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Qualitative Assessment of the Interfaith Movement for Peace Empowerment and Development, Inc. (IMPEDE) Anti-Mining Program in Barangay Macambol, Mati, Davao Oriental

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Abstract

The study was conducted to determine the feedback of the informants toward the Anti-Mining Advocacy of IMPEDE in Barangay Macambol, Mati, Davao Oriental. The objectives of the study were to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the informants, determine the informants' knowledge of the existence of the IMPEDE program, gather feedback on the effectiveness of the IEC campaign on the Anti-Mining Program by IMPEDE using the following criteria: Comprehensibility; Acceptability; Attractiveness; Self-involvement; and Persuasiveness, and to come up with an action plan based on the results gathered. There were 25 informants in the study who were interviewed using the snowball method. The respondents had low educational attainment, as a considerable number reached only elementary level or finished elementary education. The majority's main source of income was fishing. The INTERFAITH MOVEMENT for PEACE EMPOWERMENT and DEVELOPMENT, INC. (IMPEDE) took the lead in project implementation, advocacy, and its member agencies that were active in program implementation were CAFOD and MMSAID. These funding agencies were involved in providing funding assistance and information dissemination. The implementing agencies employed different strategies during the campaign/project implementation, such as livelihood trainings and seminars. Among the problems identified by the informants during program implementation were the lack of cooperation, discipline, and patience of some residents in the area. For the improvement of the projects, informants recommended the following: firstly, to conduct more consultations in the area and on livelihoods; secondly, for maximum participation; thirdly, group effort; fourthly, further compassion; and lastly, there should be rapid enlightenment for the informants.

Keywords: Anti-Mining, Comprehensibility, IMPEDE, Interfaith, Qualitative

Introduction

Communication is a vital process for everyone concerned with development. It is a process, not an end. It is a means to sustainable development. Advocacy seeks to influence social change by enabling those who experience disempowerment to have a direct say in the issues that affect their lives. Advocacy involves a partnership between a concerned member of

the community (advocate) and a person who may be vulnerable, isolated, or disadvantaged in some way. In this relationship, the advocate provides support, information, and representation with the aim of empowering their client and enabling them to express their needs and choices. If necessary, the advocate can represent their client's wishes to another person or agency on their behalf. In order to advocate effectively, it is essential to reflect the choices of their client in representation, whether or not the advocate agrees with that choice. (Katz, 1968) Indeed, one of the concerns of our environment nowadays has always been the development of the poor who dominate our population. There is a development program that has been implemented to reach out to the poor. These development programs consist of activities that develop or uplift either human or natural resources. Both government and non-government agencies implement programs. Generally, they administer programs that are aimed at alleviating the poor conditions of a certain community (Lotilla, 1999). Aside from the concern to alleviate poverty, these groups are created particularly to advocate for environmental protection for the enhancement of tropical forests, etc.

The Interfaith Movement for Peace Empowerment and Development, Inc. (IMPEDE) is composed of various activities. IMPEDE has been operative for more than 20 years in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental provinces. It is a small NGO, as the intent of the Board of Trustees and founders was to be true to its charisma. To take the option to be with God's poor through immersion in the communities. IMPEDE was earlier known as Anawim, a Greek word for God's poor. Ten years after its creation in the late 80s, IMPEDE reviewed its program thrust, which was instrumental in adding the environmental protection as its action. Hence, IMPEDE had accreditation from the DENR to become an assisting organization to tenured farmers (3CBFMA-1 coastal and 3 terrestrial, which were part of the buffer zone of the Mt. Hamiguitan Range). In preparation for the CBFMA work, two of IMPEDE's personnel took a series of certificate and diploma courses at RECOFT, Bangkok, Thailand. In 1997, IMPEDE started its coastal resource management intervention by actually immersing in Balite Bay. This proponent was instrumental in the issuance of CBFMA awards to the fisher folks who organized and called themselves Nagkahiusang Gagmayng Mangingisda sa Mati alang sa Kalambuan, Federation, Inc. (NFI) (Solidarity of Mati Fisher folks for Integral Development). Vision of IMPEDE: Anawim-IMPEDE envisions a community of people with deepened spirituality and a sense of community working collectively towards realizing a place for everyone human and the rest of creation, cognizant of their interconnectedness; respectful of the contribution the continuance and betterment of the quality of Ife on earth and united their effort to empower communities of people towards alleviating poverty and achieving sustainability Mission of IMPEDE, Anawim-IMPEDE commits to help people help themselves at attaining a deep sense of community, deeper spiritually and at improving the quality of human lives as well as that of the biotic community. Community organizing helps to bring out many voices to add collective power and strength to an issue. Community organizing is a key part of an overall strategy to make changes that are widely felt in a community and that reflect the wishes of the people who are directly affected by alcohol-related community problems. This requires the organizer to not only listen and be responsive to the community, but also to help community residents develop the skills necessary to address their own issues in an ongoing way. (Wright, 1986) Macambol is one of the 26 barangays of Mati, Davao Oriental. It is a coastal community that lies between two protected areas: Mt. Hamiguitan Range and Pujada Bay. Seventy-five percent of the 3,604 residents depend on fishing at Pujada Bay, while the rest depend on the resources found in the area. BHP Billiton is the world's largest mining company, engaged in the exploration and development of a wide range of metals and minerals, including aluminum, coal, copper, manganese, iron ore, uranium, nickel, silver, and titanium. That's why IMPEDE chose Macambol because BHP Billiton has operated in the said area since 1998. IMPEDE has always

