Goods/Sardines	25	4	21
None	25	4	21
No Products Specified	7	5	2
None	7	5	2

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Table Y-15
Involvement of Barangay Leaders in FFW Projects
(Barangay Leaders)

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Have you as (Position in Barangay) been involved in the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	15	7	8
No	4	2	2
Can't recall	1	1	-
2. If yes, since when were you involved in the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who have been involved in the FFW Program	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
1972	1	-	1
1975	2	-	2
1978	3	1	2
1979	5	3	2
1980	2	2	-
1981	1	1	-
Can't recall	1	-	1
3. If yes, what have you contributed to the Food for Work Program as (Position in Barangay)?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who have been involved in the FFW Program	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Supervision/organization of project	10	4	6
Recruitment of workers	3	2	1
Assistance in the distribution of food commodities	1	1	-
Solicitation/raising of funds and donations	1	-	1

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
4. What other government agencies here in the (municipality/province) have made use of the Food for Work Program? How did they make use of the FFW Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
MSSD	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Training (green revolution and community improvements)	1	1	-
Technical advice/counselling	1	1	-
Supervision of project	1	-	1
Construction of feeder roads	1	-	1
Barangay Council	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Feeder road improvements	2	1	1
Municipal Government	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Dissemination and implementation of government program	1	1	-
MLGCD	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Material requirements	1	-	1
Rural Health Office	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Living quarters for midwives	1	-	1
None/Don't Know	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
5. What other government agencies here in the (municipality/province) have helped the Food for Work Program? In what ways have they helped the FFW Program?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

Involvement	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Municipal Government/Office	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Materials and cash donation	2	2	-
Food rationing	2	-	2
MSSD	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Counselling	1	1	-
Supervision in distribution and donation offood commodities	2	-	2
Barangay	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Supervision	2	1	1
Municipal Health Unit	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Recruitment of project participants	1	-	1
None/Don't Know	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
6. Is there a FFW Working Committee here in the (municipality/province)?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	1	-	1
No	18	9	9
Don't know	1	1	-
7. If yes, are you yourself a member of the FFW Working Committee?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who are aware of a FFW Working Committee?	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Yes	1	-	1
No	-	-	-
8. If yes, please tell us the activities done by the FFW Working Committee? What was the result of each of the activities?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who are aware of a FFW Working Committee	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
The division of the barangay into 7 teams, each headed by a team leader who checks regularly the attendance of his members and distributes food commodities to each participant of the project. The result was smoother flow of work and coordination among participants.	1	-	1
9. Who sponsored community projects that have been undertaken in your community in the past 3 years?			
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders who are aware of community projects in their barangay	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Barangay Council/Barangay Captain	4	3	1
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	3	3	-
Cooperative for Americal Relief Everywhere (CARE)	2	-	2
Barangay Youth Organization/Kabataang Barangay	2	1	1
Parent Teachers Association (PTA)	2	-	2
Municipal Government/Officials	2	-	2
Philippine Business for Social Progress	1	1	-
National Irrigation Administration	1	1	-
Everlasting Club	1	1	-
Presidential Assistant for Community Development	1	-	1
Peace Corps	1	-	1
Don'tt know	2	1	1

Table Y-16
 Involvement of Technical Agencies in FFW Projects
 (Technical Agency Representatives)

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Have you as (Position in Agency) been involved in the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	17	8	9
No	3	2	1
2. If yes, since when were you involved in the Food for Work Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives who have been involved in the FFW Program	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
1970	1	-	1
1972	1	1	-
1973	1	-	1
1974	1	1	-
1976	5	2	3
1978	3	1	2
1979	2	1	1
1980	3	2	1
3. If yes, what have you contributed to the Food for Work Program as (Position in Agency)?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives who have been involved in the FFW Program	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Supervision/assistance in the distribution of food commodities	8	2	6
Planning/implementation/monitoring of the program/technical assistance	5	2	3
Supervision of projects/counselling	3	2	1
Conduct of meetings/lectures	2	2	-
Writing/follow up of proposals	2	-	2
Coordination of barangay leaders in the implementation of the FFW programs	1	1	-

