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## Research Article

### A Post-Pandemic Needs Assessment Survey of Three Adopted Barangays of AIMS: Basis in the Development of Institutional Outreach Plans and Programs

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## ABSTRACT

The community needs assessment of three adopted barangays of the Asian Institute of Maritime Studies served as a guide for the Center for Outreach Extension Development in enhancing strategic plans and programs, and in preparing necessary resources and funds.

In assessing the needs of residents of the three adopted barangays, a descriptive-survey method was applied since it aims to gather the present conditions and situations of the barangays' residents. The Community Needs Assessment survey instrument involves questions relevant to the subjects of the research and distributed to the respondents. Respondents are representative of each family in the three adopted community beneficiaries. In Barangay 13, there were 21 families; in Barangay Julugan IV, there were 24 families and in Barangay La Isla Bonita, there were 14 families. Convenience sampling was used and families living in the nearby vicinity of the Barangay Hall were the participants. From the result of the survey, most of them were high school graduates and unemployed. Likewise, participants cannot identify their own skills so the majority of the families lack a source of income, and this is a common problem within the three barangays. The suggested trainings that the respondents were willing to attend are training for electronic/ computer/cellphone repair, cooking, dressmaking, and practical electricity. The additional training to the existing program could help families to have a source of income or to be employed. Thus, the members of the adopted community could have a better standard of living through skills trainings.

**Keywords:** Adopted barangays, Center for Outreach Extension Development, Needs assessment, Skills training

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## Introduction

Asian Institute of Maritime Studies (AIMS) adheres to the highest corporate governance principle and standards. As Maritime Higher Education Institution (MHEI), AIMS promotes Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and cultivates a culture of social responsibility for its stakeholders and its wider communities by integrating the principle of corporate citizenship in its institutional policies and operational practices. It also launches initiatives to create a positive impact on the community (Asif et al, 2013).

AIMS has been extending outreach and community services for several years now. This endeavor was synergized by the formation of an independent extension service arm of the school - the Center for Outreach-Extension Development (COED). Originally coming from the Office of Research and Extension (ORE), the office has been continuously implementing different outreach programs and activities in its adopted barangays. Likewise, with the goal of becoming one of the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) that will deliver quality education, the institution complied with the CHED Memorandum Order (CMO) No.46, Series of 2012, wherein one of the five dimensions under the horizontal typology mandates academic institutions to have "linkages and community outreach activities" (CHED, 2022). With the above mandate, COED continued the holding of various community and outreach activities.

The first outreach program of AIMS was conducted in Barangay 13, Pasay City. It is an urban poor residential area near the Asian Institute of Maritime Studies (AIMS). As mandated by the Commission of Higher Education (CHED), a Higher Institution of Education (HEI) like AIMS should comply to have linkages and community outreach activities. The outreach activities could orient the students to the value of volunteerism. Volunteerism is a potent transformation tool making a well-documented impact on students. It can make the learning experience result in better academic performance, sharpen critical thinking skills, and strengthen leadership (Llenares and Deocaris, 2015). It is molding young people to be responsible and caring citizens.

The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between AIMS and Barangay Captain of Barangay 13, was signed on April 30, 2019, with 5 years agreement. Barangay 13 was referred as "Adopted Barangay". The agreement/contract stated that academic institution such as AIMS has a major role in responding to call for serving the less privileged, the depressed and the oppressed members of the community. AIMS shall be extending selected community development projects or programs, and other community services with support resources from its own, alliances with government and non-government entities, private, and professional organizations.

The second barangay adopted by AIMS is Barangay Julugan IV, Tanza, Cavite. Barangay Julugan IV is an urban type of community along the coastal road where the main source of living comes from the fishing industry. The binding of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between AIMS and Barangay Captain of Barangay Julugan IV, was on July 8, 2022, with 3 year-agreement. AIMS referred to Barangay Julugan IV as an extension program. Along with this, AIMS established Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary (PCGA) Squadron 129<sup>th</sup> with the NSTP-PCGA program focused on community services, particularly in coastal communities. The agreement consists of Tree Planting (Marine Environment Protection-MarEP) project, and Welding class training.

Lastly, the third barangay beneficiary is Barangay La Isla Bonita, Rosario, Cavite. It is another urban coastal community. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between AIMS and the Barangay Captain of Barangay La Isla Bonita was October 04, 2022. The project agreed upon in this Barangay is Tree Planting (Marine Environment Protection-MarEP) on a long-term basis. Its main goal is to help our environment to capture carbon dioxide, that is to sustain the soil capture and absorb carbon dioxide. AIMS also indicated supporting its community through its various extension projects.

