

GOOD PRACTICE DOCUMENTATION

Reaching the Last Mile Enhancing the People's Participation on Kalahi-CIDSS Implementation of Mayorga, Leyte through the Barangay Welfare Affairs and its Radio System

I. CONTEXT

Mayorga is a 5th class municipality in the province of Leyte in Eastern Visayas, Philippines. It faces the Pacific Ocean and is forty (43) kilometers south of the provincial capital, the City of Tacloban.

Based on the August 1, 2015 National Statistics Authority Census of Population, Mayorga has a total population of 17,161.


Municipality of Mayorga is subdivided into 16 Barangays composed of the following: Burgos, Bonifacio, Camansi, Calipayan, Gen. A. Luna, Liberty, Mabini, San Roque, Sta. Cruz, Wilson, Ormocay, Union, Talisay, Poblacion Zone I, Poblacion Zone II and Poblacion Zone III. Its Municipal Offices are located at Brgy. Poblacion Zone I.

The town of Mayorga is relatively small compared to its neighboring municipalities. It is endowed with rolling plains ideal for rice production. Its public transport system is comprised of jeepneys and vans plying the route of Mayorga and Tacloban while single motorcycle passenger vehicles, "motorpots", and pedicabs are plying intra-municipal routes and along barangay roads.

Mayorga is basically an agricultural municipality. Most of its residents are into farming and fishing as its primary sources of livelihood. There are 1,716 total number of rice farmers organized into 26 associations. Moreover, there are 202 farmers yielding in high value crops (HVC) farming, 118 of these HVC farmers are land tenants, while 85 are owners of their tilled lands. On the other hand, there are 154 who are cropping on corn plants. Meanwhile, livestock and poultry meat industry are also one of the economic activities in the municipality. There are 1,412 swine raisers; 131 cattle raisers, 454 carabao raisers, 49 goat raisers and 1,373 chicken raisers. Whereas, there are 865 total number of fisherfolks in the locality. 640 of which are males and 225 are females. These fisherfolks employ hook and line, timing and gillnets as their fishing methods.

There are various National Government Agencies (NGAs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that had come to the community such as Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (Kalahi CIDSS) which has been implemented for many years now in the municipality.

Kalahi CIDSS is one of the core programs of the Department of Social Welfare and Development which aims to alleviate poverty, along with Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino and Sustainable Livelihood Programs.



Kalahi CIDSS influenced the Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) in enhancing its Transparency, Accountability and its Participation to the community. Despite of embracing the core values of Kalahi CIDSS and other NGO's, there are still gaps that have not been addressed; some members of the community could not participate because they are not informed that there are such activity like Barangay Assembly of Kalahi CIDSS so that not all sectors are well represented in the conduct of the said activity. Also, there are some of the vulnerable sectors who are left behind in all the development activities of the communities while others would not be able to avail any services because going to LGU Office is costly and time consuming. Another issue that the MLGU had seen is the inconsistency/ unavailability of the first and secondary data in the community. This is due to the absence of barangay record as a result of the change of leadership or absence of turn-over of records. With these, data generated from different NGOs and NGAs are unreliable and inconsistent.

The MLGU had develop a strategy to address these gaps. They had foreseen that there should be a focal person aside from the Barangay Officials who would assist to its people in the community. They are called as the Barangay Welfare Affairs which are directly employed by the municipality to assist its people in the community to easily communicate to the municipal offices if ever they have concerns or they have needs to be attended and to help the Barangay officials in data gathering and consolidation and in the Kalahi CIDSS implementation, they are being used for wide dissemination of information and for transparency purposes. The BWA is equipped with radio base to be better effective.

The Barangay Welfare Affairs was conceptualized on August 1, 2016 and the Radio Station was installed last quarter of 2017.

It was the idea of former Mayor Valente Adolfo to give the government services closer to the community residents thru the Barangay Welfare Affairs and Radio program.