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Submission of accomplishment reports	1	1	-
Recruitment of workers	1	1	-
Conduct of feasibility study on manpower and financial requirements	1	-	1
Assessment of the project	1	-	1
4. What other government agencies here in the (municipality/province) have made use of the Food for Work Program? How did they make use of the FFW Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Ministry of Social Services and Development (MMSD)	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Supervision of the project/ distribution of food commodities	2	-	2
Construction of barangay hall/ barangay roads	2	1	1
Food assistance	1	1	-
Feeding center	1	1	-
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (MLGCD)	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Community development program	1	1	-
Incentive for holding public meetings	1	1	-
Construction of roads	1	-	1
Ministry of Public Works (MPW)	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Food incentives to workers	2	2	-
Municipal government/council	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Incentive for holding public meetings	1	1	-
Food assistance	1	1	-

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
National Irrigation Administration (NIA)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Construction of canals/installation of irrigation pumps	1	1	-
Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEX)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Encouragement to farmers to form an association to conduct a feasibility study	1	1	-
Barangay council	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Community development and food production projects	1	1	-
Rural Health Unit (RHU)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Conduct of lectures on food production	1	1	-
RHU/MEC*/BAEX/MSSD	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Clearing of ditches, cleaning of canals, and fencing of school	1	-	1
None	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
5. What other government agencies here in the (municipality/province) have helped the Food for Work Program? In what ways have they helped the FFW Program?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Provincial/Municipal Government/ Council	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Funding	9	3	6
Approval for reimbursement	1	1	-

*Ministry of Education and Culture.

<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Barangay Officials/Council	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Resolutions/manpower	3	2	1
Funding/contributions	1	-	1
Dissemination of information	1	1	-
MLGCD/Municipal Development Office	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Materials	2	2	-
Finding solutions to problems of the barangay including funding	2	-	2
Follow up/approval of building requirements	1	-	1
MSSD	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Supervision of project	3	2	1
BAEX	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Provides resources such as seeds; technical assistance	3	2	1
MPW	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Materials	2	2	-
National Housing Authority (NHA)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Provides seedlings	1	1	-
National Government	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Funding	1	-	1
None	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
6. Is there a FEW Working Committee here in the(municipality/province)?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	1	-	1
No	19	10	9

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<u>Involvement</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
7. If yes, are you yourself a member of the FFW Working Committee?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives who are aware of a FFW Working Committee?	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Yes	1	-	1
No	-	-	-
8. If yes, please tell us the activities done by the FFW Working Committee? What was the result of each of the activities?			
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives who are aware of a FFW Working Committee?	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Determination of projects to implement - successful; projects were prioritized	1	-	1
Manpower recruitment - the barangay captain recruits the members	1	-	1

Table VI-1
Attitudes Toward FFW Commodities
(Proponents)

Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
1. Would you have pursued these FFW projects if there were no food payments?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Would have pursued	19	10	9
Would not have pursued	1	-	1
2. How important was the food in obtaining the cooperation of the workers			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Very important	13	8	5
Important	3	-	3
Not so important	4	2	2
3. Will the workers still participate in FFW projects even without food incentives?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Will participate	20	10	10
Will not participate	-	-	-
4. About how many of them will still participate even without food incentives?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
All	10	3	7
Most	5	4	1
Half	1	1	-
Few	4	2	2

Table VI-2
Attitudes Toward FFW Commodities
(Recipients)

Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
1. Have you joined any project which did not give compensation in either food or cash?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of completed projects aware of projects without compensation	<u>90</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
Joined	50	28	22
Did not join	40	17	23
2. As far as you know, has there been any barrio, municipal, or provincial "bayanihan" project done here in your locality that did not give any compensation to its workers?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of ongoing projects	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Aware of project without compensation	4	3	1
Not aware of project without compensation	6	2	4
3. What projects were these?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of ongoing projects aware of projects without compensation	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Fencing of school grounds	1	-	1
Cleanliness and beautification project	1	1	-
Building of concrete stairway	1	1	-
Installation of water pump	1	1	-

