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A Community-Based Monitoring System for Poverty Tracking

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A COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM FOR POVERTY TRACKING

By

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I.   INTRODUCTION

The proposed Community - Based Monitoring System (CBMS) was developed by MIMAP as an aid in its efforts to provide policy makers with a regular and frequent source of information on the possible impacts of macroeconomic adjustment policies on the households and individuals, particularly those belonging to the vulnerable groups. The Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty identifies the following as some of the vulnerable groups: (1) lowland landless agricultural workers; (2) lowland small farm owners and cultivators; (3) upland farmers; (4) artisanal fisher folk and; (5) urban poor. In addition, the CBMS would also provide the data inputs for action at the local level.

The assigned task of the CBMS is to generate data on a predetermined set of Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) indicators (Table 1) at the barangay level. MIMAP has enumerated 16 indicators corresponding to the minimum basic needs covering (a) Health, (b) Nutrition, (c) Water and Sanitation, (d) Income and Livelihood, (e) Shelter, (f) Peace and Order, (g) Basic Education and, (h) Political Participation. This set of indicators may be supplemented by other indicators which are relevant to that particular community. These will help to explain the observed trends in the welfare status of the community. The information gathered from these indicators will serve as inputs to data banks at the barangay, municipal, and provincial levels.

MIMAP is testing the feasibility of this kind of monitoring system. This paper will present some of the results derived from the first pilot-test of MIMAP in Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong in Pandi, Bulacan.   MIMAP is recommending the community-based monitoring system to be a regular function of the local government units. If it can be implemented on a wide scale, this could be the key to establishing a nationwide statistical system starting at the grassroots level.

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II.   Proposed Community-Based Monitoring System

A community-based monitoring system entails the participation of people in the community to collect, process and use the data. The system will provide information on the welfare conditions of all members of the community.

Coverage

Poor households and disadvantaged households are the focus of the MIMAP monitoring system. The Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty identifies the following as some of the vulnerable groups: (1) lowland landless agricultural workers; (2) lowland small farm owners and cultivators; (3) upland farmers; (4) artisanal fisherfolk and; (5) urban poor. The proposed monitoring system will be installed in sentinel or index areas to be able to keep track of the impact of government policies on these groups.

The government has identified twenty priority provinces where poverty alleviation efforts will be focused. These are the following: (1) Abra, (2) Agusan del Sur, (3) Antique, (4) Apayao, (5) Aurora, (6) Basilan, (7) Batanes, (8) Benguet, (9) Biliran, (10) Eastern Samar, (11) Guimaras, (12) Ifugao, (13) Kalinga, (14) Masbate, (15) Mountain Province, (16) Romblon, (17) Southern Leyte, (18) Surigao del Sur, (19) Sulu, and (20) Tawi-Tawi. Monitoring systems in these areas would be very useful in assessing the impact of these programs on the welfare status of the people in these provinces.

It should be noted, however, that only 11 percent of the poor population are in these provinces in 1991 and 12 percent in 1994[2]. Moreover, it is also apparent that even among the so-called "rich" provinces, there would be pockets of poor communities. Similarly, there would be rich barangays in these priority provinces.

Thus, it is being proposed that the monitoring system be installed in the 20 priority provinces as well as in barangays outside the priority provinces. These communities will be the poor[3] barangays in fifth and sixth class municipalities in other provinces. In addition, depressed barangays in urban cities will also be selected.

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[2]Based on the 1991 and 1994 Family Income and Expenditure Surveys. The proportion does not include the poor in Biliran and Guimaras because data is not available.

[3]Based on available welfare indicators as well as the perception of the officials of the municipality and barangays.

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The impact of government policies on the rest of the population should also be monitored. It is possible that new policies will adversely affect a non-poor community and make it poor. It is also likely that the new economic environment may hurt certain groups of individuals and create additional vulnerable groups. Therefore, in the long run, it would be ideal if community-based monitoring systems will be installed in all barangays.

Indicators

The objective of MIMAP is to equip policymakers with information so they could minimize the adverse effects of macroeconomic policies on the vulnerable groups. Thus, it is important to know the changes in the welfare status but also the causes and origins of the changes. This requires monitoring the welfare status of the population, particularly the vulnerable groups through impact indicators. Changes in these indicators can usually be related to some immediate causes which reflect access to, and availability or use of basic goods and services. These are measured by process indicators. The changes in the process indicators are due to a number of underlying factors. These are measured by input indicators.

There is a need to distinguish between these types of indicators. While it is recognized that we need all these indicators to design better programs and to take remedial action, if necessary, there are several ways of attaining specific outcomes. Thus, while impact indicators may be the same across communities, the input indicators may vary reflecting the different approaches used by the different communities.

A barangay will gather information on the minimum basic needs (MBN) indicators and other information that the community deems necessary for its own planning requirements. The need for a database has increased with devolution, and barangays are now tasked with the preparation of annual barangay development plans. The MBN indicators will be useful to the barangays themselves when they make profiles of their communities. The indicators will help them identify their problems. Since financial resources are limited, they can prioritize their projects to address these problems.

While the information that will be collected by the barangay monitors may differ across barangays, the MBN indicators will be a subset common to all. This will facilitate monitoring over time and aggregation of barangay data.

The MBN approach is being used by more and more government and non-governmental agencies as (1) a strategy for poverty alleviation, (2) a tool for focused targeting, and (3) a tool for monitoring and evaluating development projects. Inter-agency groups have been formed to come up with a set of MBN indicators that can be used by the different groups.