The BWAs are job order employees in the municipality, their Terms of Reference (TOR) include being the focal for the needs and queries of the residents. They are assigned in the barangay where they live. (see appendices Figure 6 for Contract of Service)

For example, if residents are in need of registration forms or medicines from Rural Health Unit and the like, the residents will no longer travel to the town proper to get their needs. It is the Barangay Welfare Affairs which will deliver it for them. It saves money and time for the residents.

Because of the strategy, community was able to save their time and money, because if ever they have a need from the MLGU or Department Heads, they would first contact the personnel they will be meeting through radio or BWA and they would not come to the office if that certain person is not available.

Relative to the accessibility to the DSWD services and programs, the residents have easier access to it through the Barangay Health Workers (BHW) and radio base.

Moreover, the fund for the Radio base and equipment's were allotted thru Mayor's budget.

In the implementation of the strategy having a Barangay Welfare Affairs and installation of Radio Base, still there are things that needs to be improved such as the protocol in answering and dissemination of information as well as the other communication protocol in the use of the Radio Base or mobile phones.

With the current system in the community having a Barangay Welfare Affairs, most of the affected population are those who are at the vulnerable sectors and who are out of reach or those who have no means of reaching out to MLGU. Now, the people could easily access the services that is useful for them through the BWA and radio base.

II. Implementation

In the course of devising the strategy, it is not a sudden decision or just a snap of fingers. It took several studies and consultations. It was conceptualized by the Municipal Mayor himself and was supported by the different Department Heads. This strategy is just one of the plans for comprehensively responding to the development issues and challenges confronting the municipality. It begins from the discussion of the municipality's Vision – the "future state", that its citizens and leaders aspire for Mayorga to become in the near future. The gaps between the desired vision and current realities are then identified. The development indicators described, and the main themes that emerged are summarized– the so-called cross-sectoral challenges–within the planning period.

The actual target is to reach more constituents of Mayorga Leyte, enhancing its Transparency and Accountability mechanisms in the MLGU side and increase the participation of the people especially the most vulnerable ones.

In the implementation of this strategy, the MLGU created Barangay Welfare Affair in the community and there are 5-7 personnel and the Radio base per Barangay was installed. Then later on they trained the BWA on how to use the radio in terms of transmitting information, and also its protocol.

Since it is a community based, people in the community could easily access important information and updates. The usual use of the radio and the BWA are; MLGU would transmit information such as conduct of meeting at the community or someone will visit the community. The BWA upon receiving the information, would immediately tell the Barangay officials and the persons concerned in that particular meeting/visits. Prior the conduct of the activity, the people are already informed and have more time to prepare.



Information dissemination through the Municipal-run Radio Station reaching barangays with poor Cellular Signal

III. Results/Impact

Although the strategy has yet to be improved to be more effective, it does give Mayorga greater impact especially to its people. Communication between MLGU and community became fast and easy and transparency has been promoted. Data in the barangay level has been readily accessible to all. It brings MLGU closer to the vulnerable sectors in the community.

Another effect that the BWA and radio base brought was that the services and information from the LGU was effortlessly transported to the people in the community particularly the most vulnerable ones.

One obvious result is the high participation rate during conduct of Kalahi CIDSS' Barangay Assembly in all barangays in Mayorga which is above 82% mark for 4 Cycles implementation. The intervention was introduced as a result of the declining Participation Rate from Cycle 1 to 3 but still above the minimum target which is at 80%. The 4th Cycle Participation jumps to 85.41% rate, a 3.01% difference from the 3rd Cycle and represents a total of 3,796 household attendance.

The Local Government Unit of Mayorga is supporting the thrust and priorities of DSWD's first organizational outcome in improving the well-being of the poor families thru informing the beneficiaries for the development in the programs of DSWD that concern them, report anomalies and complaints.

This strategy is also a support to their municipal's executive legislative agenda 2015-2018 which is to intensify and provide Barangay Welfare Assistance programs to the local residents.

