

# UPDATE

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DILIMAN



**From Bo-ttom  
dwellers to  
Bo-ast-worthy**

*Brent Antigua*  
2019



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## FROM THE EDITOR

When the Faculty Center (FC) was gutted in April 2016, I did not only lose a personal working space. I lost a lot of pamana – 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century komedya and sarsuwela manuscripts, especially the Sabat (Komedya de Angeles) orihinal written (or more appropriately annotated) by my lolo.

“Pamana” is loosely translated as inheritance, but some Filipinologists also use it as the direct translation of heritage in Filipino. Commonly, “pamana” is passed on from one generation to the next and has a historic or cultural value.

The manuscripts in my FC office were passed on from one generation to another. My lolo and his contemporaries received them from their elders. These then were handed over to me in hope that I become instrumental in the conservation and preservation of these cultural assets that belong to the rich literary and performing arts heritage of my city. Moreso, it was important for my older folks that I do the same in the future: pass on the same cultural assets to future generations.

I mourned over these pamana. Until now, I cannot completely say I have moved on over the loss of these treasures.

This issue of UPDate Diliman is not really about pamana. However, the stories are about passing on ideas from one generation to another: the significance of data privacy vis-à-vis security, coming from the context of a public school teacher having been a victim of a scam; the UP Diliman as an inclusive space, a haven for vetoing one's rights without being persecuted or frowned upon.

These stories are important pamana but they are intangible. UPDate Diliman felt the need to archive them to remind the future generations about these assets. We would like the future generation, for example, to remember that despite changes in the General Education (GE) Program since its inception in 1910, it is Diliman's treasure vis-à-vis the holistic formation of the Isko and the Iska. We are also hopeful

that with this issue, the future generation may remember how the Diliman community has continuously passed on the Tatak UP Diliman via the motto of honor and excellence through creative works during the celebrations of the Diliman Month. We also wish to highlight that this issue intends to inform the public regarding the pamana of outstanding ideas in the humanities, social sciences, the natural sciences and other fields received from the campus's outstanding academics.

Finally, during the UAAP Season 80, we saw the UP Men's Basketball Team (UP MBT) rising almost to the top. One of the highlights was hearing Coach Bo comforting the players after Ateneo Blue Eagles was declared champion: “For all those guys who are there, I don't want you to look down. I want you to be proud, because I want you to be proud of what you did. You have to light the fire! The finals is done, the finals is done! You need to be proud that we made it to the Finals... Nobody expected us to be here! So do not look down. We will be better! Okay? You have to be proud for them! You have to make it and show it in your faces!”

These wise words are pamana not only dedicated to our UP MBT but also to every Isko and Iska. UP Diliman has always served as a dingas (spark) of ideas, creativity and even hope amidst political turmoil. There are times the fire is shut off. But it is not a reason to fret and to look down because we know, one day, that light will be lit again.



Sir Anril Pineda Tiatco  
Editor



The Diliman Commune (photo courtesy of UP Main Library)





# DATA PRIVACY: EVERYONE'S CONCERN

IMAGES BY **Leonardo A. Reyes**

In 2016, a Manila public school teacher was scammed by a person after he uploaded a photo of his newly earned professional ID card in Facebook. This photo was used to take out loans amounting to P800,000 from three different banks.



*Manahan speaks before seminar participants*

Identity theft is just one of the cybercrimes that violate a person's data privacy, or the "right to keep personal information private." RA 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012 defines personal information as "any information whether recorded in a material form or not, from which the identity of an individual is apparent or can be reasonably and directly ascertained by the entity holding the information, or when put together with other information would directly and certainly identify an individual."

Whether as a whole or in part, anything that can positively identify or single out an individual (also known as "data subject") is personal information. It can include anything from a person's marital status or PhilHealth records to his/her religion or political ideologies.

RA 10173 laid out the rights of the data subject with regard to their personal information: the right to be informed of the nature and extent of the information manipulation, the right to object, the right to access the collected information, the right to rectification, the

right to erasure or blocking, the right to damages and the right to file a complaint.

Violation of the Data Privacy Act, if proven in a court of law, can result in penalties ranging from one and a half years of imprisonment with a P500,000 fine to up to seven years in prison with a P1-million fine.

**DATA PRIVACY AT UPD.** In a data privacy seminar held on Mar. 14 at the School of Labor and Industrial Relations Auditorium, UP Data Protection Officer and head of the UP Data Protection Team, lawyer Elson Manahan likened personal information's value to that of money, saying "...pera mo, iiwan mo ba sa lamesa mo tapos magla-lunch break ka? Hindi di ba?"

The University's data privacy policies are outlined in the UP Diliman (UPD) Data Privacy Portal (<https://upd.edu.ph/privacy/>). This covers topics ranging from placing the UPD Privacy and Confidentiality Notice at the end of every official email to creating "terms of use" notices for those connecting to WiFi@UPD hotspots.

Manahan said it is a lot of grounds to cover, and integrating data privacy in practice is easier said than done. A large portion of data and information contamination arises from human error or employee oversight. He claims this is also partly from the openness of Filipino culture.

"Culturally, hindi natural sa atin ang privacy. Ito po ay banyagang konsepto. Kung family reunion, ano ang tanong ng mga tito, tita natin? 'Bakit wala ka pang boyfriend?' Mga tanong na nakaka-invade ng privacy kung banyaga ka, pero sa atin, natural sa atin iyon," he said.

As employees of the country's national university, data privacy is important. "...[T]ayo po ay nasa pinakamahusay na unibersidad sa buong bansa. That makes us a high value target. Maraming masasamang loob na maaaring magnakaw ng impormasyon," Manahan said.

Even something as innocuous as leaving documents containing personal information on top of work desks for everyone to see is potentially dangerous. Manahan admits that because such habits have been done for years, the UP Data Protection Team is taking its time to advise UPD employees.

"Ayaw naman naming mag-magaling na pakikialaman iyong kanilang mga established practices kasi alam namin na ginagawa na ang mga practices na ito for decades already. May wisdom kasi kung bakit ganun iyong ginagawa nila. So ang ginagawa po namin, consultative po ang approach. Ibig sabihin susubukan nating lutasin kung anumang nakikita nating gaps sa data privacy," he said.

Overseeing data privacy in the country is the National Privacy Commission (NPC), an independent body created in 2016 to "administer and implement the



Data Privacy Act of 2012 and to monitor and ensure the country's compliance with international standards set for data protection."

The commission's efforts bore fruit on Oct. 25, 2018 when the Philippines gained a voting seat in the 5-member executive committee of the International Conference of Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners, a worldwide conference of 119 independent regulators from all over the world considered the world premiere body on data protection and privacy.

Public awareness of the right to privacy has larger implications because technology companies like Google and FB are able to use personal information to deliver targeted advertisements to its users.

For example, if a person liked FB pages about animals or went on a Youtube binge of funny cat videos, he or she can reasonably expect to see "more of what they love" in the form of online advertisements for pet supplies, a page for cat breeding services or suggestions of an FB group for cat video enthusiasts.

Or say a commercial brand wants to reach out to young people. It can create a Facebook page and pay the company to put its page's latest posts in the timeline of users born in 2000 onwards.

Apply this to topics like politics or the ongoing drug war, multiply it by large groups of people in social-media savvy Philippines, compound it over a period of time and the discussion may take a darker turn.

If the public is aware of data privacy and the personal information they are entitled to and should not give away, it will be harder for unsavory elements to target them online and in real life.

While the field of data privacy is relatively new, integrating its principles and making it a natural part of the ebb and flow of daily work will go a long way to protecting the life and property of thousands of faculty, students and staff in UPD.

*Seminar participants at UP SOLAIR*



## ACADEMIC

BY Benito V. Sanvictores Jr.



# ADAPTING TO CHANGE

IMAGES BY **Leonardo A. Reyes**

INFOGRAPHIC AND PHOTO MANIPULATION BY **Jacelle Isha B. Bonus**



**Responding to the changing educational and economic situation worldwide, the UP Diliman (UPD) University Council (UC) approved the 2017 New UPD General Education (GE) Program at its 142<sup>nd</sup> Special Meeting immediately after the UPD GE Conference on Mar. 20, 2017 at the National Institute of Physics Auditorium.**

**T**he two main factors for the change are the implementation of the K-12 program and the ‘internationalization’ of higher education particularly in the context of the ASEAN integration, which are cited in the 2013 UP GE Program revision proposal from the UP System GE Council.

Prior to the approval, a series of conferences in UPD were held to discuss issues raised by those for and against the 2017 New UPD GE Program, specifically the reduction of GE units and revision of the objectives of the GE program.

“We are the last constituent university (CU) to approve the new GE framework as the other constituent universities approved it a year earlier,” said UPD Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Evangeline C. Amor.

The 2017 New UPD GE Program consists of 21 units of core GE courses and 0 to 24 units of program prescribed courses for a total of 21 to 45 units, depending on the degree programs of different academic units.

The K-12 program, or the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (RA 10533), “encompasses at least one year of kindergarten education, six years of elementary education, and six years of secondary education which includes four years of junior high school and two years of senior high school [SHS] education.” This was signed into law on May 15, 2013 but the implementation for the kindergarten education started as early as June 2012. Two salient features are the “mother-tongue based multi-lingual education” and the “specialized senior high school education.”



Amor



Pilar-Arceo

Through the new SHS curriculum, select high school graduates could land a job because of their technical or vocational skills for the needed workforce in the ASEAN integration.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) formed in 2015 is a major milestone of the regional economic integration agenda in ASEAN. This agenda, according to asean.org, is guided by the AEC Blueprint 2025 which is “aimed towards achieving the vision of having an AEC by 2025 that is highly integrated and cohesive; competitive, innovative and dynamic; with enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation; and a more resilient, inclusive, and people-oriented, people-centered community, integrated with the global economy.”

The AEC integration expects graduates to “possess 21<sup>st</sup> century skills of critical and creative thinking, oral and written communication, innovation, flexibility and adaptability, team player, social and cultural awareness, and civic leadership.”

#### EFFECTS OF K-12 AND ASEAN

**INTEGRATION.** “The reduced number of GE courses resulted from the review of our GE program as early as 2013 because of the two factors and this led to a mandatory review of all curriculum of undergraduate degree programs,” Amor said.

To align with the revised GE framework, all existing GE courses will have to be reconfigured and revised which includes updating of the syllabus used, topics discussed, materials needed and teaching methods done. On the other hand,

some academic units proposed newly-instituted GE courses in accordance with the 2017 New UPD GE Program.

“I also recall at the start of the reviews that the main point of discussion is the additional two senior high school years. Even before the GE proposal came, our conversations focused on the college courses that will also be taught in Grades 11 and 12. So that will free up some space. Will you add major courses or reduce the length of your program? Those were the earliest questions,” former UPD GE Center Director Carlene P.C. Pilar-Arceo said.