Barangay 13 and Barangay Julugan IV were long time beneficiaries of AIMS. Some of the programs took hold because of the COVID-19 pandemic. It took some time for COED to go back to its normal outreach operation. With its hiatus for more than 2 years, the office thought

of updating the institution about the situation of the adopted communities after the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, AIMS decided to update the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the two communities and included Barangay La Isla Bonita to be the third adopted barangay.

Prior to the pandemic, the adopted barangays were living below the poverty line. In the survey conducted in one of the adopted barangays, Barangay Julugan 1V of Tanza Cavite, the majority of the residents' houses were made of concrete and light materials. While most of its residents have electricity, some of the residents still use improvised lamps or lampara. Health problems like cough/cold and flu were prominent among children and women. Proper sanitation and hygiene were not observed and practiced in this barangay. Environmental problems like solid waste disposal and sewage management issues in the community were seen and observed like the burning of trash when uncollected by the Municipality of Tanza. According to the residents, they have solid waste management problems as garbage truck seldom enters their community.

These community problems with regard to health, electricity, garbage disposal, and sanitation issues were also seen in the same adopted barangay near AIMS, Barangay 13 Pasay City. The majority of residents were informal settlers with houses made of wood and improvised lamps and candles were the source of light at night. Water services were poor in this barangay as Maynilad as water concessionaire has not approved their application due to land title requirements.

Henceforth, a post-pandemic community needs assessment activity is a timely endeavor to do. According to Waters (2023), a community needs assessment is a systematic way to learn the needs or gaps in service of a community as well as to be aware of the necessary resources and advantages at hand to satisfy those needs. It can also guide decision-making and resource allocation while involving community members in the process.

An article by Child Welfare Information Gateway (2014) defines community needs assessment as a process wherein the strengths and resources of the community are identified

to further support the communities with their needs and to provide short and long-term solutions for these marginalized sectors of society. The process includes the compilation of demographic data from the census records, results of surveys, group discussions, town meetings, and interviews with stakeholders.

Serving above as a guide, this study therefore intends to conduct a community needs assessment to the 3 adopted barangays of the institution namely: Barangay 13, Pasay City; Barangay Julugan Tanza IV, Cavite; and Barangay La Isla Bonita, Cavite. The study aims to understand in-depth the needs of the community so the office can strategically plan its outreach programs and prepare the necessary resources and funds.

**Statement of the Problem.** The study, Post-pandemic Needs Assessment Survey of Three Adopted Barangays of AIMS, namely, Barangay 13, Pasay City; Barangay Julugan IV, Tanza, Cavite; and Barangay La Isla Bonita, Rosario, Cavite, is to be used by the institution, thru COED, to strategically plan and enhance the outreach and extension programs for these beneficiaries. Specifically, the study seeks answers to the following questions:

1. What is the personal profile of the participants in the adopted barangays in terms of:
  - 1.1. Gender;
  - 1.2. Religion;
  - 1.3. Educational background;
  - 1.4. Marital status;
  - 1.5. Source of income;
  - 1.6. Skills?
2. What is the house and household information of the adopted barangays in terms of:
  - 2.1. Number of persons in the house;
  - 2.2. House built;
  - 2.3. Source of light;
  - 2.4. Source of water supply;
3. What is the health information of the adopted barangays in terms of:
  - 3.1. Manner of waste disposal;
  - 3.2. Common illness of family members;
  - 3.3. Means of consultation in times of sickness/illness?
4. What is the community information of the adopted barangays in terms of:
  - 4.1. Most common problems in the community

- 4.2. Existing programs in the community/implementing organization
- 4.3. Persons responsible in the program development of the community
- 4.4. Problems that require immediate actions
- 4.5. Training/ seminar beneficial to the community?

This study may guide the AIMS management and volunteers to support the institutional outreach plans and programs of the Center for Outreach and Extension Development of AIMS for the benefit of the adopted barangays and beneficiaries. A needs assessment study of the three adopted barangays will help to determine what needs to be accomplished to reach project goals. This will give COED all the information needed to plan and conceptualize a new approach and strategies and prioritize resources.