Table 1

MIMAP Indicators and Variables for Various Geopolitical Levels

AREA OF CONCERN	INDICATORS: Municipal/Provincial/ Regional/National Levels	VARIABLES: Barangay Level
A. Survival		
Health	1. Infant mortality rate	Number of livebirths; Number of infant deaths (< 1 yr. old)
	2. Child mortality rate	Number of living children; Number of deaths of children (1-6 yrs. old)
Nutrition	3. Prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition	Number of children (0-6 yrs. old) by height, weight, sex, age
Water & Sanitation	4. Proportion of households with sanitary toilet facilities	Number of households by type of toilet facilities used
	5. Proportion of households with access to safe water	Number of households by source of water supply
B. Security		
Shelter	6. Proportion of households in makeshift housing	Number of households by type of construction materials used for roofs and walls of dwellings
Peace & Order	7. Crime incidence	Number of victims of crimes by type of crime
	8. Incidence of armed encounters	Number of victims of armed encounters
C. Enabling		
Income & Livelihood	9. Proportion of households with income greater than the poverty threshold	Income of households
	10. Employment	Number of household members (15 yrs. old & above) who are either at work (i.e., worked for at least an hour during the reference period) or with a job/ business.
	11. Underemployment	Number of employed persons wanting more hours of work
Basic Education and Literacy	12. Elementary enrolment	Number of children (6-12 yrs. old) attending the elementary level
	13. Secondary enrolment	Number of family members (13-16 yrs. old) attending the secondary level
	14. Basic literacy	Number of family members (10 yrs. old & above) able to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect
Political Participation	15. Proportion of households involved in at least one community organization	Number of households with members who are involved in at least one community organization
	16. Proportion of households who participated in formal electoral processes	Number of households with eligible/registered/actual voters

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Indicators should be more of the impact and output indicators than input indicators. Moreover, they should be easy to operationalize since data collectors are mostly barangay volunteers and not trained enumerators. The MIMAP indicators shown in Table 1 are intended to form the core of the information system of the barangays.

Monitors

The monitors are expected to collect primary data, consolidate the data available at the provincial/municipal/barangay level, and maintain the database at his level.

At the barangay level, the proposed community-based monitors are the Barangay Health Worker*,* sometimes called *Lingkod Lingap sa Nayon* (LLN) Officer, or Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS). He/she will be assisted by the Mother Leaders of the community in the data collection. A barangay council member, preferably the Barangay Chairman or the Secretary will be the coordinator.

At the municipal level, the coordinator will be the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC).

The Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator will consolidate the reports of the MPDC in his province and forward the same to the National Statistics Office (NSO).

Flow of Information

Primary data collection is undertaken annually by the barangay monitors. Data that vary quickly over time may be collected more frequently, e.g., quarterly. Secondary data, when available, can be used to supplement the primary data.

Preliminary processing of the data is done by the Barangay Monitor to meet the information needs of the barangay in its preparation of its development plan. The original household data is kept at the barangay hall for the use of the program implementors. This serves as the data bank at the barangay level.

Although the questionnaire may vary from one barangay to another, there will be an identical summary form containing the MBN indicators for each household that will be filled up by the barangay monitor. This summary form together with the initial tables prepared by the barangay monitor is sent to the city/municipality coordinator. The latter further processes the barangay data and consolidates the data from the different barangays. The municipal monitor also supplements this with data from other government agencies and institutions. This will serve as the data bank at the municipal level. The additional tables generated from the barangay data and other sources of information will be fed back to the barangay.

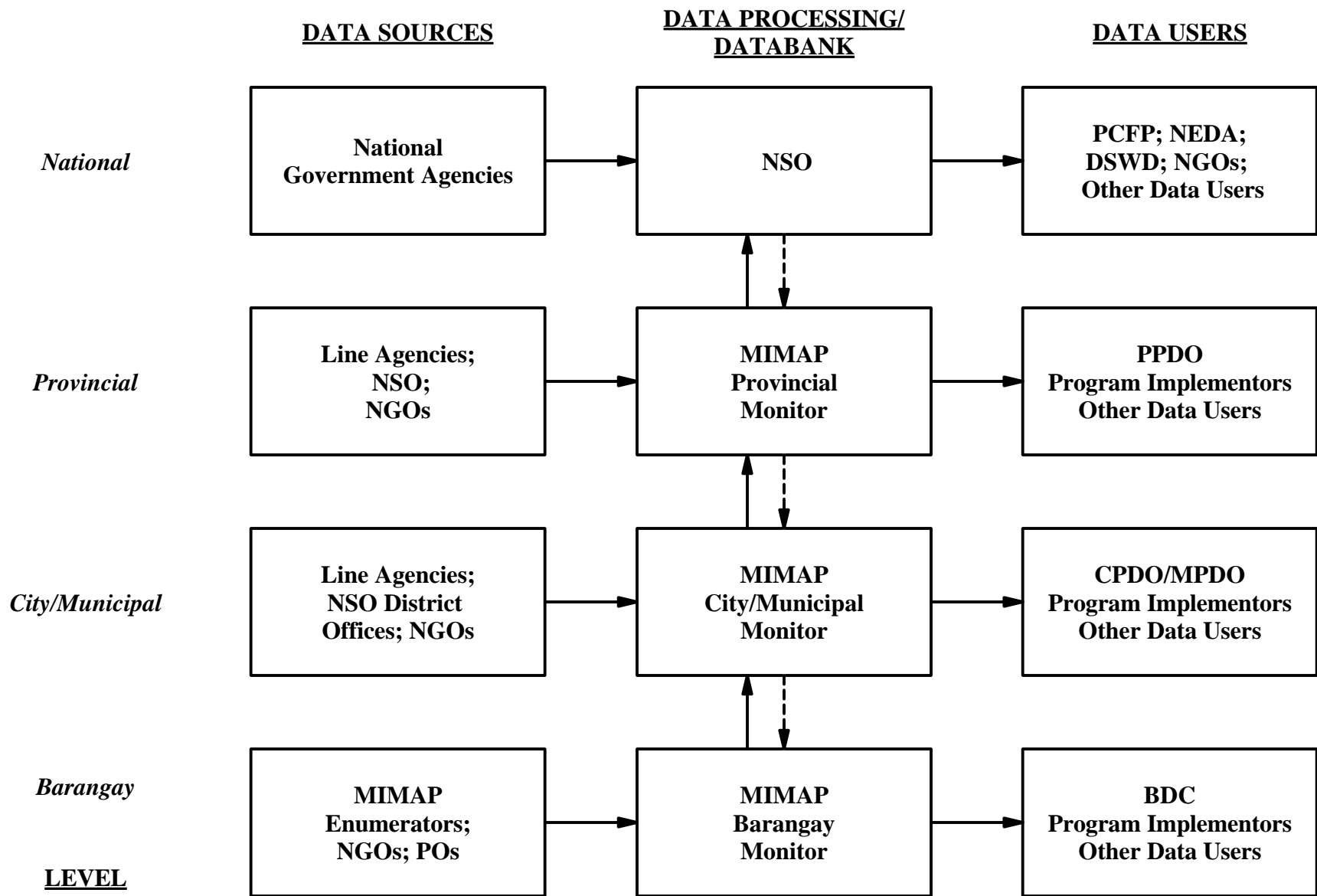|	DATA SOURCES	DATA PROCESSING/ DATABANK	DATA USERS
National	National Government Agencies	NSO	PCFP; NEDA; DSWD; NGOs; Other Data Users
Provincial	Line Agencies; NSO; NGOs	MIMAP Provincial Monitor	PPDO Program Implementors Other Data Users
City/Municipal	Line Agencies; NSO District Offices; NGOs	MIMAP City/Municipal Monitor	CPDO/MPDO Program Implementors Other Data Users
Barangay	MIMAP Enumerators; NGOs; POs	MIMAP Barangay Monitor	BDC Program Implementors Other Data Users
LEVEL			

Figure 1

**MIMAP MONITORING SYSTEM
FLOW OF INFORMATION**

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The information generated by the city/municipal monitor is submitted to the provincial monitor. The latter consolidates the data from the different municipalities and produce summary tables. These are then inputted into the provincial data bank. Again, the consolidated data are fed back to the municipalities and barangays.