The effects are consequential. Example is the major change in Mathematics subjects.

“There are no more Math 11 (College Algebra), Math 14 (Plane Trigonometry) and Math 17 (Algebra and Trigonometry) since these will be taught in SHS. Math 53, 54 and 55 (Calculus series) were changed to Math 21, 22 and 23. There is a non-credit audit course offered by the Institute of Mathematics to ensure that the student is ready to take Math 21,” Amor explained. “This is needed for students who did not take STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) strand in SHS but opted for a STEM college course.”

Required GE courses before like Communication 1, 2 and 3 are no longer required since these are being taught in SHS.

With the reviews, the number of years of completing some undergraduate programs was reduced. At present, the remaining 5-year course in UPD is Architecture. The Engineering programs, Physics and Food Technology are now 4-year courses.

The seven core GE courses (three units each) for UPD students are Philo 1 (Philosophical Analysis); Kas 1 (Kasaysayan ng Pilipinas); Fil 40 (Wika, Kultura at Lipunan); Arts 1 (Critical Perspectives in the Arts); Soc Sci 1 (Foundations of Behavioral Sciences) or Soc Sci 2 (Social, Economic and Political Thought); Eng 13 (Writing as Thinking) or Speech 30 (Public Speaking and Persuasion); and STS 1 (Science, Technology and Society) or DRMAPS (Disaster Risk Mitigation, Adaptation, and Preparedness Strategies).

**EVALUATING THE GE PROGRAM.** While the GE program had undergone several major and minor revisions, it remains the embodiment of the UP tradition of “liberal education for the Filipino” as articulated in the inaugural address of UP President Rafael Palma in 1925: “The primary aim of all education is to form the habit of thinking, of judging facts and circumstances in their proper light, of logically deducing inferences from them – and this aim cannot be attained save through the instrumentality of a liberal education.”







The UPD General Conference 2017 at the National Institute of Physics

The latest 2017 New UPD GE Program, as stated in the final version of the 2016 UP GE Framework prepared by the UP GE Task Force headed by Prof. Patricia B. Arinto of UP Open University, “shall provide students with a broad foundation of study that will broaden intellectual and cultural horizons, hone critical and creative thinking, develop a passion for learning and scholarship, cultivate a high sense of intellectual and moral integrity, and foster a commitment to nationalism and social justice.”

In the framework, there should be regular evaluations done at the CU and System levels “to ensure that courses and the program as a whole remain relevant and effective; and to measure the achievement of the knowledge, skill and attitudinal dimensions of the GE program and course objectives.”

“The System GE Council already launched a GE portal last Dec. 4 where a survey for the GE courses will be answered by both students and faculty,” Pilar-Arceo said.

In 2017, the UPD GE Committee and Ad Hoc Committee conducted a survey on the GE program from Jan. 17 to Feb. 25 for UPD alumni and students with student numbers 1960s to 2010s. The purpose of the survey is to get “a feedback on perceptions on GE subjects, the factors for choosing or recommending GE subjects, and suggestions on improving the GE program.”

The survey is neither a (complete) census nor a (representative) survey, and is made to capture the pulse and/or snapshots of opinions.

**FUTURE OF GE PROGRAM.** “At this point, the future of this new GE program cannot be ascertained because it only started recently. In terms of achieving the ‘Tatak UP’ education [humanism and nationalism], I think it cannot be attributed solely to the GE program, but should be evaluated as a whole, as part of the degree program,” Amor said.

The assessment on the effects of the new GE program will be after students graduate. This is already in the radar of the UP System, specifically the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs (OVCAA). Also, there are units institutionalizing graduate tracer studies which aims to track where alumni are working, what their experiences are while looking for a job, did they get employed at once, and the like.

“As far as UPD OVCAA and the UPD GE Center are concerned, we will do our best that the GE program will realize its goals. We are now looking into how to evaluate the GE program – is it achieving its objectives, are there concerns, how to address the concerns, and other related issues,” Amor said.

For her part, Pilar-Arceo said, “We will do our best to see to it that the teachers, students, the program and the courses are guided accordingly. We will see to it that the operationalization, everything, will be as smooth as possible.”

# G.E. timeline

1910 to 2017



**1925**  
UP President Rafael Palma talked about the concept of liberal education for the Filipino.

1. The University College, the first two years of basic GE, was abolished.
2. GE courses were integrated in the Arts and Sciences curricula.

**1966**

**1972**

UP System was created.

**1985**

UP Diliman (UPD) was formally declared a constituent university.



**1991**  
UP President Jose V. Abueva established System GE Council.

**2001**

UPD UC adopted the Revitalized GE Program:  
**45 units with 15 units of free choice courses in each domain**  
(Arts and Humanities; Social Sciences and Philosophy; Math. Science, and Technology)

**2017**

UPD UC approved the **2017 New UPD GE Program** based on the 2013 GE Framework proposal from the System GE Council.

**1910**

College of Liberal Arts was established.



**1958**

Under UP President Vicente G. Sinco's term, the University Council (UC) approved the curriculum of the first two years of basic GE - 63 units.

**1971**

UC gave students the option to take **12 units** of Pilipino and/or English.

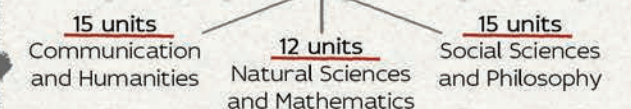
**1983**

College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) was reorganized:

1. College of Arts and Letters (CAL)
2. College of Science (CS)
3. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy (CSSP)

**1986**

UPD UC approved the new GE Program: **42 units and 3 domains**



**2000**

UP President Francisco Nemenzo assigned the System GE Council to study the GE Program revitalization.



**2011**

UPD UC approved Hybrid RGEP:  
Prescribed courses - **Math GE, Philo 1 Kas 1, Eng 10, Comm 3, Fil 40, and STS.**

**Source:** GE through the Years 2010 to 2017 by OVCAA. The OVCAA, OAT and GEC, together with the UP Diliman GE Committee, have expended all efforts to make this GE Timeline comprehensive

**Image Sources:** [https://tl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael\\_Palma](https://tl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael_Palma); <https://www.foundationu.com/about/>; <https://upd.edu.ph/chancellorabueva/>; <https://polisci.upd.edu.ph/faculty/nemenzo.html>





# When the grass IS the greener

PHOTOS COURTESY OF Ma. Chela Cenia

In 1996, tragedy struck the province of Marinduque when the drainage tunnels of the open pit where the Marcopper Mining Corporation had been keeping its tailings ruptured, spilling tons of toxic mine waste into the Boac River, killing plant and animal life and turning the water an iridescent blue.



Top: Mine tailings being leached  
Bottom: Vetiver plants in Gumaca, Quezon

Tailings are often highly acidic and still contain high concentrations of the target metal dissolved inside it.

A study conducted by Ma. Chela Cenia, a graduate student of the College of Engineering Environmental Engineering program, thinks that by floating grass on the tailings, it is possible to not only reduce its toxicity, but also to extract more of the target metal.

The method is called phytomining, the production of a 'crop' of a metal by growing high-biomass plants that accumulate high metal concentrations. Phytomining is a type of phytotechnology, an emerging field that uses plants to solve engineering and scientific problems.

Unlike traditional technologies that may have high energy requirements and involve the use of chemicals/costly raw materials and equipment, phytotechnology is powered by sunlight and requires minimal manpower.

Working under the guidance of Prof. Herman D. Mendoza, PhD of the Department of Mining, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering and Prof. Juliana Janet M. Puzon, PhD of the Institute of Biology, Cenia and graduate assistants Marecris Soriano and Richelle Aragua conducted a series of experiments from 2016 to 2017 investigating how much copper can be taken in by vetiver grass and if the copper can be extracted from that grass.

For her study, Cenia chose to use *Chrysopogon zizanioides* (L.) Roberty, or vetiver grass, a perennial bunchgrass (grass that grows in clumps) native to India. They sourced the vetiver from local companies Cocos Nucifera Pacific Corporation and Vetiver Farms Inc.

Aside from its fast growth and resistance to a variety of plant stressors such as acidity, weather and water conditions, vetiver is also a hyperaccumulator, a plant able to absorb large amounts of nutrients including heavy metals.

The incident forced the government to declare the Boac River, a major source of livelihood for the surrounding villages, dead. Marcopper mining soon ceased operations.

Disposing of mine tailings, or the materials left over after the target metal has been extracted from the raw ore, is one of the most important concerns of any mining operation.

Because it is toxic and is left behind long after the mine has dried up, tailings are almost always quarantined and are a big source of headache.





Although toxic to plants and animals in large amounts, copper is also the third widely used metal in the world after iron and aluminum. The Philippines is home to three active copper mines and produced P20 billion worth of copper concentrate in 2018 according to the Mines and Geosciences Bureau.

Cenia conducted the study at the Materials Recovery Facility in UP Diliman using tailings taken from a small-scale plant in Benguet province.

One-month old seedlings were placed on pontoons (flattish boats where the grass can sit) and made to float in a solution containing copper extracted from the tailings. The solution is meant to simulate the wastewater found in tailings storage facilities.

The researchers discovered that the longer the vetiver was in the solution, the more copper it absorbed, but only up to a certain point before the plant would begin to die because of the amount of copper in it.

To extract the copper, vetiver was harvested, dried and burned. The ashes were then dissolved in citric acid to dissolve the copper in them.

Citric acid is organic and easier to handle compared to inorganic acids like sulfuric acid. It eventually breaks down and becomes a natural part of the environment it was released in.

After two years of experimentation and study, Cenia discovered that it is possible to recover approximately 2 grams of copper for every 1,000 grams of dried vetiver grass that had been exposed to the copper solution for six weeks.

“Para sa akin siya yung optimum kasi kinaconsider mo rin yung ibang factors like time so pwede mo na siyang kunin tapos magtanim ka na lang ng bago para mas marami na siyang nakuha,” Cenia said.

Cenia’s study has been featured in several international conferences. In 2016, it was featured in the 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference on the Challenges

in Environmental Science and Engineering in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. In 2017, Cenia’s group gave an oral presentation at the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology in Rhodes, Greece. And in 2018, they presented their study at the 11<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference on Environmental Engineering in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Decades after the Marcopper mining disaster, residents of the surrounding areas are still feeling its effects. In 2017, the “Philippine Daily Inquirer” reported that the government detected leaks in one of the abandoned dams that might still contain tailings.

While Cenia admits that phytomining is a very attractive option environmentally as it uses no chemicals or electricity, it’s far less efficient than traditional methods of tailings disposal.

“Mabilis kasi ang mga conventional processes. Doon lang sa planting [ng vetiver], six weeks [na] di ba? So matagal siya,” she said.