The study will focus on the three (3) adopted barangays of AIMS namely: Barangay 13, Pasay City; Barangay Julugan Tanza IV, Cavite; and Barangay La Isla Bonita, Cavite. The respondents are limited to the residents of the 3 adopted barangays (one member representative per family) who are willing to take part as source of data of the study. Representative respondents will specifically come from the following families: 21 families from Barangay 13; 24 families from Barangay Julugan IV, Tanza; and, 14 families from Barangay La Isla Bonita, Rosario. Hence, there is a total of 59 respondents from the family beneficiaries out of the three communities.

## Methods

**Research Design.** The study employed the descriptive survey method as a design in conducting the study. A descriptive survey research design is the most common and popular methodology used in research to gather informative data. The survey design method involves questions relevant to the subject of the research. The survey questions are then distributed to the respondents in hopes of receiving their honest responses ("Descriptive survey design," 2021). With the purpose of assessing the needs of residents in the 3 adopted barangays, a descriptive-survey method is therefore

a suitable design for the study as it aims to generally gather present conditions and situations of the barangays' residents. The sample size is 59 which are the representatives from the family beneficiaries who willingly answer the survey instrument. Hence, a purposive sampling technique is also applied since the appropriate participants to answer the survey are the representatives of the family beneficiaries.

**Data Gathering Procedure.** The data gathering was facilitated by the personnel of AIMS COED in coordination with the officials of the 3 adopted barangays. A scheduled visit to the barangay was conducted to implement the survey. During the survey proper, the researchers (COED personnel), together with the barangay officials, visited the nearby houses to distribute the "Needs Assessment Survey Form". Prior to the distribution, utmost adherence to the "AIMS Research Ethics Policies" was observed. Researchers therefore asked their consent with respect to the information to be gathered before them. Likewise, the confidentiality of the information gathered was guaranteed. Upon completion of the survey, filled-up forms were compiled and tabulated in preparation for statistical treatment.

**Research Instruments.** The research instrument to be used will be the self-made "Needs Assessment Survey Form" prepared by the Center for Outreach-Extension Development (COED). Upon review and validation by the CRID office, the final parts of the instrument were the following: part 1 yields the personal profile of the respondent family member; part 2 elicits the house and household information of the family; part 3 determines the health information of the family; and, part 4 measures the community information of the barangay. The instrument undergone internal validation by the Dean of the Center for Research and Institutional Development of AIMS.

## Results and Discussions

The results of the survey are summarized in this part. There is a total of 59 participants distributed among the three adopted barangays.

**1. Personal Profile of the Family Member Representative/ Head of Household**

Table 1. Gender of the Family Member Representative, N=59

Adopted Barangays	Gender	Frequency	Percentage, %
La Isla Bonita	Female	7	50.00
	Male	7	50.00
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Julugan IV	Female	14	66.67
	Male	7	33.33
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>
No.13	Female	16	66.67
	Male	8	33.33
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	

From Table 1, there are more female representatives than male in Barangay Julugan IV and Barangay 13 (both barangays having Female, 66.67% and Male, 33.33%, while Barangay La Isla Bonita have equal number of female

and male representatives. It is evident that there are more female interested to represent their families when there are community activities to be assisted by barangay officials.

Table 2. Religion of the Family Member Representative, N=59

Adopted Barangays	Religion	Frequency	Percentage, %
La Isla	Born Again Christians	7	50
	Catholic	7	50
	Iglesia	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100
Julugan	Born Again Christians	4	19
	Catholic	17	81
	Iglesia	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Subtotal	<b>21</b>	100
No.13	Born Again Christians	4	17
	Catholic	16	67
	Iglesia	3	13
	Others	1	4
	Subtotal	<b>24</b>	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	

Table 2 shows that the majority of the participants in Barangay Julugan IV and Barangay 13 have Catholic Faith, 81% and 67% respectively. In La Isla Bonita, half of the participants

are Catholic and the other half are Born Again Christians. In this data, the families' representatives are reflected to be religious oriented and God-fearing people.