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Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
4. Did you join any of these projects?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of ongoing projects aware of projects without compensation	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Joined	3	3	-
Did not join	1	-	1
5. What are your reasons for joining/not joining projects not giving compensation to its workers?			
Base: Total respondent recipients aware of projects without compensation	<u>94</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>46</u>
Reasons for joining:	<u>53</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>22</u>
For the benefit of the barrio	20	9	11
For cooperation	16	9	7
For church improvement and unity	8	7	1
For town development	7	7	-
For cleanliness and beautification	3	3	-
Always joins a barrio project	1	-	1
For flood control	1	-	1
For improved accessibility of the barrio	1	1	-
For an adequate water supply	1	-	1

Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Reasons for not joining:	<u>41</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>
Not aware of such project	16	7	9
Busy with other work	10	1	9
Was not informed/invited	7	3	4
Only a few workers were needed	1	-	1
Rules of the projects do not conform to FFW guidelines	1	-	1
No cash payments	1	1	-
No reason given	5	5	-
6. Will you continue working without food commodities?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Will continue	29	15	14
Will not continue	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Will continue	18	4	14
Will not continue	1	1	-
Don't know	1	-	1
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Will continue	10	10	-
Will not continue	-	-	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Will continue	25	5	20
Will not continue	-	-	-

Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Will continue	9	9	-
Will not continue	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Will continue	5	5	-
Will not continue	-	-	-
7. In your opinion, did your co-workers in this FFW project you joined feel the importance and need for such an undertaking or did they work because of the food ration they got out of it?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Felt importance	27	13	14
Did not feel importance	3	2	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Felt importance	16	2	14
Did not feel importance	4	3	1
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Felt importance	7	7	-
Did not feel importance	3	3	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Felt importance	24	5	19
Did not feel importance	1	-	1

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Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Felt importance	7	7	-
Did not feel importance	2	2	-
No comment	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
Felt importance	3	3	-
Did not feel importance	1	1	-
No comment	1	1	-

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Table VI-3
Attitudes Toward FFW Projects
(Proponents)

<u>Attitudes</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What can you say about FFW Projects?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Favorable Comments</u>	20	10	10
Projects are big help to the poor and unemployed of the barrio because of the food given.	18	9	9
Community/barangay benefits from these projects	11	9	2
FFW program hastens barangay development efforts	3	1	2
<u>Unfavorable Comments</u>	10	6	4
Barrio folks lose the "bayanihan" spirit of helping one another (without compensation) in the community and become very reliant on food commodities in exchange for work	3	3	-
Food commodities are insufficient/ spoiled or old	3	-	3
Barrio folks are not aware of FFW objectives therefore projects are not so effective/have to be educated first	2	2	-
Some get disappointed when they learn that only a few can work in projects and thus avail of food commodities	2	1	1
None/no unfavorable comments	10	4	6

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Attitudes	Total Projects No.	Implementing Agency	
		CRS No.	CARE No.
2. Are there certain aspects of FFW projects which you do not like and may be improved?			
Base: Total respondent proponents	<u>20</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Yes	5	4	1
No	15	6	9
3. What are these aspects?			
Base: Respondent proponents who replied affirmatively	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Other food/nonfood commodities should also be given e.g. rice, medicine, cash, ingredients for food commodities	3	3	-
Food commodities should be shipped directly to the project site in the barangay/should be delivered on time	2	1	1
To ensure success of projects, barrio folks should be acquainted with the FFW Program objectives/technical assistance should be given	1	1	-

Table VI-4
Attitudes Toward FFW Projects
(Barangay Leaders)

Attitudes	<u>Total Projects No.</u>
1. Are you in favor of the Food for Work Program such that if you had the authority you will support its implementation? Why do you say so?	
Base: Total respondent barangay leaders	<u>20</u>
In favor of FFW Program	<u>16</u>
Reasons cited:	
Fosters barangay/barrio development	7
Supplements basic needs/provides food ration	6
Results in more harvests	3
Not in favor of FFW Program	<u>3</u>
Reasons cited:	
Results in practice of "bayanihan" spirit only for the sake of the food benefits derived	1
Barrio folks have to pay ₱1.00 for every ganta of bulgur to be able to participate in the program	1
Does not provide equal food distribution	1
No answer	<u>1</u>