“Para sa akin, more research pa para mas maging viable siya. Pero kung kasi titingnan mo siya [from the point of view] na nalilinis mo iyong environment at the same time may makukuha ka[ng material]. Marami pang study na pwedeng magawa. Hindi ko pa siya nagawa sa actual mine tailings pond so maganda siguro kung may mag-study na gawin siya doon or gawin siya sa mine tailings mismo, iyong ores mismo,” she said.

She hopes other researchers would take an interest in phytomining as the field is relatively new but the benefits are worth the effort. She said two ways the study could be taken further is to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of her method to determine its financial viability, and develop methods to improve its efficiency.

Curling of leaf ends as sign of toxicity



Removing slips from soil



# THE SOURCE

BY Chi A. Ibay



## SO HOW MANY FILIPINOS ARE REALLY POOR AND HUNGRY?



David

Philippine National Health Research System

**HUNGER.** David defines hunger as the painful sensation caused by lack of food; the recurrent and involuntary lack of access to food. “Hunger is a feeling. There is inadequate access to food due to socio-economic deprivation which is distinctly different from a feeling of hunger.”

There are direct and indirect measures of hunger, she said.

“You can measure nutrition or energy intake. You can measure whether a child is undernourished or not but whether they feel hungry is something they experience: they have to tell you. A direct measure of hunger is asking someone if they feel hungry.”

On the other hand, she said “Indicators such as whether you have money to purchase food, how many times you ate, etc. are all derived and are not direct measures of hunger.”

**THE SURVEYS.** Among the government surveys on hunger are the National Nutrition Survey (NNS) of the Food and Nutrition Institute of the Department of Science and Technology, the Food Consumption Survey (FCS) and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Here are a number of surveys on poverty and hunger. From 1999 to 2013, government poverty surveys estimated the number of Filipino families who experienced hunger at 9.4, 8.9 and 6.2 percent.

For the same period however, the Social Weather Station (SWS) Survey was in the area of 20 percent.

“The figures do not agree” said Prof. Clarissa C. David, PhD of the College of Mass Communication.

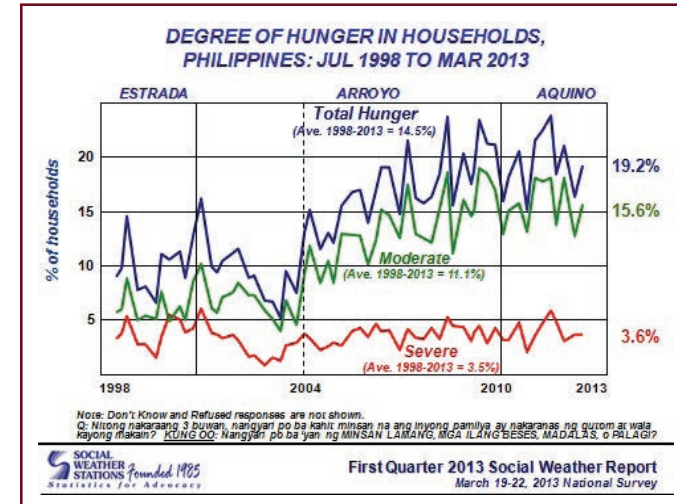
In the paper “Validity of Self-Reported Hunger,” David examines self-reported measures of hunger, comparing the SWS estimates with government methods and results. The study sought to examine the validity of SWS estimates “by investigating the methodological differences: how are these things measured, comparing the SWS estimates with government methods and results and recommend their use if appropriate.”





# HUNGER AND THE NUMBERS

CNS photo/Wolfgang Rattay, Reuters



Done every five years, the FCS determines and evaluates the food intakes, nutrition and health status of Filipinos and provides official statistics on food, nutrition and health situations of the country. “They literally measure how much soy sauce you consumed a day, how much sugar, etc. It is a very detailed counting of your intake,” she explained.

The NNS, through its component the FCS, also measures self-reported food insecurity every three years through a series of questions.

According to its website, the NNS has evolved to become the key source of data for the national government not just on nutrition-related information but on health matters as well.

The FIES is conducted every three years and measures income and does not actually measure how much food one consumes or how often the respondent is hungry. “They make a theoretical calculation of much you should be spending on food so that you won’t be food poor,” David said.

According to the PSA’s website, the FIES provides data on family income and expenditure which include, among others, levels of consumption by item of expenditure as well as sources of income in cash and in kind.”

On the other hand, the SWS surveys, which are done quarterly, are on self-reported hunger.

The SWS is a non-stock, non-profit research institution. According to its website, its survey questions about the family’s experience of hunger are directed to the household head. “These items are non-commissioned and are always included on SWS’s own initiative and released as public service.”

**SURVEY METHODOLOGIES.** According to David, estimates on food and subsistence poverty, along with income-derived estimates of poverty and food security are all derived from measures of hunger. However,

there are differences in the sampling procedures and error margins, sampling errors in the conduct of the survey and in the measurement instruments of the various surveys.

David said the SWS would typically have larger error margins because the sample size is smaller, usually 1,200 households. National surveys are in the region of 10,000 and the FIES around 40,000 households.

“The margin of error is higher for SWS. It may or may not be larger than what they claim but not large enough to account for the differences in the actual results that we see. The sampling procedure on the ground uses fixed interval total which means that they may not be reaching most rural areas and households that are very far away from urban and town centers. Even if that were true, that would mean in fact that the estimates of the SWS are underestimated and not over estimated for hunger.”

In the SWS, the available measure is the self-reported question on hunger. “What it measures is a household with at least one member who experienced hunger at least once in the last three months,” David said.

She however clarified that the respondent did not go hungry because he or she was on a diet. “You were hungry because you did not have anything to eat. It is a Yes or No question.”

The NNS looks at food insecurity and uses a self-reported battery of nine questions. “The concern is that there is not enough to eat. It asks: Are you concerned there is not enough food for the family? Are you worried about food availability in the future? What is your experience of shortage of food?”

Food insecurity is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the lack of a secure access to sufficient amounts of food for normal development.

According to David, in 2011, 69 percent of households in the Philippines reported themselves as food-insecure.

The FIES, on the other hand, looks at the food-poor or subsistence poverty and has nothing to do with food consumption. “They calculate your income and say if you make this much, you don’t make enough money to purchase enough food for your family. Therefore you must be food-poor.”

According to David, food-poor in the Philippines is “something like 15 percent.”

Of all the hunger-related government data, food poverty, which is derived from income, is the most visible and widely used, David noted. “It is always much lower than the SWS and it is always stable and hardly ever changed, in the same way poverty levels hardly ever changed,” David said.

While self-reported hunger is higher, she attributes





The Filipino Times

A Filipino family having a meal

the volatility of hunger levels partly to the larger error margins and the fact that hunger is seasonal. “In rural areas, if you are past harvest season, there is no food; there is going to be more hunger than in harvest season.”

In urban areas, however, “hunger tends to be really, really high. If you don’t have money, you don’t eat. In rural areas, if you don’t have money, you still have stuff growing in your garden, or you can forage, or hunt then you can eat.”

**CONCLUSIONS.** So how does self-reported hunger relate with official measures?

David concludes that the SWS self-reported hunger is a closer representation of hunger than official government estimates.

“The measures of hunger in an analysis of matched 2003 NNS and FIES [data] show a 45 percent success

rate of already classified food poor into energy-deficient households. For food insecurity, the first income decile—the poorest 68

percent—are food insecure. Of the 25 percent of the households which have below the recommended intake, 61 percent are food insecure and among the hungry. On self-reported hunger, 68 percent were food insecure.

David said these are comparable levels of validity in terms correlating hunger with the 87 percent of the poorest decile and by 10 percent of those who are in the first to third deciles. “Official measures are either indirect, infrequent or measure consequences of chronic hunger.” However, she cautions: “They do not measure hunger.”

She recommends a 4-item food and security hunger question which is to be given quarterly and reducing the experience of hunger from three to one month “to get a really more fine point to when they experience hunger as well as careful training and observation to reduce the interviewer effects in the survey.”



IMAGES BY Jefferson Villacruz





## Hitting rock bottom is not strange for the UP Men's Basketball Team (UPMBT) for many years.

**F**ive seasons ago or in UAAP Season 76, the Maroon cagers brought home an empty basket— 0-14 — becoming the center of ridicule among basketball fans and non-fans alike. Yet, the “fighting” in the Fighting Maroons prevailed, together with the mantra “nowhere to go but UP.” The battlecry consolidated the support of the win-hungry UP community and even became the name of an alumni group meant to help the UP varsity. As if a self-fulfilling legacy, the Maroon cagers saw a steady rise— from one win in season 77 to six wins in Season 80. In the recently concluded Season 81, UP succumbed to Ateneo and secured a first-runner up finish. With a close shot at the championship, the frenzy was reminiscent of 1986 when UP last dominated the ball game.

Glory commonly goes to the players who are in the game's front line. While players possess the raw skills, someone must glue together these talents, create a conducive environment for them to thrive, and rally the team towards a common goal; throw in a little tongue-lashing when necessary, too. That someone fights the ringside and the strategy battle alongside the players. That someone goes by the title “coach.”

The Diliman Information Office sat down with the man who helped propel the UPMBT from being bo-ttom dwellers to bo-ast-worthy; a returning talent himself whose eyes are set on building the team holistically — Coach Bo Perasol.

**UPDATE:** Why did you choose to serve as coach of the UPMBT?

**COACH BO:** That was a long process after coaching Ateneo. Siyempre, even when I was coaching Ateneo, there were friends, parang fellow alumni na nagtatanong na “Coach, after you are with Ateneo, puwede bang tulungan mo kami dito?” Kasi very obvious naman iyung need ng direction ng program at that time. But, siyempre, initially, wala talaga sa isip ko ‘yung bumalik dito because I know the problem. Iyung isa sa mga assistant coaches ko sa Ateneo, siya ang head coach dito dati, si Coach Ricky Dandan. He would tell me about the challenges dito pero sabi ko, “Hindi coach ang kailangan ng UP kundi somebody who is going to be building the whole program. Ang technical aspect of coaching has to be set aside just to make sure na mayroon talagang programa. After that, after my term expired with Ateneo, siguro matagal pa bago ako nakapagdesisyon na “O sige. Let's give it a try.”

Ang major consideration ko noon was lagi naman ‘yang sa tao e. Nagcome full circle na kasi ako doon sa basketball career ko. Nag-umpisa ako rito sa UPIS, UP High School, sa amateur na tournaments and then, sa PBA, bumalik sa college, and then, sabi ko, ano ba naman iyung bumalik ako para maikot ko na? Pero siyempre, challenge pa rin ito, iyung katayuan ng UP Men's Basketball Program. I took it as a challenge na subukan natin. That was three years ago.

**UPDATE:** Have you received offers to be the head coach of other member universities of UAAP or other universities outside the UAAP?