Table 3. Educational Background of the Family Member Representative, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13		
	Educational Background	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
None	0	0.00		1	4.76	1	4.17
Elementary Undergraduate	2	14.29		2	9.52	0	0.00

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Educational Background	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Elementary Graduate	1	7.14	4	19.05	2	8.33
High School Undergraduate	3	21.43	2	9.52	7	29.17
High School Graduate	4	28.57	8	38.10	7	29.17
College Undergraduate	1	7.14	2	9.52	3	12.50
College Graduate	0	0.00	2	9.52	2	8.33
Vocational Graduate	3	21.43	0	0.00	2	8.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 3 represents the educational background of the family representatives who participated in the survey. In Barangay La Isla Bonita, the highest educational background of the family representatives are as follows: High School Graduates 28.57%, High School Undergraduate and Vocational Graduate have the same percentage of 21.43%, Elementary Undergraduates 14.29% and Elementary Graduate 7.14%. On the other hand, in Barangay Julugan IV, there are 38.10% of High School Graduates, 19.05% Elementary Graduates, 9.52% of Elementary Undergraduates, High School Undergraduates, College Undergraduates or College Graduates, and 4.76% did not study. Lastly, in Barangay 13, 29.17% for High

School Undergraduate or Graduate, 12.50% is College Undergraduate, and 8.33% are Elementary Graduate or College Graduate or Vocational Graduate. From the data, most of the respondents' highest educational attainment is high school graduates. It shows that people are satisfied to finish secondary education and to find means of living afterward. But from the Philippine Statistics Authority article in 2017, the most common reasons for not attending school were marriage or family matters, high cost of education or financial concerns, and lack of personal interest. These could be additional reasons why representatives from the three adopted barangay's highest educational background are mostly high school graduates.

Table 4. Marital Status of the Family Member Representative, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Marital Status	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Live-in	8	57.14	3	14.29	5	20.83
Married	6	42.86	10	47.62	5	20.83
Separated	0	0.00	2	9.52	0	0.00
Official	0	0.00	1	4.76	3	12.50
Single	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	33.33
Widow/er	0	0.00	5	23.81	1	4.17
Did Not Indicate					2	8.33
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4 represents the marital status of the participants. There are 57.14% that do live-in and 47.62% are married in Barangay La Isla Bonita. In Barangay Julugan IV, 47.62% are married, 23.81% are widow/er, 14.29% are live-in partners, 9.52% are separated and 4.76% are civil officiated. Then in Barangay 13, 33.33% of the participants are still single, 20.83% are live-in partners and married, 12.50% are civil officiated, 8.33% did not

indicate their marital status, and 4.17% are widow/er.

This data shows that majority couples (57.14%) in Barangay La Isla Bonita are satisfied with just living together without official civil or church wedding ceremony because of financial constraint or poverty. In Barangay No.13, majority of the participants are still single (33.33%) since they wanted to help and support first their families financially.

Table 5. Work / Source of Income of Family Member Representative /Head of Household, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Work/ Source of Income	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Fisherman	6	42.86	5	23.81	0	0.00
Seaman	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	4.17
Unemployed or currently looking for a job	6	42.86	6	28.57	6	25.00
Vendor	1	7.14	4	19.05	0	0.00
Security Guard	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Helper	0	0.00	1	4.76	1	4.17
Self-employed	0	0.00	4	19.05	2	8.33
Brgy. Worker	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	33.33
Housewife	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	8.33
Utility	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	8.33
Tricycle Driver	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Saleslady	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 5 indicates the source of income or means of living of the family representatives of each barangay. Barangay La Isla Bonita has 42.86% of Fishermen, 42.86% are unemployed and looking for a job, and 7.14% are seamen or vendors (1 out of 14 respondents). In Barangay Julugan IV, 28.57% are unemployed, 23.81% are fishermen, 19.05% are Self-employed or Vendor, and 4.76% are Security Guards or Helpers (1 out of 21 respondents). Barangay No.13 has 33.33% working in the Barangay, 25% are unemployed and looking for job,

8.33% are Self-employed, or Housewife or Utility worker and 4.17% are Tricycle Driver or Saleslady.

The data tells that the common source of income in La Isla Bonita and Julugan IV is fishing since the 2 communities are along coastal area while in Barangay 13, most of the respondents are Barangay Worker. Unfortunately, there are many unemployed representatives at the time the survey was conducted, 42.86% in La Isla Bonita, 28.57% (majority) in Julugan IV, and 25% in Barangay No.13.

Table 6. Business of Family Member Representative / Head of Household, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Business Type	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
None	10	71.43	13	61.90	20	83.33
Fishing	4	28.57	1	4.76	0	0.00
Eatery	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Retailing	0	0.00	6	28.57	4	16.67
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

The data in Table 6 indicates if the representatives are involved in any type of business. Mostly in each barangay, majority are not involved in doing business. Only 28.57% of the respondents are involved in the fishing industry in Barangay La Isla Bonita, 4.76% are involved in Fishing Industry or Eatery in Barangay Julugan IV, and 16.67% are in Retailing business in Barangay 13.

