

PANCHAYAT DOCUMENTATION-PHILIPPINES

HISTORY OF THE CEBU HOUSE.

The Cebu Regional House began in 1973 and was called the White House with a walk named after Msa. Ortiz. Some of the first people assigned there were Leila Cerna, the Armas family, the Knutson family, Erlina and Baticas. They were called the Mactan 5 guild and their work involved researching for a site in the Cebu region to do a demonstration Human Development Project. In April 1976 the Guild visited Sudtonqaan and received permission from the Baranqay Captain in Basak to begin working in the village.

In preparation for the consult in Sudtonqaan the Mactan 5, Baranqay Captain and councilmen worked together on a workday improving the road from Sudtonqaan to the main highway. The Consult was held in May 1976 and was attended by many people, including the 50 Lapu Lapu Roosters, Miquel and Angel Armistos, with Ben Young from the city of Lapu Lapu. After the consult a document was produced. The community was divided into different guilds such as the Social Guild, the Economic Guild etc. programmes for the community were initiated from these guilds. The Social Guild included health education and community welfare. In the Economic Guild they worked on agriculture, commerce and the industries programme. People were trained from the village in Human Development Training Schools (HDS) as well as health training and pre-school teaching.

THE GIFT OF THE CEBU HOUSE.

The gift of the Cebu House is the community awakenment that becomes the demonstration of cooperate action for the one dream.

The gift of the Cebu House is that it has become a demonstration of hope of possibility that travels across the globe.

The gift of the Cebu House is that it allows participation in human development of different agents and companies in Cebu and Lapu Lapu.

STORY

Saturdays were community workdays in Sudtonqaan. on one workday the staff of the ICA and some villagers visited the Philippine Air Force and asked them to support the beautification programme in Sudtonqaan. The PAF sent one battallion of soldiers down to Sudtonqaan. when the three trucks arrived in the village people were very shocked. Residents were running into their house. some were looking out of the windows and children were crying. Some ran down to the community square to witness the event. There they learned that there is no war but a workday on the beautification of the village.

FOCUS OF THE CEBU HOUSE

In 1973-76 the regions focus was on holding and teaching ITI's, known at that time as Living Effectively in the New Society, and RSI.

In 1976 May 29-June 5 the Sudtonqaan Consult was held. From 1976 to 1979 the focus was on comprehensive development in Sudtonqaan working out of the 14 actuating programmes.

In 1977 Human Development Consults were held in five other villages: San Miguel, Subapanas, Malinain, Basak and Metcado. In 1977-78 Town Meetings (Community Forums) were held across the island of Lapu Lapu. Through these forums in 79-80 the rest of the Mactan 24 were initiated. Circuiting for the 24 was done from Sudtonqaan.

FUTURE DECLARATION OF THE CEBU HOUSE.

In the Year of Order Council be assured that the Cebu House will :

- Continue the intergration of Human Development Projects.
- Participate in the IERD, India and work on raising its own money.
- Enable Sudtonqaan to have a viable economic base to ensure self sufficiency in the future.

HISTORY OF THE DAVAO HOUSE, LANGUB MOUNTAIN CLUSTER.

The Davao Regional House began in 1973 in Bo.Obrero Davao City. It was located at the back of the methodist church in the methodist compound. Staff who began working there were the Elizondor family and Frank Soderlind. They held Seminars in the city of Davao and other parts of Region Eleven, one being a LENS held at Davao Insular Hotel. Some of those attending were Davao businessmen.

A major change occurred when when out of 22 barrios and citios the ICA chose the village of Lanqub to begin a Human Development project. This was done after Town Meetings (Community Forums) were held across the region. A training centre was built beside the Lanqub elementary school. All the staff in the Davao Regional House moved to the Lanqub project, and the Knutson family became priors.

THE GIFT OF THE DAVAO HOUSE

The gift of the Davao House is that it is seen as an demonstration of courage, determination and hope in a politically "critical" area.

STORY

In 1977 people arrived in Lanqub to organise the people. The group from the ICA asked the villagers a number of questions about their baranqay. Everyone was happy to see the ICA and began working with them in the community. (Would find someone who can give you a good one somewhere. JT.)

FUTURE DECLARATION OF THE DAVAO HOUSE.

In the Year of Order council be assured that the Davao House will stand as a self reliable pilot project of the Philippines, and that it becomes a demonstration house for the globe.

THE MISSIONAL FOCUS OF THE DAVAO HOUSE.

From 1973-1977 the missional focus of the Davao house was in the arena of Exploration and incubation.

