

**A Comparative Study of the Effectiveness of the Livelihood Programs of
Two Non-Government Organizations: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc.
and Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc.**

An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to the Faculty of the
Department of Social Sciences
College of Arts and Sciences
University of the Philippines Manila

Dr. Edberto Villegas
Thesis Adviser

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Bachelor of Arts
Major in Development Studies

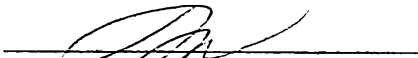
By:

Kathleen P. Montales
99-14277 

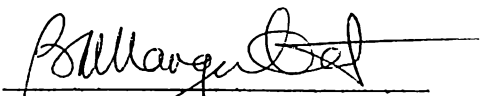
March 2003

APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the course requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts major in Development Studies, this undergraduate thesis, entitled A Comparative Study of the Effectiveness of the Livelihood Programs of Two Non-Government Organizations: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc. and Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc., prepared and submitted by Kathleen P. Montales, is granted approval this 21st day of March 2003.



Dr. Edberto Villegas
Thesis Adviser



Prof. Benjamin Mangubat
Chairman
Department of Social Sciences
University of the Philippines Manila

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to the people who helped her make this thesis possible.

To **Sir Ed**, my thesis adviser, thank you for your time, patience and support. Thank you for guiding me in this thesis. You are one of those people who brought out the best in me.

To **Ma'am Rita**, **Ma'am Josie** and the late **Ma'am Susan** of Balikatan, thank you for entertaining my inquiries about your organization and for giving me your time when you helped me in finding my respondents.

To **Ma'am Zeny** of PLFI, thank you for being patient with me. For all the times I went to your office, you would always assist me with the things I need.

To **Ma'am Leni** of Barangay San Joaquin, thank you for sharing your knowledge about livelihood programs.

To **Ces**, **Heidie**, **Joy**, **Maan** and **Sittie**, thank you for accepting me in the group and for making my college years unforgettable.

To my **Development Studies professors**, thank you for the wisdom you imparted in me. Those are the things I will treasure as I come to a new chapter in my life. Also, thank you for the memories.

To my sister, **Irene**, thank you for letting me use the computer exclusively.

To my two other sisters, **Karen** and **Kathrisse**, thank you for always making me laugh whenever I have tons of schoolwork to do. Though both of you are still very young, you helped me by just being always there with me at home.

To my parents especially to my **mom**, thank you for giving me your strength. I thank you for your financial support, for this thesis to be complete. But most of all, I thank you because it is you who taught me all the things I know, how I should always be responsible, honest and hardworking.

To **JC**, the most important guy in my life, thank you for never leaving me in anything I do. Though you do not always approve of what I am doing, you never failed to support me. Whatever achievements I received, I got them because of all your help.

And to the **Lord**, I thank you because you always guide me. You are always with me whenever I make choices.

ABSTRACT

Poverty is one of the major problems in Metro Manila. Ironical it seems that the most developed metropolis in the land is also the worst when it comes to employment.

Filipinos are resilient. In this time of dirty politics and plunging economy, Juan de la Cruz still always finds a way to survive for the day. A typical unemployed will grab any opportunity that will come in his way just to earn a living. And one kind of opportunity comes in the form of livelihood programs.

This paper will evaluate the livelihood programs of two non-government organizations so that the reader can have an idea of the kind of help a person gets when he commits himself in this opportunity.

Table of Contents

Approval Sheet.....	i
Acknowledgement.....	ii
Abstract.....	iii
 CHAPTER I.....	 1
Thesis Proposal.....	1
A. Statement of the Problem.....	1
B. Definition of Terms.....	2
C. Theoretical Framework.....	4
D. Methodology.....	4
E. Formulation of Hypothesis.....	6
F. Review of Related Literature.....	6
G. Scope and Limitation.....	13
H. Significance of the Study.....	14
 CHAPTER II.....	 15
Background of the Study.....	15
I. Pasig livelihood Foundation Incorporated	
A. Brief History.....	15
B. PLFI's Partnership with the City Government.....	16
C. Programs.....	16
D. Funding.....	18
 II. Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Incorporated	
A. Brief History.....	19
B. Organization's Structure.....	19
C. Programs.....	20
D. Funding.....	21

CHAPTER III.....	22
Presentation and Analysis of the Data.....	22
I. Presentation of the Data	
A. Profile of Respondents.....	22
B. Program's Accessibility to its Recipients.....	29
C. Effectiveness of the Program.....	30
D. Respondents Opinion of Lending Programs.....	33
II. Analysis of the Data.....	35
CHAPTER IV.....	42
Conclusion and Recommendation.....	42
A. Conclusion.....	42
B. Recommendation.....	42

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX

CHAPTER I

Thesis Proposal

Statement of the Problem

Metro Manila is the center of trade and commerce then and now. And being the capital of a Third World country, it is expected that the influx of business and industry is concentrated in this region. This means that most of the opportunities for employment is available in Metro Manila. In effect, the countryside is left with less chance for development. No work means no pay and no pay means poverty. Unemployment is highly correlated with poverty. It is like having a chain effect because when the number of unemployed increases, the dependency rate also increases. The increase of dependents means more mouths to feed and this situation only aggravates the already serious problem of poverty. So how do the government, non-government organizations, and other sectors deal with this problem? By planning and implementing development programs, poverty rate somehow decreases.

With all the businesses and industries that surround Metro Manila, it is ironic that one of the major concerns of this area is unemployment. The metropolis feels the effect of lack of opportunities in the rural areas because in this effect, the uncontrollable influx of migrants from the provinces becomes a concern. And how do the government, non-government organization, and other sectors solve this kind of problem again? Finding an alternative source of income by means of livelihood projects is a common trend in urban areas.

The municipality of Pasig and Taguig are just two of Metro Manila's urban areas that are also plagued with poverty. In this regard, this paper aims to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of the livelihood programs of two non-government organizations: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc. (PLFI), which works side by side with the city government and Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc., which works independent from the city government. In order to achieve this goal, this paper will 1) study the reasons why people join these livelihood programs, 2) study the structures, functions and operations of the two NGOs to be compared, 3) compare their programs, 4) assess and witness the outcome of their program to its clients, and 5) study the advantages and disadvantages of being a political and an apolitical NGO. These five approaches will be the basis for the study and comparison of this paper.

Definition of Terms

In order to have a better understanding of the paper, the following terms are defined:

1. Livelihood Programs – Livelihood programs include all those schemes, which aim to create employment opportunities through the provision of integrated services, i.e., technical, financial and other assistance that promote the establishment of income-generating activities for poverty/marginal groups.¹

¹ J. M. Rufino and R. M. Conti, ed., Re-engineering Livelihood Development, (Philippines: Livelihood Corporation, 1996), p. 120.

2. Non – Government Organizations – Non-government organizations are private, non-profit, voluntary organizations that are committed to the task of socio-economic development and established primarily for service.²

3. Political Non-Government Organization – Political non-government organization is a non-government organization that operates side by side with the city government.

4. Apolitical Non-government organization – Apolitical non-government organization is a non-government organization that operates independently from the city government.

5. Effectiveness – It is the level of performance and service an organization is rendering to their clients.

6. Poverty – It is the condition where income is insufficient to obtain the basic needs of a minimum standard of living.³

7. Unemployment – A category wherein a person is considered jobless or does not belong in the labor force.

8. Training – A program of a livelihood organization that teaches livelihood skills to its members.

9. Lending – A program of a livelihood organization that gives financial assistance to its members.

² Ibid. , p. 121.

³ Ibid. , p. 84.

Theoretical Framework

The study utilizes a combination of historical materialism and pragmatism in its analysis of the livelihood programs of the two NGOs. Using historical materialism, the study would trace the real cause why people see livelihood programs as an alternative solution to their current situation of unemployment. Being a holistic method, historical materialism would relate the problem of unemployment to other problems in society such as poverty and lack of education. To know which between the two NGOs is providing effective livelihood programs, the researcher would combine historical materialism with pragmatism. In knowing what factors causes the effectiveness of the livelihood programs of these NGOs, historical materialism would be utilized. This theoretical framework would also assist the researcher in assessing which between the two NGOs is really serving the people in their respective municipalities. Pragmatism, being mainly concerned with the success of the programs, would also be helpful in choosing which among the two NGOs is more effective.

Methodology

This study would make use of participant observation as its main research method. The research would be done through immersion in the community. This method of research would be supported by other methods such as interview, questionnaire and archival research. The whole study will be divided into three phases. The first phase would consist of making background readings with regards to the topic of research. This

will be done through researching in libraries. Before going to the community, the researcher should be knowledgeable of the topic. The purpose of the research is not just to get information from the respondents but also to be able to impart new knowledge to them. The second phase would be the data-gathering phase. In this phase the researcher would be selecting the sample population and making the questionnaire. In selecting the barangays where our sample population would come from, the researcher would be using the cluster sampling method. Both PLFI and Balikatan are concerned in reaching-out to all the people in Pasig and Taguig, respectively. Each of their programs is made available to all the barangays in their respective municipalities. The municipality of Pasig consists of 31 barangays while the municipality of Taguig consists of 18 barangays. By using cluster sampling, the researcher would choose only 4 barangays from each municipality. This would be done randomly. From each of these chosen barangays, the researcher would get 20 respondents. These 20 respondents in each barangay will be chosen using the accidental sampling method. These respondents should be members of the organization or at one time had joined the organization's livelihood training programs. The questionnaire, being the main instrument of data-gathering in the study, would be a combination of fixed – ended and open- ended questions. The third phase would be the time when the researcher would already go to the community. In this phase, the researcher would be distributing the questionnaire to the selected sample population. Interviews would also be conducted. The researcher will be interviewing the officers or representatives of both organizations. It is in the third phase when the researcher would personally interact with the respondents.

Formulation of the Hypothesis

Unemployment further aggravates poverty in the country. Livelihood programs are effective alternative solutions to this problem.

The Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc.'s programs are more effective livelihood programs than Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc.'s programs because, 1) Balikatan is more active than PLFI in terms of manpower and its participation in each barangay. 2) Though both of them conduct livelihood trainings, only Balikatan at present gives lending programs to their graduates. 3) Balikatan offers a wider variety of employment opportunities to its graduates because of its connection to agencies like DOLE and TESDA. And 4) Balikatan has less discrimination and corruption, if none, in its system because of its apolitical nature.

Review of Related Literature

The following are the books and documents related to the study:

Rufino, J. M. and Conti, R. M. , ed. Re-engineering Livelihood development. Philippines: Livelihood Corporation, 1996.

“Amortizing Debt to the Poor” (Basic Research) – By: Carminda S. Cereno

This research stated the condition of unemployment in the country. According to this, unemployment is highly correlated with poverty. *Increases in the number of*

unemployed person will consequently increase the number of “dependents” and needless to say, will aggravate the already serious poverty problem of the country.

The concept of livelihood was also discussed. *The general concept of livelihood is that it is the means of sustaining life. As the means, livelihood is the way to achieve a desired end – that of a secure life where both one’s basic physiological needs and psycho-social aspirations are satisfied. One’s livelihood, thus, is his means of earning income – his employment, occupation or profession. It is in order to define the basic needs that one’s livelihood must be able to provide for. Translating into income, the set of basic needs is the poverty line or threshold. Distinguishing the poor from the non-poor is generally done by concerning income and the standard poverty line. The poverty line is that level of income, which is needed to provide for the set of basic needs. Of course, livelihood is more than the poverty threshold, which takes into account only the biological requirements for survival and work-efficiency. Livelihood as a means to life pertains to: 1) one’s mind, body and spirit; 2) land and other natural resources; money, equipment and the technology to use them; 3) the group/s he belongs to; and 4) other group/s that he relates with. Because livelihood is one’s means to life, it should be viewed as dynamic, progressive and developmental.*

“Poverty, the Urban Poor, and the Livelihood Crisis” - By: Rolando B. Atienza

In this research, the problem of poverty in the country, the urban poor as living testimonials of poverty and livelihood programs as a source of living for the urban poor were discussed. The author defined poverty as *the condition where income is insufficient*

to obtain the basic needs of a minimum standard of living. Reduced to its essentials, prolonged economic difficulties characterized by low living standards, which make people highly vulnerable to all kinds of misfortunes provide a breeding ground for poverty. Low levels of living are to be equated with low incomes or with the shrinking real wages (due to cost spirals of basic goods and services) on the basis of which needs are to be obtained. The following are the different perspectives on poverty that were stated: 1) Poverty is dehumanizing. The effects of poverty, which are the unseen stumbling blocks to development, are loss of initiative, self-confidence and self-reliance; 2) Inequality of access to political power and resources is the main cause of poverty and unequal distribution of wealth; 3) Another cause of poverty was the lack of resources of which one of the major contributory factors was the Philippine foreign debt; 4) Decentralization and Representation. The people affected are usually not represented in the decision-making process and very often not even consulted in the planning of their future; 5) the need for self determination and empowerment; and 5) need for reorientation of values.

According to the author, the rapid urbanization of the Philippines contributed to the poverty situation of the country. *The high in-migration rate of the people at the grassroots into the metropolitan centers has reversed the burden of poverty from rural to urban areas. This in-migration of people from rural areas to urban areas increased the number of urban poor in the metropolis. A typical urban poor family is one who usually lives either in the slums or in a squatter colony. On the average, an urban poor family is composed of a household head in the age bracket of 40 and over and has a high dependency ratio with four to six siblings having an age range from 0 to 20 years. They*

remain poor first because they don't have access to productive assets such as capital to start-up business, skills to find employment and technology to use or to sell. Second, they lack access to basic social services such as health, education, housing and potable water system. Thirdly, they lack strategic connections to power. *Being unorganized, the poor does not have the clout, the influence, the power to influence decisions affecting their lives.* In order to survive, most of the working poor are in the informal sector or are engaged in the underground economy which, consists of a range of city-based employment or livelihood activities which are unrecorded, unregistered and untaxed but are not necessarily illegal. A rundown of the underground livelihood activities indulged in by the poor includes: domestic outwork or sub-contracting (sewing or embroidering); service and repair (laundry, manicure/pedicure, shoe shine/repair, watch repair, car repair); construction and maintenance (carpentry, masonry, painting, plumbing); vending and selling; transport and other informal work arrangements.

Vo Kyung Song. “Effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs): The case study of South Korea.” M.A. dissertation, University of the Philippines Diliman, November 1983.