**CB:** Professional teams. Sa PBA teams. Iyon ‘yung mga offer na inisip ko naman na kung pareho lang naman iyung katayuan, halimbawa ito, struggling din na team, and then, ito struggling na college team na katulad ng UP, why not help my own alma mater?

**UPDATE:** Of course, the UP Fighting Maroons has different temperaments and attitudes, how were you able to restore or strengthen the harmonious working relationship of the UPMBT members?

**CB:** Iyung pagdating ko dito, ang problema natin, hindi harmonious relationship, hindi temperament, ang problema natin ay wala tayong programa. Ibig sabihin, mayroon tayong player, pero ang mindset natin, iyung katulad ng mindset natin before na magparticipate lang tayo, na matalo tayo, okay lang. Everything is accepted. The community accepts the fact na mahina ‘yung basketball team natin. Mga gano'n ba. With that in mind, iniisip mo na ‘yung isang panalo na nagbo-bonfire. So, iyung problema, hindi iyung team kundi iyung kabuuang outlook ba. Paano mo bubuuin ang isang programa? Kasi kapag sinabi mong programa, kasama ‘yung mga personnel, kasama ‘yung facility, kasama ‘yung community support, kailangan ‘yung finances. So, lahat ng iyan, you have to take into consideration...pinakabottom na ‘yung harmonious relationship with the players.

Ngayon, iyan iyung problema natin nandoon na e. Initially, that wasn't the problem. Initially, there wasn't any structure at all. Mayroong structure pero it's based on participation and not on tulad ng pinanindigan ng UP, ‘yung honor and excellence. Walang ganyan. Hindi nag-iisip ‘yung team kasi hindi naman madali. Kasi unang-una, walang pumupuntang player. May sumusuporta pero kakarampot lang. Ikaw na ang maglaro sa gym na umuulan. Ikaw na ang maglaro sa gym na napakadumi. Ikaw na ang maglaro sa gym na napakaingay. Walang kaayos-ayos.

**UPDATE:** What are the concrete programs have you implemented to fix the problem?

**CB:** Ang una naming ginawa diyan, siyempre ang daming iba-ibang sectors na kasama muna. Una si Chancie (Chancellor Michael Tan), kasi importante talaga ang suporta ni Chancie at that time. Kapapasok lang din ni President DaniCon (Danilo Concepcion) that time. Palagay ko 3 years ago.

Si Chancie, well, kilala niya ako dahil siguro nagcoach ako sa Ateneo. But, he doesn't know naging estudyante niya rin ako. Noong sinabi ko sa kanya, nagkaroon siya ng suporta na “O sige. Ituloy mo ‘yan.”

Number two, iyung foundation na tumutulong talaga rito. Iyung Nowhere to go but UP Foundation and then, iyung mga sponsor natin, and then, iyung mga supporters natin. Iyon ‘yung mga tinatawag kong pillars kasi kailangan mo ng support ng admin. So, si Chancie, talagang full support iyon. “O sige, Coach, kung ano ang maitutulong ko, sabihin mo lang kung ano ang pwede.” Pagdating naman doon sa mga pangangailangan, initially, ‘yung Nowhere to go but UP Foundation.

Perasol





have you taken to make the arrangements or programs official?

**CB:** Well, ito namang lahat ay based sa current bylaws ng ating campus, ng UP Diliman. Kung may sponsorship ka, kailangang aprubado ni Chancellor iyan, ng foundation. Ako, bilang coach, appointee ako ni Chancellor. Every year, nire-renew iyan depende sa kanya. Kung gusto niya, i-renew niya ako. Kung ayaw na niya, magpapalit siya. Sa facility naman katulad nito, hindi ko alam iyung agreement nila kasi siyempre, agreement ito ng campus (University) at saka ni Epsilon Chi Fraternity.

So, may MOA sila na lahat iyan ay nagawan ng paraan kasi nga ang end in line niyan ay how can we help. Kailangan namin ng gym, eto, gawin natin. Gobyerno tayo e. Hindi ito katulad sa [labas], o eto ang pera ko, pagawa kayo. Hindi ganoon ‘yan. Hindi puwede sa audit iyon. So, hindi rin puwedeng basta-basta ilalagay ang pangalan mo. May mga approval iyan. Iyan ‘yung mga challenge sa atin. Maraming gustong mag-donate pero hindi basta-basta e. Kasi gobyerno tayo. Under tayo sa COA. Lahat ng iyon, ini-strengthen natin iyung pillars ng structure natin.

And then ‘yung pangatlo, pag umaangat na ang programa mo, mangangailangan ka ng mas maraming finances. Kailangan mo na ng training. Kailangan mo ng facility. Kapag nagrecruit ka ng player, kailangan patitirahin mo rin iyon ng libre sa dorm. Bibigyan mo ng libreng pagkain, ng mga sapatos, ng living allowance. Kapag nagrecruit ka ng Filipino-Americans o kaya imports katulad ni Bright, may mga aasikasuhin ka na mangangailangan ng finances.

Iyon ‘yung na-solidify natin na para maging structure siya, na laging nasa isip ko, hindi siya based on personnel, hindi siya based doon sa coach. Ang lagi kasing nangyayari, kapag tinanggal mo si Coach, oopps! Bagsak lahat. Umpisa ka na naman. Bagong suporta, bago lahat. Hindi. Ang nasa isip ko, kahit na wala ako, nandoon ‘yung pillars. Iyan ang example ng matitibay na programa katulad ng Ateneo, La Salle, FEU. Ang coach naman, comes and goes e. Wala namang permanente d’yan e. So, pag umalis ‘yung isang coach, kapag bumalik siya, nandoon pa rin ang program. Nandoon ‘yung support system. Suporta ng admin, suporta ng foundation, at suporta ng sponsors. Iyan ‘yung hindi alis ang isa, bagsak lahat, umpisa ulit sa zero.

**UPDATE:** What is the structure or the team’s composition in order to achieve this ideal program? Did you enter a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with the administration and foundation? What actions

**CB:** Oo. In fact, at the onset, iyan ang objective ko sa kanila. So, sinasabi ko sa kanila, hindi ito kakayanin ng coach. Hindi ito kakayanin ng supporters lang. Dapat sama-sama tayo. Noong last championship, iyun ‘yung epitome ng picture ng mga gusto nating mangyari. Very solid ‘yung community support, but at the same time, ‘yung performance ng team, karapat-dapat naman ng suporta nila. Makikita mo mga alumni, makikita mo ‘yung administrators, nandoon sila. Iyung ating benefactors, sponsors, nandoon sila. Iyun ‘yung magpapalakas talaga.

Kapag sinabi mo kasing malakas iyung programa mo, iyun ‘yung programang nag-stand strong in time. Hindi lang dapat ngayon. Dapat 10 years from now, hindi ka man magchampion, nandoon ka lagi. Hindi iyung nandoon ka lagi sa baba. Dapat hindi ka man nagchampion, may tsansa ka. Kasi ang championship, hindi ‘yan nado-drawing na ‘Champion na tayo next year!’ Kahit malakas ka, walang ganyan.

**UPDATE:** What coaching methods have you carried out that helped the team bounce back to the top 3 or achieve a podium finish?

**CB:** Iyung personal coaching methods ko kasi is always dependent doon sa personnel. Hindi ako coach na may sarili akong paniniwala. Mayroon akong philosophy sa basketball pero usually, it’s based on, ano ba

‘yung personnel ko? Mabilis ba? Ano ba ang level of talent namin ngayon? Iyung coaching philosophy ko, coaching techniques or strategies ko, three years ago, magkaiba iyon sa ngayon. Magkaiba ‘yung last year. Kasi anlayo ng, halimbawa, ang talent level namin three years ago kaysa sa ngayon. So, nag-iiba ‘yun. May mga basic akong paniniwala na pareho lang pero in the end, it will really be based on kung ano ‘yung strength ng bawat isa sa kanila. Parang to maximize them, at the same time, to make them come together to be better than themselves, parang hindi ito one plus one equals three. Dapat mas malaki pa sa three ang sum ninyong lima o labing-anim. Iyun ‘yung chemistry, iyung cohesion na sinasabi.

**UPDATE:** Siyempre iba-iba po ang ugali ng players, paano n’yo nagagawa na magkaroon sila ng teamwork?

**CB:** Tama ‘yan. Kung mapapansin mo, mas matagal silang magkakasama dito kaysa kasama nila ang kanilang pamilya kasi with us, they stay almost 3 to 4 hours a day for 5 to 6 days a week. E uuwi lang ‘yan, hindi pa sila magkikita ng pamilya nila. Mas matagal kami na personal na nag-uusap. Ang ginagawa ko bilang coach is to make sure that all of them, including the coaches, the sponsors, understand that our primordial objective is about achieving that championship ring. Iyun ‘yung bottom line niyan. So, ano ba ‘yung gagawin natin? When we want to achieve that, hindi puwedeng salihan ito ng personal egos or personal interests and all of that. Pero, papasok pa rin iyan. That’s my job as

*Coach Bo discussing strategies with the UP MBT*





*Coach Bo and the UP MBT in one of their practice sessions at the Epsilon Chi Health and Fitness Center*







The UP crowd raise their fists during a UP vs. Adamson University game

a coach, para ma-correct, ‘Uy, hindi iyan pang-team. Pang personal iyang ginagawa mo. Probably we could win kung hahayaan kita but we are not going to go far,’ iyan ang sinasabi ko palagi sa kanila.

Let’s say ngayon, ang talented players mo like Ricci, si Kobe, they’ll probably have a super one game or two games that they can probably get a win with their kind of game, pero hindi siya lalayo kung siya lang kasi marami ring malalakas na teams. So ibig sabihin, they have to understand early na okay, eto ‘yung talent ko, and has to come hand in hand with the talents of my teammates. I’m not saying that I have already figured it out. We are trying to figure it our everyday. Ano ba ‘yung dapat nating gawin to be much better?

**UPDATE:** May mga kino-conduct ba kayong programs like team buildings?

**CB:** Marami. Siyempre doon sa drills namin kasama iyan. Nare-reflect mo na iyung teamwork doon sa drills namin every day. Nae-emphasize mo na you have to make extra passes. You have to do this job to rebound for him to be able to make the shot. To make this assist, you have to help the helper in order for us to be better. Hindi lang iyung ako ang tutulong tapos wala namang tutulong sa akin.

Lahat ng iyan ay naa-affirm doon sa practice. Basic ‘yan diyan. Outside, we find a way na pumupunta kami

na kami lang halimbawa may trips kami na out of the country, out of town na frequent, may laro, tapos sila-sila. I room them together. Mayroon ding formal team building activities na hindi lang isa kundi marami rin.

At saka every day, as a leader, as their coach, you have to re-emphasize them every time. Basta ang idea, very clear sa kanila kung ano ‘yung objective.