The provincial monitor submits the provincial data to the national monitor, preferably the National Statistics office (NSO), which does the consolidation. These are then made available to the macroeconomic planners and other agencies to serve as inputs in their design of adjustment policies and other measures. (See Figure 1 for the flow of information of the MIMAP Monitoring System).

Use of data

The data collected will be made available to the planning bodies, program implementors, and other interested organizations. The intention is for this to be a crucial input in the policy-making and planning process.

Since data will be available a few weeks after data collection and at least annually, the information will be very useful in program intervention as well. The data will also be useful in monitoring projects and programs in the community. For policy makers, policies could be modified or safety nets could be implemented immediately before the damage becomes extensive or irreversible.

III.   Pilot Test Results in Barangay Masusô and Barangay Real de Cacarong

The main strategy of MIMAP is to tap existing community-based monitoring system and monitors in the barangay. This implies collaboration with the government agencies or NGOs who initiate these information systems. And eventually, if the proponents are willing, the existing monitoring system can either be adapted to the MIMAP system. The MBN indicators will be incorporated in their existing monitoring system.

The Province of Bulacan was chosen for the pilot-testing of the Proposed Community-Based Monitoring System. From the 24 municipalities of Bulacan, Pandi, which is considered a fifthclass municipality, was chosen as the pilot-test area. Two barangays, specifically Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong were selected as the pilot communities. Barangay Masusô is a developing barangay, with its gradually growing home and livestock industries to complement its rice production. In view of its development, it has become a natural magnet for attracting migrants from nearby places and other provinces. A closer look at this barangay may yield some interesting insights into the dynamics of a developing barangay and its accompanying problems. Barangay Real de Cacarong, on the other hand, is a more isolated place with agriculture as its major source of livelihood. Studying the site would provide more information and understanding of the needs of upland farmers.

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A. Evaluation of the Existing Monitoring System in Pandi, Bulacan

Data for the key MBN indicators could be obtained in two ways: (1) conduct a survey specifically for these MBN indicators, or (2) integrate the MBN indicators in the existing monitoring system of the barangay. The first approach could be implemented in a large number of barangays faster than the first. A uniform questionnaire for all the barangays, properly translated into the native dialect, could be used. On the other hand, the second approach may take more time to implement because it requires knowledge of the existing monitoring system. However, it serves to rationalize the data collection activities of the barangay.

Since the strategy is to build into the existing monitoring system the core MBN indicators, it was necessary to make an inventory and evaluation of the existing monitoring system in the Pandi, Bulacan.

In Bulacan, monitoring systems exist at the barangay, municipal and provincial levels. In particular, Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong are undertaking several data collection activities. They are the following:

1. Barangay Profile Survey

2. *Buwanang Talaan sa Pagbabago ng Demograpiya*

3. LLN Monthly Weighing

4. Barangay Profile Survey

5. Municipal Profile Survey

A more detailed discussion of these various data collection activities are in Annex A.

In general, these data collection activities are infrequent and undertaken irregularly except for item 3. Moreover, since they have been initiated by either the municipal or the provincial governments, the forms are submitted to the office who requested the data. There is no feedback to the barangays as to how they are faring relative to the other communities. Consequently, the data are not utilized by the barangay leaders for their own planning exercises.

While many of these surveys include information on nutrition and health, they do not have information for all the MBN indicators. Moreover, they are not available for the same reference period, making it difficult to generate a comprehensive profile of the community. Furthermore, the irregularity in the collection makes it useless for tracking the status of the households over time.

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Many of the MIMAP indicators are captured in the existing survey forms of the barangay. With minor revisions in one of the forms, the MIMAP indicators can be incorporated in the forms. What is needed is to put in a system that would regularize the conduct of the survey.

While the barangays are supposed to prepare development plans every year, both sample barangays do not. This is expected to be true in many of the barangays. There is still a lack of awareness of the responsibilities of the barangay officials. This is further aggravated by the lack of expertise in preparing a development plan.

B.   Pilot-test

The proposed community-based monitoring system was pilot-tested in Barangay Masusô in September 1995 and in Barangay Real de Cacarong in February 1996, both in Pandi, Bulacan. The pilot test seeks to evaluate the proposed mechanism by which the MIMAP indicators are generated and used on a regular basis at the barangay level. It also aims to validate whatever available information is already being collected and processed by other agencies. Moreover, the exercise is intended to provide insights on whether it is feasible to implement a nationwide community-based monitoring system or whether such scheme may be utilized only as a complement to the existing national system.

The pilot test involved the following activities: (1) community dialogues; (2) review and evaluation of the existing data collection activity; (3) revision of forms/questionnaires; (4) preparation of manuals and other training materials, including translation to native dialect; (5) selection and training of monitors and enumerators; (6) survey operations; (7) data processing and (8) data analysis.

Questionnaire

The Household Profile Questionnaire was designed to be the basic census form for the Community-Based Monitoring System. The form was structured to capture the Minimum Basic Needs Indicators defined by MIMAP. Other indicators where included in the questionnaire to satisfy additional information needed by the barangay.

The form is a six (6) page long questionnaire (refer to Annex B). The form requires information on the following:

1.   Household Composition and Characteristics

- data on demographic and social characteristics of household composition.

2.   Political Participation

- data on the participation of household members in community

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organizations, as well as, in electoral processes.

3.   Basic Education and Literacy

- information on educational attainment and literacy of each household member.

4.   Income and Livelihood

- information on the sources of livelihood and income of the household from:

a.   wages and salaries from employed household members contribute to the household.

b.   income from livelihood activities and other sources of income of the household.

c.   income from household members working overseas.