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Table VI-5
 Attitudes Toward FFW Projects
 (Technical Agency Representatives)

Attitudes	<u>Total Projects No.</u>
1. Are you in favor of the Food for Work Program such that if you had the authority you will support its implementation? Why do you say so?	
Base: Total respondent technical agency representatives	<u>20</u>
In favor of FFW Program	<u>20</u>
Reasons cited:	
Offers food to workers	6
Encourages people to work and accomplish projects/enhances involvement	4
Fosters community development	3
Brings about employment	3
Uplifts economic conditions of farmers and laborers	2
Increases food production	1
Improves roads	1
Develops nutrition program	1
Supplements limited funds of MSSD	1
Not in favor of FFW Program:	<u>-</u>

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Table VI-6
Attitudes Toward FFW Projects
(Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Attitudes and Indicators</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. What, if any, do you not like about FFW projects?			
Base: Total respondent recipients	<u>100</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Insufficient funds for needed materials	3	3	-
Unequal distribution of food rations among workers	2	2	-
Delay in distribution of commodities	1	-	1
None	24	10	14
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
No salaries	1	-	1
Smaller amount of food distributed compared to amount promised	1	1	-
None	18	4	14
Irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Project was a failure	3	3	-
None	7	7	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>25</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>
Had no part in choosing materials for the project	1	-	1
No cash compensation	1	-	1
None	23	5	18
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
Project was a failure/site chosen was far from source of water/people stepped on planted vegetables	3	3	-
Small amount of food rations compared to work done	1	1	-
None	6	6	-

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<u>Project Category/Attitudes and Indicators</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Potable Water Systems	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
None	5	5	-
2. Do you think all the people who desired to work in this FFW Bayanihan Project were able to join? Why?			
Base: Total respondent recipients of ongoing projects	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Able to join	8	4	4
Not able to join	2	1	1
Reasons cited:			
Rations were insufficient	1	1	-
Only those informed/invited were able to join	1	-	1

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Table VI-7
Attitudes Toward FFW Projects
(Non-Recipients)

<u>Project Category/Attitudes</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
1. Supposing you have the opportunity and time to get involved in such activity (mention sample project), would you care to work in it? Why do you say so?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Will get involved:	12	6	6
To contribute to community development/beautification of the barangay	12	6	6
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Will get involved:	5	1	4
To contribute to the progress/welfare/beautification of the barangay	5	1	4
Will not get involved:	3	1	2
Don't have time because of business/farm work	2	-	2
To avoid existing anomalies	1	1	-
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Will get involved:	2	2	-
To contribute to community development	2	2	-
Will not get involved:	2	2	-
Project participants come from families who live near the pump and who are in need of irrigation	2	2	-

<u>Project Category/Attitudes</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Will get involved:			
To contribute to community development/welfare/ beautification	8	2	6
Project fosters unity and cooperation	2	-	2
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Will get involved;	4	4	-
To contribute to welfare of community	4	4	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Will get involved:	2	2	-
Project provides benefit to the barrio	2	2	-
2. Why did you not join (sample project)?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Economic Development Projects</u>			
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Did not have time because of work/ business/harvest/studies	9	5	2
Was not in the barrio then	1	1	-
Resigned as purok leader	1	-	1
Was not informed	1	-	1
Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Did not have time because of work/ studies/was working in Manila	6	1	5
Was not in the barrio then	1	-	1
Felt the presence of anomalies	1	1	-

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<u>Project Category/Attitudes</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
Irrigation	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Canal does not reach my field	2	2	-
Does not have land to till	1	1	-
Was not in the barrio then	1	1	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
Building Construction and Repair	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Was not in the barrio then	4	2	2
Did not have time because of work/farm work	3	-	3
Was in the Philippine Army	1	-	1
Only heads of the family were invited to participate; am single	1	-	1
Cannot do carpentry work	1	-	1
Communal Vegetable Gardening	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Had our own project then	2	2	-
Did not have time because of work	1	1	-
My husband was not here	1	1	-
Potable Water Systems	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Did not have time because of work	1	1	-
Project did not cover our area	1	1	-
3. What did you not like about this FFW project?			
Base: Total respondent non-recipients	<u>40</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Feeder Roads	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Purok leaders had a hard time because there was no support from the barangay council	1	-	1
None/no comment	11	6	5