This thesis identified ways of measuring performance of NGOs. *The degree of effectiveness is measured through program performance with regard to their relations to their recipients and other NGOs.* There are three criteria for measuring effectiveness: productivity, adaptability and strain. *A social welfare agency evaluate its productivity in terms of the service it is able to provide its clients with the available staff and finances. Business organization usually measures productivity in terms of dollar value. But in the*

case of NGOs, the most important indicator with which to measure the output is its number of clients because NGOs exist to provide services for its recipients. The second criteria by which to measure NGO effectiveness is its adaptability. This is required for organizational survival in the face of external and internal variability of organizational means. Adaptability is the ability to solve problems and to react with flexibility to changing environmental demands. The organization requires an ability to adjust to its environment and fulfill its needs for maintenance and growth. The third criterion to measure effectiveness is the strain between the internal and external environment. The degree of strain within the organization may threaten the survival of NGOs. Strain with the external environment means a loss of potential support from the outside. Government attitudes towards NGOs, sponsor's attitudes and the attitudes of staff and board toward their programs are some of the indicators of strain. However, productivity and adaptability are the common criteria on the measurement of organizational effectiveness.

Deloria, L.M.D. and Nayan A.A. "The Impact of non-governmental organization in the development process: A case study of Orani, Bataan." Undergraduate dissertation, University of the Philippines Diliman, October 1991.

This thesis provided the background of non-government organizations. The emergence of NGOs is considered to be one of the important changes that have taken place since the triumph of EDSA. President Aquino, in a major policy pronouncement, shortly after assuming office in February 1986, called on the citizenry to "institutionalize people's power" and "to establish them where they do not exist". These words set the tone for subsequent policies prompting greater public (and NGO) participation in the

affairs of the government. Lessons from the recent past show the limited ability of the government to issue and to provide services at the local levels. Although enormous resources are coursed by bilateral and multilateral funding agencies to government, the expectations to overcome resource scarcity and propel the stagnant economy did not materialize. The Aquino government realized the imperative need to try NGOs as alternative channels of development assistance. Given their accessibility and acceptability to grassroots groups and communities and their adeptness in utilizing innovative approaches to development work, NGOs have been regarded as vital links between the people and the government.

This thesis also identified two kinds of factors, referred to as obstacles, which could lead to the poor performance of NGOs. First is those factors related to the project environment. This can be obstacles due to outside environment such as lack of financial resources. Second are those factors, which are within the responsibilities of NGOs themselves. These NGO-related obstacles are limited technical expertise of NGO personnel and lack of manpower.

IBON Facts and Figures. Philippine Labor Force: Concealed Realities. 15 May 2001.

The National Statistics Office (NSO) conducts a quarterly survey to report on the condition of the local labor force. According to their survey, as of January 2001, the country's workforce is estimated to be 31.68 million. On the other hand, those who are not in the labor force are estimated to be 16.7 million or 33% of the population aged 15 to 65 years old. According to them, they are composed of student, housewives, elderly and

handicapped. Even if those who cited schooling and those who are too old to work as reasons for not looking for a job are excluded, we are still left with five million people who are not in the labor force. A significant number of this five million are housewives who may have wanted to look for work but opted not to because of whatever reasons they have. But if job opportunities were readily available, they would grab this chance to increase their meager family income. If the “discouraged workers” (those conditions who are similar with housewives) and the “potentially active section of the local workforce” (those students and housekeepers who are assumed to be active workers one day), which the governments concept of “not in the labor force” does not reflect, to the unemployed, we can have a more realistic estimate of the extent of the job scarcity here in our country. The government’s failure to create additional jobs forced many workers to fend for themselves. Almost 12 million workers or 37.2% of employed workers are classified as own-account workers or self-employed workers. In our country wherein chronic poverty, absence of productive jobs, and inadequate social services are present, unemployed Filipinos are compelled to rely on their own and look for ingenious, though insufficient sources of income. The unemployment rate of year 2001 is almost 2% higher than the previous year (2000), which reached to 11.4%. But this statistic also cancelled out a significant portion of jobs generated on year 2000. It is ironic that the regions with higher economic development also posted the highest unemployment rate, as in the cases of Southern Tagalog, Central Visayas, Central Luzon, Ilocos Region, Western Visayas, and especially National Capital Region (NCR).

Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study would only concentrate on the livelihood programs of two NGOs, namely PLFI and Balikatan. These two organizations were chosen because of their accessibility to the researcher. Their effectiveness would be based on their performance in implementing their various livelihood programs.

To save time and resources, the number of respondents and the particular location to study will be limited. Due to their accessibility to the researcher, the respondents of this study are only those who have been in the Balikatan and PLFI programs and those who reside in Taguig and Pasig City. Only 80 respondents will be studied from each of the NGO. The number of barangays that will be studied in each municipality would be limited to 4 barangays.

The effectiveness of the two NGOs does not just depend on how these livelihood programs will be delivered to the people. It would also depend on the programs usefulness to the recipients. In this aspect, the study will be limited since there are a number of factors that may influence recipients in their choice of whether to make use of the training programs or not. This could not be controlled by the researcher and may have an effect to the assessment of the researcher of which between the two NGOs is more effective.

Significance of the Study

Livelihood programs are developed to battle poverty. An unemployed Filipino cannot afford to wait for the country's economy to rise from dumpsite. This is how significant livelihood projects are in our society today. A study such as this can help open people's eyes and make them aware that there are existing livelihood programs for them to avail.

Comparing and evaluating the Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc. and the Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc.'s program can be a basis for future related studies. This study could also serve as either praise or a wake-up call to the organizations involved. The Balikatan and PLFI can make use of this study to evaluate their performance and act accordingly by improving their flaws and maintaining their strong points. Also, future development project organizers can implement their programs using this study as a reference. Lastly, a person who is thinking of entering or enrolling in a livelihood program would be well informed and will eventually know what to expect when he/she reads this paper.

CHAPTER II

Background of the Study

Pasig Livelihood Foundation Incorporated (PLFI)

A. Brief History

When Hon. Vicente P. Eusebio assumed office in July 1992 as Mayor of Pasig, one of his projects is to provide livelihood to the less-privileged people of Pasig. In order to do this, he tapped the services of his wife, Mrs. Soledad C. Eusebio. With Mrs. Eusebio as chairperson and Councilor Cesar Lacuna as co-chairman, the Pasig Livelihood Coordinating Council (PLCC) was born on October 1, 1992 by virtue of Executive Order 12. The PLCC being the policy-making body, found it difficult to act as the brain of the livelihood thrust and an implementing agency simultaneously. And so the Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc. (PLFI) was conceived to act as the implementing body of concept born out of the PLCC. The PLFI centered its attention on the low-income populace. With programs on activities/courses to build-up skills and technical know how, the foundation committed itself to improve their standard of living. The PLFI sees the livelihood program as means to a proactive and productive co-existence of the governance and the governed.⁴

⁴ Kabuhayan Para Sa Mas Nangangailangan. (Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998), p. 5.

B. PLFI's Partnership with the City Government

The Pasig Livelihood Foundation, Inc. was conceived with a mission and that is to complement the program of the municipal government in its livelihood affairs. In providing livelihood to the lowly people of Pasig, the PLFI does not spoon feed but more or less provide a comprehensive program where the beneficiaries are taught, trained and given the much needed break, including financial loans, and assist them in marketing the goods made out of their fields of inclination. The city government for its part provides subsidies to programs that require huge amount for equipment and raw materials, while PLFI likewise taps resources of willing sponsors from the private sector. The city government is also the one that provides salaries to the trainers.⁵

To ensure its smooth flow of program, the partners have identified their functions. To simplify their roles, the city government, through the Pasig Livelihood Coordinating Council, formulates the policy while the PLFI as the NGO implements them. The PLFI is also assisted by selected department heads of the city government who coordinates the city government's programs related to livelihood. The same group implements them, but this time as members of the PLFI Board.⁶

C. Programs

The PLFI's current programs and services can be divided into three parts: SKILLS DEVELOPMENT/TRAININGS, PRODUCTION (In-House), and

⁵ Pasig Livelihood: The Fine Art of Living. (Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998), p. 6.

⁶ Ibid, p. 6.

MARKETING ASSISTANCE. Skills Development/Training can still be divided into eight parts: (1) Handicrafts which consist of flower making, flower arrangement, candlemaking, novelty items, soapmaking, bagmaking, textile scrap, slippers/hats, cross stitch, paper mache and silkscreen; (2) Cosmetology which consist of manicure/pedicure, haircutting and facial; (3) Food Trades which consist of meat processing, fruit and vegetable, preservation, fish products, native kakanin, baking and pastries; (4) Garments Trade which consist of HISMO, pattern making, pattern drafting and dressmaking; (5) Reflexology; (6) Metal Crafts; (7) Ecology Learning or waste recycling; and (8) Home Appliance Servicing. The Production (In-House) is a program of PLFI where their recipients make use of the facilities of PLFI for production. Whatever is produced will be sold in the market and the earnings will be given back to them. Production (In-House) can be divided into three parts: (1) Garments, which consist of dresses, uniforms, linens, bags, etc; (2) Handicrafts, which consist of novelty items, gifts, giveaways, etc; and (3) Contractor/Sub-contractor Matching. Under Marketing Assistance they have product design development, linkages, referrals, trade fairs and exhibits, market stall and showroom. Before they also have lending programs that give financial assistance but at present are no longer being implemented. Under this program they have Alay Pangkabuhayan sa Pamilya, Kariton ng Buhay, Livestock Dispersal, Tulong sa Pasigueño and linkages to financing institutions. Though there were people who benefited in this program, it is no longer being implemented because many of those who were given financial assistance were not able to pay back the money they borrowed. Many of

those who benefited in the lending program now have stalls in the market or had started their own small businesses.⁷

The people of Pasig are informed of these programs through posters, fliers, billboards, and through their barangay officials. PLFI coordinates with the councilors in each barangay that is assigned as head of the livelihood programs in each barangay. When the organization was just starting, it even made use of radio plugs and movie plugs through Pasig theatres as a way of informing the people of the organization's programs. Anyone can avail of these programs for as long as you are a resident of Pasig and a voter of Pasig. The seminars and trainings are given for free but the one taking the course will shoulder the materials that will be used during the trainings. At present, PLFI already had produced 33,000 graduates.⁸

D. Funding

The PLCC and PLFI asked for funding from non-government organizations, business entities and private individuals leaving the Pasig City government with minimal subsidy to the program. The business entities that help PLFI are Nestle Phils, Aji-no-moto, Philippine Dairy Products, Litton Mills, Gems Export Industries, Rowell Industries, Eppie's garment and Fil- Hair Cooperative. They also get help from government agencies for their trainings and seminars like DOST, TESDA, DTL, DILG, DITC, TLRC, DSWD, DOH and DECS. PLFI also get its funds from fund raising projects such as concerts, raffles, rummage sales, shows and premiere nights.⁹

⁷ Kabuhayan Para Sa Mas Nangangailangan. (Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998), p. 6.

⁸ Z. Soriano, interview held at Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc office, Pasig, January 23, 2003.

⁹ Pasig Livelihood: The Fine Art of Living. (Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998), p. 4.

Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Incorporated

A. Brief History

Balikatan started way back in 1986. It was registered at SEC on October 25, 1987. The reason why such an organization was formed was because they saw that many women were left at home and has nothing to do. Balikatan wanted to help women of Taguig and make them more productive. Headed by Mrs. Ma. Ascuncion Rodriguez Tinga, the wife of the former congressman of Taguig, the women of Taguig was organized. During those times, the factory of Triumph was in their area. Triumph donated their scraps to the women of Taguig and they made use of these to make rags and pillowcases. Later on they were already able to make undergarments. This was how Balikatan was recognized in Taguig.¹⁰

B. Organization's Structure

In Balikatan when people apply, they do not apply to avail of the courses that are being offered by the organization. Instead they apply to be members of Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Inc. As members they could avail of the different programs of the organization. Being a woman organization, only women get accepted to be members of Balikatan but the husbands and children of the members can also avail of the programs of the organization.¹¹

At present, Balikatan has active members in all the 18 barangays of Taguig. A barangay can still be divided into zones. In each zones there exist a group of

¹⁰ R. Talafunda, interview held at DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, January 6, 2003.

¹¹ Ibid

Balikatan members that has their own set of officers and members. The Balikatan officers would go to the area and coordinate with these officers. They would explain the different programs that Balikatan has at present and at the same time the area officers would inform the Balikatan officers of the programs that the area needed. Currently, Balikatan already has 10,000 members.¹²

C. Programs

Balikatan is more on training but they also have lending programs. Their courses depend on what the area requested. It could be food processing, candle-making, soap making, reflexology, flower making, etc. The trainings are given for free. Those members who will undergo the training will be divided into groups. Before the training starts, each of these group will be given P1,250 that they will use to buy the materials that they will need during the training. Whatever they produce during the training will be sold. At the end of the training period, they have to give back the P1,250 to the organization. For their lending program, the only people who could avail of their lending program are those who finished these short courses. This is because the organization realized that for their graduates to be able to start their own small business, they need capital. The organization lends P10,000 per group. A group would consist of 5 to 10 people. The only thing they asked is 0.5% interest. After the group paid the P10,000 with the 0.5% interest, that will be the time that they could lend again. At present, for the 18 barangays, they are already lending to 16 groups

¹² Ibid

with the amount of P10,000 per group. Balikatan is not just concentrated on livelihood programs; they also have cleaning programs and health programs.¹³

D. Funding

Balikatan get support from different government agencies like DOST, DOLE, TESDA, DTI and Department of Health. DOST and TESDA provide trainors. TESDA also gives out diplomas or certificates to graduates and these help the graduates to get employed easily. DOLE helps the graduates to find employment to different hotels, restaurants and factories all over Metro Manila. DTI provide product design and financing. The Department of Health helps in the organization's medical and dental missions. They also get support from the local government and other private agencies.¹⁴

¹³ S. Fajardo, interview held at DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, January 6, 2003.

¹⁴ R. Talafunda, interview held at DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, January 6, 2003.

CHAPTER III

Presentation and Analysis of the Data

Presentation of the Data

The respondents for PLFI and Balikatan came from 4 barangays in Pasig and Taguig respectively. The 4 barangays in Pasig where the PLFI respondent's came from were San Joaquin, Ugong, Pinagbuhatan and San Miguel. The Balikatan respondents came from Bagumbayan, Bicutan, Signal village and Maharlika village.