5.   Nutrition

- data on the nutritional status of children 0-6 years old. The information will not be obtained during the enumeration process. The information will be obtained from the Weighing report conducted by the Barangay Health Worker (BHW) or the Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS).

6.   Housing and Shelter

- information on characteristics of the housing unit of the household. Also asked are data on housing amenities.

7.   Health

- information on some health indicators of the household.

8. Social and Community

- information on the social and community status as perceived by the household members.

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9. Peace and Order

- information on crime incidence.

The head of the household or his/her spouse is the desired respondent. In the absence of both, an adult member of the household is selected. The respondent is interviewed by the enumerator with the latter writing down the responses in the questionnaire.

Survey Operations

Prior to the survey operations, a one day training of the enumerators was done in order to (1) relate to them the objectives of the survey, (2) train the enumerators on how to conduct the interview, and (3) train them how to accomplish the questionnaire forms that will be used in the survey.

The *Lingkod Lingap sa Nayon* (LLN), or the Barangay Nutrition Scholar, and the Mother Leaders conducted the survey together with the MIMAP Team. In Barangay Masusô, the survey operations lasted for two weeks covering 361 households with a total population of 1,835. In the case of Barangay Real de Cacarong, the survey operation was completed in a three-day span - February 26-28, 1996 - covering 104 households with a total population of 551. It took about twenty minutes to accomplish the questionnaire.

Data on malnutrition was obtained from the records of the BNS. The level of malnutrition of the children in the household questionnaire was filled out by the BNS.

Processing of the Questionnaire and Analysis of the Data

The questionnaires were processed by the MIMAP team. Preliminary tables were then generated from the survey results. A profile of the barangay was prepared based on the status of the community vis-à-vis the minimum basic needs indicators. The results are reported in the paper on the profiles of Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong.

In the case of Barangay Masusô, the survey results were presented to the barangay officials, LLN and the mother leaders during a planning workshop.   In the same forum, the local government officer (LGO) of Pandi briefed the barangay officials on the process of making a development plan for the barangay.

C. Evaluation

The pilot test was evaluated vis-à-vis the major objectives of the pilot test, namely:

(1)   To determine whether the chosen barangay monitors can collect the data

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needed to generate the Minimum Basic Needs indicators;

(2)   To determine if the questionnaire captures all the needed information;

(3)   To determine whether the sets of MBN indicators can be collected through a community-based monitoring system;

(4)   To assess the conduct of survey operations to facilitate the gathering of information from the community.

Capability of Barangay Monitors

The Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS) and the Mother Leaders are capable of conducting the household survey given the proper training. Using the BNS as the barangay monitor offers many advantages: (a) there is an existing structure that provides for a BNS in every barangay. Presently, however, not all barangays have a BNS; (b) the salaries are provided by the local government so there is minimal cost involved; and (c) among the MBN indicators the nutrition indicators are the only indicators that require some level of expertise, which the BNS has.

In the two barangays we visited, the Barangay Nutrition Scholar and the Barangay Health Worker is the same person.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire used in the pilot test was adequate to capture the necessary information. In addition to the selected MBN indicators, it contained additional information on input indicators and perceptions of the community.

Indicators

Most of the data are easy to collect. For example, information on access to sanitary toilet facilities and potable water is easy to obtain and subject to little or no measurement error.

While we initially thought that identifying makeshift houses would be easy, it turned out to be difficult. This was because although part of the house was concrete and did not look makeshift, the other part of the house was makeshift or improvised.

The most difficult information to get is income of the household, partly because of the irregularity of incomes and/or the multiplicity of sources of income. In many households, especially those which derives part of its income from agricultural activities, the flow of income is seasonal. Moreover, part of the income is in kind, thereby posing some valuation problems. While asking for income for the whole year would tend to address the seasonality of income, the problem of recall is so great that

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it also tends to put into question the accuracy of the income estimates. On the other hand, trying to limit the reference period to a shorter period, such as a month to minimize recall problem but this may tend to underestimate or overestimate annual income depending on when the survey was conducted.

Moreover, the respondent is sometimes not knowledgeable of the incomes of the other members of the household. Some household members shift from one job to another depending on the availability of productive employment.

Since the questionnaire is intended to be used by a local monitor with minimal training in enumeration and to be done very quickly, this questionnaire may not be a good source of information on household incomes. Perhaps other indicators could be used as proxy for income.

Integrated Questionnaire vs. MBN Questionnaire

The approach described above serves to rationalize the data collection system at the barangay level. The existing monitoring systems in the barangays were first inventoried and then evaluated. The results of the review produced a questionnaire that would meet most of the data requirements of the barangay to satisfy the needs of the barangay, municipality and province. As such, it minimizes the data collection efforts and provides a more comprehensive profile of the members of the community. On the other hand, the major drawback is that it takes a month to evaluate the existing monitoring systems and design an appropriate questionnaire. This system therefore, cannot be implemented in so many barangays instantaneously.

An approach being done by the Department of Social Welfare (DSWD) is to use the Philippines Minimum Basic Needs Approach to Improved Quality of Life Monitoring Form (Annex C). This is a two-page questionnaire asking for data on 31 indicators that are answerable by yes or no. They have pilot tested this in more than 300 barangays all over the country. The main advantage of using a form designed exclusively for MBN indicators is that it could be administered to any barangay without studying the monitoring system in the barangay. This way, the system could be implemented in many barangays very quickly. The major drawback is that does not substitute for an on-going monitoring system nor is it adequate to meet the other data needs of the barangay.

IV.   Recommendations

The proposed community-based monitoring system could be implemented to track poverty at the barangay level. To ensure an efficient system, we recommend the following:

1.   There is a need to further validate the indicators. If income will be retained as an indicator, then the questionnaire has to be modified to be able to capture

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better the seasonality in the employment and the different sources of income. Unless the questionnaire will be as detailed as the Family Income and Expenditure Survey, it is likely that there will differences in income estimates form the two sources. Perhaps other indicators could be used as proxy for income. The proxy indicator will not be used to estimate income but will be used to track changes in the income class of the household over time. (Refer to the accompanying paper on validation of selected MBN indicators.)