This shows that the three barangay beneficiaries family representatives are mostly unemployed (refer to Table 5) and not involved in business as well. The government or any social organization should intervene by giving some socioeconomic programs to uplift and sustain the lives of the people in the three communities.

Table 7. Skills of Family Member Representative, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Business Type	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
None	4	28.57	12	57.14	15	62.50
Cooking	4	28.57	5	23.81	4	16.67
Fishing	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Driving	2	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dressmaking	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Singing	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Programming	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Others (Technician, TESDA,etc)	2	14.29	3	14.29	4	16.67
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 7 represents the skills of family member representative of the three adopted barangays. The 28.57% of the representatives in Barangay La Isla Bonita are skillful in cooking followed by 14.29% in driving skills or skills accumulated from TESDA, and 7.14% are good in fishing, or singing. The rest of the participants (equivalent to majority, 28.57%) in Barangay La Isla Bonita did not identify their personal skills. Same with Julugan IV, majority (57.14%) of the respondents did not indicate their personal skills while 23.81 % are good in cooking, 14.29% have other skills learned from TESDA, and 4.76% know dressmaking. In Barangay 13, same locality scenario the majority (62.50%) don't know their special skills, 16.67% are

good in cooking, or other skills from TESDA, and 4.17% (1 out of 24 respondents) are skillful in programming.

This could be one of the reasons why majority of the participants in the survey are unemployed since they don't know exactly what to do for a living, especially after the pandemic when most the Filipinos lost their jobs.

## 2. House and Household Information of the Participating Family

House and household information of the families are included in the survey so as to know if the families are living comfortably in their homes.

Table 8. Number of Family Members/ Persons Living in the House, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Members of Family	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1-5	11	78.57	16	76.19	16	66.67
6-10	3	21.43	5	23.81	5	20.83
More than 10	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	12.50
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

In reference to the house and household information, it could be seen in Table 8, the number of family members or the number of persons living together in a house. Barangay La Isla Bonita has mostly 78.57% of the respondents having 1-5 family members, and 21.43% with 6-10 family members. Almost the same with

Barangay Julugan IV, where the highest number of family members is 76.19% with 1-5 members and 23.81% with 6-10 members. On the other hand, Barangay 13, has 66.67% with 1-5 members, 20.83% with 6-10 members and there are some of the participants, 12.50%, have more than 10 members in one home.

Table 9. Materials of House Built, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
House Built	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Wood	2	14.29	2	9.52	18	75.00
Scrap Materials	5	35.71	9	42.86	2	8.33
Concrete Materials	7	50.00	10	47.62	4	16.67
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

In Table 9, it shows that half of the respondents (50%) have concrete houses, 35.71% have houses made of scrap materials and 14.29% have houses made of wood materials. Same with Barangay Julugan IV, 47.62% have houses made of concrete materials, 42.86% have

houses made of scrap materials and 9.52% have houses made of wood materials. For Barangay 13, most of the representatives (76%) said that their houses are made of wood, 16.67% have houses built in concrete materials and 8.33% have houses in scrap materials.

Table 10. Means of Source Light, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Source of Light	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Flourescent	14	100.00	20	95.24	24	100.00
Candle	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 10 tells that most of the representatives have homes using florescent lamps. In Barangay La Isla Bonita, 100% of the respondent families use fluorescent lamp, same with

Barangay 13. Barangay Julugan IV has 95.24% of the respondents using fluorescent lamp, and 4.76% (1 out of 21 respondents) consider candle to lighten their home.

Table 11. Means of Source of Water

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Source of Water	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Deepwell	11	78.57	15	71.43	0	0
MWSS/NAWASA	3	21.43	6	28.57	24	100
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100

Table 11 shows the means of source water which is either from deepwell or MWSS/NAWASA. The majority (78.57%) of Barangay La Isla Bonita depend on deepwell and 21.43% get water from MWSS/ NAWASA. Same with Barangay Julugan IV, majority (71.43%) of the participants acquire water from deepwell and 28.57% from MWSS/ NAWASA. On the other hand, Barangay 13 source of water supply is purely from MWSS/ NAWASA.