A. Profile of Respondents

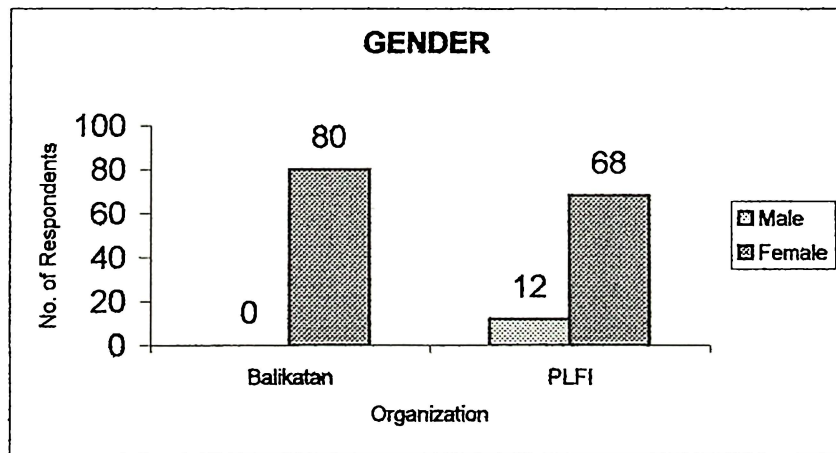


Figure 1.1. Gender Chart

Description: In Balikatan, all (80 persons or 100%) of the respondents are females. In PLFI, only 68 persons or 85% of the respondents are females while the remaining 12 persons or 15% are males.

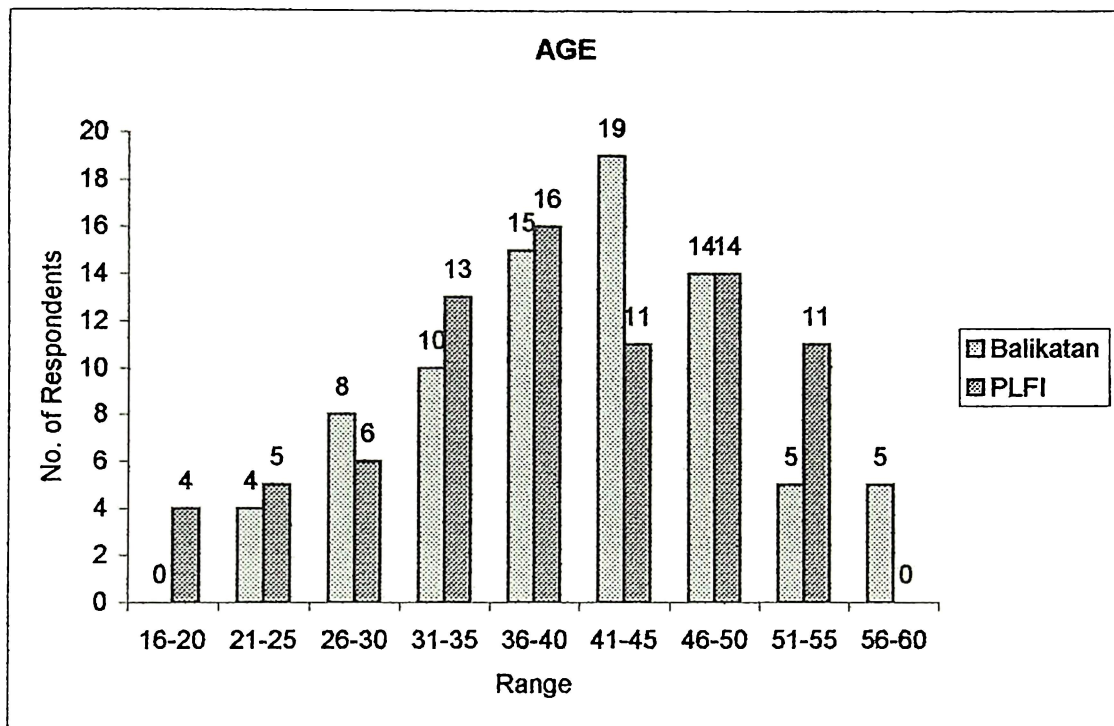


Figure 1.2. Age Chart

Description: The chart shows that Balikatan caters to people from 21 to 60 years old while PLFI caters to people from 16 years old up to 55 years old. For both organizations, most of the people who joined are in the range of 31 years old to 50 years old.

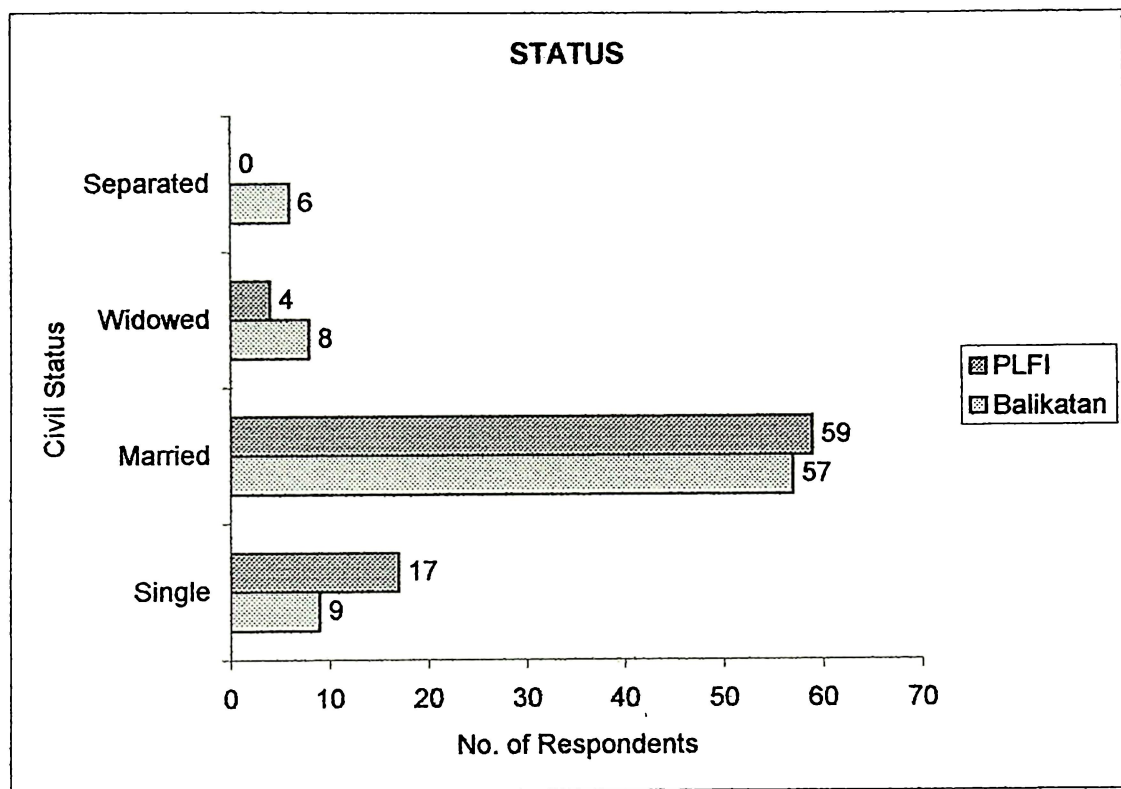


Figure 1.3. Civil Status Chart

Description: According to the chart, most of the respondents of both the Balikatan and PLFI are composed of married people. They comprise 71.25% (Balikatan) and 73.75% (PLFI) of the total population of the group.

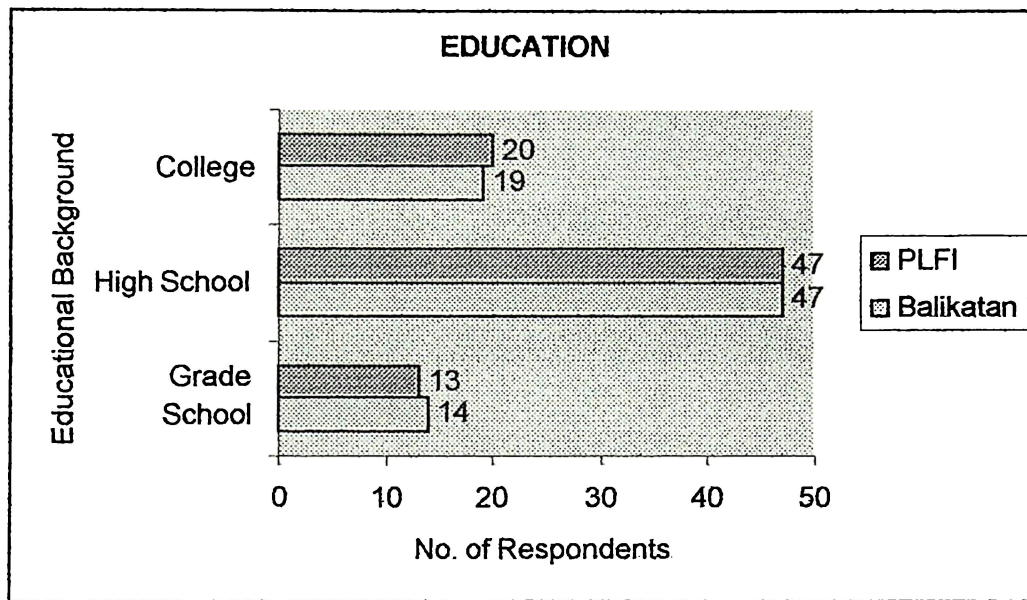


Figure 1.4. Educational Background Chart

Description: For both organizations, 58.75% of the total members were either high school graduates or undergraduates. Others were fortunate enough to reach college but only a few were able to graduate. The rest are those members who were either able to finish grade school or a certain grade level only.

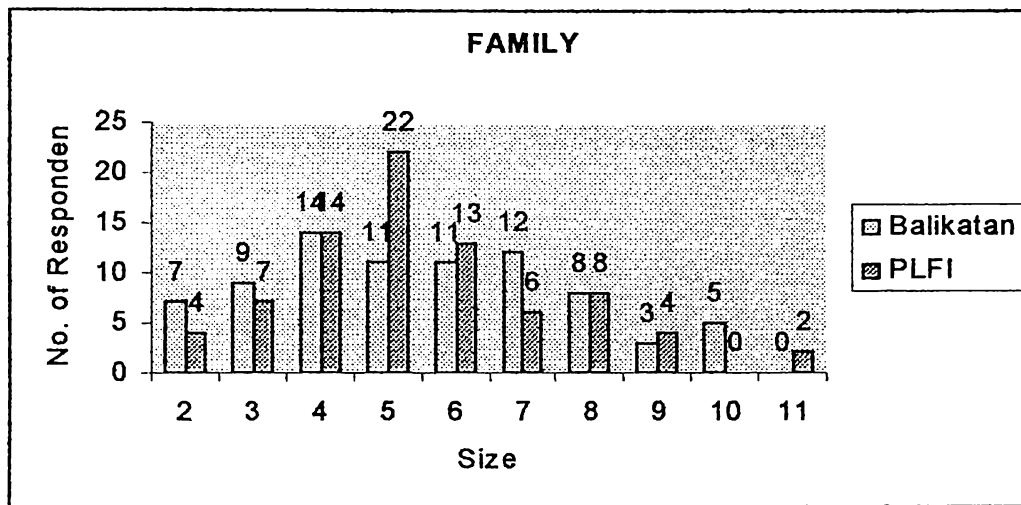


Figure 1.5. Family Size Chart

Description: Looking at the data, the average family size for both PLFI and Balikatan is between 4 members to 7 members. 27.5% of PLFI's respondents belong to a family composed of 5 members. For Balikatan, having 4 members in the family is the one that got the highest percentage (17.5%).

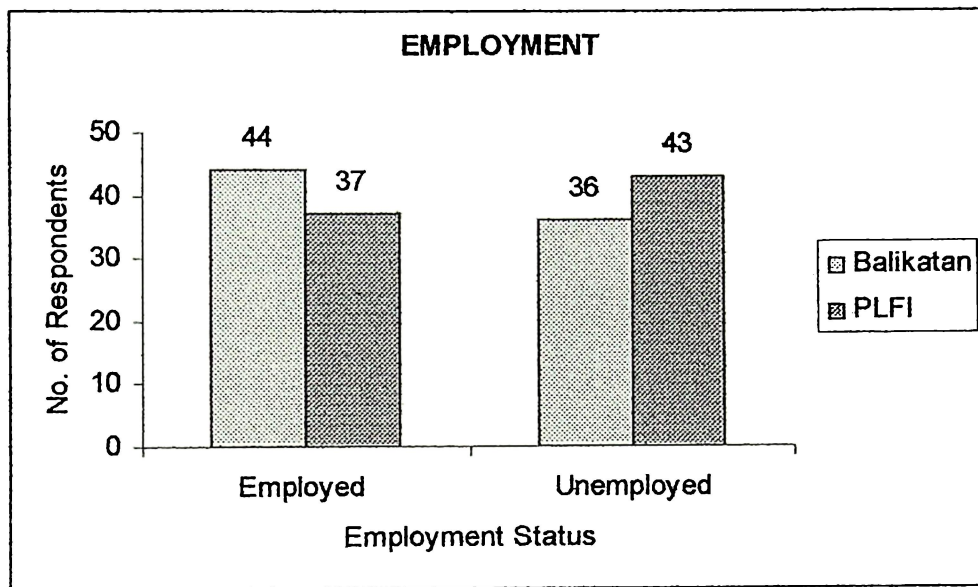


Figure 1.6. Employment Status Chart

Description: On the employment chart, it shows that there are more respondents in Balikatan (44 persons or 55% of its respondents) who already have jobs. In PLFI, most of its respondents are unemployed (43 persons or 46.25% of its respondents). For both organizations, it shows that there are a lot of members who are unemployed.