From 1977-1978 Community forums were held in the area and people from Lanqub also participated in the wider campaign across the Philippines.

From 1978-1979 the focus was the Lanoub Mountain Cluster actuation.

From 1979-1983 the focus was cluster programme implementation.

MANILA REGION -PUTSAN HOUSE

HISTORY OF THE PUTSAN HOUSE

In May to Aug. 1982 the ICA did sitio selection in the municipality of Tiwi. The barangay of Putsan was chosen for a possible Human Demonstration Project. The villager sent people to Sudtonqan for training. after the training a consult was held facilitated by the staff from Sudtonqan and Manila. After the consult 4 ICA staff remained in Putsan for a month to begin working on the programmes. A pre-school was built and 2 local women trained as teachers for the pre-school. They were also sent to Sudtonqan for Health Aid Training. The village organised a Parents Pre-school Association with officers and through this began mass weighing in the village.

From Sep.82 to Nov.82 the inauguration of the health and pre-school buildings was held. The mothers class seminars and primary health care training was an additional education for the villagers. The Economic building and the staff house were constructed. In Nov. to Dec of 1982 a ceramic crusher arrived from Manila through the services of MLA and PGI. The village started to construct individual sanitary toilet bowls. 90 children registered with MSSD in Tiwi. Joel Robinson and Bob King from Union Oil in Los Angeles visit Putsan.

In the month of Jan.1983 three additional ICA staff were added to the house from the village of Putsan. The operation of the economic ventures and food production campaign was managed by the guild workers. A parliamentary procedures and training in an HDTM was held for one week in the elementary school in the village.

From June to Oct 1983 reconstruction of the ceramic and poultry buildings was done by the village after the typhoon. The expansion of the poultry was constructed and ceramic mass production begun.

FOCUS OF THE PUTSAN HOUSE.

From May 82 to Aug. 82 the focus of the Putsan house was concentrated on the social programmes. From Aug. to Nov.82 the focus was about the visible lasting change in the village. From Nov. to Dec 82 the focus was on the structural and environmental foundations in the village. In the month of Dec 82 to May 83 focus was on ensuring the structures of the community. From May 83 to Oct 83 work focused on building the community to accelerate progress.

STORY

Last June 1983 Typhoon Bebing came across the village of Putsan destroying the signboard, fences, community demonstration garden, veg. gardens in every purok, the poultry building and economic building. Almost 75% of the houses were almost totally ruined. Sixty chickens died. After the typhoon every family repaired their houses and also the development of the village. People were gathered together to help in the renovations.

GIFT OF THE PUTSAN HOUSE

In the history of the Global movement the band of 24 HDP's across the Globe was initiated. The same approaches were used for all the 24. Mass replication was a focus in the state of Maharashtra in India and also in Kenya, AFRICA for the 2nd generation of the struggle. In our studies and learnings from all this it was felt a third generation of Human Development was needed. The gift of the Putsan house is that it has been able to begin this 3rd. generation development as an experiment on behalf of the globe. This has been due to a major grant from Union oil Foundation, Sponsorship from the private and the public sector as well as the local in the form of the barangay council. Having a specific time frame of 2-3 years to work in the village.

FUTURE DECLARATION OF THE PUTSAN HOUSE.

In the year of order council be assured that the Putsan House will be a fully participative in the Global movement.

MANILA HOUSE

HISTORY OF THE MANILA HOUSE

1968- An international teaching team arrived to teach RSI in Negros. They made research visits to Legaspi and Iloilo. Included in the team were the Cramer family and the Fischels. Contact was made with Msa. Ortiz.
1968- Filipino's participated in the first ITI in South East Asia held in Singapore.

1970- House established by McCleskey with a year of research. First contact with the Bacevas .

1971- Established Manila house in a slum area and offer short courses with Churches. Carol B. Elsa Nelson . Charles Lingo were assigned.

1973-Establishment of 3 regional houses with Manila, Cebu and Davao. Manila House operation located at Quimby's mansion house. in Ermita. Wateraus with the Bacerass.. Garabax. Eunice Miiclar and E. Verqara. First LENS course launched.

1974- The primal community experiment in Mandaluyong with Fr Sta Ana's parish.

1975-Manila house moves to Mandaluyong. Gata Antipolo held with special workdays in Highway Hills. Mandaluyong.

1979-Lanoub HDP

1980-Move downstairs in Mandaluyong.