had an Information Education Campaign so that people may have more information about mining.

While mining companies and investors profit like never before, mining can have devastating and long-lasting consequences for communities. It can bring social division; displace people from their homes and lands, pollute rivers and seas with waste, and cause irreversible loss of biodiversity (CAFOD, 2008). Mining, like all of man's activities, inevitably has feedback on the environment and on people. We all therefore have a vested interest in ensuring that our metals and minerals are mined and that our consumer products are manufactured with as few harmful effects as possible (Lazerfed, 1955). Mining, as in degrading Mother Nature, is very rampant in the Philippines. This kind of human activity destroys forests. One of the areas in the Province of Davao Oriental that practices large-scale mining is Brgy. Macambol, Mati, Davao Oriental. Facing these realities head-on is the community of Macambol on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines, where most people rely on fishing and farming to survive. I want to study the Anti-Mining Program of IMPEDE in Brgy. Macambol so that information will be generated on whether that advocacy is effective. This would help improve the agency's strategies, approaches, and policies. Development communication and, for that matter, programs should be bottom-up as well as top-down. Results of this study would serve as feedback to the implementing agencies of the program.

Methodology

Locale of the study.

The study was conducted in Brgy. Macambol, Mati, Davao Oriental, which has a population of 3,604 or 721 households. The total land area of Brgy. Macambol is 18, 634.99 ha which was chosen because it is one of the places where the IMPEDE initiated its campaign on environmental protection.



Figure 1. Map of Mati City.

Informants of the study

The 25 chosen informants are farmers (11), fishermen (7), & high school graduates (7) from Brgy Macambol, Davao Oriental. Informants were 18 years old and above and were exposed to the advocacy. There are 25 informants. The informants of this study are those who were involved in the program of Anti-Mining advocate IMPEDE.

Data gathering procedure

A courtesy letter was given to the Brgy. Captain of Macambol. A total of 25 informants were selected and interviewed using snowball sampling. They were exposed to the Anti-Mining program of IMPEDE and a focus group discussion was conducted to collect data. Snowball Sampling was a method used to obtain research and knowledge from extended associations through previous acquaintances. Snowball sampling uses recommendations to find people with the specific range of skills determined as being useful. An individual or a group receives information from different places through a mutual intermediary. This is referred to metaphorically as snowball sampling because as more relationships are built through mutual association, more connections can be made through those new relationships and a plethora of information can be shared and collected, much like a snowball that rolls and increases in size as it collects more snow. Snowball sampling is a useful tool for building networks and increasing the number of participants. However, the success of this technique depends greatly on the initial contacts and connections made. Thus, it is important not only to correlate with those who are popular and honorable to create more opportunities to grow, but also to create a credible and dependable reputation.

Data analysis

The data gathered were analyzed descriptively using frequency counts and percentages. Key Informants' responses were be included in the discussion to deepen our understanding of the feedback of the informants on the IMPEDE's campaign. Implications would be drawn, and action plan would be formulated afterward.

Socio-Demographic profile of the informants

The results of the socio-demographic profile of the informants revealed that they were composed of females (68%) and males (32%). Most of them were married (92%) and a small number were single (8%). On the other hand, informants have a varied distribution in their ages; thus, many of them (76%) belonged to the age bracket 36-60; 12% belonged to the age bracket 19-35; and 12% belonged to the age bracket 61 and above.