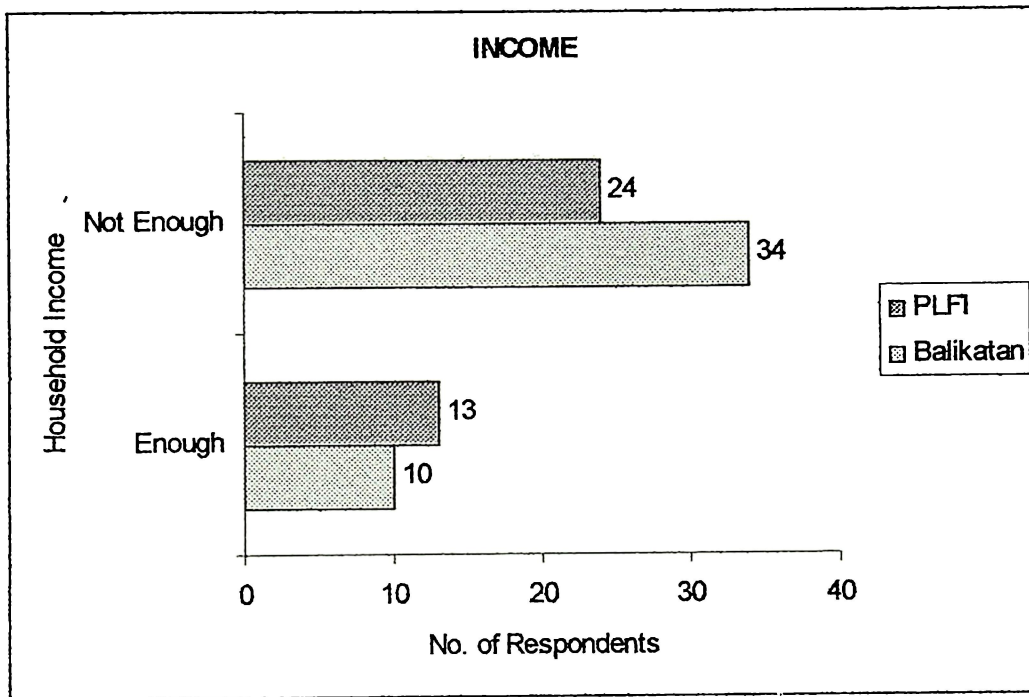


Figure 1.7. Income Chart

Description: Most of the respondents who are employed revealed that their income is not enough to support their family. There were 34 persons or 77.27% of the respondents in Balikpapan and 24 persons or 64.86% of the respondents in PLFI who said that they needed to generate more income to support their family. This shows that the kind of jobs that these people have are low-income jobs.

B. Program's accessibility to its recipients

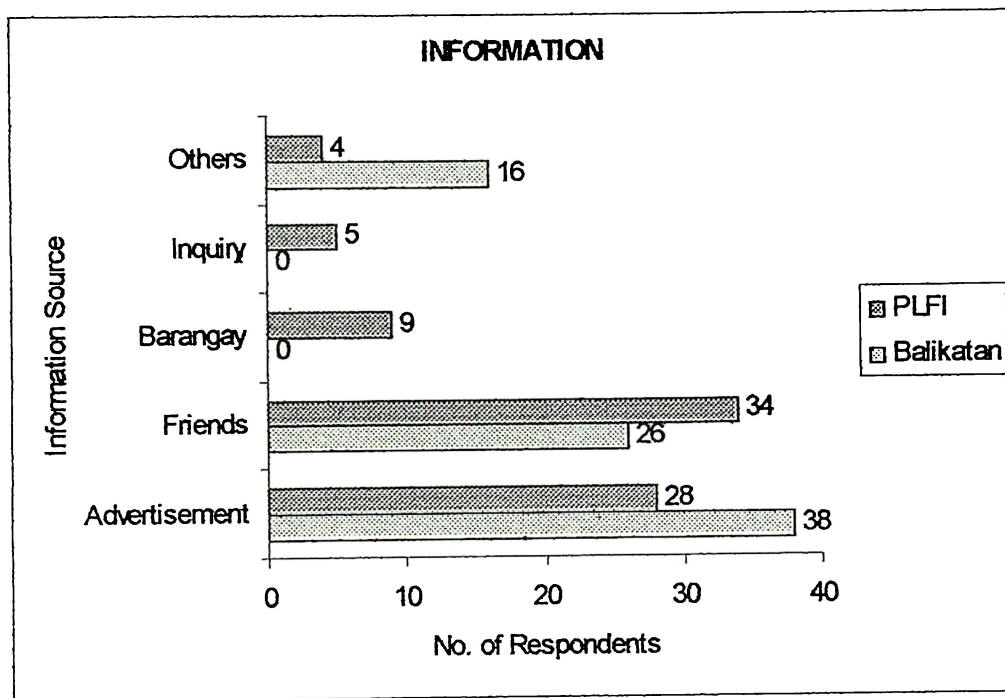


Figure 2.1. Information Source Chart

Description: For both PLFI and Balikatan, the source of information of the respondents about their respective organizations is the organization's advertisements and friends. Most of the PLFI respondents got the information from their friends (34 persons or 35% of its respondents). Most of Balikatan's respondents got the information from Balikatan's advertisements or efforts (38 persons or 47.5% of its respondents).

C. Effectiveness of the programs

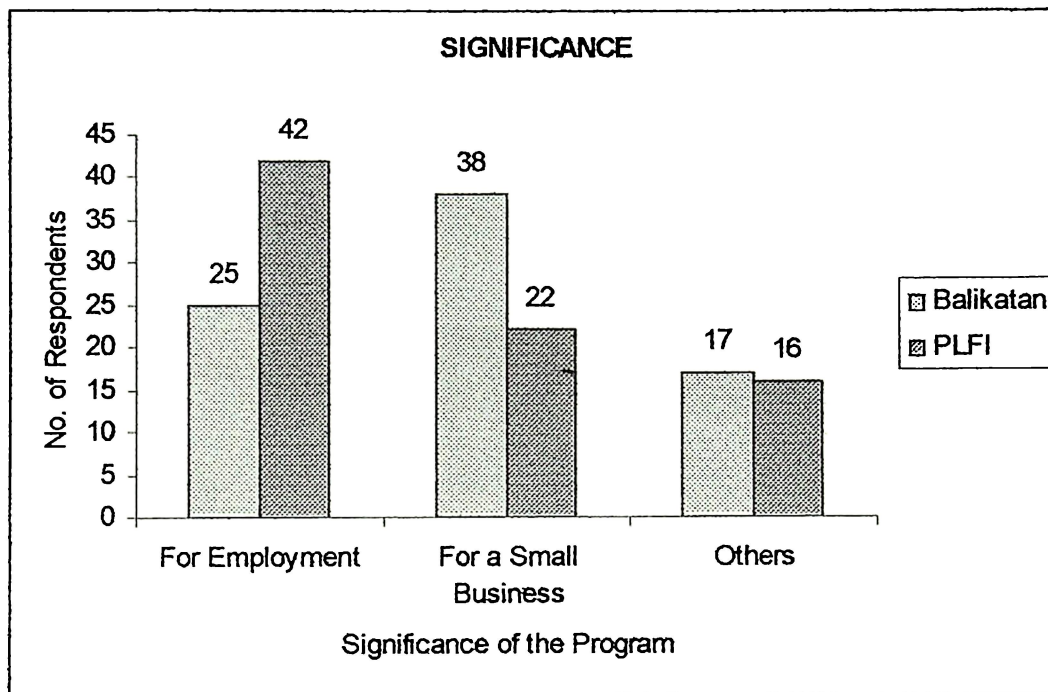


Figure 3.1. Chart on the Significance of the Program

Description: The respondents generally want to earn income that is why they enroll to these livelihood courses. It varies on how the respondents think about how they could acquire this extra income. Most of the respondents in PLFI say, the programs are significant to them because it gives them employment opportunities (42 persons or 52.5% of its respondents). For most Balikatan respondents, the program is significant to them because it gives them an opportunity to start a small business (38 persons or 47.5% of its respondents).

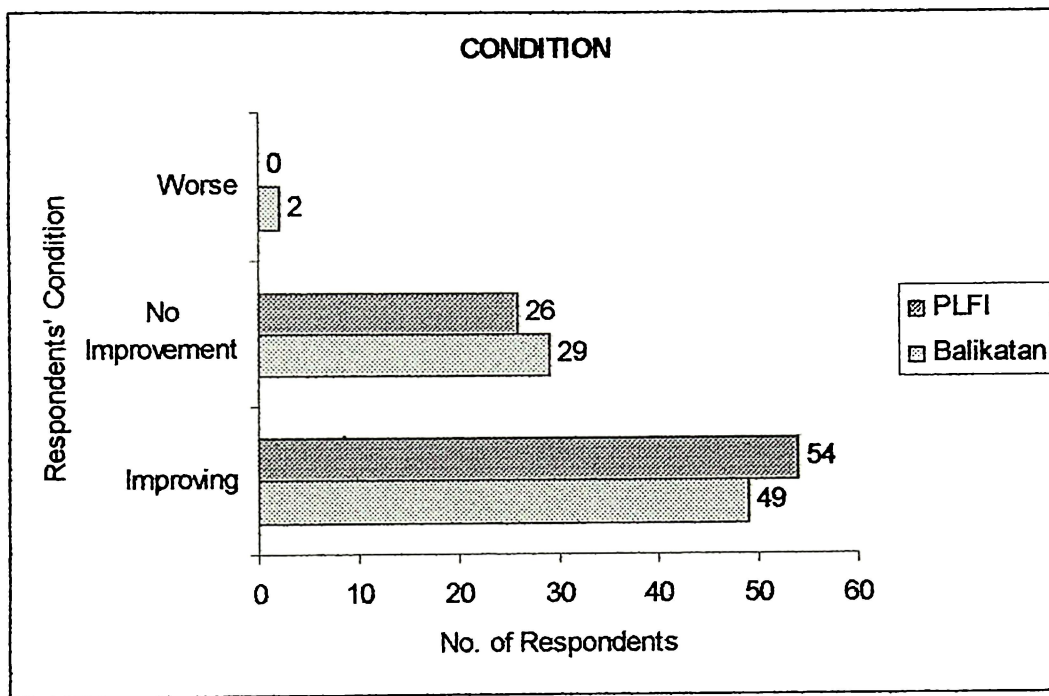


Figure 3.2. Recipients' Condition Chart

Description: The effect of the livelihood programs for most of the respondents of both organizations is improvement in their way of living. Most of the respondents were able to earn extra income due to the new skills they learned. 54 persons or 67.5% of the respondents in PLFI said that their family income improved as a result there is an improvement in their way of living. 49 persons or 61.25% of Balikatan's respondents are experiencing improvements in their way of living also because of increased in family income. For both PLFI and Balikatan, the main reasons why there were no improvements in the way of living of some of their respondents

were these respondents do not have capital to start a small business or some of them are not experiencing improvement because they had just finished the course or are still taking the courses.

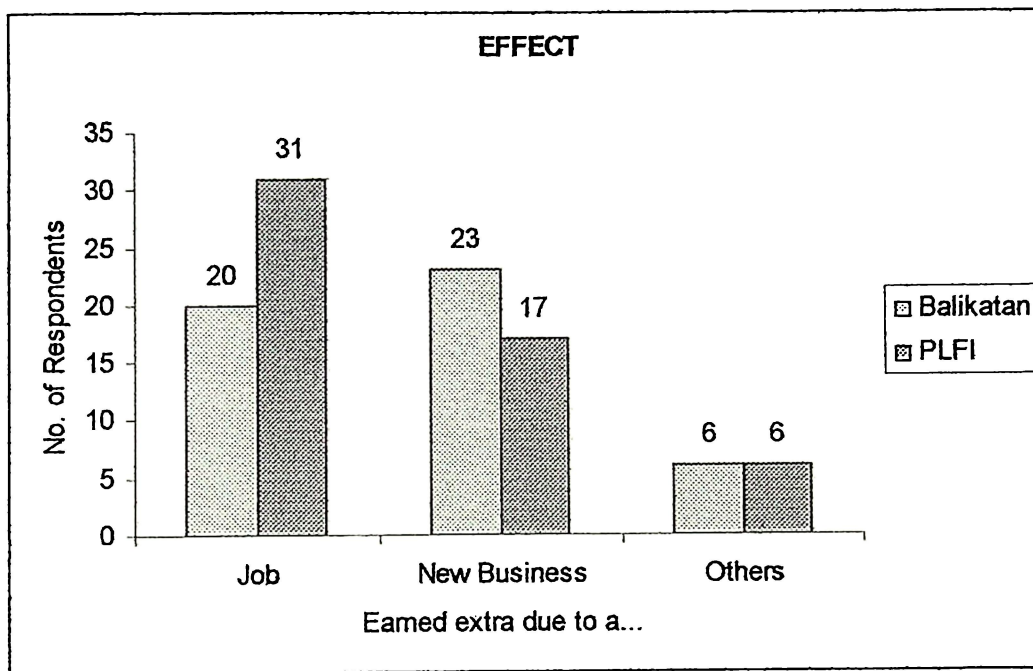


Figure 3.3. Productivity Chart

Description: This chart shows how the respondents utilized the skills and knowledge they learned from the livelihood programs of PLFI and Balikatan. For PLFI, most of its respondents were able to find jobs. 31 persons or 57.41% of PLFI's respondents earned extra income due to the employment opportunities PLFI provided them. In the case of Balikatan, the chart shows that the number of respondents (23 persons or 46.94% of its respondents) who were able to start a

business is not far from the number of respondents (20 persons or 40.82% of its respondents) that found new jobs. Both situations occurred through the help of Balikatan. Balikatan gives employment opportunities as well as financial assistance to its members.