1981- USAID grants

1982-Putsan grant from Union Oil

1983- Villa Libertad. Palawan consult held and 3 conduits held in Mahayag. Zamboanga del Sur.

In 1968-70 the missional focus in the manila house was doing initial research into movement opportunities in the Philippines. From 71-73 forms of the manila house were established and a local base with three regional houses. Manila, Cebu and Davao.

74-75 focus of the manila house was training through the primal community experiment in Mandaluyong.

76-80 the manila house was assisting with the launching of the Sudtongan HDP, the expansion to the Mactan 24 and the Lanub project.

81-83 manila house began solidifying major and private sectors in development through building a broad base of contributors.

STORY

1975 the manila house made an intensive 13 week preparation for the Town Meeting in Mandaluyong. During the preparation a lot of different things were happening. After the 13 week prep, they held the one day event in Highway Hills, Mandaluyong. Stickers were placed on all the tricycles saying 'Mandaluyon is a great place to be alive'. A funding committee was formed. The people in charge of collecting the money were from the bureau of internal revenue. The social process triangle was also constructed into the Tagalog dialect.

GIFT OF THE MANILA HOUSE

The openness and hospitality of the Philippine culture creates a good atmosphere to work in and opens up possibilities in the field of human development. Using private facilities, funding and new ways of expansion,

FUTURE DECLARATION OF THE MANILA HOUSE.

Be assured that the manila house will continue its research and experimentation with four sector sponsorship into 3rd generation human development.

DAVAO REGION- MAHAYAG HOUSE

HISTORY OF THE MAHAYAG HOUSE

February 1983.

Government agencies meeting at provincial Capital Hill.
Three consults held : Compound and San Vicente in first week. Delusum the 2nd week.

March 1983

Tri-barangay documentations.
ICA/Auxiliary staff valencing. Aux. choose eight programmes to begin.
Initiate the 1st. weekly aux. meeting.
Follow up visits to government agencies.

April 1983

Barangay Assemblies in 3 barangays. Select 2 teachers per barangay to be participants of the 1st. Imaginal educ. course training.
PCA class prep. in 3 barangays.
Sicpaio visit. look at situation and ask questions.
Baby weighing in 3 barangays (100 plus children weighed.)

Aug/Sept /Oct 1983

Began with a survey and visioning session and 2 pre-school buildings, with health centres adjoining. These were completed by baranqay citizens contributing their labour and native materials. These two buildings were opened a ribbon cutting and free neighbourhood clinics. The clinics involved doctors and nurses from Molave and Mahayag. Together they served 850 people who received consultation and free medicines.

Pre-school and health centre buildings number 3 and are under construction, as well as a community well. One well at Delusum is repaired to serve 20 families, it is located at the centre of the village. A well is also under construction near the new staff house.

The staff house in Delusum is halfway to completion. Opened 2 pre-schools/health centres, 2 wells at Delusum, Compound. One well repaired and one begun near staff house.

Aux roundtable also spirit study at weekly meetings. Fiesta held with 100 people attending. Credit Union training with many organisations. The Rotary club assists the first clinic. Medical Association helps with the second.

Sewing industry registered with tax exemption, a possibility of loans. Look for new agencies for teachers salaries. Ozamis trips to contact medical persons and drug companies. Planting of goat grass.

GIFT OF THE MAHAYAG HOUSE.

Having aux. staff go through training prior to the consult.

A totally funded project from one source.

Regular weekly meetings with trained aux staff. Aux. "salaries" coming from the village.

PADAP. Agreement to work with line agencies, government and private.

STORY.

Visited 13 baranqays more than once before selecting three. Visit to the mayor for permission to go ahead with consults. Chose representatives from 3 villages to go to Sudtonqan for training prior to the consults. Got 23 tickets for the boat to Cebu. Hire a jeepney on the day of departure to take all 23 to the bus. the jeepney does not turn up. another jeepney is hired but arrives to find the bus already gone. Hire another jeep to get to the boat only to find on arrival that the boat for Cebu has already gone. One of the villagers has a grandmother who lives close by. They arrive there at 9:30pm. Grandmother divides them up and puts them in two main rooms, males and females. They all stay there for two days and two nights until the next boat arrives. They are all put into team structures and do enablement. Efren and Steve pull together the HDTM on plywood and begin the training course there and then. Finally the boat arrives and everybody arrives in Mactan. No one leaves to go home. all complete the full training.

FUTURE DECLARATION OF THE MAHAYAG HOUSE

You are not alone in your despair.

Money does not make it any easier.

Continual struggle with the new or the next.