Majority of the participants in Barangay La Isla Bonita and Barangay Julugan IV source of

water are coming from deepwell since their locations are both in a coastal area where there is a possibility of the presence of deepwell.

### 3. Health Information of the Participating Family

The health information of the family is under consideration so as to determine if taking care of one's health is their priority even living under poverty.

Table 12. Means of Waste Disposal

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Waste Disposal	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Collected	14	100.00	18	85.71	24	100.00
Condemnation	0	0.00	3	14.29	0	0.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 12 presents the means of how the respondents do their waste disposal. Barangay La Isla Bonita collected waste disposal with 100% agreeable from all the respondents. Barangay Julugan has 85.71% of respondents saying that wastes are being collected and 14.29% are under condemnation. Lastly, Barangay 13 has

100% of respondents saying that their garbage is being collected.

If the community watches the proper disposal of waste or garbage then the area will always be clean and the people's health is always safe.

Table 13. Common Illness Experienced by Household Members

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Common Illness	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Cold	6	42.86	4	19.05	3	12.50
Cough	3	21.43	4	19.05	4	16.67
Fever/Flu	1	7.14	2	9.52	2	8.33
Constipation/Diarrhea	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Cold, Constipation/Diarrhea	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Cough and Cold	2	14.29	3	14.29	4	16.67
Fever/ Flu, Diabetic	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cough, Fever/Flu, Cold	1	7.14	2	9.52	3	12.50
High Blood and Heart Disease	0	0.00	1	4.76	1	4.17
Cough, Cold, Fever/Flu, Asthma, Constipation/Diarrhea	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Cough, Fever/Flu, Cold, Constipation/Diarrhea	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	8.33
Others			4	19.05	3	12.50
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 13 presents the common illness experienced by household members. In Barangay La Isla Bonita, 42.86% said that common illness is cold, followed by cough (21.43%), combination of cough and cold (14.29%); and fever/flu, or combination of fever/flu and diabetic, or combination of fever/flu with cough and cold is (7.14%). Barangay Julugan IV has 19.05% (majority) of the respondents said that the common illness is cold, or cough, or other type of illness, followed by 14.29% combination of

cough and cold, 9.52% said that it is fever/flu or combination of fever/flu, cough and cold; and 4.76% combinations of cold/Constipation/Diarrhea or High blood and Heart Disease. While Barangay 13 has 16.67% respondents saying it is cough or combination of cough and cold, 12.50% respondents saying it is cold or combination of cough,cold,fever/flu and asthma, or other illnesses, 8.33% saying fever/flu or combination of cough,fever/flu,cold, constipation and diarrhea.

Table 14. Means of Consultation in Time Sickness, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Place to Consult when Sick	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Health Center	14	100.00	15	71.43	20	83.33
Private Doctor	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	8.33
Faith Healer	0	0.00	6	28.57	2	8.33
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 14 presents the means of consultation in time of sickness with respect to the participants of the survey. From La Isla Bonita, 100% go to the health center of the barangay. In Barangay Julugan IV, 71.43% go to health center or faith healer. Barangay Julugan IV, has 71.43% that consult the doctor in health center and 28.57% approach faith healer. Lastly, Barangay 13, has 83.33% of the representatives proceed to health center, while 8.33% go to private doctor or to faith healer.

#### 4. Community Information of the Three Adopted Barangays According to the Participating Family

The last part of the survey is about the general community information of the Three Adopted Barangays which is the integral part of the study since it could be one of the bases that could assess the needs of the adopted communities.

Table 15. Common Community Problem in the Barangay, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Problems	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Electricity	3	21.43	1	4.76	1	4.17
Cleanliness & Orderliness	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Drug Abuse	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	8.33
Water	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Lack of Source of Income	2	14.29	10	47.62	8	33.33
Health/Nutrition	0	0.00	3	14.29	3	12.50
Combination of 2 or more	9	64.29	7	33.33	8	33.33
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 15, Common Community Problem in the Barangay, could identify the problems needed to be addressed by the barangay or local government to uplift the lives of the people. In Barangay La Isla Bonita, 64.29% said that there are 2 or more problems to be solved in their community, 21.43% considered electricity as a common problem and 14.29% highlighted the lack of source of income. Barangay Julugan IV has 47.62% said that lack of source of income is a community problem to be solved, 33.33% that there are 2 or more community problems to be solved, 12.50% said that Health/Nutrition is a common problem 8.33%

commented that there is drug abuse problem and 4.17% clarified that there are problems on electricity, or cleanliness and orderliness, or water. Barangay 13 has 33.33% of respondents saying the lack of source of income is common source of problem or a combination of 2 community problems, followed by 12.50% on health/nutrition, then 8.33% on drug abuse and 4.17% on electricity, or cleanliness and orderliness or water.