D. Respondents opinion of Lending programs

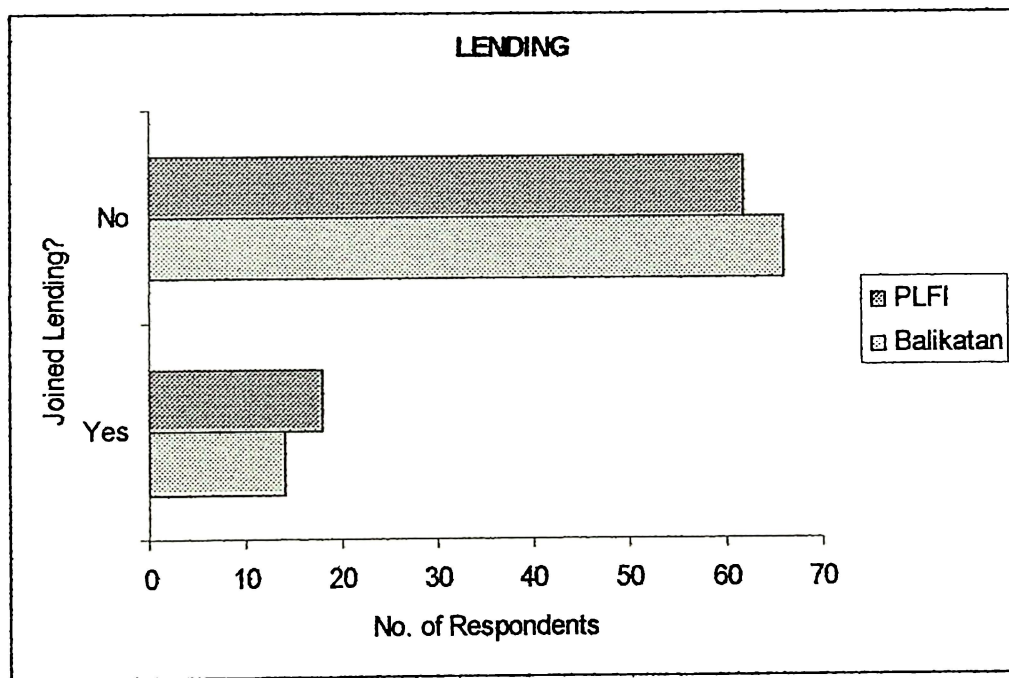


Figure 4.1. Recipients on Lending

Description: This chart shows that for both PLFI and Balikatan, the percentage of those who did not join the lending program is higher compared to the percentage of those who joined the lending program. For

PLFI and Balikpapan, 77.5% and 82.5% of respondents respectively, did not join the lending program. 22.5% of the respondents who joined the lending program of PLFI are the people who had availed of the financial assistance program of PLFI in the past, since at present PLFI no longer has lending programs.

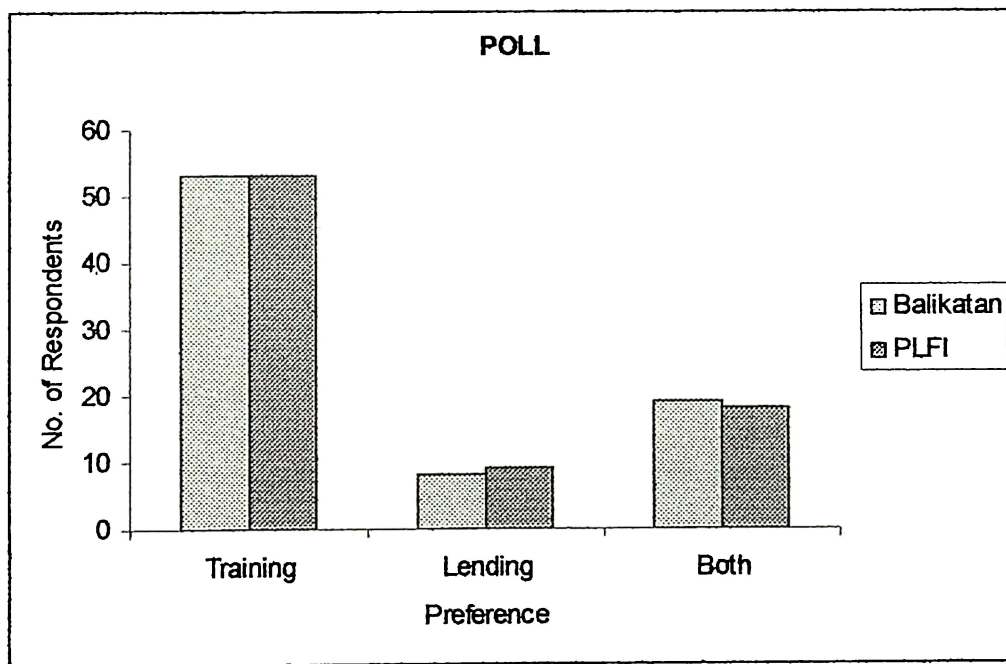


Figure 4.2. Training vs. Lending Poll

Description: For both PLFI and Balikpapan, the respondents still prefer training programs to lending programs. 66.25% of PLFI and Balikpapan's respondents prefer training programs. This is the reason why based

on figure 4.1, only few respondents joined the lending programs of the organizations.

Analysis of the Data

The PLFI and Balikatan pose a lot of differences in the nature of their organization. One big difference is the nature of membership a person could get in each organization. Based on the nature of the PLFI organization, the kind of membership that PLFI can only offer is to become trainees in the courses they are offering. The involvement of the people in Pasig is only to become recipients of their programs. At present, PLFI already has 33,000 graduates in all its courses. On the other hand, Balikatan offers a different kind of membership. When a person applies to Balikatan, she becomes an automatic member of the organization. She is not only considered as a recipient of Balikatan's programs, she can also be actively involved in the whole organization. This is the reason why in Balikatan, they do not have a definite set of programs. In the organization's monthly meeting, they would ask their members what kind of programs are needed in their respective areas and these would be the programs that they will implement later on. Also, the officers in Balikatan are elected by the members; this would show us that members do have an involvement in the organization. At present, Balikatan has 10,000 members. Though Balikatan members are fewer compared to the graduates of PLFI, Balikatan offers a better membership based on what was explained earlier.

The profile of the respondents presented earlier gives an idea about the kind of population of PLFI and Balikatan. All the respondents in Balikatan are females. Being a

woman organization, only females are accepted as members in Balikatan but males can avail of the organization's training programs. PLFI cater to both males and females. In both organizations, the data show that females are the ones who avail of livelihood training programs. The age of the people who enroll in the training programs of PLFI is not far from the age of the people who become members of Balikatan. Even the age of those who least enrolled in PLFI is not far from the age of those who least became members of Balikatan. For both PLFI and Balikatan, most of their recipients and members respectively are married. In both organizations, the people who join the programs are mostly high school graduates. This shows that the people who usually enroll for livelihood trainings do not have a degree or a college diploma. The reason why these people enroll to livelihood trainings is that they could not find good jobs that would sustain the expenses of their families or sometimes they could even find any job at all. Looking at the employment chart, most of PLFI's respondents are unemployed. For those who are employed, most of them said that their earnings are not enough for their families. The kinds of jobs they usually have are low-income jobs like clerk, sewer, street and market vendor, canteen cook, air-con technician, owner of a small sari-sari store and janitor. In Balikatan, the percentage of those employed is higher compared to the percentage of those unemployed. Though this is the case, it is noticeable that as compared to PLFI, the percentage of those employed in Balikatan who get enough earnings is lower. This means that even if most of the Balikatan respondents are employed, they still cannot sustain the needs of their families. According to the Balikatan respondents, the kinds of jobs that they get are also low-income jobs like street and market vendor, barangay employee, tutor, and owner of a karinderya. Looking at the family size of the

respondents in both organizations, most of them have a family size of 4 to 7 family members. This data would show us that most of the people who avail of the programs in PLFI and Balikpapan have large families. As a result and also because they only have low-income jobs, their income cannot really sustain their families' needs. There is a real need for them to get alternative income-generating jobs just like livelihood programs. Based on what was presented; the general profile of the respondents in PLFI is almost the same as the profile of the respondents in Balikpapan. This means that even if the two organizations belong to different kind of municipalities, both cater to almost the same kind of people and these people are the ones in need of livelihood programs.

The livelihood programs of PLFI and Balikpapan are almost the same. The differences appear in the way they encourage people to avail of these programs and the effectiveness of these programs to the people. Based on the data gathered from the respondents in both organizations, Balikpapan's livelihood programs are more effective than PLFI's livelihood programs. First of all, in Balikpapan it is easy to inquire of their programs because a person can ask any Balikpapan member in Taguig. Those interested to join Balikpapan do not need to find officers just to know something about Balikpapan. Even if Balikpapan lacks advertisement materials like fliers and brochures, this did not hinder them in encouraging people to join the organization. Also, even if they do not have a definite office for people to inquire at unlike PLFI who has one beside the Municipality of Pasig, this did not also hinder Balikpapan members to encourage other people to join. The number of members the organization has now will prove this. Having 10,000 members situated all over Taguig, the chance of a person finding someone to ask about Balikpapan is high. Looking at the data from the respondents of Balikpapan, it shows that the

main source of information of the respondents is through Balikatan's advertisements and efforts. This shows that the way Balikatan reach-out to people, which is through the different core groups situated in every zones of the 18 barangays of Taguig, is effective. Friends as a source of information also got a big percentage. This shows that current members of Balikatan do enjoy and see a use for their membership to the organization that's why they encourage their friends to join as well. PLFI also have effective ways of reaching out to people. The organization has a lot of advertisement materials like fliers, brochures and billboards. When the organization was just starting, it even made use of radio plugs and movie plugs through Pasig theatres. PLFI even coordinates with barangay officials to help them with informing the people in each barangay about their programs. Having 33,000 graduates at present, this shows that PLFI had encouraged a lot of Pasigueños to avail of the different livelihood programs the organization is offering. Based on the data that tells how PLFI's respondents learned about PLFI, this would tell us that the different ways of PLFI in informing the people is effective because these ways were how the respondents knew about PLFI. Though PLFI also have effective ways of advertising, Balikatan is still more effective as compared to PLFI in terms of accessibility to programs. This is because whenever PLFI will introduce new programs, the organization needs to put double effort to advertise it so that someone will avail of it. Unlike in the case of Balikatan, as members of Balikatan they are always around to avail of the organization's new programs. In the case of PLFI, after graduating from a livelihood course, these people would no longer have any involvement to the organization.

One other way of comparing the effectiveness of the programs is comparing the effects of the programs to the recipients of the two organizations. Looking at figure 3.2, it can be said that even if not all the recipients of PLFI improved their way of living, a big percentage of them do. For those who said that their way of living improved, most of them said that it is because of employment opportunities provided by PLFI for their graduates in different factories around Pasig. For Balikatan, a big percentage of Balikatan's recipients also improved their way of living. The number of respondents who said that their way of living because of having small businesses is not far from the number of respondents who improved their way of living because of employment opportunities provided by the organization. This shows that unlike PLFI, Balikatan do not only concentrate on providing employment opportunities. Balikatan also wants its members to be able to start their own small business that is why the organization has a lending program at present. Based on the data for both PLFI and Balikatan, the reason why there is no improvement in some of the respondents' way of living is because they do not have a capital to start a business. Balikatan realize that another way to utilize the skills that they are teaching their recipients is through having small businesses. In this aspect, Balikatan is more effective as compared to PLFI. As compared to having employment, having your own small business is more stable. Not all graduates of a livelihood course can be given employment because employment opportunities are scarce but all graduates can be given opportunities to start a small business for as long as they have a capital to start with. And this is what Balikatan is providing their members, a wider opportunity to improve their living.

Both PLFI and Balikatan are non-government organizations. They are non-government organizations because they give service to people in terms of the free livelihood trainings they provide. Though both organizations are NGOs, I categorized PLFI as a political non-government organization while Balikatan as an apolitical non-government organization. This is because PLFI works side by side with the city government while Balikatan works on its own. Working side by side with the city government has its advantages and disadvantages. One advantage of it is that PLFI has a steady fund coming from the city government. PLFI does fundraisings just to be able to generate more funds. Even if PLFI has many funds, trainees only get free trainings. The trainees are the ones responsible in providing themselves of the materials they will need during the training. PLFI don't even give any assistance to its trainees unlike what Balikatan is doing. Balikatan would lend their trainees some money to buy their materials, the products that will be produce during the trainings will be sold that is why at the end of the training sessions, the trainees can give the money back to the organization. A disadvantage of working side by side with the city government is that decisions made by the organization are subject to the approval of the city government. At one time, PLFI had a program called "Kariton ng Buhay". In this program, karitons were given to some Pasigueños so that they could sell something using it. At present, the program is no longer being implemented because the Mayor of Pasig does not want it anymore because it encourages street vendors and street vendors are considered as obstructions on the streets. Though that program helped many people, it was removed in an instant. Being an apolitical non-government also has advantages and disadvantages.

One disadvantage of being an independent organization is that the organization needs to be resourceful in looking for funds. Just like what Balikatan did, the organization tapped other agencies like TESDA, DTI, and DOLE and also the private sector so that they could generate funds. Funding is important in providing good services to the people. An advantage of being an apolitical non-government organization is that the organization has freedom to decide on its own. Balikatan is more people-oriented because it can provide programs according to what the people needs. In Balikatan, the members even practice democracy in terms of, the people are the ones who give ideas on the kind of programs they want to have and those programs will be implemented by the organization later on. Also, if the organization were apolitical, politicians would not be able to use the good name of the organization in their campaigns. Based on these things, an apolitical non-government organization like Balikatan is better as compared to a political non-organization like PLFI because Balikatan is free from probable corruption, discriminations and the goal of the organization will be more definite and that is serving the people because the decisions made by the organization is not affected by biases of politicians. People also would not think twice about the intentions of the organization because it is free of the images of politicians.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Though both organizations have their own degree of ineffectiveness, based on the data presented, Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Incorporated is still more effective than Pasig Livelihood Foundation Incorporated in providing livelihood programs to the people of Taguig and to the people of Pasig, respectively. This is based on the following reasons:

1. Balikatan is more active than PLFI in terms of manpower and its participation in each barangay.
2. Though both of them conduct livelihood trainings, only Balikatan at present gives financial assistance through its lending programs to their graduates.
3. Balikatan offers a wider variety of employment opportunities to its graduates because of its connection to agencies like DOLE and TESDA.
4. Balikatan has less discrimination and corruption, if none, in its system because of its apolitical nature.

Recommendations

1. For Balikatan to be more effective in encouraging people in Taguig to be members of Balikatan, I recommend that they make use of advertisement

materials like brochures, fliers, billboards and media plugging. It would also be helpful if the organization has a definite office where they could put their machineries and where people can inquire anytime.

2. At present, only 16 groups composed of 5 to 10 members can avail of Balikatan's lending program. Based on my study, many people cannot utilize the things they learned from the trainings because they don't have capital to start their own small business. Because of this, I recommend that Balikatan should improve its lending program so that it could cater to more people. In the case of PLFI, I recommend that the organization implement again its financial assistance program.
3. For PLFI to become more effective, I recommend that PLFI do a survey of what Pasigueños need at present. By doing this, they will no longer have problems in encouraging people to avail of their programs. Since these are what the people need then they will be more enthusiastic in joining the programs.
4. For PLFI to really be able to serve the people of Pasig, I recommend that they assess the dictates of the city government. They should know what decision will be good for the people and what will not be good for the people of Pasig.
5. For future studies, I recommend that they do a comparative study of the livelihood programs of a government organization and a political non-government organization. From this, we will know if there is a difference between the two.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rufino, J. M. and Conti, R. M. , ed. Re-engineering Livelihood development. Philippines: Livelihood Corporation, 1996.