A total of 10 out of 16 Barangays shows an increasing trend of the Barangay Assemblies participation rate from Cycle 1 to Cycle 4 with the highest recorded rate of 92.14% in Barangay General Antonio Luna. (see appendices figures 1 thru 3)

Also, vulnerable sector such as Senior Citizens are represented during the Assemblies posting an increased participation of 16.98% of the total attendees in the last Cycle implementation. (see appendices Figure 4)

Perception among 420 community members randomly selected in 16 barangays shows awareness of the communities of the interaction and dealing of the local officials. It also shows that a majority of the community are able to participate in the different Kalahi-CIDSS activities. This is due to the coordination with the Barangay Welfare Affairs using the enhanced communication system. (see appendices Figure 5)

IV. Lesson Learned

In the span of implementing the good practice, convergence of different agencies facilitated the success of the activity.

There are lapses in the course of implementation of the project that are needed to be addressed but with the help of convergence of different agencies, gaps were answered. Continuous capacitation of the BWA is necessary for an effective delivery of social services to the most vulnerable sectors in the community.

At first the implementation is not smooth since it entails a lot of things to consider. Others see it as a tool for political propaganda. It took time to put the system into the barangays but with perseverance, it was successfully installed into the process.

The installation of Barangay Welfare Affairs should be adopted by the municipality through an ordinance so that it will be sustained and continued despite the change of administration.

D. Implications for Replications

The good practice itself is replicable to any other municipalities. Currently, there are municipalities who have existing radio system installed in their vicinity. They are mostly used for the disaster management in the municipality especially to those areas with limited mobile phone signals. Their radio station can be maximized in information dissemination and advocacy strategies of the local and national government implemented projects.

V.References:**Key Persons**

NAME	POSITION	MOBILE NUMBER
CHRISTINE ADILE P. CAJATE	Former Area Coordinator	0915-885-5980
RAUL TAGLE	Former Area Coordinator	0927-874-8587
GERRIBEL C. SUMAYOD	Former Municipal Area Coordinator	09123215539

Municipal Talakayan 2018

https://drive.google.com/file/d/18ubEc9rdn2hVFmj4mRXsAJ0Sv0bpBJnY/view?usp=s_haring_eip&ts=5e142c5d