**UPDATE:** Sir, of course given na may academic requirement sila, how do you go about it?

**CB:** Noong isang araw lang, I have somebody to go around the professors and ask them kung pumapasok ba, kung ano ba ‘yung requirements na hindi nila binibigay. The other day, I read the feedback of the professors. Iba-iba. Ito, dalawang absences na. Ito, hindi nagsubmit ng journal. Ito, kulang ng requirements. Ito, he is very good. Pumapasok every time. Ito, passing naman. Mga gano’n, may direct feedback. Hindi puwedeng tatanungin ko lang sila na, ‘O, Kobe, okay ba?’ Siyempre okay lahat iyon. But, they also have to understand that at the end of the day, they can only play for the UAAP if they pass because they have a requirement and as far as grading is concerned, even the UAAP has requirements. Kailangang ma-achieve nila iyon para sila makalaro.

**UPDATE:** Paano iyon, Coach, halimbawa nakita ninyong medyo tagilid sila sa isang subject, do you pull them out of the line-up? Do you engage them in group studies?

**CB:** May mga intervention tayong ginagawa. Kaya lang, ang experience ko kasi sa kanila, hindi ‘yan aamin na may problema sila until doon sa magpa-finals na o tapos na ‘yung finals. Kasi ang nangyayari, ‘O finals na ha. Sino ba ang tagilid sa inyo?” Sasabihin, “Coach, kailangan ko ng ganito.” Kasi usually naman dito sa UP, hangga’t di ka nagpa-finals, hindi mo nalalaman e. Pagka-finals mo at alam mo nang tagilid ka, minsan, sila na ‘yung dumiskarte na kakausapin ang prof., o ano ba ‘yung extra na puwedeng magawa. Kasi, we also have to understand na most of them, if not all of them, nandito naman dahil hindi naman sila mga iskolar talaga in the strictest form of the term. Andito sila para maglaro ng basketball and to represent us in basketball. At the same time, they also have to do their jobs—going into class, exert much effort para matuto. Hindi man sila magiging CS (College Scholar) or US (University Scholar), although some of them are, pero hindi mo sila talagang iniisip na regular na estudyante. Kasi ang regular na estudyante, hindi napapagod ng tatlo o hanggang apat na oras gumagawa ng ganito. Di ba?

**UPDATE:** Sa assessment n’yo po, sino ang mga nakikitaan ninyo ng malaking potential na magiging professional basketball player?

**CB:** Marami. Most of them. Before, noong pagpasok ko, wala talaga. Nandoon dati si Paul, nakikitaan mo siya ng potential at that time, three years ago, pero iniisip mo na “pag hindi tayo nanalo, Paul, malayo ang tsansa mo. Magaling ka pero pag hindi tayo nanalo, hindi ka kukunin.” E blessing sa kanya na nanalo tayo. First draft, na-pick pa siya. Pero itong batch na ito, these are potential PBA players, most of them. Doon na ‘yan magkakaroon ng PBA players from UP. Kasi matagal na wala e. Bilang na bilang na lang. Di ba?

**UPDATE:** Coach, may cases ba na nagdi-disagree sila sa coaching style mo lalo na kung may drills o practice?

**CB:** Sa College, wala masyadong ganyan. Kasi, these are your direct recruits e. Most of these guys are my direct recruits. At saka, una, these are growing guys in terms of their games, in terms of their mindset. Ano ito, parang teacher-student [relationship] ito. Ito pa ‘yung panahon na nagtuturo ka. Minsan sa pro, nararanasan ko iyon before. Pero itong sa college level, very minimal. Susunod ang most of them, rather, all of them will follow instructions from coaches.

Sa pro, magbibigay ng suggestions [ang players] kasi iyung iba baka mas matagal pang naglalaro kaysa sa ‘yo and on a higher level. Halimbawa, isang defensive scheme, like how do we defend this particular guy? So, sila iyung magbibigay ng suggestion. In fact, ako pa mismo ang magtatanong sa kanila kung “how do you think we will be able to defend this particular star player?” Pero sa level na ito [college], hindi...at saka marami tayong coaches na magagaling na magbibigay sa kanila [ng advices].

**UPDATE:** May nararamdaman ba kayong pressure from the UP community given the fact na gumaganda na ang ating standing? Example, for next season, may anticipation na.

**CB:** Iyung pressure noong nagsimula ako from walang panalo, isang panalo, to go into four or five wins, at iyung ngayon na going into the championship, pareho lang. Kasi, you have to put in the work. Kailangan mong trabahuhin. Kailangang malaman mo kung ano ang kailangan mo para ma-achieve mo iyon at palagay ko, nailagay na natin iyung mga kailangan natin, mga players na kailangan. Kailangan lang ng more training, more experience, more togetherness o chemistry; pero ang maganda kasi sa team natin ngayon, we are in a position na hindi na katulad ng dati. Kumbaga, mas malakas na ito kaysa sa dati. Iyung pressure sa coach, nandiyan.



At saka maiintindihan mo e. Kasi nga, ang community, gutom iyan sa championship. Kahit ako gusto ko e. Di ba? Hindi mo naman puwedeng sabihin na ayaw mong manalo dahil ayaw mong ma-pressure. Hindi ganoon. Gusto mong manalo. Pero walang assurance diyan. Walang sure win d'yan. Kailangang tinatrabaho talaga.

**UPDATE:** Any final message for your team and to the community? Something that we will all look forward to. Una para sa team at ang ikalawa sa community. **CB:** Ang team, lagi ko naman silang kinakausap na ang lagi kong bilin sa kanila, “We have to find a way on how to maximize what we have and this would mean sacrificing.” Most of them have to sacrifice. Ibig sabihin in sacrifice, iyung personal agenda. Kasi most of them ay may personal agenda na gustong magpakita, [na] “magaling ako.” E marami ng magaling. Di ba? Kaya kailangan, somebody has to step down. Example, si Paul last year, he has to step down a little bit in his scoring kasi andyan si Juan, andyan si Bright. The question is, sino ang mag-step down ngayon? Di ba kasi mas marami ngayon ang gustong magpakita. Ang mas sikat kasi ay mas maraming score. But at the end of this, are you going to win as a team? Ang medyo tricky part is that, all the teams are not going to, definitely, take us lightly. Before pag sinabi mong UP, counted na ‘yan. Win one, win two. Ngayon, hindi na. Maghahanda na sila ng todo.

Sa community naman, the expectations are just on par. Par for the course iyan e. Ibig sabihin, tama lang

na mag-expect ka. Even the coaches are expecting to win, even the players. Sama-sama lang tayo na even in the losses, the future, the adversities, dapat magkasama tayo kasi matagal na rin naman tayong nasa baba. Kasi marami d'yan, ngayon lang nila nakita ‘yung struggle. In fact, hindi nila nakita ‘yung struggle ng program noong zero, zero, one, three, walang panalo, and then all of a sudden, nakita nila, uy championship. Akala nila ito na ‘yun. So, hindi nila nakita kung saan nanggaling iyon. Dapat mas supportive ka in a way na regardless kung nag-i-struggle ba o nananalo ‘yung team.

Marami d'yan siyempre ang magsasalita ng negative which is just natural. Lahat naman ‘yan sanay na ‘yan sa mga ganyan. May mga sariling bashers din ‘yan. Ako, napakarami kong bashers. Pero ano lang ‘yan, kasama talaga sa trabaho ‘yan.

**UPDATE:** How do you deal with bashers, Coach? **CB:** Unang-una, wala naman akong social media. Hindi ko mababasa. So, okay lang. Sinasabihan lang ako ng mga bata. E sabi ko, kayo na ang sumagot! At saka huwag na ninyong sagutin. Tsaka natural lang ‘yan e. Kumbaga kung iisipin mo, if you understand those people, wala naman diperensiya e. Nagsasalita lang sila ng nasa isip nila.

Paul Desiderio during a UP game against Adamson University







# THIS FEBRUARY, THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES (UP) CELEBRATED ITS 70<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF TRANSFER FROM MANILA TO ITS DILIMAN CAMPUS.

*Next page: UP Diliman walking tour at the Sundial  
On page 29: Picture taking at the far end of the arches in Intramuros  
Inset on page 29: Write-ups by visitors at the Fort Santiago museum*

As part of the festivities, there was a series of free campus walking tours organized by the UP Diliman (UPD) Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts in partnership with the UP Asian Institute of Tourism (AIT). The tour was designed for those who want to know more about UPD. The UPD walking tour is an example of an activity in archaeological tourism or archaeotourism.

In a country where there is a significant number of tourist destinations “directed toward beaches and coral reefs,” experts say destinations that promote archaeological attractions are often overlooked.

According to ResearchGate ([www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net)), archaeological tourism or archaeotourism “is a travel that focuses on visiting and experiencing ancient sites and historical places. The motivating forces behind archaeological tourism are a passion for the past and an interest in learning about the ancient or historical cultures that inhabited the area being visited.” The tourists are attracted by the exotic nature of the locations and often desire unique experiences. Archaeotourism may include visits to museums, places of historical significance, historically and archaeologically focused parks and even attendance at traditional events and festivals.

Researchers Jack G. L. Medrana and Richard Philip A. Gonzalo in their study “Visitor Motivation and Destinations with Archaeological Significance in the Philippines” wrote there is a neglect of scholarship on archaeological tourism in the country.

It is through their study that they hope to shed light on the potentials of the Philippines’ cultural heritage that can be developed and be sources of economic opportunities to the local communities. They said the value of heritage can be used to manage tourists and conservation in heritage sites.

“This study would like to investigate not only the relationship between places with archaeological significance and motivations why visitors go to the place but also the consumption dynamic of the Filipino public with archaeology,” the authors wrote.

The authors pointed that there should be “a critical analysis of the value of tourists when employing tourism for heritage conservation” because it is imperative. “Tourism can reintroduce people back to their cultural roots through heritage but it can also compromise values when tourism in heritage sites is corrupted by commercial gains.”

**MOTIVATIONS.** Conducting three stages of research, the study produced data from qualitative methods



Medrana



Gonzalo

Photo courtesy of Medrana

OVPAA

and found that, among other things, Filipinos are motivated to tour archaeo-historical destinations when there are activities that engage in the consumption of history and culture; cultural attractions have interactive exhibits, have affordable entrance fees and can be a bonding time with family and friends; and there is a positive image of the archaeotourist attraction communicated in media, particularly, the digital media through the internet.

The study employed a sample size of 50 Filipinos whose ages range from adolescents to 50 years old, and who were familiar with Intramuros, most of them having visited the site.