Vo Kyung Song. "Effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs): The case study of South Korea." M.A. dissertation, University of the Philippines Diliman, November 1983.

Deloria, L.M.D. and Nayan A.A. "The Impact of non-governmental organization in the development process: A case study of Orani, Bataan." Undergraduate dissertation, University of the Philippines Diliman, October 1991.

IBON Facts and Figures. Philippine Labor Force: Concealed Realities. 15 May 2001.

Kabuhayan Para Sa Mas Nangangailangan. Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998.

Pasig Livelihood: The Fine Art of Living. Pasig: Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc, 1998.

Soriano, Zenaida. Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc office, Pasig, Philippines. Interview, January 23, 2003.

Talafunda, Rita. DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, Taguig, Philippines. Interview, January 6, 2003.

Fajardo, Susan. DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, Taguig, Philippines. Interview, January 6, 2003.

Jordan,Nitz. DSWD office, Municipality of Taguig, Taguig, Philippines. Interview, January 6, 2003.

Appendix

Questions for the interview with the officers of PLFI:

1. When, how and why was the organization formed?
2. How many are you in the organization? Tell me something about the structure of the organization?
3. Where do you get your funds?
4. What are your programs?
 - a. What made you think that these programs are what the people need to raise their family income?
 - b. Where do you concentrate more in training or in lending?
 - c. What made your program different from other NGO's who also specialize on livelihood programs?
5. How many recipients do you have now?
 - a. How do you reach out to people?
 - b. How do people join the program?
 - c. How many of your recipients before are successful now?
 - d. After the training programs, what do your recipients do? Do you give employment opportunities?
6. Have you encountered problems in the organization? How did you solve them?
7. How flexible is the organization to changes?
8. Do you encounter pressures/conflicts with the government? Within your staff? From your financiers?
9. Do you see working with the local government positive/negative for the organization? In what way is it positive or negative?
10. Poverty is the problem you are dealing with. Do you think your program was able to alleviate poverty at least in your community?

Mrs. Zenaida Soriano

Position: Livelihood Coordinator

Q: Ma'am what are the programs that your organization is offering?

A: When we say programs we mean those projects that we give for skills training so that the people of the barangay will have something to be proud of that they will learn like food trades, let's say dressmaking, reflexology, handicraft. Now when they learn all these trades then they begin to have initiative for learning a means of living so with that they will have a better income. So we also give some sort of counseling for skills and also we help them find a job after the training, in factories, in garment construction, in selling and in cooking because those are the trades that we teach. Now for example we have food trades and we also have reflexology. Now people of the barangays enroll and then when they are already trained so they are already ready for getting a job.

Q: Ma'am how do you reach out to the people? How do they learn about your programs?

A: Through advertisements, then we also have fliers, we have also our brochures then we also have announcement in the Lingap sa Barangay. Do you know what Lingap is? That is a drive of the government, of the city government that was initiated by the mayor before of Mayor Vicente Eusebio that we go to the different barangays to reach the people to give them services. Now livelihood gives free services in the form of haircut, in the form of selling low price goods and also giving them information on how to be good entrepreneurs.

Q: Is it hard to apply for the courses?

A: Hard to apply? No..it's easy because all you do is I don't give them problems for applying because they are people from the depressed areas and I assume that they are people who do not really have they have not reach higher education so we have to adjust to their for example to their learning and knowledge noh. All they do is to have bio-data and on their bio-data they have pictures three pictures also residence certificate and their BIR number which means that they are voters of the city and also well only those information, a little diagnostic test like those people their, those are the requirements of the course. Because training is free, materials will be shouldered by the one who is being trained but everything is free all courses are free.

Q: Do everyone who apply get accepted?

A: Yes, I accept all of them especially if the for example people who are not working, those who are idle at home, those who are what do you call this out of school, those who are idle at home, who are not working, even if they are about 60 years old we accept them.

Q: Ma'am do you encounter problems in the organization?

A: Not in the organization, with the people who are supposed to be trained because these people need further explanation in order to convince them to enroll because well probably they are lazy or they don't have proper initiative to learn. Unlike students

when you tell them to go to school they have that willingness but these people you've got to convince and then also because they like things to be done easily and without effort. However, we are convinced that we can help a lot because we go to the barangays and convince them, to give proofs that this is really working because there are those who have graduated already and we found out that base on our records, from 1992 we have already graduated about 33,000 people. And all of them, well probably they are in the homes, probably some of them are already working in factories and some have their own beauty shops and also because I have collected some testimonies noh and the others well they have their own what do you call this factories already.

Q: Ma'am do you have a lending program?

A: Once we had a lending program initiated by the Department of Trade and Industry, however some of them have died a natural death noh so to speak, but the others have benefited very well because the others well probably they are they have been careless about their finances so it went into bad debts. But because they left their places they did not pay off their projects did not prosper, for example there was one who engaged in duck racing, the ducks died so naturally there was no money and the money went to bad debts already. However, we have already helped a lot with about P5,000 per head and some of them are now in the market having their own stalls. It was added to their capital.

Q: Is the organization a NGO?

A: It is an NGO in the sense that because it has two phases, because we call it a Pasig Livelihood Foundation Inc., it's registered in SEC and it is also an NGO because it is serving the people and it is composed of a board, PLCC. We have what you call a policy-making body and we have the other side of it, which executes whatever policies' have been done by PLFI.

Q: Is it good for the organization to be working with the local government?

A: Yes it is because it works hand in hand with the city government. In fact the mayor now Mrs. Soledad Eusebio before our chairperson who is now the mayor was our former chairperson that is why she knows very well the ins and outs of livelihood and she's very much in favor of it as a project of the government because it was initiated by the husband the former mayor and it is a continuing help to the people of Pasig.

Q: How does the local government help with the organization?

A: Well our trainors come from I mean can get their salaries from the city government and a part of our funding also is from the city government, aside from what we have from benefit shows, from fund raising so putting them together we have our money for the free education of these people because the training is free remember, there is nothing to pay except what you are going to use.

Q: Isn't it that the main purpose of the organization is to alleviate poverty, for the number of years that PLFI existed, were you really able to alleviate poverty in Pasig?

A: I think so because a lot of people come in to us and they have expressed their achievements in some way or another we helped because there are people who do not have anything to do before now they are on their own. They are small time entrepreneurs. So we could see that it is really benefiting people.

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal)

Edad:

Pangalan ng Barangay:

Kasarian:

Estadong Sibil:

1. Edukasyon natapos: _____ Elementarya
_____ Sekondarya
_____ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: _____

3. Trabaho: _____ Meron
_____ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? _____ Oo
_____ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
_____ sa pamamalita ng PLFI
_____ sa Kaibigan
_____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
_____ Oo
_____ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? _____ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
_____ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
_____ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

_____ Oo

_____ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) Teodora Roxas

Edad: 40 y/o

Pangalan ng Barangay: San Miguel

Kasarian: F

Estadong Sibil: M

1. Edukasyon natapos: Elementarya
Sekondarya
and year Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 5 members

3. Trabaho: Meron
✓ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ✓ Oo
Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?

sa pamamalita ng PLFI

sa Kaibigan

✓ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: pagkaba ng programa sa aming
area

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?

✓ Oo
Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? Food Trades

Bakit ito? para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho

✓ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo

iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?

umunlad/umuunlad

✓ walang pagbabago

sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? hindi ko nagamit sa pagneenegosyo

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

Oo
✓ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga “Training Programs” na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

panalo lang

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Bakit? Opo, kung gagawin para sa ikalimang ang pambumabang

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) Marietta A. Dela Lantes Kasarian: Babae
Edad: 31 Estadong Sibil: May Aruga
Pangalan ng Barangay: Alagang

1. Edukasyon natapos: Elementarya
Sekondarya
Vocational Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 8 anak

3. Trabaho: ✓ Meron
Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? mananahi

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? Oo
✓ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
sa pamamalita ng PLFI
✓ sa Kaibigan
sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
✓ Oo
Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? ✓ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
✓ umunlad/umuunlad
walang pagbabago
sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? Kahit papunta medyo nakakatakas din kami sa

umang mga pangangailangan

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

 / nagkaroon ng trabaho

 / nagkaroon ng negosyo

 / iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

 / Oo

 / Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Training program angagka't mas marami kung natututuran sa iba't ibang paraan para kumita.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Epektibo do angagka't nakakatulong na magkakatuluan ang mga walang pangkakatuluan.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?

☐ umunlad/umuunlad

☒ walang pagbabago

☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? walang puhunan

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

Oo
Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga “Training Programs” na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Programs na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Papat ipa-laganap ang nagpapalitang sa ibang komunidad

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

090

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) Victoria C. Valmora Kasarian: F
Edad: 37 Estadong Sibil: M
Pangalan ng Barangay: Pinagbukatan Pasig City

1. Edukasyon natapos: Elementarya
Sekondarya
Kolehiya
2. Laki ng Pamilya: 7 katao sa isang pamilya
3. Trabaho: Meron
wala pa Wala
Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____
4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? Oo
Hindi
5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
sa pamamalita ng PLFI
sa Kaibigan
sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____
6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
Oo
Hindi
Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____
7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? Reflexology
Bakit ito? para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
iba pang kadahilanan: _____
8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
umunlad/umuunlad
walang pagbabago
sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito?

- paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

iba pang paraan: _____

- 00

- ### Programs” na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Programa ng Pagbibigay ng PLFI: Bakit
- kasi mas marami pa rin ang natutuhan sa
PLFI pa sa ikalimang ng sakit ng
strong familya

- ## Bakit?

Bakit? oo, kasi marami kaming katuturan sa PLFI para sa ikatuturan ng sakit ng buong pamilya.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) GLORIA L MARCOS

Kasarian: F

Edad: 48

Estadong Sibil: MARRIED

Pangalan ng Barangay: BARANGAY PINAGBUHATAN

1. Edukasyon natapos: _____ Elementarya BALIBAGO ELEM SCHOOL
_____ Sekondarya TARLAC HIGHSCHOOL
_____ Kolehiya DE CAMINO NIEM COLLEGE.

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 3

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
_____ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☒ Oo
_____ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
☒ sa pamamalita ng PLFI
_____ sa Kaibigan
_____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
_____ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? REFLEXOLOGY
Bakit ito? _____ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
_____ iba pang kadahilanan: PERSONAL NA INTERES

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
☒ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

☒ iba pang paraan: DAGDAG KAALAMAN

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

_____ Oo

☒ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

TRAINING PROGRAM, KASI KUNG ANG KURSONG NATAPOS
MO GAGANAP KA NA SA SARILI MO NAKATULONG KA PA SA
IBANG TAO.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

OO, BUKOD SA LIBRE SA PAG-AARAL MARAMI KA
PANG MATUTUHAN.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) JACEL ESTADILLA
Edad: 21 yrs old
Pangalan ng Barangay: BRGY. UGONG

Kasarian: BAAE
Estadong Sibil: SINGLE

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☒ Elementary
☐ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 9

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
☐ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? PANANAHAN

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
☒ sa pamamalita ng PLFI
☐ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? INDUSTRIAL SEWING MACHINE & PR
Bakit ito? ☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
☒ umunlad/umuunlad
☐ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? SAPAG KAT NAG KALROTAN AKONG DAGDAG NA KITA

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

 nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

iba pang paraan:

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

Oo
Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga “Training Programs” na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

TRAINING PROGRAMS DAHIL MARAMI KANG MATUTUTUNAN
AT ANG NATUTUNAN MO DOON AY NAGAGAMIT MO
SA PAMAMAGITAN NG NEGOSYO.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Bakit?

00, KASI NAKATULONG DIN ANG PLFI SA MBA
TAO DAHIL SA NATUTUNAN NILA AY NAGASAMA
NILA ITO SA PAGTAYO NG DEGRADO C MURAPAG
TRABAHADO SA IBA

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) *Virginia G. Alauxin*

Edad: *42*

Pangalan ng Barangay: *Bgy. Ugong*

Kasarian: *Babae*

Estadong Sibil: *May Arawa*

1. Edukasyon natapos: Elementarya
 Sekondarya
undergrad Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: (malaki) 9 members

3. Trabaho: ✓ Meron
 Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? mananahi ng bag na day pack

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ✓ Oo
 Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
 sa pamamalita ng PLFI
 sa Kaibigan
 sa ibang paraan tulad ng: sa barangay

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
✓ Oo
 Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali?

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? paggawa ng kandila, cardies, mananahi ng day pa
Bakit ito? ✓ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho paggawa ng basket
 para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
 iba pang kadahilanan:

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
✓ umunlad/umuunlad
 walang pagbabago
 sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? nakatulong ako sa aking apawa sa mga gastusin sa bahay-

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

☒ nagkaroon ng trabaho
☐ nagkaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

☐ Oo
☒ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Training program - narami akong natututuhan na nakatulong
upang ako ay kumita at magkaroon ng outlet ang aking mga hiniig
sa paggawa ng kung anu-ano ang kagay.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Oo - dahil natuto ang mga tao dalo sa ang mga kabae na
kumita at maging self-sufficient.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? Kasi walang pagbibigay

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

 / nagkaroon ng trabaho
 / nagkaroon ng negosyo
 iba pang paraan:

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

 / Oo
 / Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Training program, kasi po wala hindi ka mag-central
wala kang mata kumain, dahil na lang na hindi
ok na

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Opo, kung marunong ka na, pwede ka na
magtayo ng sariling negosyo

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) *Macaria Bigar*

Edad: *55*

Pangalan ng Barangay: *San Joaquin*

Kasarian: *Batale*

Estadong Sibil: *May Asawa*

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☒ Elementarya
☐ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: *Limang katao*

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
☐ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☐ Oo
☒ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
☐ sa pamamalita ng PLFI
☒ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? *paupang*
Bakit ito? ☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
☐ umunlad/umuunlad
☒ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

Parehas dahil sa dalawang proyekto ng PLFI na ito ay maaari kang makapagtrayo ng negosyo.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig? Bakit?

