

THE BODY SHOP FOUNDATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROJECT REPORT FORM

1. Has the project, to date achieved all or most of its stated objectives within the timescale set out.

Yes, the project was provided clean, accessible and sufficient potable drinking water source to the school and entire community; and increased agricultural production of the indigenous farmers through provision of seeds and technical know-how hence incidence of water-borne related diseases and children's malnutrition progressively decreasing. The project was successfully implemented with active participation of the parents, teachers and even students.

The availability of the water facility in the school was able to improve the personal hygiene practices of the 181 enrolled indigenous students including sanitation and greening activity of the Camachile Elementary School. It was also observed the improving school attendance and dynamic of students in their classes due to absence of illness especially dehydration and diarrhea which is very common to them before the project started. Students at present have enough time to their study since they don't need to carry out water from the river. Most importantly, they learned to value the water resources in their community as they actively engaged in collecting, propagating and growing various local trees. Students also come up to raise different vegetable crops in the school as a result of availability of the water facility and they are currently bringing portion of their yields at home.

After long years, finally the 394 indigenous residents of Sitio Camachile Nabuclod, Floridablanca, Pampanga have an access to clean potable drinking water though the facility was constructed within the school. The school including the Parents Teachers Association and local residents had come up a regulation and scheme regarding the utilization, maintenance and



(BEFORE) Students from Camachile Elementary School were getting water from the river for school consumption before they started classes which it will take them 10 minutes bare foot walking.





sustainability of the water facility. One of the conditions on their agreement is the equal distribution of expenses in every household in case of maintenance-check of the facility.



Currently, the community is dependent on the water facility funded by The Body Shop Foundation and it is of great help for their daily lives particularly to the women or mothers, who are most likely domesticated. At present, they are more productive and they can give time to their children to assist on their study it is because of their good health condition.



Since majority of the residents are low income-earner or belonged to survival level, the water facility was designed in a cost effective manner so that local residents would not expend extra cost for the water. It can be used manually or through electricity. Perimeter fence including roofing were constructed to keep the children safe particularly during rainy season. It is functional everyday however with time limitation to ensure its proper usage. The organized Adhoc-Committee was tasked to manage and monitor the operation of the facility in close coordination with the school.

To date, a total of 5,000 natural forest trees and local fruit bearing trees like awili, aymit, tagisan bayawak, kupang, kasoy and others are maintained by students in school tree bank. As part of awareness building on environment, students are thought on proper propagation, maintenance of the various trees and its significance in ecosystem.

Currently the school is continuously collecting and growing local trees to generate 10,000 targeted trees. They are planning to plant the said local trees alongside the riverbanks or watershed by the next rainy season. As an initial impact, local residents are now starting to raise local trees in their own backyard.

Around 61 indigenous farmers were provided with various agricultural seeds like depolyo (indigenous gabi), gabi, ginger, squash, pepper, and string beans and they planted it at their own farm land or backyard last July of 2011. Currently, farmers are on period of harvesting and unfortunately production is low due to occurrence of heavy typhoons on previous months but they allocate portion of yields for replanting on next rainy season. Apart of seeds assistance, farmers were trained on practical upland farming combined with intercropping technology using natural fertilizer. Family-based agricultural enterprise was also revived in a way that all members of the family work hand on hand from land tilling to selling the crops. As part of the strengthening of the group also, they were convened on regular basis led by the organized Project Adhoc Committee. Currently, it serves as a venue for them to share their skills, knowledge and experiences to others hence, collaboration and cooperation among them is very obvious at present. The group planned to extend seeds assistance to other farmers in the community in the next planting season in order to totally eradicate the dependency of farmers to outside financiers.

Parents and other local residents were actively attended on various trainings conducted with the support of the school and local leaders.



2. If so, explain how the issue were trying to address has been improved or changed and provide a brief breakdown of the project's achievements, including any statistical information that is available.