“These 50 respondents consisted of four occupational groups such as managerial employees of a fast food company, regular Research and Extension Professional Staff and administrative employees of an office at UPD, students of a Revised General Educational Program class at UPD and technical staff of a solar energy company based in Laguna province,” the researchers wrote. They limited their respondents “to demographic segments that are likely to be middle class, have ample purchasing power for luxury goods like tourism products, and are likely to try unusual or new offerings in the market like historical and archaeological tours.”

**INTRAMUROS.** Medrana, a former faculty of the UP Archaeological Studies Program (ASP) and a PhD candidate of Archaeology, and Gonzalo, assistant professor of AIT, focused the study on the 64-hectare Intramuros because it “is one of Metro Manila’s premier tourist destinations and the historic nucleus of this big urban complex.”

In the study, tourists associated Intramuros “very much with learning something about history and culture, which differentiates it from other tourist attractions in Metro Manila and its surrounding provinces.”





*Previous page: Bikers at San Agustin church on a rainy day  
Left: Picture taking of a balikbayan couple at Intramuros  
Right: Picture taking along the Pasig River from Intramuros*

Examining what makes Filipinos visit historical places, they found most of the male interviewees and females aged 41 to 50 said they often bring balikbayan relatives or friends for a cultural tour. According to Oxford Dictionaries, a balikbayan is “a Filipino visiting or returning to the Philippines after a period of living in another country.”

Most females and young adult males take particular interest in the scenery, with the oldest group of both sexes taking photographs during their visits.” Many elderly females also visit to attend Roman Catholic mass and join guided tours.

The study found that “a strong component of the visitors’ sense of heritage touches on their emotions and their identification with what is sensed in the destination site.”

**PHOTOS.** An integral part of the tourist experience of Filipino and non-Filipino visitors is picture-taking. Iconic historical markers, landscapes and perspectives are objects of focus. These also become backgrounds to the visitors’ pictures. Most popular spots where visitors take their photos are the doorways, entrances and arches.

In Intramuros, the “spots of the fort enclave where photographs are oftentimes taken include those presenting with dramatic landscapes such as at the walls between Medio Baluarte de San Francisco and Casa del Castellano where the Pasig River and buildings of San Nicolas district become the subject, or the background of the human subject.” Filipinos have the tendency to arrange “a mock pictorial of themselves when visiting touristic historical sites.”

In the study, the Filipino tourist respondents like “to have a monetary charge for cultural attractions that is

commensurate to their status as heritage stakeholders and to the good preservation of the cultural resources.” Most prefer a free or affordable entrance to cultural attractions like museums. An entrance fee of P100 was deemed as costly.

“According to them, affordability should be most applicable to students and the local community,” the authors wrote.

**DIGITAL COMMUNICATION.** People also heavily rely on the internet for information on the tourist destinations. Popular media also has an effect in producing a tourist attraction’s positive image.

“People are unanimous that in order to reach a wider clientele, information about cultural attractions should be sent to different kinds of mediated communication channels. A standout among these channels is the internet. Respondents wish that information are clear and detailed such as putting contact details for clarification, but should also stimulate a sense of ‘mystery and discovery,’” the authors wrote.

**PERCEPTIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY.** In addition, Medrana and Gonzalo found that many of their respondents associated archaeology with research and science, so they remind heritage interpreters like tour guides to “be equipped with ample information generated by academic research.”

The research “Visitor Motivation and Destinations with Archaeological Significance in the Philippines” was published in the Volume 20 issue of “Hukay,” ASP’s refereed journal.



# AMR PREVALENCE AND GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

## INSIDER

BY Bino C. Gamba



### THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DECLARES THAT ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) IS A GROWING SERIOUS THREAT TO GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH.

**A**MR is the ability of microbes to grow despite providing standard treatment, making some infections increasingly difficult and sometimes impossible to treat.

In an Institute of Biology (IB) research, it was found that bacteria resistant to antibiotics are present in public computer service providers (CSPs) and utility jeepneys (PUJs) in UP Diliman (UPD).

The research “*Staphylococcus aureus* and Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) carriage in Public Computer Service Providers and Utility Jeepneys in UP Diliman” found that CSPs and PUJs on campus are carriers of *S. aureus* and MRSA.

*S. aureus* is a kind of bacteria that causes ordinary skin infections to more serious even fatal diseases such as food poisoning and toxic-shock syndrome. Meanwhile, the “Medical News Today” website defines MRSA as “a form of contagious bacterial infection

that is resistant to numerous antibiotics including methicillin, amoxicillin, penicillin and oxacillin.”

The IB research led by Jann Eldy L. Daquioag and Ricardo Benedict C. Almirol is an epidemiological account to add to the growing body of knowledge on the prevalence of bacteria and other pathogens in public places.

Daquioag said *S. aureus* are normally found in the nose and on human skin. They are also present in almost all fomites and are likely to carry infection.

“If they are present in inanimate objects in public places, like doorknobs, handrails and computer peripherals, they can easily be transmitted,” he said.

Among the studies that prompted the researchers to know the prevalence of bacteria resistant to antibiotics in UPD is the review “Antimicrobial Resistance: Tackling a crisis for the health and wealth of nations” by Jim O’Neill and his team.

The review estimated that by 2050, AMR or any drug-resistant pathogens are projected to become a main cause of a yearly 10 million deaths worldwide.

**THREAT TO HEALTH.** Although the presence of MRSA in CSPs and PUJs on campus are low, the IB study revealed the possibility of transmitting potentially pathogenic bacteria in UPD.

Prevalence of *S. aureus* is much higher in computer peripherals than in jeepney handrails.

Of the 27 CSPs with 162 computer peripherals (81 keyboards and 81 mice) as samples, 25 (92.6%) tested positive of *S. aureus* contamination. Thirty-three of 81 (40.7%) keyboards and 26 of 81 (32.1%) mice had *S. aureus*.

Of the 196 jeepney handrails sampled from the six UPD routes (of the 196 jeepneys, only one handrail per jeepney was used as a sample), *S. aureus* prevalence was at 14 out of 196 (7.1%). The bacteria was detected in all jeepney handrails except for the jeepney plying the UP-SM North EDSA route. The highest was at 11.6 percent and was found in jeepneys of the UP-Katipunan route.

MRSA in computer peripherals had a prevalence of 3.1 percent, while prevalence in jeepneys was at 2 percent.

Daquioag clarified that the study is not about the high or low prevalence of the bacteria.





Photo courtesy of Daquioag

Daquioag

The mere presence of antibiotic-resistant pathogens in fomites around UPD poses threat to public health. Drug-resistant pathogen or AMR is an escalating problem worldwide. In fact, there was a recent report on the prevalence of Vancomycin-resistant *S. aureus* reported in New York and in other developed countries. Vancomycin is a higher type of antibiotic.

The research is also not about comparing which of the two fomites the microorganisms adhere more to because computer peripherals and steel handrails are not comparable in terms of adherence.

“Ang mouse at keyboards kasi ay umiinit, conducive sa near 37°C na tirahan ng microorganisms. At the same time, mas rough ang surface ‘nya. Mas mataas ang chance na mag-cling ang microorganisms sa rough surface than smooth surface,” said Daquioag.

AMR prevalence “is very alarming because it is not just an emergence, but high emergence. Hopefully, we will see this not just as a personal thing, it is not just your problem but our problem, the community’s problem,” Daquioag said.

The high emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria can be partly attributed to misuse and abuse of antibiotics.

“Yung bibigyan ka ng reseta ng doctor then after two to three days, you’ll stop taking the medicines because you felt better. Ang nangyayari doon ay hindi mo pinapatay ‘yung buong pathogen, ang pinapatay mo lang ay ‘yung mga hindi kayang mag-withstand sa antibiotics. Ang naiwan sa katawan mo na very minute ay ‘yung mga kayang i-withstand ‘yung antibiotics at ito ‘yung mga nagiging antibiotic-resistant strains,” Daquioag said.

The practice of self-medication or taking antibiotics without any medical prescriptions is another reason for the high emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

**AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.** Daquioag hopes that his team was able to contribute to an awareness on threats brought by AMR, especially for the computer users and commuters in UPD.

Daquioag said library supervisors, internet cafe owners and PUJ drivers/owners who participated in the study accepted their recommendation.

“When I visited a library two weeks after we told them the result, I saw a hand sanitizer in the table of the library custodian,” he said.