VI. Appendices

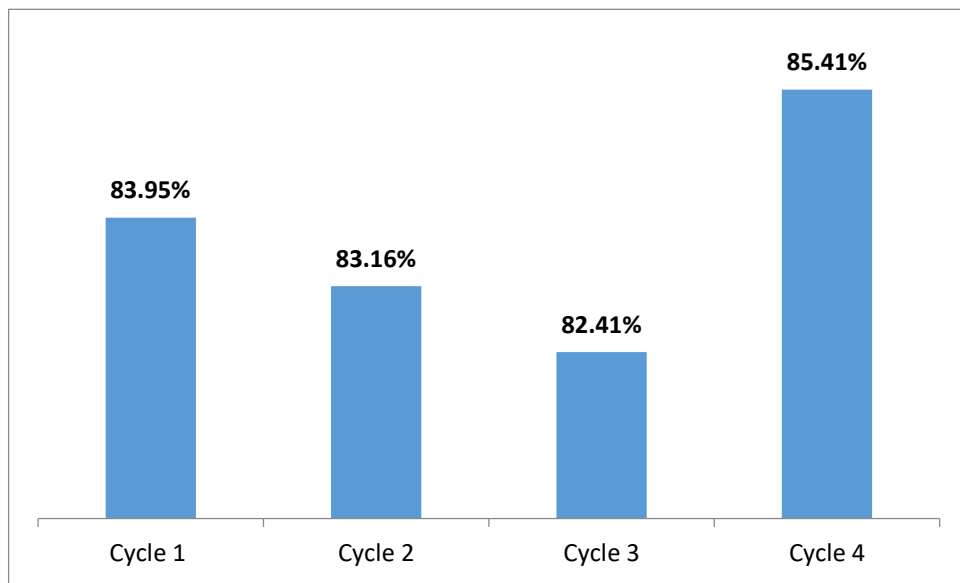


Figure 1. Barangay Assembly Rate Participation Rate

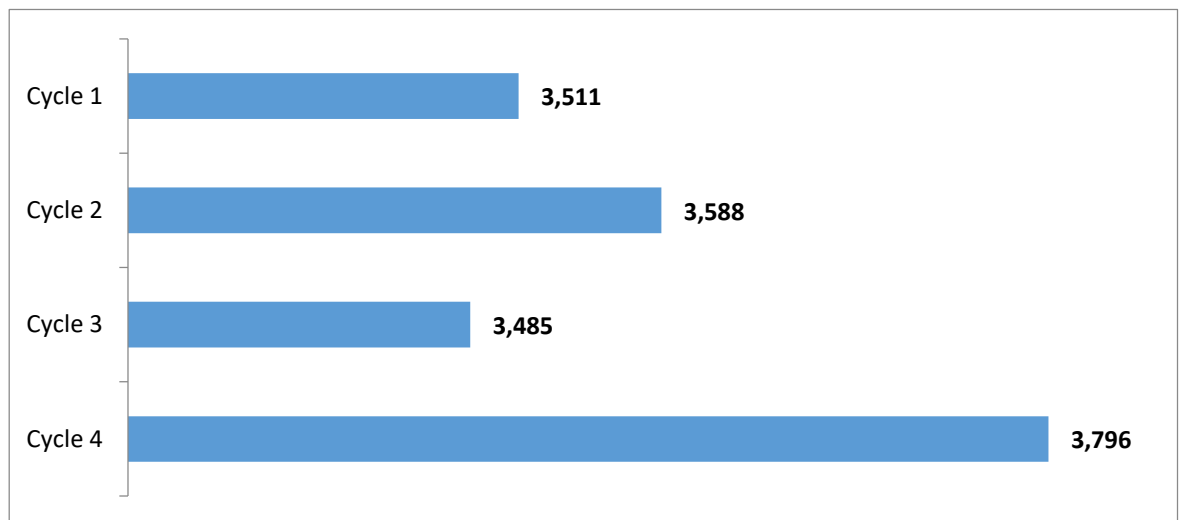