The project has created positive impact and changed in the lives of the beneficiaries. Onset of rainy season is considered an intricate situation to more than 500 populations of the Camachile Nabuclod, Floridablanca, Pampanga. Apart of the long distance and slippery walking, the worst struggle of the settlers is the contaminated and polluted water-river which serves as their main source for drinking and cooking. Catching water from the river is also another burden especially to the mothers. As normal practice, they were not spent time to boil the water from the river since it is very important for them the time to help the head of the family to earn for a living. Unfortunately, children are most likely susceptible and vulnerable on parasites or germs brought about by unclean water. As a result, the family's meagre income most often distributed for medication or treatment of the children hence budget for the food were lessened.

The implementation of the School Caravan: Water for Life project brings hope and encouragement to the local settlers. Incidence of water-borne diseases was totally declined as a proof the 90% attendance of children in school. Based on feedbacks from the school teachers, before 3 out of 10 pupils were absent in a week due to water-related disease and improvement on health condition including hygiene practices of the students and their parents.

The project also renewed the spirit of cooperation, service and sense of responsibility to others and to the environment to the beneficiaries as they are now working together to achieve the development of the community.

3. Where certain objectives have not been achieved, what plans are there to review and amend the project's work?

No, all objectives specified in the project were attained at a given time.

4. If you answered question 3 above, please set out the targets to be met to achieve the reviewed project work.
5. Provide unexpected achievements due to our grant, recent success stories etc.

One of the unexpected achievements transpired during the implementation of the project is the positive response of the local settlers in protecting forest and water resources in their community. Almost 80% of the indigenous settlers engaged in putting up tree nursery in their home and sometime in August 2011 local leaders initiated a tree planting where thousand of forest trees planted along the watersheds and sloppy areas in the community. The traditional way of farming or 'kaingin system' (grassland burning) was also minimized since farmers had learned the negative impact of this method in the environment. Instead of resorting into charcoal making as an immediate source of livelihood, local residents are currently concentrating agricultural production with minimal farm inputs. They are now producing various commercial vegetables which they are directly selling to the market. As a result, cash income are increased and family's basic life-needs particularly education of the children are attended.

Another significant achievement of the project is the 90% attendance rate of students in the school. This is attributed in the absence or decrease in number of the incidence of water-related diseases among children especially during rainy season. Based on feedbacks from the community, parents including children are more particular in water for their drinking and cooking at present.

6. Provide feedback and, where possible, oral testimony from direct beneficiaries of the project.

Majority of the tribal members of the Sitio Camachile Nabuclod, Floridablanca, Pampanga from eldest down to the children were in high spirit of expressing their appreciation to The Body Shop Foundation. One of the concrete examples of the oral testimony is from the school teacher of Camachile Elementary School. According to Ms. Maritess Esplago, students are now more aware on personal hygiene where they used to practice hand washing after going to restroom and taking a bath before going to school; they could able to come in school early since they don't need to go to the river just to fetch water for their domestication; they learned to plant and grow different edible crops along the vicinity of the school even dry season because of the available water facility; and more importantly, absenteeism caused of water-borne related diseases like diarrhoea were decreased in numbers. (Please see attached testimony of parents written in their own local parlance).

7. Outline future plans in brief as point of interest.

The Aweca Foundation planned to continue the following activities or interventions even after the life of the project, to wit:

- Awareness building on health and environmental management among the students, parents and other tribal members of the community through the continuous conduct of literacy with the support of partner school and Tribal leaders and their involvement from development and maintenance of local nursery in school and even at home.
- Creation of seed capital for the tribal farmers to enable them to have an access on agricultural seeds thus prevented them of engaging on individual financier with exorbitant interest rate which results minimal cash income of the tribal families. Group of beneficiaries would be also equipped in practical knowledge and skills in managing their initiated-livelihood project.
- Capability building in a form of continuous organizing and conducting informal training such as basic leadership skills, team-building, project management and among others, so that they will be ready and capacitated to manage any possible community development project in the future.
- Partnership building with other agencies like with the Local Government Units including civic groups or other non-government organizations in the locality in order to complement resources that would help to resolve other issues or problems and eventually uplift the living condition of the tribal community.