The problems that the family representatives indicated in this survey are all evident in an area that experiencing poverty or poor community, such as lack of source of income

since from the start they cannot identify their own skills and they did not use the opportunity of their location to be involved to something

(such as to the fishing industry for Barangay La Isla Bonita and Julugan IV).

Table 16. Community Programs (with Facilitators) Conducted in the Barangay, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Program Facilitator	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Samahan ng Coral and Mangrove Tree Planting	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Samahan ng Mangingisda ng Isla Bonita	5	35.71	0	0.00	0	0.00
Feeding Program/ SK Organization	1	7.14	4	19.05	0	0.00
None	7	50.00	17	80.95	24	100.00
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 16 shows community programs conducted to the three adopted barangays. In Barangay La Isla Bonita, 50% said that there is none, 5% said that they are involved under Samahan ng Mangingisda ng La Isla Bonita, 7.14%

are part of Samahan ng Coral and Mangrove Tree Planting; or Feeding Program/ SK Organization, distinctively. Barangay Julugan IV and Barangay 13 has only Feeding Program under SK organization as their affiliations.

Table 17. Responsible in the Program Development of the Barangay, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Responsible in the Program Development	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Barangay Officials	8	57.14	16	76.19	11	45.83
Adults	0	0.00	2	9.52	0	0.00
Barangay Officials and Organization in the Community	3	21.43	0	0.00	2	8.33
Organization in the Community	3	21.43	3	14.29	5	20.83
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
No answer					6	25.00
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 17 presents the responsible in the Program Development of the Barangay. It shows the different individuals or organizations supporting the barangay to conduct the project of their group. Barangay La Isla Bonita, has 57.15% respondents saying that barangay officials are the ones that facilitate the programs, and 21.43% respondents said that the Barangay Officials and Organization in the Community, or the Organization in the Community alone, are the ones responsible to conduct the program development in the community. In

Barangay Julugan IV, 76.19% said that Barangay Officials are the person responsible, 14.29% said that it is the Organization in the Community and 9.52% said that the Adults are the ones responsible to implement the programs. On the other hand, in Barangay 13, 45.83% said that the Barangay Officials are the people responsible in the barangay development, 20.83% said that it's the Organization in the Community, and 8.33% said that it's Barangay Officials and Organization in the Community.

Table 18. Community Problems that Require Immediate Actions Through Program Developments, N=59.

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Need Immediate Action	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Health/Nutrition	0	0.00	2	9.52	3	12.50
Education/Literacy	0	0.00	1	4.76	1	4.17
Water Supply	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Lack of Source of Income	1	7.14	4	19.05	2	8.33
Cleanliness and Orderliness	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	12.50
Peaceful Community	0	0.00	1	4.76	2	8.33
Drug Abuse	10	71.43	0	0.00	0	0.00
Electricity	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Discipline	0	0.00	2	9.52	0	0.00
2 or more Problems	2	14.29	11	52.38	5	20.83
No answer					8	33.33
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

The Community Problems that Require Immediate Actions Through Program Developments is exhibited in Table 18. Barangay La Isla Bonita has respondents (71.43%) saying that drug abuse needed an immediate action, followed by solving 2 or more problems of the community (14.29%); and water supply, or lack of source of income (7.14%). In the case of Barangay Julugan IV, 52.38% said that there are 2 or more problems that needed immediate action, 19.05% said that it is the lack of source of income, 9.52% said it is health/nutrition, or

discipline, that should be the first to address, and 4.76% said that it should be education/literacy or peaceful community, that is to be given immediate action. Then for Barangay 13, 33.33% of the respondents did not answer, 20.83% said that there are 2 or more problems to be addressed, 12.50% said that the immediate actions should be given to health/nutrition, or cleanliness and orderliness, 8.33% said that it should be lack of source of income or peaceful community, and 4.17% for education literacy.