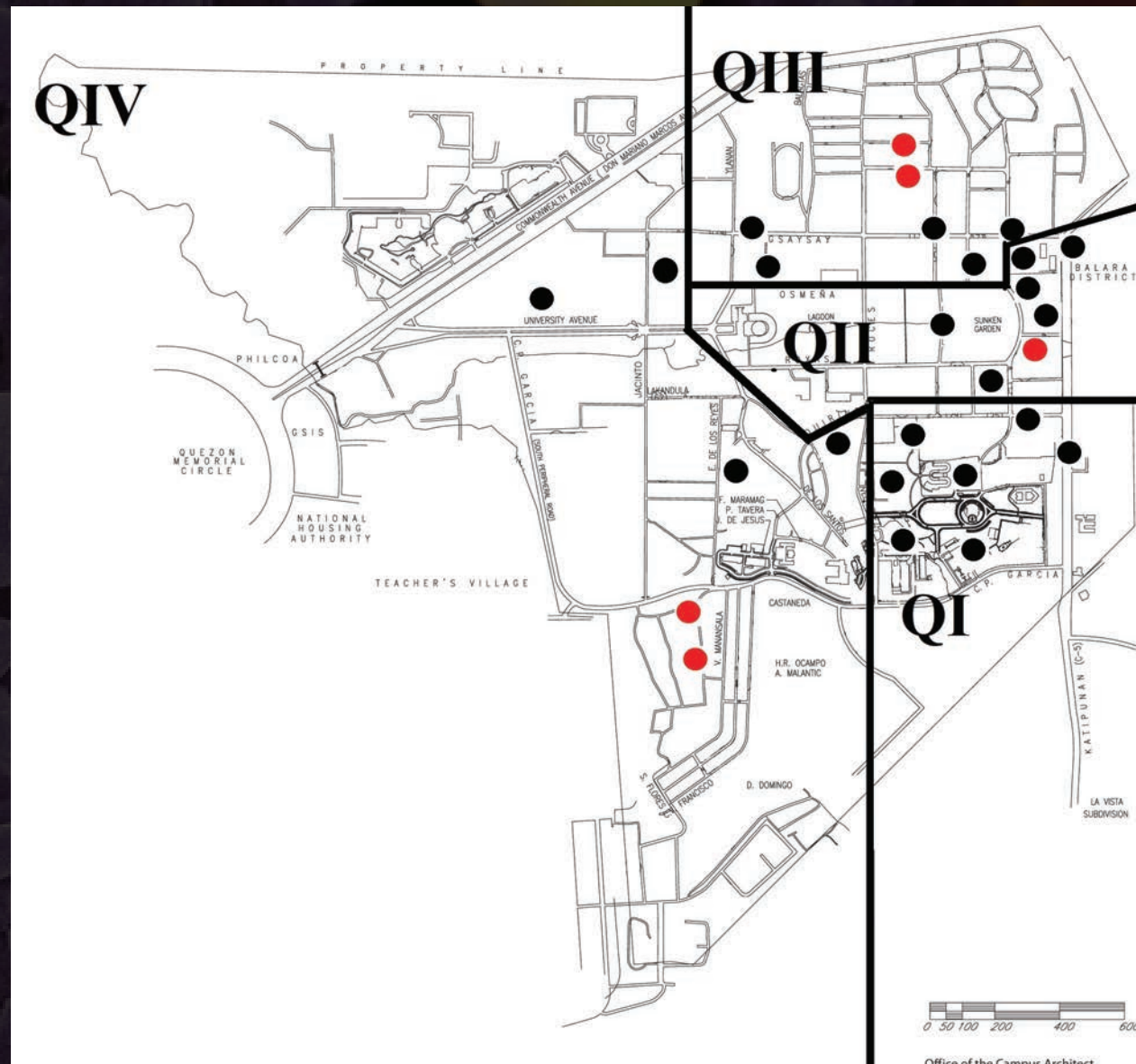
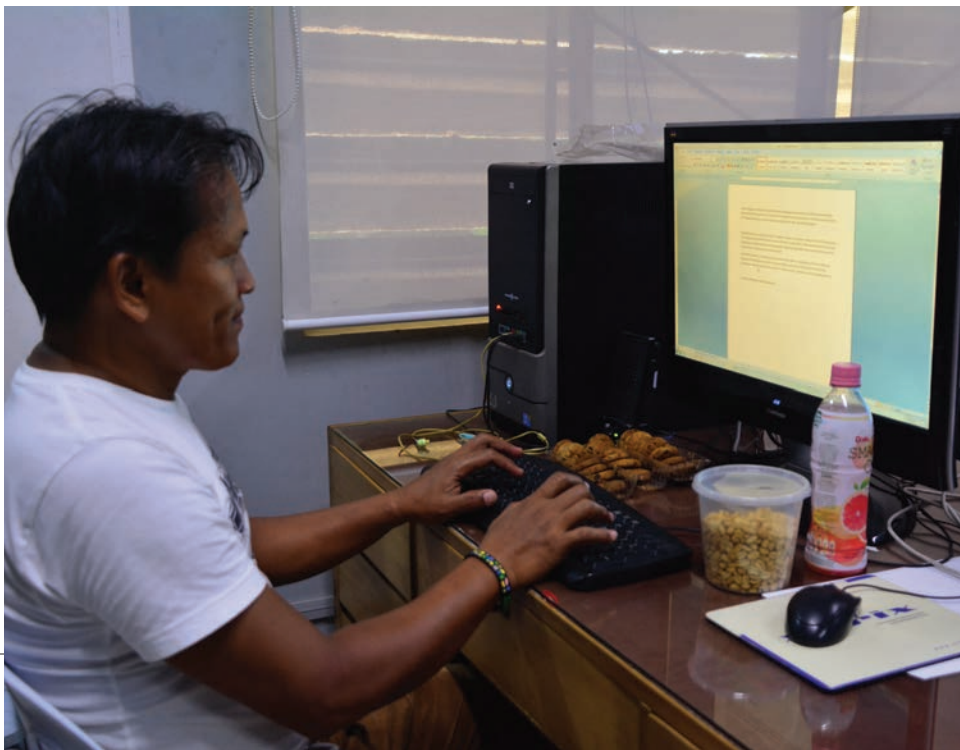
In addressing AMR prevalence, Daquioag said its rising trend could be curbed. If one is ill, it is best to follow the doctor’s prescription or complete the prescribed course of medication for ailments.

“Do not misuse and abuse the use of antibiotics, because pathogens are finite source, they are everywhere. Halos na-exhaust na natin lahat ang source ng antibiotic, so in the long run hindi na tayo makakahanap ng gamot sa mga antibiotic-resistant bacteria,” he said.

The IB researchers recommended that “computer users and commuters need to disinfect hands after being in CSPs and PUJs.”

He hopes that the study will be able to contribute for clearer sanitation guidelines and policies on AMR awareness in the future, especially since health experts have labeled AMR prevalence as the “biggest threat to global health.”

*Microorganisms may cling to rough surfaces encountered everyday*



Location and distribution of CSPs that participated in the study. Red dots indicate CSPs where MRSA isolates were obtained.

## MRSA ISOLATES IN UPD

by Bino C. Gamba

“*Staphylococcus aureus* and Methicilin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) carriage in Public Computer Service Providers and Utility Jeepneys in UP Diliman” was first published in the January-June 2018 issue of “Science Diliman.”



**SAMPLING SIZE.** The study employed inclusion and exclusion criteria in determining sampling size for computer service providers (CSPs). Only CSPs with at least three computer units and have signed the consent forms and allowed the unannounced sampling dates were included in the study. On the other hand, the PUJs per route were randomly sampled.

Sample collection for CSPs were done on weekdays, between 1 and 4 p.m. Three computers from each CSP were chosen: nearest the door, those furthest the door and those in the middle of the facility. For the PUJs, sampling was conducted every Thursday from 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Samples were swabbed using sterile cotton swabs dipped in a sterile saline solution.

There were 162 computer peripherals (81 keyboards and 81 mice) sampled from 27 CSPs (22 libraries and five internet cafes). The CSPs were clustered into four quadrants based on their locations. For PUJs, 196 handrails from 196 jeepneys from the six UPD routes were examined. In each jeepney, only one handrail was used as sample. Ten centimeters of each handrail was swabbed 10 times. The PUJ per route were randomly sampled.

The research also assessed 11 risk factors. These are variables that increases the chance or susceptibility to infection or disease: years in service; service hours; comfort room availability; number of computer units; number of clients per day; usual gender of clients; duration of computer use; consumption of food and drink; frequency of cleaning the facility; frequency of cleaning the peripherals; and availability of hand sanitizers.

**POSITIVE CONTAMINATION.** The study showed that from the 27 CSPs sampled, 25 (92.6%) tested positive of *S.aureus* contamination. CSPs in quadrants II and III were 100 percent contaminated with the said bacteria, while quadrants I and IV showed 85.7 percent contamination. (See map)

Prevalence of *S. aureus* among keyboards was at 33 out of 81 (40.7%). Keyboards in Quadrant II registered the highest occurrence of *S. aureus* with 10 of 18 (55.6%), while 5 of 21 sampled (23.8%) in Quadrant IV had the lowest occurrence.

Meanwhile, the incidence of *S. aureus* among mice was 26 of 81 (32.1%). Mice in Quadrant II recorded the least occurrence of contamination at 27.8 percent.

MRSA in computer peripherals had a prevalence of 3.1 percent and was present in one keyboard in Quadrant II, one keyboard and one mouse in Quadrant III and two keyboards in Quadrant IV.

*S. aureus* in PUJs were detected in all the routes except for SM North EDSA, though the prevalence of said bacteria was 7.1 percent or 14 out of 196 jeepneys, which is relatively low compared to that of the computer peripherals.

PUJs plying the Katipunan route registered the highest incidence at 11.6 percent. Meanwhile, the MRSA prevalence in PUJs was at 2 percent and was present in routes along Katipunan (1), Pantranco (2) and Toki (1).

For the risk factors analysis, Daquioag said there was no significant association with contamination occurrence.



The interior of a PUJ

## ACADEMIC

BY Benito V. Sanvictores Jr.



The University of the Philippines Diliman (UPD) has always been a venue for concerns and causes of various publics.

**I**t has a long history of championing the masses in avenues like forums, conferences and lectures, especially in fighting for human rights (HR). And it has always been a haven for HR defenders.

“Pakighimamat, Naratibo ng mga taga-Mindanao sa Batas Militar,” is one such avenue. The forum the College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD) had on Feb. 26 was in support of the UPD Arts and Culture Month 2019 and its theme “Lakad-Gunita sa Lupang Hinirang.” The theme is in commemoration of UP’s transfer from Manila to Diliman 70 years ago. According to the UPD Arts and Culture Month 2019 brochure, the celebration “also examines UP’s role and connection to urgent issues such as land, settlement and migration.”

**HELPING THE LUMAD.** Speakers at the forum shared their plight before and after the Martial Law (ML) in Mindanao that was declared on May 23, 2017 and is extended until December 2019.

Lumad is a collective term for Mindanao’s indigenous peoples comprising 18 ethno-linguistic tribes like the Manobo, Bagobo, and T’boli.

“Even before the implementation of ML, Lumad were being attacked by the military and their paramilitary groups based on allegations that the