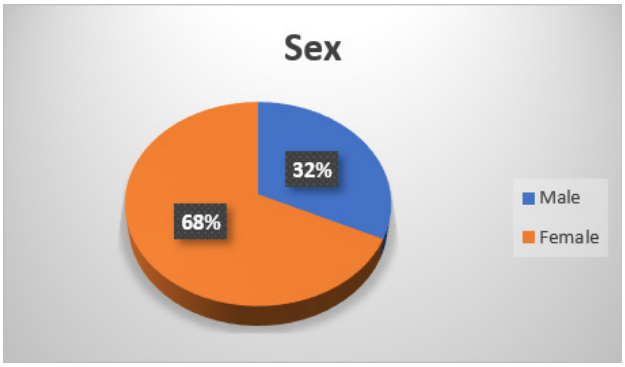


Figure 2. Sex of the informants.

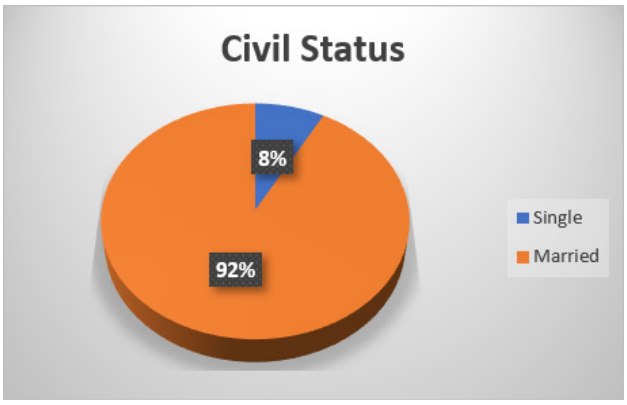


Figure 3. Civil status of the informants

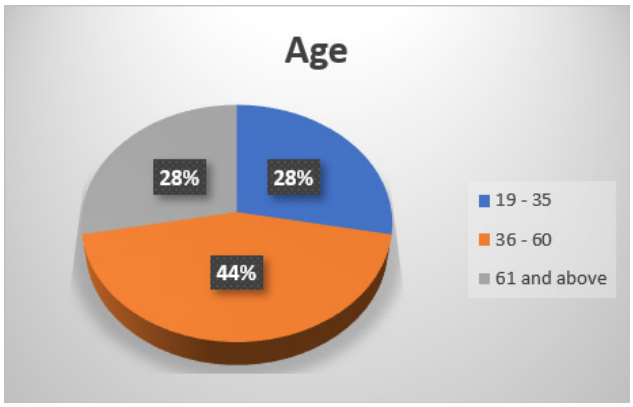


Figure 4. Age of the informants.

In Figure 5, findings also revealed that the informants belonged to different tribes. Most of them (28%) belonged to the Cebuano; (24%) belonged to the Mandaya; (20%) belonged to Boholano; (8%) belonged to Leyteño; (8%) belonged to Surigaonon; (8%) belonged to Ilonggo; (8%) belonged to Manubo; and (8%) belonged to Ilocano.

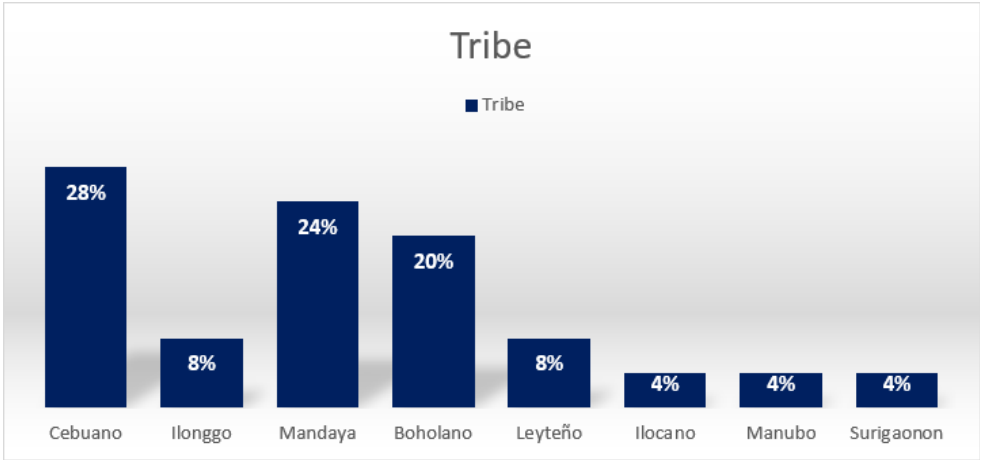


Figure 5. Tribe of the informants

The data showed that (44%) of the informants declared that farming was their main source of income, (28%) were into fishing, and others (Figure 6). This must be due to the geographical. location of the place, which is situated near the sea and is close to mountains. This contributed to

the possible sources of income of the informants.