2.   The survey, if conducted every year, can be used as the vehicle for generating most of the data needs of the barangay. The data can be used in the preparation of the barangay development plan. Because it provides a profile of the welfare status of the barangay and its residents, the needs of the barangay can be identified and consequently, corresponding programs and projects can be identified and undertaken to address these needs. Given the resource constraints of the local governments, focused targeting could be adopted in the implementation of programs. This means that those who are in need of the services can be identified and can be given the needed assistance.

3.   Development planning skills could be further enhanced by providing training to barangay officials and health and nutrition workers. Skills in analyzing data will be a valuable input in the preparation of barangay development plans. This will further enhance local government capabilities.

        With the advent of decentralization, many poverty alleviation programs have become the responsibility of local government units. These include health and nutrition programs, etc. Some of the functions that have been devolved from the national government/ central departments to local government units are the following: agricultural extension; provincial health services; district, municipal, and medicare community hospitals; purchase of drugs and medicines; implementation of primary health care; field health services; repair and maintenance of infrastructure; barangay road, water supply and communal irrigation projects; day care centers; and several Department of Social Welfare poverty alleviation programs.

        There is therefore an urgent need to build up the capabilities of LGUs so that they can design and implement programs to address more adequately the needs of specific groups in their jurisdiction.

        Training could be provided to barangay officials and monitors in the following areas:

        (a)   survey enumeration
        (b)   data processing
        (c)   maintenance of data base
        (d)   analysis of data
        (e)   project identification and prioritization

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      (f)   project monitoring

      (g)   budgeting

4.   The ideal time in doing the survey operation is towards the latter part of the year, i.e., the month of September or October. This is to ensure that an up-to-date profile of the barangay will be available to the barangay council when it prepares its development plan for the coming year.

5.   The regular reporting system of the barangay on nutrition could be tapped to provide the data on malnutrition. Since data on malnutrition requires weighing of the children, this information need not be collected from the households during the time of the interview. Instead, the data could be obtained from the records of the BNS.

6.   If the government wants to generate information on MBN indicators for many barangays immediately, then the DSWD approach of utilizing the same two-page questionnaire would serve the purpose. In the longer term, however, when the capability of the local government units have been sufficiently built up, an integrated approach to data collection should be pursued.

ANNEX A

Data Collection Activities in Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong

In Bulacan, monitoring systems exist at the barangay, municipal and provincial levels. The data collection activities in Barangays Masusô and Real de Cacarong are as follows:

1.   Barangay Profile Survey of the PSWDO (Form 1)

The survey is conducted by the Provincial Social, Welfare, and Development Office (PSWDO). Community Affairs Officers (CAO) of the PSWDO are assigned to different municipalities of the province. The CAOs implement the survey through close coordination with the *Lingkod Lingap sa Nayon* (LLN) officers. The LLN are barangay volunteers commissioned by the provincial government for nutrition campaign and surveys. Information for the survey is collected by the LLN every 5 years.

The main objective of this survey is to generate data on the socio-economic profile of the community. Also, the survey aims to determine community problems regarding population, nutrition, health, and livelihood in order to help the community to develop measures and programs to address these issues.

This survey can provide information for the following MIMAP indicators:

> i) Health
> > · number of livebirths
> > · number of living children (0-6 years old)

> ii) Nutrition
> > · nutritional status of children (0-6 years old)

> iii) Water and Sanitation
> > · type of toilet facilities used by the household
> > · source of water supply

However, the choices for the questions are limited. For toilet facilities, the specified choices are 1) flush; 2) de buhos and, 3) *hukay / balo*n. In the case of the source of water supply, the options are 1) *poso artesiano*, 2) *NAWASA*, and 3) *balon*.

> iv) Political Participation
> > · membership of households in an organization

> > It does not specify the type of organization.

Aside from this questionnaire, a tabulation form was designed to facilitate the collection of the data from all the barangays. The available MIMAP indicators are as follows:

i) The type of toilet facility and the source of water supply.   However, the choices are also limited, as was the case of the questionnaire above.

ii) Frequency of monthly income of household members. The monthly income per household member was never asked in form 1.

iii) Number of overweight, normal, first, second and third degree malnourished children.

2.   *Buwanang Talaan sa Pagbabago ng Demograpiya (Form 2)*

The PSWDO initiated the *Buwanang Talaan sa Pagbabago ng Demograpiya* in 1987. This is a monthly survey intended to update the demographic profile of each barangay and provide insights on the population-related problems of each barangay. This will help the barangays to implement and construct measures to address these problems.

This data collection activity can be the source of the following health indicators.

i) number of births per month;

ii) number of deaths occurring per month.
Although there are no disaggregation for infants (less than 1 year old) and for children aged 1-6 years old, these required information could be taken from the form.

3.   LLN Monthly Weighing Report (Form 3)

The LLN Monthly Weighing Report is an initiative of the PSWDO. This is a monthly report done by the LLN to examine the state of nutrition of children, as well as, to develop measures to alleviate the occurrence of malnutrition in the barangay.

The LLN Report gives the nutritional status of children (0-6 years old) based on their weights. It gives the number of children by nutritional status.

4.   Barangay Profile Survey Questionnaire (Form 4)

The Barangay Profile Survey Questionnaire was a special project of the Planning Division of the PPDO in 1994. It was intended to gather data from the grassroots level to assists the division in the conceptualization of barangay development plans and to validate the information coming from the Municipal Profile Survey Questionnaire. However, the survey was not very successful. Only a few complied with this requirement.

The Barangay Chairman or Secretary was tapped to conduct the barangay survey. A Sangguniang Kabataan member, on the other hand, served as the monitor

in some barangays. Completed questionnaires were returned to the Planning Division of the PPDO for tabulation and processing.

The available MIMAP indicators are as follows:

i) number of births (in 1990 and 1993)

ii) number of deaths (in 1990 and 1993)
    However, it is not recorded according to age.

iii) source of water supply
    It specified the number of water district and the number of households served by these water districts, the number of artesian wells, public and private. Other types are to be specified.

iv) average household income

v) number of registered voters
    It does not specify voters' participation in the electoral process.

5.   Municipal Profile Survey Questionnaire (Form 5)

The survey questionnaire is an annual undertaking of the Research Division of the PPDO. It is used in the preparation of the Socio-economic Profile of Bulacan. It is also utilized by the MPDC (Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator) in drawing-up their Municipal Development Plans. The MPDC is responsible in accomplishing the survey questionnaires. Afterwards, it is submitted to the PPDO for data processing. There is no standard procedure by which the MPDC can acquire the needed information from the barangays.