Figure 2: Total Number of Households who attended during Barangay Assembly

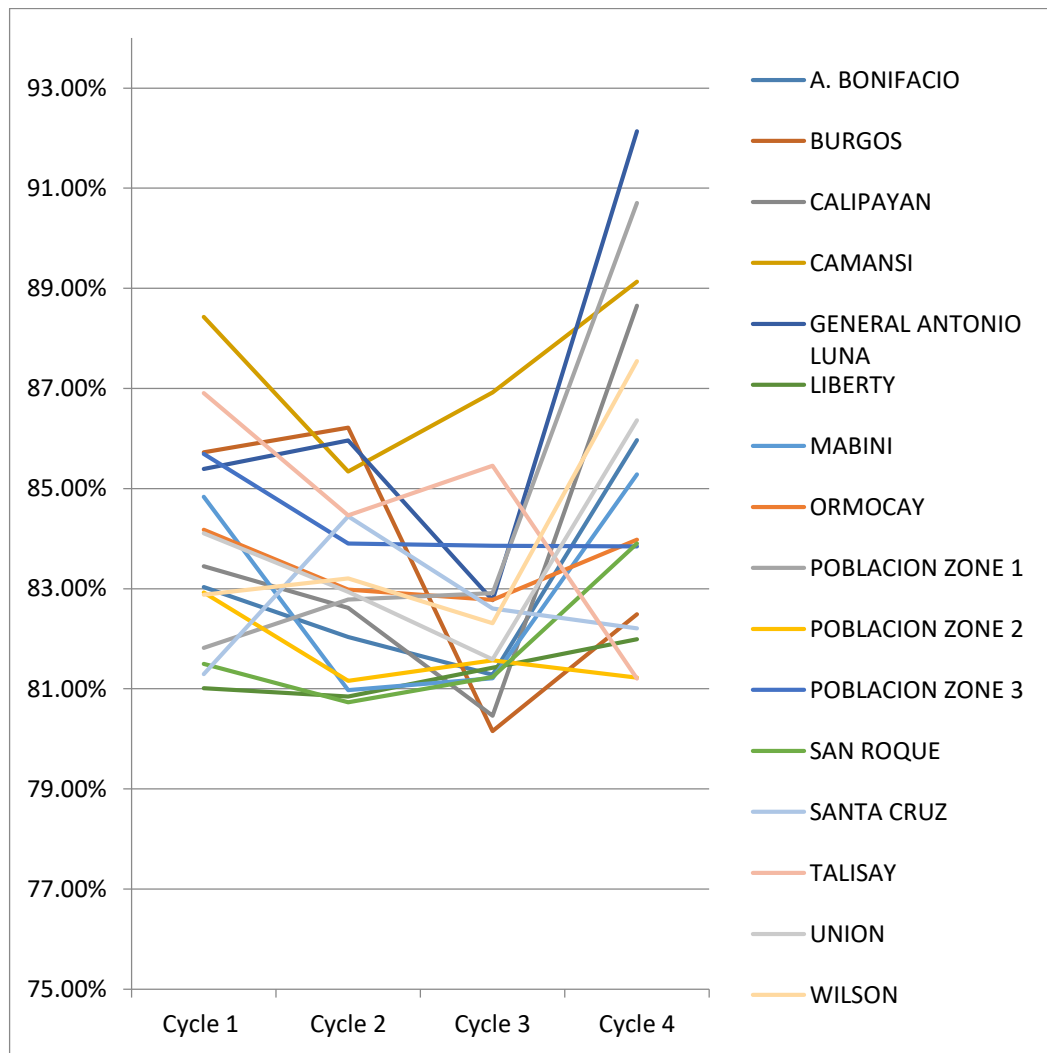
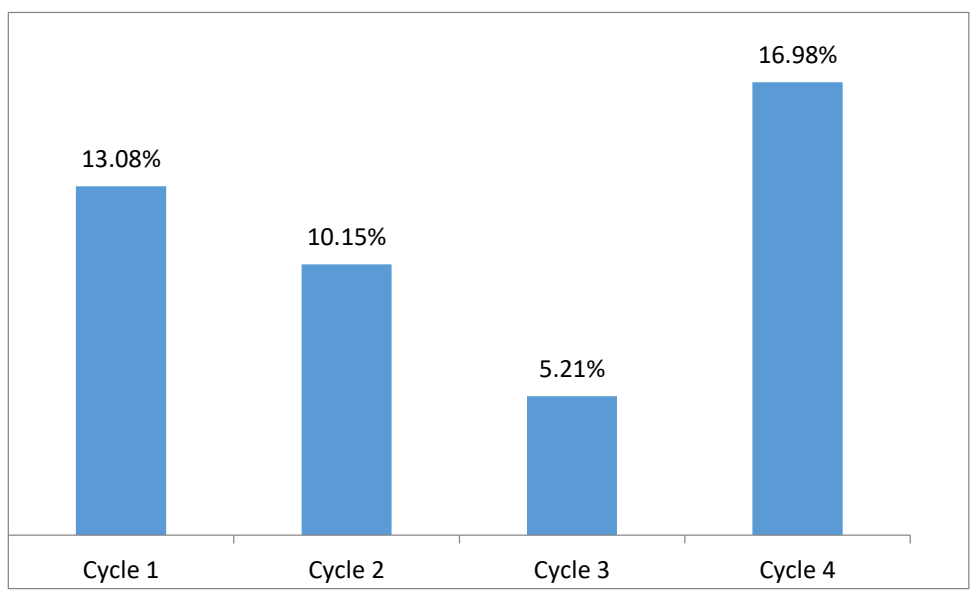