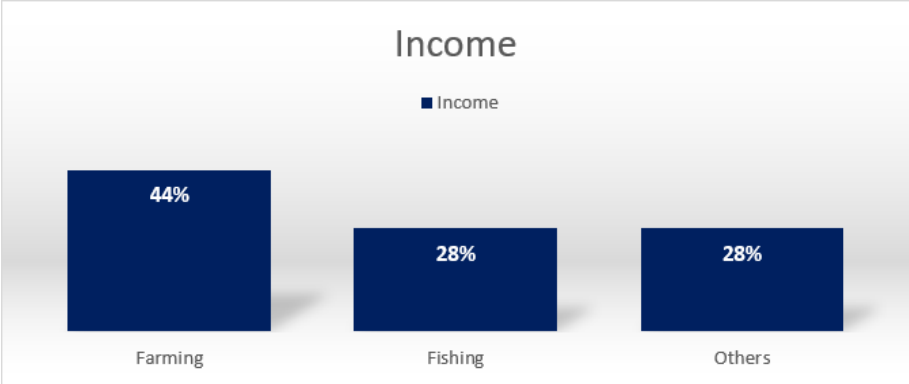


Figure 6. Income of the informants.

The results revealed that (8%) were at the elementary level, (11%) were elementary graduates, (4%) were at the high school level, (8%) were high school graduates, (8%) were at the college level, and (8%) were college graduates (Figure 7). Therefore, they cannot have white-collar jobs because their educational attainment was very low.

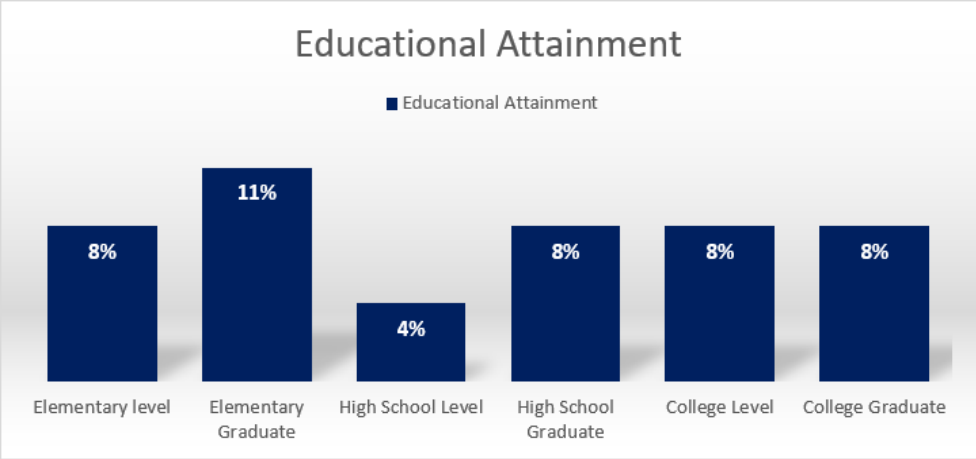


Figure 7. Educational attainment of the informants

Furthermore, most of the informants were females, married, with in the age of 36-60 years old, gained elementary level of education, relied on fishing and belonged to Cebuano tribe.

Knowledge Level of the Informants.

Table 1. The results revealed that 56% of the informants first attended in the bracket year 1995-2000, 24% in 2001-2005, and 20% in 2006-2010. It shows that informants had already gained the information from IMPEDE.

Table 1. The first-time informants attended the advocacy of IMPEDE.