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<u>Project Category/Attitudes</u>	<u>Total Projects No.</u>	<u>Implementing Agency</u>	
		<u>CRS No.</u>	<u>CARE No.</u>
<u>Drainage Canals, Dikes and Ditches</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Not everybody benefited from the project	1	1	-
Food rations went to proponent instead of project participants	1	-	1
None	6	1	5
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
None/no comment	4	4	-
<u>Community Development Projects</u>			
<u>Building Construction and Repair</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Lacked materials to complete repairs	1	-	1
None	8	2	6
Don't know	1	-	1
<u>Communal Vegetable Gardening</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
Only the participants benefited from the project; we were not informed about the project	1	1	-
Green Revolution will not work out in this area because of water shortage; at the same time, some people destroy the planted vegetables	1	1	-
None	2	2	-
<u>Potable Water Systems</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
None/no comment	2	2	-

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- o Project Proponent - a person who is responsible for preparing the project proposal and its implementation upon approval by officials designated by CRS and CARE.
- o Project Proposal - an application form for FFW assistance accomplished by the project proponent containing the description of the project, the estimated mandays required, estimated starting date, and date of completion.
- o Completed Project - a project under FFW assistance which, according to CARE and CRS records, is completed in accordance with proposal specifications.
- o Ongoing Project - a project under FFW assistance which according to CARE or CRS records is still being undertaken in accordance with proposal specifications.
- o Recipients - a laborer in a selfhelp community project of CARE or CRS and who is entitled to receive FFW food for work done.
- o Non-recipient - an individual in the community who did not participate in any of the sample FFW projects and who, therefore, is not entitled to receive any FFW commodity.
- o Barangay - the smallest unit in the hierarchy of local governments in the Philippines.
- o Purok - a specific district in the barangay.
- o Barangay Leader - any official of the barangay such as the barangay captain, councilman, secretary, treasurer or officer/adviser of the "Kabataang Barangay" (youth group).
- o Purok Leader - the leader of a group of families residing in a particular district in the barangay.
- o Technical Agency Representative - any officer or technical staff-member of the various ministries of the Philippine national government. May also include members of the technical staff of religious and civic organizations.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION SCHEME OF HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED

	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
House Appearance and Construction	a) Permanent structure; built of concrete and wood, or first-class wood	a) May be permanent or of wooden structure; or high rent apartment or duplex	a) Semi-permanent structure, usually of cheaper materials; or a medium or low rent apartment; or a tenement	a) Temporary structure; often made of salvaged materials
	b) Usually with well-constructed fence and lawn	b) May be fenced; may have a lawn	b) Cheap fence; generally has no surrounding space or yard	b) No fence or yard
	c) Well maintained	c) Fairly well maintained	c) Needs repair	c) Badly in need of repair
Home Furnishings	a) Furnishings in absolutely fine taste; expensive	a) Furnishings complete but not necessarily expensive	a) Furnishings are adequate, but definitely inexpensive	a) Furnishings are inadequate; usually home-made
	b) Has most of luxury items such as cars, refrigerators, stereos, television sets, kitchen range, pianos, etc.	b) Has appliances such as refrigerators, radios, stereos, kitchen range, etc.	b) Has radio set; may or may not have television set and/or stereo and low cost appliances	b) May own radio or television set; may or may not have inferior quality appliance
Car/Jeep Ownership	a) Three or more cars/jeeps	a) Two cars/jeeps	a) One car/jeep	a) No car/jeep
Estimated Monthly Household Income	a) P5,000 or more	a) P5,000 or more	a) P1,000 to P4,999	a) Less than P1,000
Appearance of Household Members	a) Successful businessmen, professionals or large landowners.	a) Small businessman or middle management employees	a) Minor officials or employees	a) Laborers, unskilled workers or unemployed
	b) Members of the family are well educated and well dressed	b) Family members are neatly but in-expensively dressed	b) Family members are inexpensively dressed	b) Family members are poorly dressed
	c) With two or more servants	c) Usually with one servant	c) Usually with one servant	c) No servants
	d) College educated	d) College educated	d) With some college education	d) May have gone to high school; rarely college degree holders
Neighborhood	a) Generally located in the midst of other AB homes; if neighborhood is a combination of homes, Class A houses stand out in the neighborhood	a) Usually found in Class AB neighborhood; if found in mixed neighborhood, Class B homes will look less expensive than Class A and distinctly more expensive than Class C and D homes	a) Often located in housing projects or combined with Class D homes	a) Located in slum or squatter districts or among ruins; usually located in clusters