Figure 3: Participation Rate per Barangay



Senior Citizen

Figure 4: Participation During Barangay Assemblies



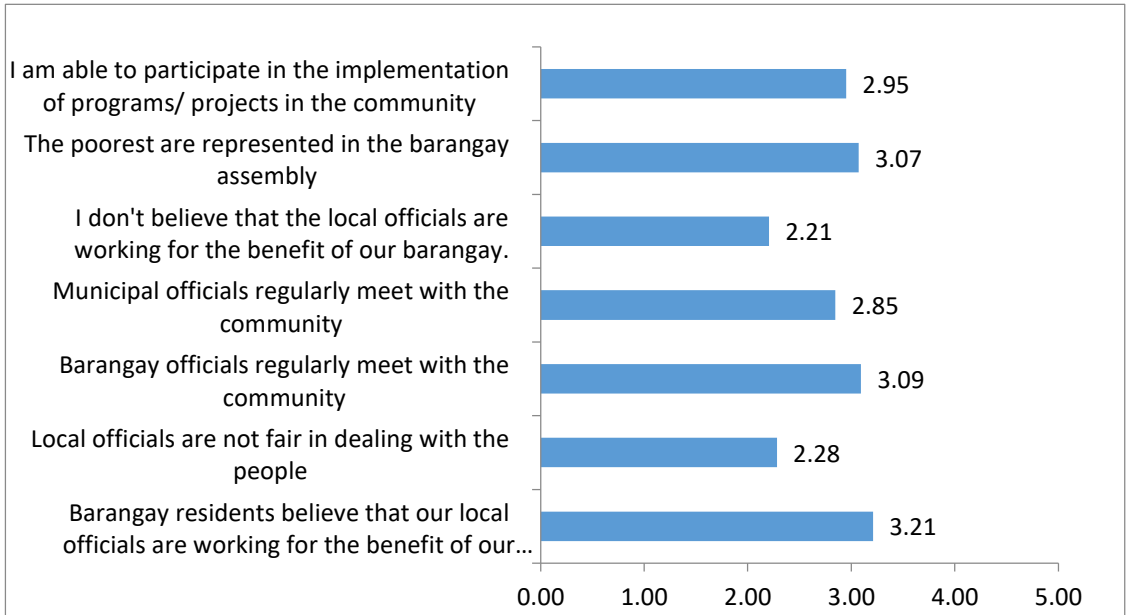


Figure 5: Perception survey conducted last October 2-26, 2018.
 Legends are the following:
 3.51 - 4.00 for *Strongly Agree*, 2.51 - 3.50 for *Agree*,
 1.51 - 2.50 *Disagree*, 1.00 - 1.50 *Strongly Disagree*

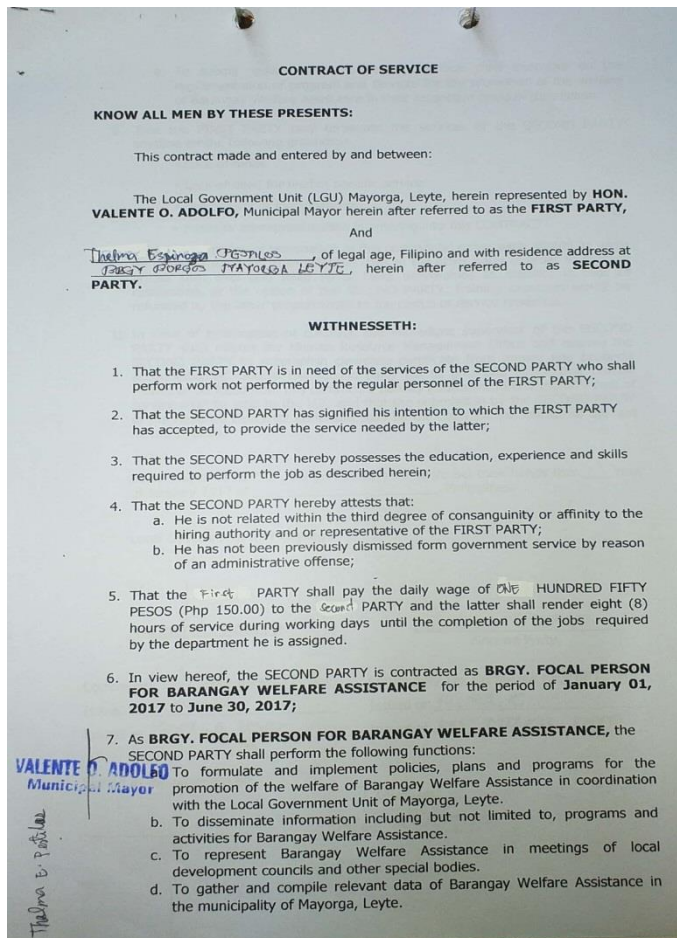


Figure 6: Sample of Contract of Service of Job order employees who are assigned as the barangay focal person for Barangay Welfare Assistance