1. Permirong apil nila sa asdbokasiya sa IMPEDE.		
	Frequency	**Percentage**
1. 1995-2000	14	56%
2. 2001-2005	6	24%

3. 2006-2010	5	20%
Total	**25**	**100%**

The data presented show that (96%) of the informants attended at Parish (72%); Wagon (16%); SKUDA-IMPEDE (4%); Magum (4%); and Dawan (4%) (Figure 8). Barangay Macambol has a sufficient area where to conduct a seminar, and as such, it is convenient for the informants to be in quorum. This implies that most of the informants were trained inside their barangay. Campaign, therefore, could effectively be done in their place. This also gives a picture of where the informants are found.



Figure 8. The place where they first attended.

Findings showed that the majority of the (24) informants lend a hand to IMPEDE to gather data about mining, as well as to have a livelihood to sustain their daily needs.

"We always assist the advocacy of IMPEDE, for us to defend our lands at all costs if mining activity continues."

They exchanged ideas and expressed their respective opinions on what to do. Elders have urged their people to stand their ground because they have nowhere else to go. Further, IMPEDE visited always at Macambol for them to have a consultation of their advocacy as well as to disseminate information.

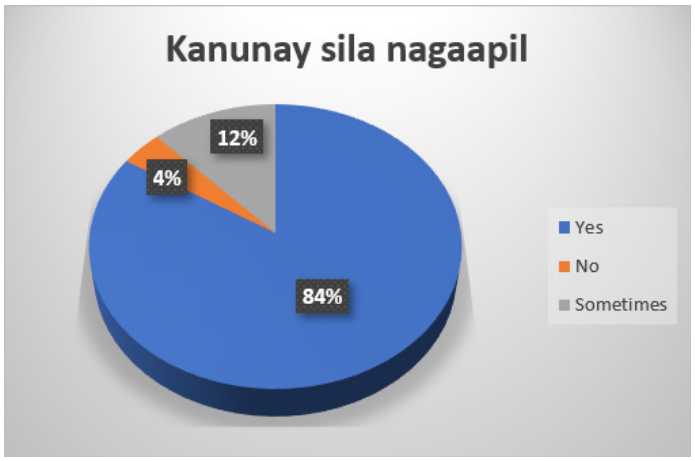


Figure 9. Attendance in the advocacy.

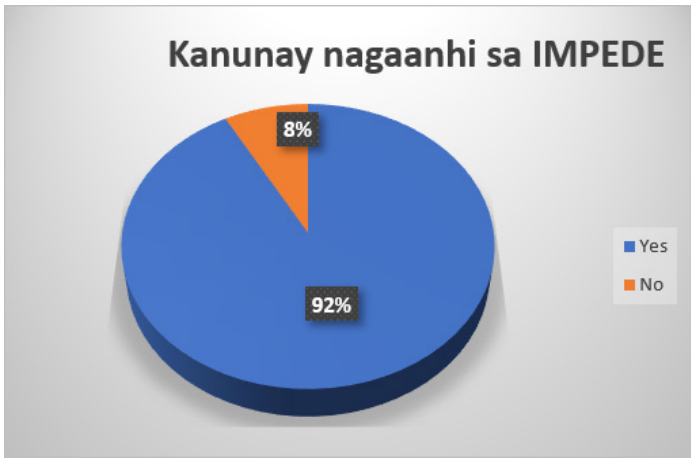


Figure 10. Frequently visited the IMPEDE in Barangay Macambol.

Feedback on attractiveness

With regards to feedback of the project on the attractiveness of their advocacy, the informants rated it as satisfactory. They considered IMPEDE as their source of information. If they have some conflict with their barangay, IMPEDE takes legal action on time and makes solutions. It protects the environment and is also always there to help the informants to understand what is happening in their barangay. In line with this, people in this barangay would always cooperate because they want to preserve their land.

"Mr. Ronelo said: I understand what the main purpose of IMPEDE is; they want to help us. Mining can have devastating and long-lasting consequences for communities. I see our lands as our legacy for future generations. We are now the caretakers of this land, and it's our duty it for our children. They have frequently visited here; they worked hard for us, and they assisted us with our needs and provided enough information, which attracted us to it"

According to the informants, as discussed during the focus group discussion, the main reason why IMPEDE intervenes in their barangay was to protect the environment. As such, there is a mutual understanding between IMPEDE and the residents of the barangay. This implies that IMPEDE will provide solutions. Further, informants are positively inclined towards the advocacy since they already know that it is for the sake of everybody.