The following are the available MIMAP indicators in the survey:

i) Income and Livelihood

    - number of persons in the labor force per barangay.
    - number of employed per barangay

ii) Basic Education and Literacy

    - elementary enrolment (by schools)
    - secondary enrolment (by schools)

iii) Water and Sanitation

    - number of households served by water district (by barangay)

iv) Political Participation

- list of organization and the number of membership

It is not clear how the data for the different barangays are obtained by the MPDC. There is no established database for the barangays and there is no data collection activity specifically for this.

Household Profile

Pagkakakilanlan

I. Lokasyon : 1. Rural 2. Urban [1]

II. Pagkakakilanlan ng Lokasyon

  a. Probinsya : Bulacan
  b. Lungsod/Bayan : Pandi
  c. Barangay : Real de Cacarong
  d. Pook :

III. Numero ng Pagkakakilanlan ng Sambahayan : _____ (ID No.)

IV. Pangalan ng Tagapanayam : _____

V. Pangalan ng Nakapanayam : _____

VI. Petsa ng Panayam : [_____]

VII. Oras Nagsimula : [_____]

VIII. Oras Natapos : [_____]

IX. Puna/Pansin ng tagapanayam sa panayam (tungkol sa kalidad
      ng nakuhang Impormasyon) :

  _____
  _____
  _____
  _____

Punan ang sumusunod na impormasyon batay sa kasagutan ng nakapanayam. Tiyakin na wasto, kumpleto at makatotohanan ang bawat impormasyon sa talaan.

(1) B l g.	(2) Pangalan	(3) Relasyon sa Puno ng Kabahayan	(4) Petsa ng Kapanganakan Buwan / Taon	(5) Lugar ng Kapanganakan (Bayan, Probinsiya)	(6) Kasarian 1. Lalaki 2. Babae	(7) Katayuang Sibil	(8) Tagal ng paninirahan sa barangay	(9) OCW ba ? 1. Oo 2. Hindi	(10) Taglay na Kapansanan	(11) Pangalan ng Samahang Kinaaaniban	(12) Relihiyon	(13) Para sa 18 taong gulang pataas Botante (noong eleksyon ng Mayo) Nakarehistro Ba ? / Nakaboto Ba ?
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Marami ba sa sampu ang miyembro ng Kabahayan ?
1 Oo, Gumamit ng panibagong talaan
2 Hindi

Tala-pilian para sa (3)
1 Puno   4 Manugang   7 Ibang kamag-anak
2 Asawa   5 Apo   8 Katulong
3 Anak   6 Magulang   9 Iba pa (itala)

Tala-pilian para sa (7)
1 walang asawa   3 biyudo/ biyuda   5 Iba pa (itala)
2 may asawa   4 hiwalay sa asawa

Tala-pilian para sa (10)
0 wala   4 pipi't bingi
1 bulag   5 pilay
2 pipi   6 iba pa (pakisulat)
3 bingi

Tala-pilian para sa (12)
0 Wala
1 R. Catholic   4 Aglipay
2 Protestant   5 Islam
3 Iglesia Ni Cristo   6 Iba pa (itala)

(13)
1 Oo
2 Hindi

I.D. Number:

(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		(20)	(21)	(22)		(23)	(24)		(25)
Blg.	Natapos na Pag-aaral (taon/baitang)	Nag-aaral pa ba? 1 . Oo 2. Hindi	Nakakabasa at Nakaka-sulat ba? 1 . Oo 2. Hindi	Kasanayan (Skills)	Ano ang Iyong trabaho noong nakaraang linggo?		Saang Negosyo/ Industriya Nagtra-Trabaho?	Gaano katagal ka na sa iyong pangunahing trabaho?	Ano ang iyong kita noong nakaraang buwan?		Naghaha-ngad ba ng dagdag na oras sa trabaho? 1. Oo 2. Hindi	Kung walang trabaho sa (19), ano ang dahilan ?	Naghahanap ka ba ng trabaho? 1. Oo 2. Hindi	(0-6 na taon) Antas ng Kalusugan *
					pangunahin	iba pang trabaho			pera (in cash)	bagay (in kind)				
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														
9.														
10.														

Tala-pilian para sa Kasanayan (18)

1 dressmaking	9 livestock raising
2 cosmetology	10 radio/TV mechanics
3 handicrafts	11 automotive mechanics
4 wood carving	12 welder
5 painting	13 food processing/cooking
6 gardening	14 pottery making
7 typing	15 reflexology
8 poultry raising	16 iba pa (itala)

Para sa Trabaho (19)

Tanunging mabuti ang talagang trabaho o posisyon sa pinagtra-trabahuhan

Hal. Palay farmer
    Filing Clerk
    Fruit Vendor, etc...

Tala-pilian para sa Negosyo/Industriyang Pinagtratrabahuhan(20)

1 Agriculture	8 Wholesale, retail trade
2 Fishing	9 Transport, Storage & Communication
3 Forestry	10 Community, Social & Postal Services
4 Manufacturing	
5 Construction	11 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate Business Services
6 Electricity, Gas and Water	
7 Mining & Quarrying	12 Others (Specify)

* Ang Antas ng Kalusugan (25) ay para sa 0-6 taong gulang na bata. Hayaan lamang na blanko ito. Ang impormasyon ay makukuha sa LLN Weighing Report.*

I.D. Number: _____

PANUTO: Lagyan lamang ng ekis (X) sa loob ng puwang ( ) na tugma sa sagot ng nakapanayam.

TIRAHAN

26. Lupang kinatatayuan ng bahay
    (Kanino po ang loteng ito?)
    ( ) pag-aari
    ( ) inuupahan
    ( ) hindi pag-aari / may pahintulot ng may-ari
    ( ) hindi pag-aari / walang pahintulot ng may-ari
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

27. Bahay na tinitirhan
    (Kanino po ang bahay na ito?)
    ( ) pag-aari
    ( ) inuupahan
    ( ) hindi pag-aari / may pahintulot ng may-ari
    ( ) hindi pag-aari / walang pahintulot ng may-ari
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

28. Ilan po ang silid-tulugan sa loob ng bahay na ito? [____]

29. Kasangkapan sa bahay
    (Mayroon po ba kayo ng mga sumusunod:)

Kasangkapan	Ilan po ?	Ilan po ang gumagana ?
radyo		
stereo/component		
telebisyon		
betamax / VHS		
refrigerator/freezer		
bentilador		
plantsa de koryente		
washing machine		
microwave		
telepono		
aircon		
iba pa, (itala)		