See Note to Annex in the following page.

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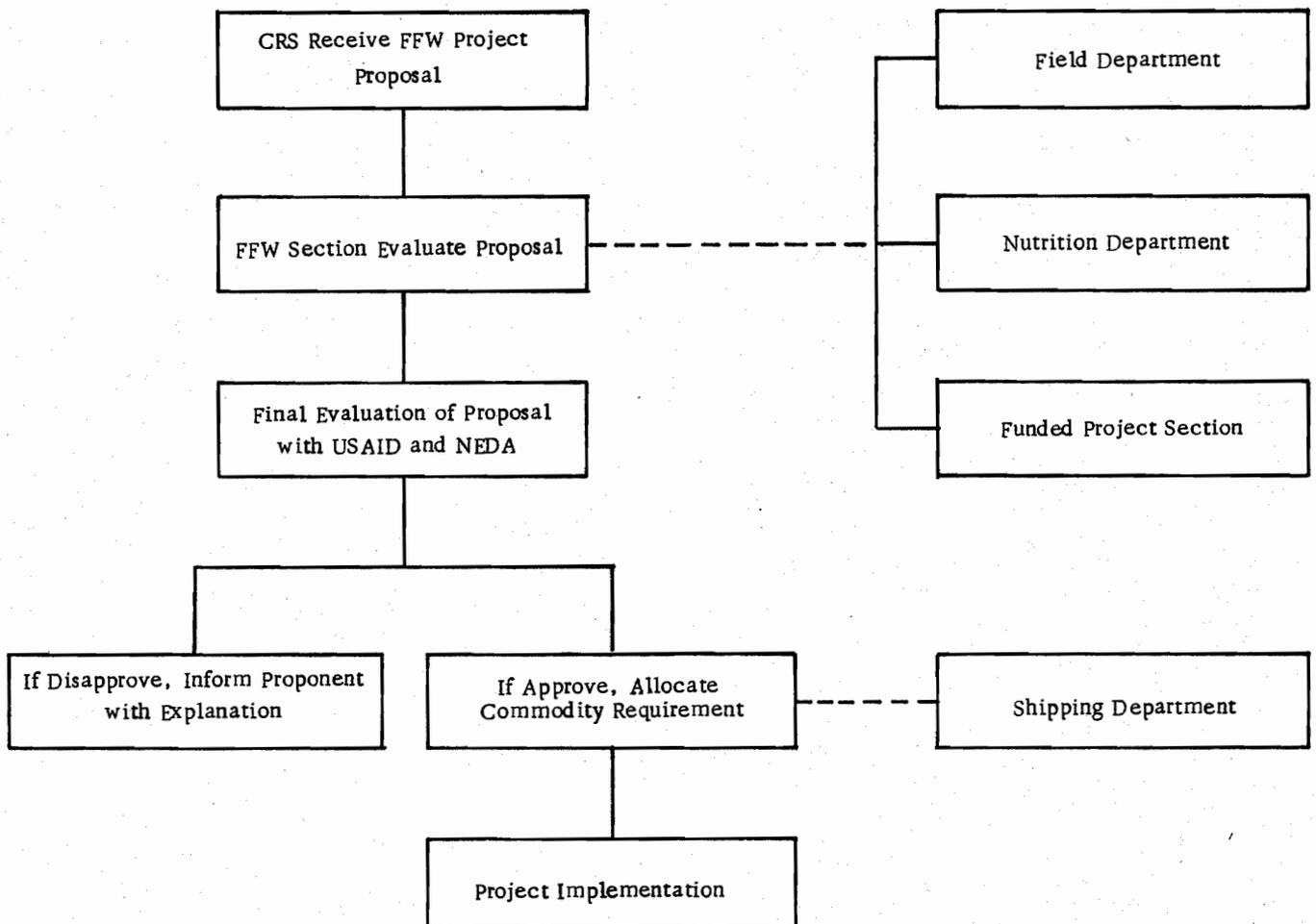
Note: Final respondent economic classification was based on the rating scale shown below:

<u>Factors</u>	<u>Economic Class</u>			
	<u>A</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>B</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>C</u> <u>Points</u>	<u>D</u> <u>Points</u>
House Appearance and Construction	4	3	2	1
Home Furnishings	4	3	2	1
Car/Jeep Ownership	3	2	1	0
Estimated Monthly Household Income	4	3	2	1
Appearance of Household Members	4	3	2	1
Number of Helpers	3	2	1	0
Neighborhood	4	3	2	1

Ratings of each household with respect to each factor are totalled. Households with a total rating of 23 to 26 points are classified as Class A households; 16 to 22 points as Class B; 9 to 15 points as Class C and 5 to 8 points as Class D.

EXHIBIT III

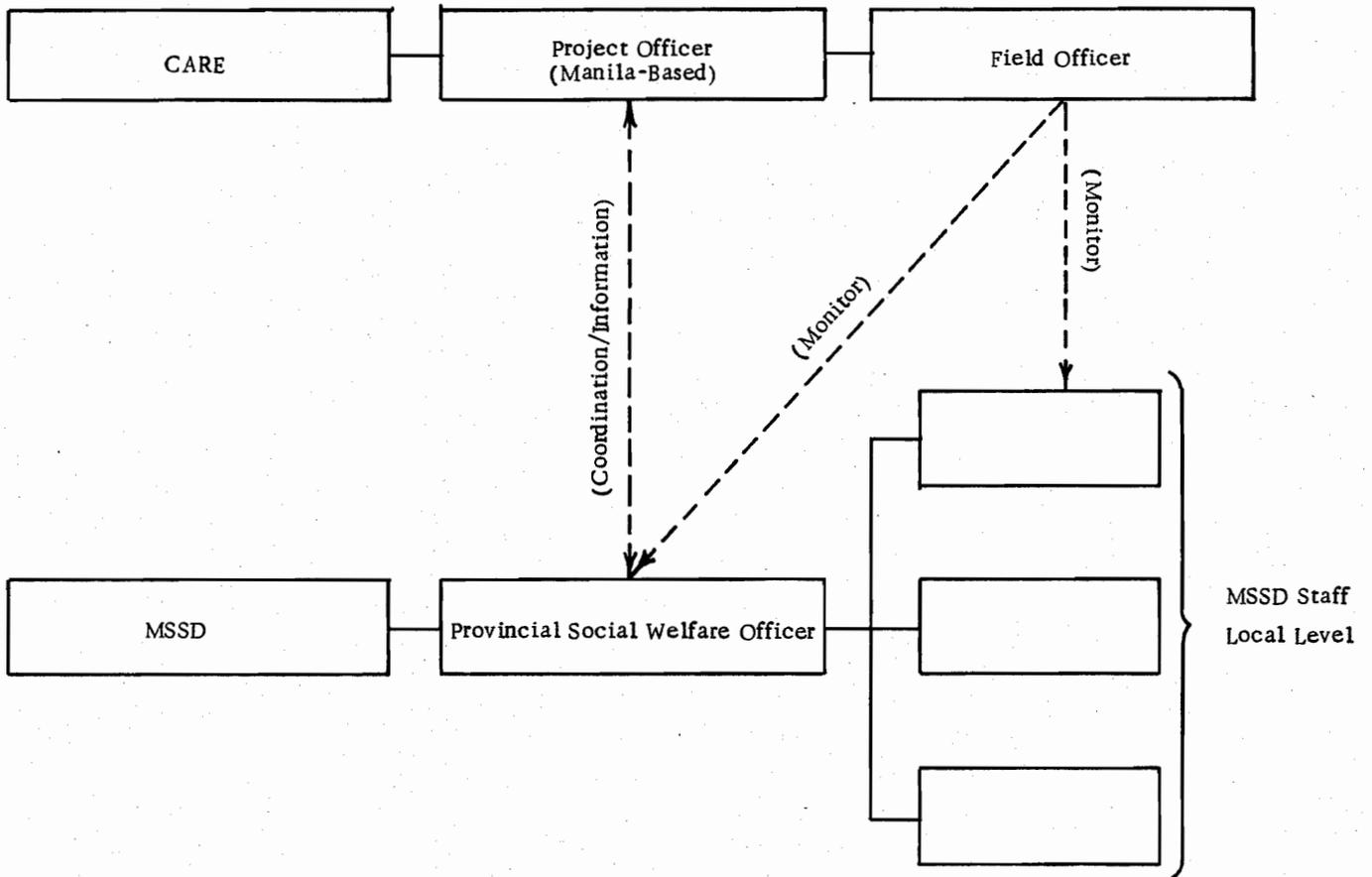
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
PROCESSING FLOW OF FOOD FOR WORK PROJECT PROPOSAL