In community organizing, a "people's organization" (PO) refers to a relatively permanent organizational structure whose poor members want to assert their rights and develop their capacity to maximize their control over their situation. A people's organization is an alternative socio-politico-economic structure that can affect an authentic dialogue between the people and other key development players, which are the government and non-government agencies. It is both a means and an end in itself; it is an end because all organizing efforts are geared towards this goal, and it is a means because it is through people that desired change can be achieved. The creation and sustainability of a grassroots organization institutionalize the power of the people and ensure maximum participation in current and future decision-making and claim-making processes that affect their existence (COPAR, 1997).

Feedback on comprehensibility

Results showed that the feedback on the advocacy was very positive. The information that was given by IMPEDE was clear, as seen in its printed materials, seminars, and videos.

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Further, informants worked hand in hand, and they helped people become aware of the situation.

"They have their consultation, and they give explanations about their objectives, mission, and their goals. They provide us with publications, presentation media, and interpersonal communication through which we can understand more"

For the focus group discussion, the informants added that they were oriented, and the information was well explained. This implies that the information given by IMPEDE was comprehensive due to its interpersonal approaches, printed materials, and presentation media, the communication methodologies employed by IMPEDE were very clear to the informants because these include pictures and explanation which are easier to understand.

The community organizer provides printed materials and training in which people can reflect upon what they are doing and identify any new information and training. From there, they plan what action to take. Therefore, people will be developed and become aware through the implementation of training and seminars. Communication is a necessary process by which the management's functions of planning, organizing. planning, and controlling are accomplished. (COST, 2000).

Table 2. Comprehensibility.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Klaro ang impormasyon nga gihatag sa IMPEDE.	100%	
2. Nahatag nila ang importanting punto mahitungod sa kasamtangang sitwasyon.	100%	

Feedback on acceptability

Findings showed that the feedback of the advocacy was rated as satisfactory. The informants were satisfied with the way the IMPEDE dealt with them because its reason was already discussed before it gave information. Therefore, informants already knew the purpose as well as the intentions of IMPEDE in their barangay.

"They have shown to the people what their program is all about. They let us understand, make out some discussion. They explain what the advantages and disadvantages of mining are, and our doubts now are clarified".

According to the participants of the focus group discussion, some people can't accept the cause of the campaign because they have their own principles. This implies that most of the informants accepted the information from IMPEDE due to the fact that they already understood its purpose. It can be noted that some of them did not accept the information for the reason that they were already hired by the other company, from which they get their livelihood, which is bigger than from IMPEDE.

All development programs should first identify what the issues in the community are. The community organizer then ought to explain first what their purpose and action are about the problem. People act on the issues which they believe in with strong thoughts. (COST, 2000).

Table 3. Acceptability.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Ang mensahe na ginahatag sa IMPEDE makatabang aron makonserba ang atong kinaiyahan	100%	
2. Adunay mensahe na nakasakit sa imong pagbati.		100%
3. Dawat nila ang mga impormasyon na gihatag sa IMPEDE.	100%	
4. Sa pag-apil nila sa campaign sa IMPEDE na Anti-Mining, adunay impormasyon nga imong naangayan.		100%
5. Dali ra sa kadaghanan ang pagdawat sa katuyoan	68%	32%

Feedback on self-involvement

The results showed that the informants were already acquainted with the said activity in the barangay. They're willing to help preserve their area for the future of their children. Further, they appreciated the information that was given by IMPEDE.

"Mrs. Lita: Mining operations will affect our sacred land. If we lose our natural resources, we lose the memories and heritage of our ancestors. Like most people in Macambol, we need farmland and clean water to make a living. We are willing to preserve our land, and we are thankful that IMPEDE brought that Advocacy here in our barangay. We really understand the information that was given to us because it is very clear"

According to them, during the focus group discussion, if they are not informed by IMPEDE, they don't know how to stand on their rights because they don't have any support from the other agency. Especially, mining can have devastating and long-lasting consequences for communities. They've seen from the video the harmful effects of mining activities, and they are terrified that that state of affairs would occur in their barangay. This implies that the informants lend a hand to preserve their land, and they appreciate the information that was given by IMPEDE. Further, community organizing helps bring out many voices to add collective power and strength to an issue.

Community organizers create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance on the community's initiative. It emphasizes democratic procedures, voluntary cooperation, self-help, development of indigenous leadership, and educational objectives. (COST,2000).

Table 4. Self-involvement.