30. Pag-aaring sasakyan
    (Alin po sa mga sumusunod na sasakyan mayroon kayo?)

Sasakyan	Ilan po ?	Ilan po ang umaandar ?
trak		
kotse		
traysikel		
dyip (owner)		
dyipni (pampasahero)		
iba pa, (itala)		

31. Pinagkukunan ng enerhiya
    (Ano po ang pinagkukunan ng enerhiya sa bahay?)
    ( ) koryente
    ( ) gaas
    ( ) LPG
    ( ) uling
    ( ) kahoy
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

32. Panluto
    (Ano po ang ginagamit na panggatong sa pagluluto?)
    ( ) koryente
    ( ) gaas
    ( ) LPG
    ( ) uling
    ( ) kahoy
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

33. Pinagkukunan ng tubig sa pagluluto at pang-inom :
    (Ano pong uri ng pinagkukunan ng tubig ang ginagamit ninyo sa pagluluto at pang-inom ?)
    ( ) sariling gamit, sistema sa tubig ng barangay
    ( ) pangmaramihang kabahayan, sistema sa tubig ng barangay
    ( ) deep well, sariling gamit _____
    ( ) deep well, pangmaramihang kabahayan _____
    ( ) artesian well, sariling gamit
    ( ) artesian well, pangmaramihang kabahayan _____
    ( ) balon
    ( ) bukal, lawa, ilog, ulan
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

34. Ilan po ang gripo sa loob ng bahay ? [____]

35. Uri ng palikuran
    (Ano po ang uri ng palikuran ang ginagamit ninyo?)
    ( ) flush, sariling gamit
    ( ) flush, pangmaramihang kabahayan _____
    ( ) de buhos, sariling gamit
    ( ) de buhos, pangmaramihang kabahayan _____
    ( ) hukay na may takip
    ( ) hukay na walang takip
    ( ) wala
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

36. Pamamaraan ng pagtapon ng basura
    (Ano po ang inyong pamamaraan ng pagtapon ng basura?)
    ( ) kinokolekta ng basurero
    ( ) sinusunog
    ( ) hukay na may takip
    ( ) hukay na walang takip
    ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

Nota: *Sagutin batay sa uri ng materyales na ginamit at sa ng pagkakagawa sa nasabing bahagi ng bahay:*

37. Anong materyales ang ginamit sa dingding ?
    ( ) concrete / brick / stone
    ( ) wood
    ( ) half concrete / brick / stone and half wood
    ( ) galvanized iron / aluminum
    ( ) bamboo / sawali / cogon / nipa
    ( ) asbestos
    ( ) glass
    ( ) makeshift / salvaged / improvised materials
    ( ) no walls
    ( ) iba pa (pakisulat) _____

38. Anong materyales ang ginamit sa bubong ?
    ( ) galvanized iron / aluminum
    ( ) tile / concrete / clay tile
    ( ) half galvanized iron and half concrete
    ( ) wood
    ( ) cogon / nipa / anahaw
    ( ) asbestos
    ( ) makeshift / salvaged / improvised materials
    ( ) iba pa (pakisulat) _____

39. Anong materyales ang ginamit sa sahig ?
    ( ) natural floor/ earth / sand
    ( ) wood / palm / bamboo
    ( ) ceramic tiles
    ( ) marble
    ( ) cement
    ( ) iba pa (pakisulat) _____

PANGKABUHAYAN

40. Lupang sakahan o palaisdaan/pinagyaman
(Mayroon po ba kayong lupa na sinasaka o
palaisdaan ?)
( ) Lupang sinasaka
( ) Palaisdaan
( ) Wala
( ) Iba pa , (pakisulat) _____

*Kung mayroong lupang sinasaka
o palaisdaang pinagyayaman,
tanungin ang (41) at (42).
Kung wala, pumunta sa (43).*

41. (Kanino po ang lupang sinasaka / palaisdaan ninyo?)
( ) pag-aari
( ) inuupahan
( ) hindi pag-aari / may pahintulot ng may-ari
( ) hindi pag-aari / walang pahintulot ng may-ari
( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

42. Kasangkapan pang-agrikultura / palaisdaan
(Ano po ang kasangkapang pang-agrikultural
/ pangpalaisdaan na pag-aari ninyo ?)
( ) hand tractor   ( ) bangka
( ) kalabaw / baka
( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____

43. Negosyo/Pinagkakakitaan
. (Mayroon po ba kayong negosyo o pinagkakakitaan?)
( ) Mayroon   ( ) Wala

Kung ang sagot sa (43) ay wala, pumunta sa (46).
Kung ang sagot sa (43) ay mayroon tanungin ang (44) at (45).

44. (Ano po ang negosyo o pinagkakakitaan ninyo?)
( ) tindahan
( ) patahian
( ) babuyan
( ) manukan
( ) iba pa, pakisulat _____

45. (Magkano ang kita ninyo sa isang taon?) [____]

46. Paghahalaman/Paghahayupan

(Ano po ang alagang hayop ng kabahayan ?) (Ilan ?) Alagang hayup Bilang	(Ano po ang tanim na na punong kahoy ng kabahayan ?) (Ilan ?) Tanim na punongkahoy Bilang	(Anu-ano po ang tanim na gulay ng kabahayan?) Tanim na gulay
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5

PANGKALUSUGAN

Nota: Ang mga sumusunod na impormasyon ay para lamang sa Ina ng kabahayan.

47. Edad/gulang nang mag-asawa/magsama
Ama: _____
Ina: _____

48. Kayo po ba ay nagdalang-tao noong nakaraang taon?
( ) Oo
( ) Hindi   Kung hindi, pumunta sa 49.

kung Oo : (noong nakaraang taon)
Ilan po ang inyong ipinagdalang-tao ?
Ilan po dito ang inyong ipinanganak ?
Ilan po dito ang lalaki ?
Ilan naman po ang babae ?