DSWD Field Office 08

23 April · 🌐

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Kalahi CIDSS F0 8 partners LGU Mayorga to intensify CDD advocacy thru media

DSWD Kalahi CIDSS Field Office VIII intensified its advocacy for Community-Driven Development through maximizing the LGU-initiated and LGU-funded Radio Station in Mayorga, Leyte.

The Regional Program Management Office tapped the Local Government Unit of Mayorga through a free and regular time slot in 103.5 FM Radio Station for regular program updating. The LGU has been positive with its response and gave Kalahi CIDSS time slot in the FM Station which is entitled An Kalahi Yana with a theme MagKalahi Tayo Pilipinas , Mr. Claro Sevillano as the program host.

First episode was aired April 17 of this year presented Kalahi CIDSS program updates and milestones of Mayorga and Eastern Visayas in achieving development objectives, also showcased success stories and program gains from Community Volunteers and presented program's current direction to CDD Institutionalization.

Regional Social Marketing Officer Jonna Marquez presented the regional program's milestones and updates saying there are 210 sub projects to be accomplished this year across 25 municipalities under the program.

Moreover, Area Coordinator of Mayorga Raul Tagle discussed the updates of implementation in Mayorga. According to him, to date there are five on-going sub projects, all with the provision of Disaster Risk Reduction Equipment and Health Amenities. There are eleven sub-projects to be implemented this year in Mayorga with 3,422 target beneficiaries. He emphasized that the Local Government Unit of Mayorga together with Community Volunteers, managed the over-all program implementation.

The first episode also featured success stories and program gains through Community Volunteers Raymundo Comora, Pacita Caidoy, and Joannie-Ann Garcio.

Raymundo Comora, a former Community Volunteer turned Barangay official, expressed that it is through the program that he was able to level up his confidence in extending service to his people. He advocated that the capability building interventions and decision-making process of the program be adopted to their community.

Moreover, Joannie-Ann Garcio told that Community-Driven Development provided opportunity for marginalized sectors to get involved in program implementation thus, making them empowered individuals. She articulated, " Matungod sa Community-Driven Development na istrategyang gamit ng Kalahi CIDSS program, napapamatian an tingog han mga kababayan-an ngan mga pobre." [Through Community-Driven Development as a strategy used by Kalahi CIDSS program, the voices of the women and poor are heard]

On the other hand, Pacita Caidoy attested that the collective action of LGU and grassroot community have resulted to the successful implementation of sub-projects which alleviates poverty and improves their community. Testimonies of the Community Volunteers are attesting evidences of the effectiveness of Community-Driven Development as a strategy for Community Empowerment, Transparency, Accountability, Participation and Poverty Alleviation and Improved Local Governance.

An Kalahi Yana with Mayorga FM Radio Station is aired every Wednesday at 10:00 AM to 11:00 AM.

#DSWDMayMalasakit

#DSWDKalingAtPagmamahal

#MagKalahiTayoPilipinas

#DusoOtso






“
Ipinagpapatuloy namin ang Community Driven Development dahil sa magandang proseso nito kung saan ang mga tao sa komunidad ay involved sa pagplaplano at pag-iimplement ng programa. Kaya suportado namin at ng mga tao ang Kalahi CIDSS Program.
”

HON. JEFFREY CABAUBAO
MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR, MAYORGA, LEYTE

HUNYO 2019
BUWAN NG KALAH!


DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development
MagKALAH! *tayo, Pilipinas!*
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Dako an akon pasasalamat na ako nahimonga boluntir. An pagkarawat ko hini nga katungdanan nagkamay-ada ako hin kumpiyansa na mas makahatag pa hin serbisyo sa amon

Raymundo C. Comora
Community Volunteer turned Brgy. Official
Brgy. General A. Luna, Mayorga Leyte

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#SamaSamangPagkilosNangMayMalasakit



Gusto namon maipadayon an Community-Driven Development kay may-ada oportunidad an mga tawo na pumili han ira proyekto. Sa paagi na ini mas nasusulbar an mga problema sa barangay.

Pacita S. Codoy
Community Volunteer turned Brgy. Official
Brgy. Burgos, Mayorga Leyte

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Dahil sa Community-Driven Development, bilang istratehiya ng Kalahi CIDSS ay napapakingan ang boses ng mga kababaihan at mga mahihirap.

Joannie-Ann Garcia
Community Volunteer
Brgy Sta. Cruz, Mayorga Leyte



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The Executive Legislative Agenda of Mayorga (2015-2018)

Development Goals of Mayorga

- ❖ Goal 6: Resilient and Safe Communities
- ❖ Goal 7: Institutional and Human Development
- ❖ Goal 8: Barangay Welfare Assistance Program
- ❖ Goal 9: Peace and Order and Illegal Drugs-Free Communities
- ❖ Goal 10: Transparency, Accountability and Participation



Form 6: Perception Survey

To be filled up by the participants in the Barangay/Municipal/KC activity

Name (optional): _____	Belongs to an IP Group (1-Yes; 0-No): ____	Barangay/Municipal/KC
Age as of last birthday: _____	Pantawid Pamilya beneficiary (1-Yes; 0-No): ____	activity attended where this
Sex (1-Male; 2-Female): _____	Sustainable Livelihood Program beneficiary (1-Yes; 0-No) ____	survey was conducted: _____

Instruction: Indicate your level of agreement on each of the statements below using the following rating scale: 4 – Strongly Agree; 3 – Agree; 2 – Disagree; and 1 – Strongly Disagree. Answer as honestly as possible. Rest assured that your information and responses will be kept confidential.

	Rating
Trust and Confidence on Officials	
a. The community trusts the local officials in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programs and projects for the community	
b. Local officials are fair in dealing with the people	
c. Barangay officials regularly meet with the community	
d. Municipal officials regularly meet with the community	
e. I trust the local officials in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programs and projects for the barangay	
Access to Services and Governance	
a. There is adequate number of health facilities	
b. There is adequate number of educational facilities	
c. There is adequate number of roads accessed by public vehicles (e.g. transportation of public goods)	
d. Potable water is accessible to the community	
e. There is peace and order in the community	
f. It is easy to go to a health facility	
g. Children in our household were able to go to school in less time	
h. Our household is able to purchase other basic necessities in the market/nearby store	
i. I feel secure in the community.	
j. Our household has access to potable water	
Participation and Empowerment of the Poor and Marginalized	
a. Women are engaged in the implementation of programs/projects in the community	
b. IPs are engaged in the implementation of programs/projects in the community	
c. The poorest are represented in the barangay assembly	
d. Members of the community are provided with various skills training (e.g. livelihood, financial literacy among others)	

<i>e. I am able to participate in the implementation of programs/projects in the community</i>	
<i>f. I am not shy when participating in community development activities</i>	
<i>g. I have benefitted from the trainings/activities provided to the community</i>	
<i>h. My skills have improved because of these trainings</i>	
Disaster-Risk Related Activities and Preparedness	
<i>a. People in the community are aware of the dangers brought by disasters</i>	
<i>b. People are aware of how the community is affected by disasters</i>	
<i>c. People in the community are aware of the different measures to reduce dangers brought by disasters</i>	
<i>d. I am aware of the dangers brought by disasters</i>	
<i>e. I am aware of how the community is affected by disasters</i>	
<i>f. I am aware of the different measures to reduce dangers brought by disasters</i>	

---THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION---