	Agree	Disagree
1. Ang impormasyon na gihatag kaninyo sa IMPEDE, makahatg kini ug dugang kahibalo.		100%
2. Nagpahinumdom kini sa mga butang na angay natong buhaton.		100%
3. Nadasig sila sa pag-apil-apil sa mga bulohaton sa IMPEDE human sa campaign	100%	
4. Aduna silay mahimo aron mapanalipdan ug makonserba ang atong kinaiyahan.	100%	

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Feedback on persuasiveness

It showed that the information from IMPEDE was credible since informants remarked it as satisfactory because IMPEDE has a good intention to protect the environment. It wants to preserve and conserve Mother Nature. According to them, during the focus group discussion, the seminars conducted on those topics were enough since they were accompanied by videos.

"Mrs. Francisca said: I am really afraid of what will happen in Macambol if mining pushes through. We are on a fault line. We are rich in fish, marine resources, and forests. I am afraid that the next generation won't be able to eat any more fish from the sea. My role is to inform my pupils and teach them to think for themselves. They established an information campaign, provide permanent assistance, and we are updated on the situation of our community. And if we have seminars and meetings, we can gain enough information because they let us observe what happens to our community if mining is practiced".

For the focus group discussion, the informants added that the tools used were good and satisfactory. They understood what the issue was about. This implies that the information from IMPEDE was enough because they understood the campaign, as well as they now know what their role is in their community, and they also want to preserve their land.

There should be funding service agencies who will help them in order to survive and continue their project. The stronger the orientation of the NGO towards pleasing its external source, the more it will abide by what is popular with funding agencies and the less need it will have for its own assessment of poverty, what causes it, and how it is best solved. (CO-PAR, 1997).

Table 5. Persuasiveness.

	Agree	**Disagree**
1. Nakapaaghat ang mga mensahe nga gihatag. sa IMPEDE na campaign	100%	
2. Aduna silay panginahanglan nga mapanalipdan ang atong kinaiyahan.	100%	

Table 6. Agencies' Communication Methodologies Employed during the Project Implementation.

Communication methodologies	**Percentage**
A. Presentation media	
Posters	44
Video presentation	48
B. Publications	
Flyers	40
Leaflets	24
Brochures	20
C. Interpersonal	
Meetings	64
Seminar	80
Training	75

Note: Informants gave multiple responses

Table 6 presented the communication methodologies used by the agency during the project implementation. These include the presentation media, publications, and interpersonal communication. Of the three methodologies, the interpersonal approaches were the most popular as identified by the informants. These interpersonal approaches include meetings (64%), seminars (80%), and trainings (76%). The meeting consisted of the objective and goal of their project. Further, IMPEDE talked about the things that they need to do to attain their goal. The seminar also included the advantages and disadvantages of mining on the environment, and the CAFOD and MMSAID involved in the advocacy. The trainings consisted of community organizing and leadership training. Conflict resolution, agroforestry, vermiculture, paralegal, and resource evaluation. These were done so that residents would be familiar with the terms used.

On the other hand, these publication approaches (40%) flyers, (24%) leaflets, and (20%) brochures were among the methodologies employed by the agency. Flyers include concerns about the community and questions like what will happen in the near future if mining continues. Hence, they want to cancel all MSPAs, assert community rights, BHP Billiton, scrap RA 7942, and save Pujada Bay and Mt. Hamiguitan. In leaflets, these also included the Scrap Mining Act and the legal rights of the people living in the affected area. Brochures include the Act of BHP Billiton in Macambol, the AMCOR, and the causes and effects of mining in our environment, CAFOD's background in the Philippines, and also the wants and needs of the residents. Further, the use of presentation media includes posters (44%) and video presentation (48%). In posters, they emphasized the indigenous people's rights and the Macambol Support Campaign. In the video presentation, informants observed some places affected by mining as well as the people suffering the consequences.

The use of printed materials was not common during the program implementation. This implies that interpersonal approaches such as seminars, training. and meetings were preferred during the said activity.

II. Informants' recommendations for program improvement

In an interview conducted, the informants brought out problems and constraints during the program implementation. The major problem identified was the lack of attendance, discipline, and patience of some residents in the area. In addition, the financial support from the agencies was inadequate which led some people not to cooperate because they really need livelihood sustenance. The informants gave the following recommendations for the improvement of any future activities in the barangay:

Attractiveness

According to them, during the focus group discussion, there should be more consultation days in the area and more livelihood projects so that they'll be attracted to the campaign of IMPEDE and people will work together in the said advocacy.