49. Mayroon po ba kayong namatay na anak noong nakaraang taon ?
( ) Mayroon
( ) Wala   Kung wala, pumunta sa 50.

kung mayroon : (noong nakaraang taon)
Ilan po ang namatay niyong anak ?
ano po ang edad ng anak na namatay?
bagong panganak:
sanggol (0-11 buwan):
batang may edad na 1-6:

50. Kalagayan ng pagiging ina
( ) nagpapasuso
( ) nagdadalantao
( ) wala alin man

51. May balak pa bang mag-anak?
( ) wala
( ) mayroon, (pakisulat ang dahilan) _____

52. Ano po ang gamit na kontrasepto ng mag-asawa ?
( ) rythm method   ( ) withdrawal method
( ) pills   ( ) iba pa, (itala) _____
( ) pagtatali/vasectomy ( ) wala
( ) condom

53.   May miyembro ba ng kabahayan na nagkasakit noong
nakaraang anim na buwan ?
( ) Mayroon   ( ) Wala   Kung ang sagot sa (53) ay mayroon, tanungin ang (54).

54. Kanino o saan nagpagamot?
( ) ospital
( ) health center
( ) private clinic
( ) albularyo
( ) iba pa, (itala) _____

PANLIPUNAN

55. Ano po ang libangan ng pamilya?

_____

56. Anu-ano po ang suliranin ng inyong barangay?

_____

57. Kung may suliranin, kanino kadalasang lumalapit ?

_____

KAPAYAPAAN AT KAAYUSAN

58. Biktima ng mga Krimen:
(Mayroon po bang miyembro ng kabahayan na naging biktima
 ng sumusunod na krimen noong nakaraang taon?)

Krimen
pagpatay   ( ) mayroon   ( ) wala
pagnakaw   ( ) mayroon   ( ) wala
panggahasa (rape)   ( ) mayroon   ( ) wala
iba pa,(pakisulat) _____
                       _____

OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKER

Kung may miyembro ng kabahayan na nasa ibang bansa (tignan ang bilang 9), tanungin ang mga sumusunod:

Pangalan ng Kasapi na OCW :   _____

Numero ng Kasapi na OCW (tignan sa column 1)   [____]

59. Saang bansa siya nagtratrabaho ?   [_____]

60. Kailan siya umalis patungong ibang bansa ?   [_____]

61. Hanggang kailan siya mamamalagi sa ibang bansa ?   [_____]

62. Nakakatanggap ba kayo ng pera na padala na galing sa kanya noong nakaraang taon ?
        ( ) Oo   ( ) Hindi   kung Hindi, pumunta sa 63
Kung Oo, gaano kadalas magpadala ?
        ( ) buwan-buwan
        ( ) tuwing ikalawang buwan
        ( ) tuwing ikatlong buwan
        ( ) minsan sa isang taon
        ( ) iba pa, (pakisulat) _____
Kadalasan, magkano ang ipinadadala niya ?   [_____]

63. Nakatatanggap ba ng padala na bagay/produkto na galing sa kanya noong nakaraang taon ?
        ( ) Oo   ( ) Hindi
Kung Oo, Anu-ano ang mga ito ? Magkano ang bawat isa ? (katumbas sa piso)
           Bagay   halaga
      1 . _____   _____
      2 . _____   _____
      3 . _____   _____
      4 . _____   _____
      5 . _____   _____

Kung higit pa sa isang tao ang nagtratrabaho sa ibang bansa, tanungin muli ang bawat tanong na sa itaas.

ANNEX C

Philippine Minimum Basic Needs (MBNs) Approach to Improved
Quality of Life Monitoring Form

MBN-1   Province/City _____

Date_____   Municipality _____

                                                                    Barangay _____

PHILIPPINE MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS (MBNs) APPROACH TO IMPROVED
QUALITY OF LIFE MONITORING FORM

Name of Household Head_____ Age _____ Sex _____ Status: Married _____ Single _____ Widowed _____ Separated _____

Occupation _____ Status of Employment: Wage _____ Self-Employed _____ Average Annual Household Income _____

Name of Spouse _____ Age _____ Sex _____ Occupation _____   No. of Children: Total _____ Male _____ Female _____

Address _____   Other Dependents: No.: _____ Male _____ Female _____

Fill-up directions:
1. Check the column that applies to your answer: (y=yes); (N=no); (NA=Not applicable); (DK=Don't Know).
2. Submit accomplished form to MBN Barangay Monitoring Team (BMT) Leader every Semester for processing.

Note: This form shall be used for three (3) years.

BASIC NEEDS	INDICATORS	1995 S1				1995 S2				1996 S1				1996 S2				1997 S1				1997 S2			
		y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk
A. SURVIVAL **1. Food and Nutrition**	1. **Newborns with birthweight of at least 2.5 kgs.**																								
	2. **No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old**																								
	3. **Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplments**																								
	4. **Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months**																								
2. Health	5. **Deliveries attended by trained personnel**																								
	6. **0-1 year old infants fully immunized**																								
	7. **Pregnant women given 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid**																								
	8. **Not more than one diarrhea episode per child below 5 years old**																								
	9. **No deaths in the family due to preventable causes within one year**																								
	10. **Couples with access to family planning services**																								
	11. **Couples practising family planning in the last 6 mo.**																								
	12. **Solo parent availing of health care services**																								
3. Water and Sanitation	13. **Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well) within 250 meters (10 min. walk)**																								
	14. **Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo, flush type)**																								
4. Clothing	15. **Family members with basic clothing (at least 3 sets of external and internal clothing)**																								

BASIC NEEDS	INDICATORS	1995								1996								1997							
		S1				S2				S1				S2				S1				S2			
		y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk	y	n	na	dk
B. SECURITY	16. Housing owned, rented, or shared																								
5. Shelter	17. housing durable for at least 5 (five) years																								
6. Peace and Order/ Public Safety	18. Family members safe from crimes against person (murder, rape, abuse, physical injury)																								
	19. Family members safe from crimes against property (robbery, theft, and other similar crimes)																								
	20. No family member is severely affected by natural disaster																								
	21. No family member is a victim of armed conflict																								
7. Income and Livelihood	22. Head of family employed																								
	23. Other members of the family 15 yrs. And above employed																								
	24. Family w/ income above subsistence threshold level																								
C. ENABLING	25. Children 3-5 years old attending day care/ preschool																								
8. Basic Education and Literacy	26. Children 6-12 years old in elementary school																								
	27. Children 13-16 years old in high school																								
	28. Family members 10 years old and above able to read and write and do simple computations																								
9. People's Participation in Community Development	29. Family members involved in at least 1 legitimate people's organization/association for community dev't																								
	30. Family members able to vote at elections																								
10. Family care/Psycho-Social	31. No children below 15 years old engaged in hazardous occupation																								
	32. No incidence of domestic violence																								
	33. No children below 7 yrs. Old left unattended																								

28 June 1995. PCFP

b:\1mbn.xls