Oo. dahil yung mga taong hindi makapagtapos ng pag-aaral ay maaari ng makapagtrayo ng negosyo.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng PLFI sa mga tao sa Pasig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) JOCELYN BIGAR
Edad: 30
Pangalan ng Barangay: SN TIAQUIN

Kasarian: BABAE
Estadong Sibil: MAY AGAWA

1. Edukasyon natapos: _____ Elementarya
_____ Sekondarya
☒ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: APAT NA KATADU

3. Trabaho: _____ Meron
☒ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? _____ Oo
☒ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa PLFI?
_____ sa pamamalita ng PLFI
☒ sa Kaibigan
_____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: POWER

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
_____ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng PLFI ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? ☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
_____ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa PLFI?
☒ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng PLFI?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng PLFI?

 Oo
 Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng PLFI? Bakit?

_____ PARA SA ALIN, PAREHO LANI MAARAP KASI ITONG
_____ MAKATULONG SA MGA TADONG PUWED MAGTAYO NG
_____ NEGOSYO

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang PLFI sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Pasig?

Bakit?

_____ OO, DAPIT YUNA MGA TADONG GUSTONG MAGTAYO
_____ NG NEGOSYO O NAKAPAGTAPOS NG PAG-AAKAL
_____ NG MAARAP NG MAGTAYO NG NEGOSYO

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Questions for the interview with the officers of Balikpapan:

1. When, how and why was the organization formed?
2. How many are you in the organization? Tell me something about the structure of the organization?
3. Where do you get your funds?
4. What are your programs?
 - a. What made you think that these programs are what the people need to raise their family income?
 - b. Where do you concentrate more in training or in lending?
 - c. What made your program different from other NGO's who also specialize on livelihood programs?
5. How many recipients do you have now?
 - a. How do you reach out to people?
 - b. How do people join the program?
 - c. How many of your recipients before are successful now?
 - d. After the training programs, what do your recipients do? Do you give employment opportunities?
6. Have you encountered problems in the organization? How did you solve them?
7. How flexible is the organization to changes?
8. Do you encounter pressures/conflicts with the government? Within your staff? From your financiers?
9. Being an independent organization, do you get help from the local government? What is the advantage/disadvantage for your organization of working independently?
10. Poverty is the problem you are dealing with. Do you think your program was able to alleviate poverty at least in your community?

Interview with Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Movement:

Ms. Nitz T. Jordan (N)

Position: Secretary General

Ms. Susan Fajardo (S)

Position: Training Coordinator

Ms. Rita Talafunda (R)

Q: Ma'am kelan po nabuo yung organisasyon at bakit po ito binuo?

R: Ahh.. naform yung organization ng Taguig Council of Women Balikatan Movement noong October 25, 1987. Ahh.. doon siya pinanganak.

Q: Ma'am bakit niyo po naisipan na buuin ang organisasyon na ito?

R: Dahil nga sa karamihan mga kababaihan ay walang masyadong ginagawa sa bahay. Then yung Balikatan ay samahan ng mga kababaihan para makatulong sa kani-kanilang mga asawa.

Q: Ma'am paano niyo po sinimulan ang pagbuo sa Balikatan?

R: Yung pagform ng organization noon ay nagsimula sa Triumph yung mga retaso nagstart sila para lang makagawa ng undergarments. So nung mga time na iyon, and Triumph kasi ay nasa Taguig at lahat ng mga raw materials nila ay binibigay sa mga kababaihan. Ang unang ginagawa nila hindi lang muna bra kundi mga basa-basahan at mga punda-punda. Naisip nila na pwede pa lang magawa ng undergarment yung bra, panty at yun naman ay nagawa nga yun ang kanilang sinimulan para sa ikabubuhay nila.

Q: Ma'am gusto ko lang pong linawin, di ba po isang NGO ang Balikatan? Ilan na po pala kayo ngayon sa organisasyon?

R: Ang Balikatan ay isang NGO. Sa ngayon ay mahigit na sa sampung-libo ang miyembro pero hindi lang puro bra ang ginagawa sa ngayon, nag-expand na kami sa iba pang mga produkto, maliban pa sa bra. Maraming mga pograma namin sa ngayon ang masasabi namin sayo at hindi lang naman kasi nagconcentrate kami sa paggawa ng undergarment.

Q: Ano po yung istruktura ng organisasyon?

R: Sa structure namin, ang bawat barangay ay nagcocompose ng mga kanya-kanyang units o grupo. May mga core group na binubuo ang bawat group ng Balikatan. So sa isang purok let's say sa isang barangay meron silang mga thirty units at yun ay may sariling presidente may sariling mga opisyal at miyembro at iba't iba rin ang kanilang mga ginagawa. Ayon doon sa mga hilig ng mga kababaihan, yun ang binibigay namin kaya sa labing walong barangay maraming mga core groups ang nabuo.

Q: Sa lahat po ba ng barangay meron po kayong aktibong miyembro?

R: Sa eighteen barangays na yan, kumpleto lahat yon. Hanggang sa kababababaan meron kaming Balikatan doon.

Q: Ma'am saan niyo po nakukuha ang fundings ng organisasyon?

R: Ang mga funds na nakukuha namin ay sa tulong din ng national government. Nakakalapit kami kasi siyempre buo ang organisasyon kaya naman mabilis tumulong ang national government katulad ng DOLE (Department of Labor and Employment) natutulungan ang Balikatan, ang DTI natutulungan din naman ang Balikatan in terms ng mga pinansyal nila at saka sa mga product design, sa mga pag-aaral, dun kami natutulungan. Natutulungan din kami ng TESDA para sa training. Natutulungan din kami ng iba-iba pang ahensya. Local government yan ang malaking tulong sa amin at saka Department of Health. Kasi ang Balikatan di lang nagconcentrate on livelihood pati pati sa health program ay meron ang Balikatan.

Q: Anu-ano po ba ang programa ngayon ng Balikatan?

S: Yung program ng Baliktatan more on training kasi siyempre yung mga nanay di naman pwedeng natin bigyan na lang natin sila basta ng panglivelihood projects kung hindi naman sila mag-uundergo na muna ng training kasi yun lang ang maibibigay natin sa kanila bago natin sila bigyan ng pangkabuhayan talaga yun tinatawag naming loan, may loan din kami. So kailangan mag-aral sila kung ano ang mga kagustuhan nila. According sa request nila kung gusto nila ng food processing, ng reflexology, ng candle-making, yung paggagawa ng mga sabon, ng mga flowers ganyan, kung ano ang kagustuhan nila yun ang binibigay namin sa kanila, mga short courses lang para sa mga nanay. So after nilang makapag-aral ng mga short courses na yan, ahh.. that time na sila'y pinautang naming, by group ten people in one group or five tapos napapautang naming sila ng P10,000 sa mababa lamang na halaga na percentage. 0.5% lang ang hinihingi naming sa kanila so after nilang makapagbayad, pwede ulit silang magrenew ng kanilang ano. So ngayon naman nasa 16 na kaming mga grupo, for 18 barangays 16 group na ang aming napapautang sa halagang P10,000 bawat grupo.

Q: Iba pa po ba ito sa binibigay niyong pera na gagamitin during the trainings?

S: Oo, yung iba naman ang ginagawa naming para ma-upgrade yung iba, dinadala namin yan sa TESDA, kahit may mga edad na sila inaano pa rin namin sila para makapag-aral sa TESDA kasi sa TESDA merong TESDA Women Center, yun naman yung mga long courses naman yun, mga 6 months courses yon. Ganun din mga food processing, ceramics, jewelries so yun mga time na yun, mga may edad na nanay ay pwedeng makapag-abroad naman. Doon naman sila sa TESDA, kung sino yun mga gusto, yun medyo bata-bata pang mga nanay.

Q: Gusto ko lang pong malamang, puro kababaihan lang po ba ang natutulungan ng Balikatan?

S: Bale pangkababaihan lang kaya tinawag na Taguig Council of Women pero ngayon marami ring sumasali sa aming mga kalalakihan, nagiging adviser namin sila yon. Tapos yung mga iba nabibigyan namin din sila ng tulong, tulong na lang sila kung yun asawa niya gusto yun lalaki na magloan o gusting mag-aral, open silang mag-aral sa amin kahit lalaki pero dapat talaga for women lang kaya lang siyempre, marami din mga lalaki mas nangangailangan din sila, ang asawa nila ang may trabaho tapos sila ang nasa bahay yon binibigyan din namin ng pagkakataon.

Q: Ma'am puro matatanda po ba ang sumasali sa Balikatan, wala po bang kabataan?

S: Meron, meron, meron kaming mga groups of youth. Meron din kaming Balikatan Youth ng Taguig. Yun tapos binibigyan din namin sila ng pagkakataon para

makapag-aral sa TESDA dahil ang TESDA kasi, yun ang pagkakataon talaga na sila'y makapag-aral at saka kung meron kaming mga scholarship grants na binibigay diyan naman sa PUP Anak ng Balikatan, yan ang inuuna namin na priority namin na matulungan.

Q: Paano niyo po ba pinili kung anong programa ang ituturo niyo? Gumawa po ba kayo ng pag-aaral para malaman niyo kung ano ang gustong matutunan ng mga tao?

S: Hindi na namin sinesurvey kasi kung minsan meron kaming tinatawag na monthly meeting. Dun pa lang nag-uusap-usap ang mga Balikatan, yun ang pagkakataon na nagkikita kaming lahat, so nalalaman namin ang mga problema nila sa bawat area, ngayon yun ang tinutugunan namin.

Q: Ano po ba yun pagkakaiba niyo sa ibang mga NGOs na nagbibigay din po ng tulong pangkabuhayan?

S: Sa tingin ko ang pagkakaiba sa aming organization, matagal na kasi ito. Talagang pinagpatuloy namin ito dahil yun namayapa naming presidente na masipag na asawa ng aming dating Congressman si Mrs. Tinga talagang iminulat niya sa tao talaga na hindi lamang talaga yung sa pera kundi kaalaman, yun ang mahalaga talaga, yun kaalaman na dapat mon I-share sa bawat Balikatan. So talagang hindi nakalimutan ng bawat tao iyon, yung legacy nandyadyan pa rin talaga hindi nawawala.

Q: Ano naman po yung kaibahan ng programa niyo dun sa iba? Yun iba po may sewing din, reflexology..?

S: Ang sa amin kasi, hindi lang doon natatapos eh. Meron din kaming entrepreneurship seminar, yun nakikipag-ugnayan din kami sa iba't ibang ahensya ng gobyerno hanggat kung ano ang mga open naming training na pwedeng mapakinabangan ng mga Balikatan ibinibigay namin sa kanila. Sila talaga ang number 1 recipient namin at saka mga beneficiary namin na kung ano ang mga programa ng local ibinabato namin sa Balikatan kasi madali silang tawagin. Kahit nandyan lang sila na walang ginagawa pagtinawag mo sila, nandyan na sila. Sa cleanliness yun, hindi lamang sa mga training.

Q: Ma'am paano po sumali dito sa Balikatan??

S: Madali lang kasi meron kaming mga coordinators na nakadesignate sa bawat barangay, sila mismo yung mga nagbubuo ng mga Balikatan. Pinupuntahan nila yung mga tao na minsan sila na rin mismo ang lumalapit kung paano sila makakabuo ng Balikatan, so ginagawa namin doon iniipon namin sila tapos mag-eelect sila ng officers tapos may pupunta doon na tao ng Balikatan o officers na makikipagmeeting talaga sa kanila tapos ipaliliwanag kun ano ang programa.

Q: Lahat po ba ng gustong sumali ay nakakasali?

S: Ahh.. Oo! Open for all. At saka meron kaming mga application form na binibigay para sa kanilang pagsali sa Balikatan.

Q: Ma'am yung lending niyo po, bukas din po ba siya sa lahat?

S: For as long as Balikatan member ka tapos nakapagtapos ka ng pag-aaral ng training namin, yun ang priority na binibigyan kasi siyempre after the training, ano yung susunod. Kasi siyempre kailangan niyan puhunan kahit sa maliit na halaga lang.

Q: Ma'am magkwento naman po kayo tungkol sa mga miyembro niyo na umunlad dahil sa Balikatan?

R: Isa sa mga successful namin sa Balikatan ay iyong mga na-train namin like for example isa yung reflexology namin na ginawa naming trainor nakita namin na meron siyang abilidad talagang hindi siya marunong ha. Nung siya ay natuto na dinevelop siya siguro pwedeng pag-aralin namin siya ng Trainor Training Methodology Course para sa ganun naman ma-upgrade ang kanyang sarili. Nung natuto na siya ginawa namin siyang trainor. Ginawa siyang trainor at nung siya ay nagging trainor na pinagturo namin siya sa mga bara-barangay dahil nga nakagraduate na rin siya ng trainor methodology at marunong na nga. Nung siya ay nagtuturo naman sa Barangay Maharlika nagustuhan siya ng Arabyana na naging estudyante niya at siya ay dinala sa abroad. Ngayon siya ay nandudoon na sa Saudi at yung mga classmate niya dito ay dinadala niya. Hindi lang siya isa, ilan na silang nandudoon. Yun ang sa reflexology namin. Yung iba naman ay karamihan namin ay na-upgrade na, sila ngayon ang mga trainor na lumalabas sa food processing, eto nga maieexample na namin yung mga trainor ngayon na bago, sila na yung nagtuturo na rin sa community kasi siyempre malaki yung barangay namin hindi kaya ng isang trainor o dalawa kaya naman yung mga Balikatan ina-upgrade ng ina-upgrade yon at sila ngayon ang nagtuturo at napapakinabangan nila yung kanilang mga pinag-aaralan. Yung iba naman ay naghahanapbuhay na ng kanila, meron silang sariling negosyo ahh hindi na kailangan pang ano ha mangutang dahil meron na silang pangangailangan ngayon talaga at sila na mismo ang kumukuha ng mga tauhan. May mga tauhan na sila ngayon na pinapasweldo dahil sa Balikatan.

Q: Ano po ba kalimitan ang nangyayari sa mga taong nakakapagtraining sa inyo? Nakakakuha po ba sila ng trabaho o nagtatayo ng negosyo?

R: Umh.. both siguro meron yon, kasi merong iba nag-eemployed. Yung natututo ayaw nilang magnegosyo ginamit nila para ma-employed sila. Meron namang iba pinalago nila ang sarili nila sa pagnenegosyo kasi yun yung kanilang yung mga may edad na na di na pwedeng ma-employed sila yung nagtayo na ng kani-kanilang negosyo.