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EXHIBIT IV

COOPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC.
FFW PROGRAM OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE



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CLASSIFICATION OF PROVINCES BY REGION

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (METRO MANILA)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Manila | 10. Muntinlupa |
| 2. Caloocan City | 11. Navotas |
| 3. Pasay City | 12. Parañaque |
| 4. Quezon City | 13. Pasig |
| 5. Las Piñas | 14. Pateros |
| 6. Makati | 15. San Juan Del Monte |
| 7. Malabon | 16. Taguig |
| 8. Mandaluyong | 17. Valenzuela |
| 9. Marikina | |

I. Ilocos Region

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Abra | 5. La Union |
| 2. Benguet | 6. Mt. Province |
| 3. Ilocos Norte | 7. Pangasinan |
| 4. Ilocos Sur | |

II. Cagayan Valley

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Batanes | 5. Kalinga-Apayao |
| 2. Cagayan | 6. Nueva Vizcaya |
| 3. Ifugao | 7. Quirino |
| 4. Isabela | |

III. Central Luzon

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Bataan | 4. Pampanga |
| 2. Bulacan | 5. Tarlac |
| 3. Nueva Ecija | 6. Zambales |

IV. Southern Tagalog

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Batangas | 6. Mindoro Oriental |
| 2. Cavite | 7. Palawan |
| 3. Laguna | 8. Quezon (includes Aurora) |
| 4. Marinduque | 9. Romblon |
| 5. Mindoro Occidental | 10. Rizal |

V. Bicol Region

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Albay | 4. Catanduanes |
| 2. Camarines Norte | 5. Masbate |
| 3. Camarines Sur | 6. Sorsogon |

VI. Western Visayas

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aklan | 4. Iloilo (includes Guimaras) |
| 2. Antique | 5. Negros Occidental |
| 3. Capiz | |

VII. Central Visayas

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. Bohol | 3. Negros Oriental |
| 2. Cebu | 4. Siquijor |

VIII. Eastern Visayas

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Leyte (includes Biliran) | 4. Northern Samar |
| 2. Southern Leyte | 5. Western Samar |
| 3. Eastern Samar | |

IX. Western Mindanao

Sub-Region A

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Basilan | 3. Tawi-Tawi |
| 2. Sulu | |

Sub-Region B

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zamboanga del Norte | 2. Zamboanga del Sur |
|------------------------|----------------------|

X. Northern Mindanao

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Agusan del Norte | 5. Misamis Occidental |
| 2. Agusan del Sur | 6. Misamis Oriental |
| 3. Bukidnon | 7. Surigao del Norte |
| 4. Camiguin | |

XI. Southern Mindanao

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Davao del Norte | 4. South Cotabato |
| 2. Davao del Sur | 5. Surigao del Sur |
| 3. Davao Oriental | 6. Samal Island |

XII. Eastern Mindanao

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maguindanao | 4. Lanao del Sur |
| 2. North Cotabato | 5. Sultan Kudarat |
| 3. Lanao del Norte | |

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