"I want to suggest that there is a need to have a SWOT strategy here in our barangay so that we will know if there are any improvements/ answers of our allegations. And it is a must to have a livelihood project for us to cooperate and to sustain our daily needs because we don't have any livelihood here in our barangay because we're not professionals"

A project that brings people in poverty together to provide feedback on support services, with the support of community organizations, would be an attractive project. One would not have to combine community organizing, education, and economic opportunity, all three, in a project to be successful, but one will have to, at least, center the project on one of the three

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(The Marin Institute, 2008).

Comprehensibility

During the focus group discussion, informants said that there should be maximum participation of the informants/ beneficiaries in the activity and additional funding assistance of the implementing agency.

"We need to participate in the activity of IMPEDE in which we can gather data/ information for us to understand and be aware of the advantages and disadvantages of Mining. In addition, there should be enough financial support among the implementing agencies so that they can implement sustainable livelihoods among the people here in our barangay".

For comprehensive community initiatives (CCIs) to be sustained beyond their funding period, they must "take hold" in a community and develop the capacity of community members to control and guide the community building process. (Cantril, 2006).

Acceptability

According to the participants of the focus group discussion, further compassion should be given to the residents of the barangay. Some people can't accept the campaign or the purpose of IMPEDE because they are hired by the pro-mining agencies.

"They have shown the people what their program is all about, but some people here in our barangay can't accept the campaign of IMPEDE because they are already hired by the other agency, which is the pro-mining".

The first step in communication is to know the existing awareness, knowledge, attitude, and practices of the target audience. Thus, IEC tries to identify and meet existing needs of the clients and stakeholders (TGUBPM, 2000).

Self-Involvement

During the focus group discussion, informants added that there should be group effort of the beneficiaries to preserve their land and that they want to continue the project given by IMPEDE because they want to make it last.

"We should work hand in hand because we are willing to preserve our natural resources for the reason that it is the only way that we can preserve our environment for the next generation".

Community organizing helps bring out many voices to add collective power and strength to an issue. Community organizing is a key part of an overall strategy to make changes that are widely felt in a community and that reflect the wishes of the people who are directly affected by community problems. This requires the organizer to not only listen and be responsive to the community, but also to help community residents develop the skills necessary to address their own issues in an ongoing way (COST, 2008).

Persuasiveness

Informants said that there should be enlightenment for them to share their ideas/thoughts with others.

"Ms Lita: we are terrified of the mining activities here in our barangay; that's why we want IMPEDE to enlighten the people so that we can share our knowledge/ ideas to other".

Community organizing is a means for empowering people; its primary aim is to transform a situation of societal injustice, inequality, and poverty. It is both a process and a genuine and liberating orientation an orientation social transformation. Community Organizing (CO) is a social development approach that aims to transform the apathetic, individualistic, and voiceless poor into a dynamic, participatory, and politically responsive community. At times, CO is likened to "a form of experiential learning, a radicalized non-formal educational process" (COST, 2000).

Action Plan

Objectives	Activities	Where/ Place	Time/ When	Communication Strategies	Materials Needed	Key Person	Fund	Success Indicators
1. To provide values formation among children and women	- Weekly training sessions on Community Organizing	Macambol	By 2012	- Community organizing - Skills building among residents		- Ms. Lilia Paglinawan		-By 2014, the residents will have a solid foundation in mining, and they will also know how to stand for their rights.
2. To provide seedlings for the residents	- PLANTING - Weekly training sessions on Community Organizing	Macambol	By 2012	- Community organizing - Skills building among residents		- Ms. Lilia Paglinawan	- Seedlings c/o DA	-By 2015, the residents will enjoy their fresh fruits and vegetable
3. To help the daily needs of the residents in Brgy Macambol	- Cattle dispersal - Weekly training sessions on Community Organizing	Macambol	By 2012	- Community organizing - Skills building among residents		- Ms. Lilia Paglinawan	- Cattle dispersal P 150, 000	-By the end of one year, at least 50% of the families in Macambol will report increased use and enjoyment of their income.

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing findings, the agency's major communication methodology during project implementation was interpersonal communication, primarily carried out through trainings and seminars. Moreover, the informants were dependent on farming and fishing as their main sources of income. This situation prompted IMPEDE to implement development projects focused on livelihood opportunities and information dissemination to improve residents' living conditions in the barangay.

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