Q: Ma'am nakakapagbigay po ba kayo ng trabaho sa mga nakatapos ng programa niyo?

R: Ang sa amin ay nililink namin sa mga iba ibang ahensya sa Department of Labor kasi nakapag-aral na sila. Ngayon kinakausap naman namin sa Department of Labor may Peso Program na sila'y pwedeng i-refer katulad ng mga nag-aral sa amin ng bartending, pwede sila sa mga restaurant sa hotel at ngayon ay meron ng na-employed sa amin.

Q: Sa kabuuan po, nakakaranas po ba ng problema ang organisasyon niyo?

R: Hindi nawawala yon, pero yun ay napag-uusapan sa isang grupo. Lahat naman ng grupo o yung group na yan ay nagkakaroon din ng mga samaan ng loob yung mga inggitan pero yun ay nareresolba din dahil sa pag-aaral, kasi sila ay tinuturuan din naman sila na kinakailangan iayos din nila ang mga sarili nila at kung may konting problema pag-usapan para maiayos.

Q: Ma'am ang sinabi niyo po ba ay patungkol lang sa mga estudyante niyo?

R: Kasi ang organization naman, hiwa-hiwalay sila eh kaya madali mong masosolve. Hindi....katulad ng sinasabi namin bawat lugar may kanya-kanyang core group so yung core group na lang na yon ang aayusin namin. Bali may pamunuan na isa yung pinaka-mother group namin tapos siya ang nagsosolve dun sa mga units, sa mga core group na maliliit.

Q: Gaano na po ba katagal yung organisasyon?

R: 15 years na kasi pinanganak nga siya nung October 25, 1987. Pero yung araw na ito yun lang yung day na narehistro siya, nagkaroon na siya ng SEC registration, before pa nun meron na kaming Balikatan. Kaya mas matagal na talaga ang Balikatan, karamihan ay talagang matatanda na at ang mga anak na ngayon ang umuusbong.

Q: Sa 15 taong tinagal ng Balikatan marami po bang pagbabago ang nangyari sa organisasyon?

R: Napakarami...kasi nagstart nga kami dun lang sa paggagawa ng mga retargetaso pero ngayon expanded na kami tungkol dun sa mga programa.. sa health programs, sa mga yung livelihood at saka lahat na pati environment, pagtatanim ng mga puno ay ginagawa lahat ng kabalikat yan pati paglilinis ng mga kanal, paglilinis ng kapaligiran. Yun lahat lahat ay nagagawa ng Balikatan. Nakikipaglink na lang siya sa local government at iba't iba pang ahensya na katulong nga ang Balikatan, kaya malaki ang pinagbago kesa noong araw. Maraming marami ng programa ang naibibigay.

Q: Ma'am nakakaranas po ba ang organisasyon ng problema mula sa lokal na pamahalaan, sa mga opisyal ng Balikatan, sa mga miyembro at sa mga financiers' niyo po?

N: umh..yung mga conflicts at problems na na-encounter namin sa organization namin, sa staff wala naman masyado, sa mga financiers namin di din masyado kasi bago naman magstart yung program napag-usapan na at na-plantsa na yung mga proseso kung paano natin palalakaran yung mga programs. Sa local government naman minsan na-iidentify kasi ang aming organization sa grupo ng aming dating congressman Dante Tinga, so kahit hindi naman kami namumulitika ang tingin nila ganun pero hindi naman nakakahinder yun ng aming pagprosper ng mga programs ng organization. Sa totoo lang kahit tanungin mo ang sinong member dyan, 10,000 kami ngayon walang instance na nagsabi ang mga officers na si ganito ang iboto niyo, si ganito ang iboto niyo.

Q: Sa 15 taong tinagal ng Balikatan, nakatulong po ba ito para bumaba ang kahirapan dito sa Taguig?

N: Sa tingin ko sa loob ng span of time na nag-exist ang Balikatan, napakalaki ng improvement ng kababaihan sa Taguig, hindi lamang sa pinansyal na bahagi ng kanilang buhay kundi sa pagkakaroon nila ng self-worth bilang isang indibidwal, sa sarili nilang pamilya, komunidad at sa buong bayan.

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal)

Edad:

Pangalan ng Barangay:

Kasarian:

Estadong Sibil:

1. Edukasyon natapos: _____ Elementarya
_____ Sekondarya
_____ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: _____

3. Trabaho: _____ Meron
_____ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? _____ Oo
_____ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
_____ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
_____ sa Kaibigan
_____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
_____ Oo
_____ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? _____ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
_____ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
_____ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? _____ Oo
_____ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) ROSE

Edad: 33

Pangalan ng Barangay: ZONE 4 SIGNAL VILLAGE

Kasarian: BABAIE

Estadong Sibil: MAY ASAWA

1. Edukasyon natapos: _____ Elementarya
_____ Sekondarya
_____ / Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 2

3. Trabaho: _____ (Meron)
_____ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? COORDINATOR

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? _____ / Oo
_____ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
_____ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
_____ / sa Kaibigan
_____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
_____ / Oo
_____ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? _____ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ / para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
_____ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
_____ / umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ / _____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan?

_____ Oo
_____ / _____ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

TRAINING PROGRAMS - SA PAMAMAGITAN NG TRAINING
PROGRAMS NATUTO AKO KUNG PAANO KUMITA EXTRA INCOME.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

O O, DAHIL ANG MGA KABABAIHAN O KALALAKIHAN AY NATUTO NG SA
IBANG PAGKAKAKITAAN, TULAD NG PAGGAWA NG PAGKAIN.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) *Fredinda Larisma*

Edad: *40*

Pangalan ng Barangay: *Brontom*

Kasarian: *babae*

Estadong Sibil: *may asawa*

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☐ Elementarya
☒ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: *9*

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
☐ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? *barangay disaster*

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
☒ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
☐ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? *h*

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? *reflexology*
Bakit ito? ☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
☒ umunlad/umuunlad
☐ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? dahil kung bailan lang ako may
pasaynta tga may kita

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

 / nagkaroon ng trabaho
 / nagkaroon ng negosyo
 / iba pang paraan:

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? / Oo
 / Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Pancho, dahil dahil na nagtraining ka
na, kung walang puhuan access itang
ing training, kaya dapat training at
pautang

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Oo, kaya lang kailangan ang dapat
pati' financial at- mahirap ay
magtugon din sa pamamagitan ng
pautang

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) *Carlota Asuncion G. Castles*
 Edad: *35*
 Pangalan ng Barangay: *Alibon*

Kasarian: Bribac
Estadong Sibil: Walang asuk

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
 _____/umunlad/umuunlad
 _____walang pagbabago
 _____sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

☒ _____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan?

_____ Oo

☒ _____ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

_____ Training programs dahil ito ay nakakatulong
sa pag-unlad.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

_____ Oo dahil nagkaroon ng pagbabatong sa
kapaligiranibang may mas DDI umunlad.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal)

Edad: 47

Pangalan ng Barangay: *Barangay Bagumbayan*

Kasarian: *lalake*

Estadong Sibil: *Kapal o may awan*

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☐ Elementarya
☒ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: *maliliit 4*

3. Trabaho: ☐ Meron
☒ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☐ Oo
☐ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
☐ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
☐ sa Kaibigan
☒ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: *livelihood*

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? _____
Bakit ito? ☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
☒ umunlad/umuunlad
☐ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? nagkaroon kami ng tanap-buhay

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

 nagkaroon ng trabaho

 nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan:

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? Oo
Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga “Training Programs” na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Programs na binibigay ng Bakatan? Bakit?
parehong nakatutulong sa amin, dahil ito ang nagbigay
ng puhunan at kaalaman sa amin.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Taguig? Bakit?
OO, dahil sa ito sa mga programa na unang inilunsad
ng aming munisipyo para tumulong sa mamamayan.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) Ner Anne buinal
Edad: 39
Pangalan ng Barangay: Bagy maharlika

Kasarian: B
Estadong Sibil: S

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☒ Elementarya
☐ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 2

3. Trabaho: ☐ Meron
☒ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? _____

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☐ Oo
☒ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?

☒ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
☐ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?

☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? Staff tours, Bag marketing
Bakit ito? ☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?

☒ umunlad/umuunlad
☐ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ / nagkaroon ng trabaho
_____ / nagkaroon ng negosyo
_____ / iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan?

_____ / Oo
_____ / Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

mas nakatulong ang mga programa
kasi dito na kami kumikita sa ngayon.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

sa aking panangw naging epektibo sa
akin esi dito ako nakatulong sa
pamilya ko, at hindi nagkaka problema
dahil kumikita na ako.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) *NANCY PUNZALAN*

Edad: *30*

Pangalan ng Barangay: *BARANGAY BAGUMBAYAN*

Kasarian: *F*

Estadong Sibil: *M*

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☒ Elementarya
☐ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: *8*

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
☐ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? *B. H. W.*

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
☒ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
☐ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? *TRAINING PROGRAM*
Bakit ito? ☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
☐ umunlad/umuunlad
☒ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? WALANG SAPAT NA TUGHUNAN

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

_____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? _____ Oo
Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

TRAINING PROGRAM - PERO WALA PANG MAUMPISAHAN

DAHIL WALA PANG PUNUAN

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

00 DAHIL KAHIT KULANG KA SA PINAG-ARALAN

AY PUYEDE KA NG UNI UNLAD SA MGA NATUTUNAN MO

SA TRAINING.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) A Soriana Fndel

Edad: 45

Pangalan ng Barangay: 144 Regim St Maharlika vill, Taguig MM

Kasarian:

Estadong Sibil:

1. Edukasyon natapos: ☒ Elementarya
☐ Sekondarya
☐ Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 5

3. Trabaho: ☒ Meron
☐ Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? nagtatinda

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? ☐ Oo
☒ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?

☐ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
☒ sa Kaibigan
☐ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?

☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali? _____

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? _____

Bakit ito? ☐ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
☒ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
☐ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?

☒ umunlad/umuunlad
☐ walang pagbabago
☐ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

☒ _____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan?

☒ Oo
☐ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Ang training program ng balikatan dahil
marami itang hinatulong pagkakalikatan

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

oo. epektibo ito at nakakatulong para sa
mahihirap

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal) Simplicia Tomura
 Edad: 30
 Pangalan ng Barangay: Signal Village

Kasarian: Babae
Estadong Sibil: May araw

3. Trabaho: ✓ Meron Wala

[illegible]

- _____ sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
_____ sa Kaibigan
✓ _____ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: _____

- Oo
Hindi

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? Food processing
Bakit ito? _____ para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho
_____ para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo
✓ iba pang kadahilanan: _____

- _____ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? Naging paraan ito upang madagdagan ang kita ng lingkaran

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

 nagkaroon ng trabaho

 ✓ nagkaroon ng negosyo

 iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan?

 Oo
 ✓ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Training Program. Paman ang kailang tutulong at madagdagan ang kalamahan ko sa ibang aspeto

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Oo, natutunan ang mga kababaihan mairangat ang antas ng kanilang pamumuhay.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Kasarian: F
Estadong Sibil: Widow

- _____ umunlad/umuunlad
_____ walang pagbabago
_____ sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? _____

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

_____ nagkaroon ng trabaho

☒ _____ nagkaroon ng negosyo

_____ iba pang paraan: _____

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? ☐ Oo
☒ Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Training Program.

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Oo, kasi sa pamamagitan ng programang ito natuto akong kumita ng pera para sa pamamagitan ng paghirinda sa mga lutuin natutunan ko sa Balikatan.

Maraming Salamat Po!!!

Magandang araw! Ako po si Kathleen P. Montales, isang estudyante sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas – Maynila. Isa po sa mga pangangailangan ng aking kurso sa BA Development Studies ay ang magsagawa ng isang pananaliksik tungkol sa pag-unlad ng ating sambayanan. Ang mga sumusunod na katanungan ay tumatalakay sa tulong na naibabahagi ng Balikatan sa mga tao sa Taguig. Hinihingi ko po ang inyong kooperasyon sa pagsagot sa mga tanong na ito. Maraming Salamat Po!

Pangalan: (Opsyonal)

Edad: 23 yrs. old

Pangalan ng Barangay: Bagumbayan

Kasarian: Babae

Estadong Sibil: M

1. Edukasyon natapos: Elementarya
 Sekondarya
And yr Kolehiya

2. Laki ng Pamilya: 9 katao

3. Trabaho: / Meron
 Wala

Kung meron, ano ang uri ng trabaho? employee

4. Sapat ba ang kinikita para sa pamilya? Oo
/ Hindi

5. Paano niyo nalaman ang tungkol sa Balikatan?
 sa pamamalita ng Balikatan
 sa Kaibigan
/ sa ibang paraan tulad ng: pagiging isang lider

6. Naging madali ba ang pagsali ninyo sa organisasyon?
/ Oo
 Hindi

Kung hindi, sa paanong paraan naging mahirap ang pagsali?

7. Anong programa ng Balikatan ang sinalihan? unleash your potential program/organisasyon ng
Bakit ito? para sa pagkakaroon ng trabaho kabataihan kahulad int.
 para sa pagkakaroon ng negosyo ng pagpapalitang
/ iba pang kadahilanan: para humawak ang samahin ng
kabataihan

8. Ano ang masasabi niyo sa inyong pamumuhay matapos kayong sumali sa Balikatan?
/ umunlad/umuunlad
 walang pagbabago
 sumama

Bakit niyo nasabi ito? marumi sa mga kababaihan ko ang natutong
nagbigay

9. Para sa mga sumagot na umunlad/umuunlad ang kanilang pamumuhay, sa paanong paraan nakatulong ang programa ng Balikatan?

 nagkaroon ng trabaho

 nagkaroon ng negosyo

 iba pang paraan: pagsulong at pagsulong ng
kababaihan

10. Sumali ba kayo sa programang pautang ng Balikatan? Oo
 Hindi

11. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang mas nakatulong sa inyo ang pautang o ang mga "Training Programs" na binibigay ng Balikatan? Bakit?

Training program - sapagkat kung hindi sila natutunan ang
mga programang binigay. Hal. food processing - paano
mahakutang

12. Para sa inyo, epektibo ba ang Balikatan sa pagtugon sa problema ng kahirapan sa Taguig? Bakit?

Epektibo ang balikatan - sapagkat kaatulan ng aksiy
kababaihan sa aming Brgy. ay hindi malalaman
na pwede kaming magkarera

Maraming Salamat Po!!!