Table 19. Suggested Training / Seminar Beneficial to the Barangay, N=59

Barangay	La Isla Bonita		Julugan IV		No.13	
Suggested Trainings	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Dressmaking	0	0.00	2	9.52	2	8.33
Haircutting	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Meat Processing	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Practical Electricity	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Handicraft	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Computer/Cellphone Repair	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17
Cooking	0	0.00	6	28.57	5	20.83
Electronic Repair	1	7.14	1	4.76	1	4.17
Welding	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00
Carpentry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Aircon Trouble Shooting	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2 or more Trainings	13	92.86	8	38.10	6	25.00
All of the Available Trainings	0	0.00	2	9.52	5	20.83
No answer					4	16.67
Subtotal	<b>14</b>	100.00	<b>21</b>	100.00	<b>24</b>	100.00

Table 19 presents the suggested training/seminar beneficial to the barangay. Starting with Barangay La Isla Bonita, 92.86% said that there should be 2 or more trainings to be conducted, and 7.14% suggested that it should be electronic repair. In Barangay Julugan IV, 38.10% thought that there should be 2 or more trainings to be conducted, 28.57% said that it should be training in cooking, 9.52% preferred that it should be training in dressmaking, or all of the available trainings, and 4.76% desired to have training in practical electricity, or electronic repair, or welding. Lastly, in Barangay 13, 2 or more trainings are suggested by 25% of the respondents, 20.83% said that it should be training in cooking, or all of the available trainings, 8.33% thought that it should be training in dressmaking; and 4.17% preferred computer/cellphone repair, or electronic repair.

The suggested trainings/ seminars indicated here will be very useful when considering the different program trainings to be facilitated and to be conducted to each community beneficiaries.

## Recommendations

The research on post-pandemic needs assessment survey of the three adopted barangays of Asian Institute of Maritime Studies goal is to produce strategic plans and enhancements that could benefit the outreach and extension programs of the community beneficiaries.

Firstly, it is recommended that AIMS could do additional partnership or collaboration to the existing community organizations in each barangay such as Samahan ng Mangingisda ng La Isla Bonita, Samahan ng Coral and Mangrove Tree Planting; and SK Organization aside from coordinating with the Philippine Coast Guard Auxiliary (PCGA) Squadron 129<sup>th</sup>. In this way, it will be easier for AIMS to seek for more assessment to be done at the same time the organizations could give assistance during the scheduled trainings or projects.

The most common problems in the community are as follows: For Barangay La Isla Bonita - electricity and lack of source of income; for Barangay Julugan IV and Barangay 13- lack of source of income. The common problem among the three communities is lack of source of income. It can be associated with unemployment

and not involved in any type of business; and because they cannot identify their own skills or anything that they can do. In this case, the Center for Outreach Extension Department (COED) of AIMS could continue the programs suggested in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) specifically, Welding Class, with Barangay Julugan IV. It could be a relative need that could be adopted to Barangay La Isla Bonita and Barangay 13 since the people in the two communities need additional learning or skills that could be one of their sources of income.

However, for the immediate problem needed to be addressed in Barangay La Isla Bonita is drug abuse. A seminar could be conducted in educating people about the effect of drug abuse in partnership with the local government or with the existing community organizations. In Barangay Julugan IV, the problem needed to be solved first is again the lack of a source of income while in Barangay 13, it is about health/nutrition issues; and cleanliness and orderliness of the community. In this regard, COED could include in their strategic planning the periodic invitation of health workers in coordination with the Health Center of the barangay and/or the community organizations. In terms of cleanliness, COED could coordinate with the local barangays if they collect the garbage regularly.

For enhancement of the outreach program, COED could include an annual mass civil wedding if some couples wanted to be legally married instead of having a live-in status. Based on a study entitled *Importance of Marriage: 12 Main Reasons* (Chukwuemeka, 2022), marriage is a personal choice but a person's emotional, social, economic, physical, and mental well-being are enhanced by marriage. With this, a community that believes in marriage can produce a strong and stable place since the family is the smallest unit of the community.

Lastly for the training and seminars suggested by the respondents, COED could consider the following in the strategic planning: training for electronic/ computer/ cellphone repair, cooking, dressmaking, and practical electricity.

This research is very beneficial to all the future outreach-extension goals of COED under the Asian Institute of Maritime Studies (AIMS)

as it continues to help the adopted communities to uplift their standard of living by means of imparting skills training and participating to environmental protection endeavors as well as imbibing to the stakeholders of AIMS the values of volunteerism and community outreach activities.

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