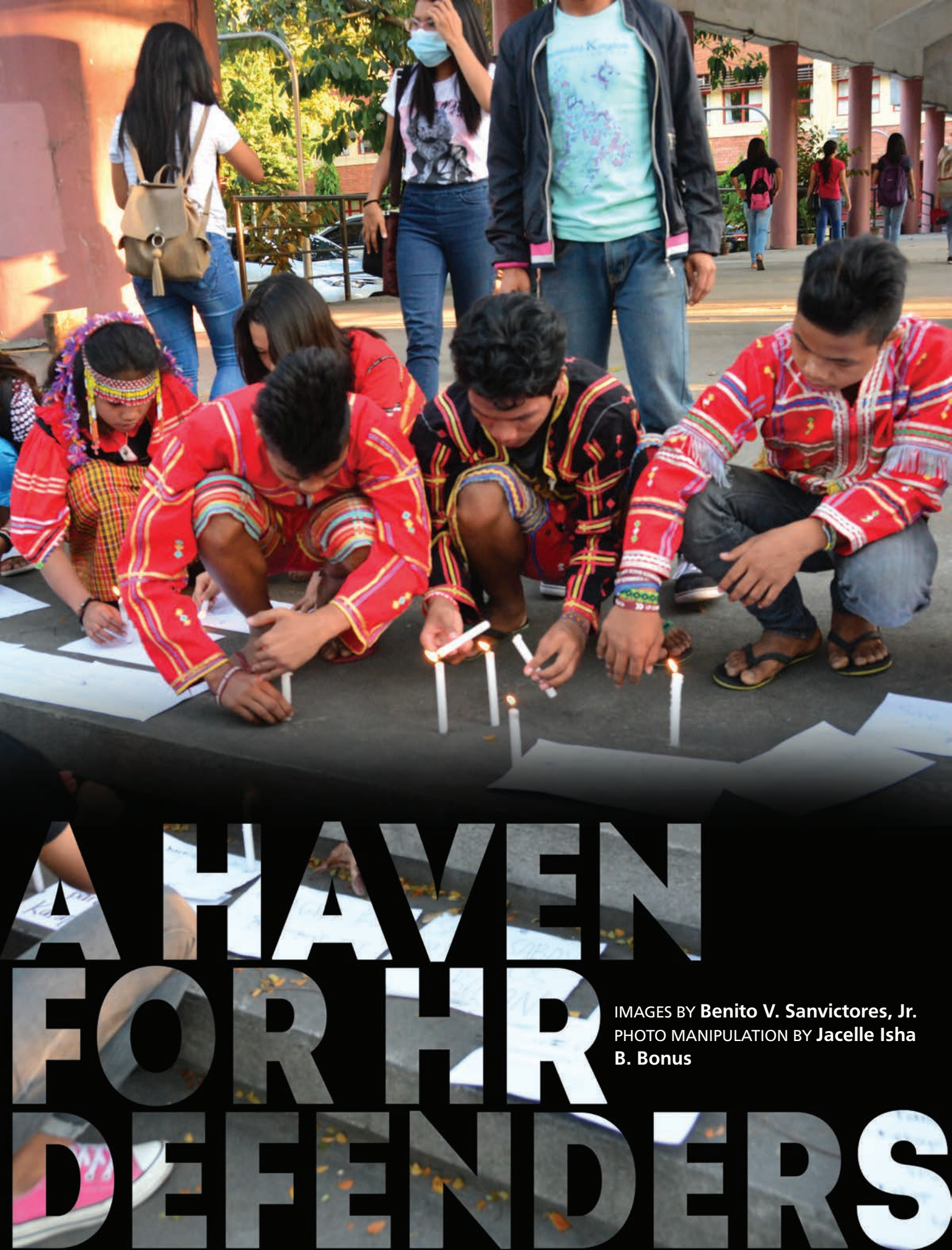


Teacher Jurane



Diayon





# A HAVEN FOR HR DEFENDERS

IMAGES BY **Benito V. Sanvictores, Jr.**  
PHOTO MANIPULATION BY **Jacelle Isha B. Bonus**

victims were conniving with the NPA (New People's Army) and were teaching the students to rebel against the government," said Jurane.

Jurane is a teacher and one of the 77 Lumad that stayed in UPD from January to March this year as part of their Bakwit (evacuees) school program.

Manilakbayan 2015 reports that from 2010 to 2015 there were 71 cases of Lumad killings. Manilakbayan is a non-government organization (NGO) organizing the yearly caravan of Lumad from Mindanao to Manila. According to a bulatlat.com report, at least 50 Lumad were killed from June 2016 to August 2017.

Meanwhile, Jurane further said he received reports from community residents who on Aug. 18, 2015 allegedly saw the killing of five people in Brgy. Mendis, Pangantucan, Bukidnon. He named the five as Herminio Samia (70 years old), Jobert Samia (70 y/o), Welmer Somina (19 y/o), Emer Somina (17 y/o), and Norman Samia (14 y/o). Jurane said the witnesses alleged the perpetrators were members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines 1<sup>st</sup> Special Forces Battalion.

He added there were also witnesses to the killing of Lumad school director Emerito Samarca and two Lumad leaders Dionel Campos and Datu Bello Sinzo on Sept. 1, 2015 at Brgy. Diatagon, Lianga, Surigao del Sur. The witnesses alleged that AFP soldiers and the Magahat-Bagani paramilitary group were responsible for their deaths.

During the previous administration, three Lumad schools were closed due to incomplete requirements while more than 70 of the Lumad schools were attacked, as per data of Save our Schools Network (SOS), another NGO helping the Lumad schools. Sadly, in the 2019 SOS data, 85 Lumad schools were shut down from July 2016 to March 2019.

The SOS data also showed that as of December 2018, at least 500,000 persons (Lumad, Muslims and Christians) left their houses because of harassments, intimidations, threats and killings.

Teacher Jurane believed that the attacks on the Lumad were rooted in two main reasons: the riches of Mindanao and the plunder of these riches.

According to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Mindanao has vast deposits of gold, nickel, and copper particularly in Agusan del Sur, Davao and Surigao del Norte. In 2018 alone, the total cost of exported minerals and mineral products was US\$ 4,037-B (P 201.85-B). Majority of these mineral deposits are in the ancestral lands of the Lumad.

Jurane said at the forum that the "mining companies want to acquire these lands."

Since 2015, UPD served as "home" to an average of 500 indigenous people from Luzon to Mindanao

during the annual "Lakbayan ng Pambansang Minorya," also called Manilakbayan.

"Lakbayan ng Pambansang Minorya" is where representatives of some indigenous people would come to Manila and have a dialogue with the Philippine President regarding their concerns. The yearly caravan starts in October and ends on Dec. 10, the International Human Rights Day.

"Lakbayan" aims to increase the awareness of the people about the plight of the Lumad and seek support to join the Lumad in their fight for their ancestral lands and in stopping the attacks on their schools, communities and people.

**FIGHTING FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS.** In the same forum, Elizar Diayon, Vice President of NAMASUFA (Nagkahiusang Mamumuo sa Suyapa Farm [United Workers in Suyapa Farm]), presented data on violations of workers' rights.

"Data gathered by labor group Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) also showed malicious attacks on civil liberties," Diayon said.

Based on Diayon's presented data, there are 686 documented cases of trumped-up charges filed against farmers, indigenous people, mass activists, HR defenders and environmentalists: 268 in Caraga Region, 241 (Southern Mindanao Region), 78 (Northern Mindanao), 77 (Socskargen Region) and 22 (Western Mindanao Region).

Nationwide, KMU documented violations of workers' rights, namely contractualization, extremely low wages and lack of social benefits, violation of workers' freedom of association or union busting, non-existence or lack of occupational safety and health (OSH) standards, and violation of other labor standards.

Diayon also shared the NAMASUFA workers' problems with its employer Sumifru Philippines Corporation (Sumifru).

Sumifru is a Japanese multinational company engaged in "sourcing, production, shipment and marketing of fresh fruits, primarily the export of pineapples, papaya and Cavendish bananas. Sumifru operates in more than 12,000 hectares of land in Mindanao."

NAMASUFA was organized on Mar. 14, 2008 by workers of Packing Plant 90 (PP 90) of Fresh Banana Agricultural Corporation (FBAC) and filed a petition for certification election (PCE) before the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). The PCE aimed to certify NAMASUFA as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent (SEBA) of the 140 rank and file FBAC workers.

On Jun. 20, 2008, FBAC merged with Sumifru, with the latter emerging as surviving corporation. This





Art displayed during Lakbayan 2017

# FOR THE RECORD

PHOTOS COMPILED BY Danielle Sydney G. Cariaga  
PHOTOS COURTESY OF UP Diliman Main Library  
INFOGRAPHIC BY Brent Antigua

## Nostalgia

*In 1948, under the stewardship of UP President Bienvenido Gonzalez, much of UP was transferred from its campus in Manila to a bigger campus in Diliman, Quezon City.*

prompted NAMASUFA's efforts to file a PCE with Sumifru as employer. The latter denied being the employer of the PP 90 workers, and instead, pointed to A2Y Contracting Services as the employer. DOLE-Region 11 Mediator-Arbiter declared Sumifru as the employer of the PP 90 workers on Jul. 28, 2008 and ordered to conduct a Certification Election.

On Feb. 8, 2010, then DOLE Secretary Marianito Roque affirmed the decision of DOLE-Region 11 Mediator-Arbiter. Sumifru refused to comply with the DOLE decision and brought the case to the Court of Appeals (CA) which affirmed the DOLE Secretary's decision. Sumifru then brought the case to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court (SC) dismissed Sumifru's petition on Jun. 7, 2017 and affirmed the CA resolution declaring the PP 90 workers as Sumifru employees.

Even with the SC decision, Sumifru continued to refuse to bargain with NAMASUFA until the latter legally launched its strike on Oct. 1, 2018. On Oct. 11, a combined group of at least 300 strikebreakers, police and AFP personnel swarmed into the strike camps, dispersed the striking workers violently and destroyed the camps without any Court Order.

"The strikebreakers were cuddled by the national government using the municipal grounds as the staging and withdrawal points for their plan," Diayon sadly said.

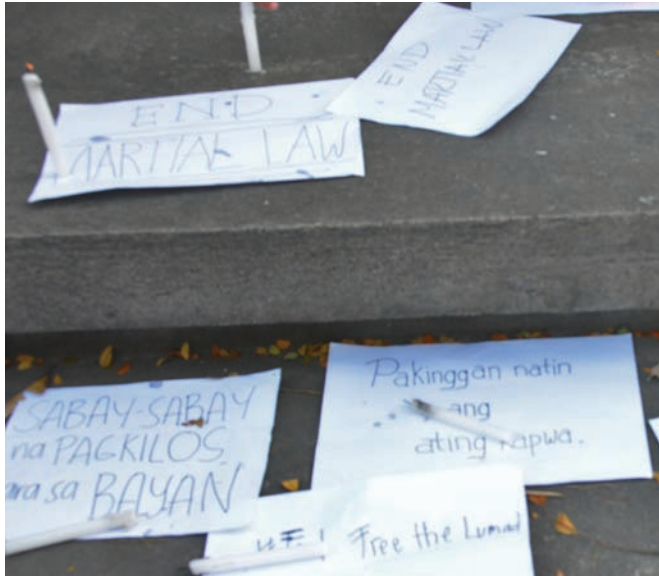
A KMU data showed that Sumifru operates in 2,200 hectares of land in Compostela Valley with nine packing plants. The plants have a total production capacity of at least 19,000 boxes per day or almost 7 million boxes per year. The gross daily income for this province alone is PhP 19-M (US\$ 380,000).

According to the National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB), there were 233 total strike

cases handled as of Dec. 31, 2018. Of the strikes, 149 cases were "disposed within the process cycle time (PCT) of 60 days, while 48 cases were disposed beyond the PCT."

As of Dec. 31, 2018, there were 36 pending which were carried on to 2019.

For 2019, NCMB data showed that there were 34 new cases filed in January making a total of 70 cases as of Feb. 28, 2019. Of the 70 cases, 22 were already resolved and 48 are still pending.



Call for action during the CSWCD forum





# UP Diliman Month THROUGH THE YEARS

**1994**

Former UP Diliman Chancellor Roger Posadas (1993-1996) signs Memorandum No. 94-202 on Dec. 5, 1994 establishing the UP Diliman Week.



**1995**

UP Diliman Exposition (Feb. 1995)



**1999**

National Government proclaims February as National Arts Month.

Former UPD Chancellor Claro T. Llaguno (1996-1999) proclaims February as UP Diliman Arts and Culture Month through Administrative Order (AO) 22-01 on Jan. 14, 1999.



**1999**

Board of Regents (BOR) approves the creation of Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts (OICA).



**2007**

OICA inaugurates the Arts Hub



**2018**

UP Diliman Month 2018: Kat(h)awan



**2017**

UP Diliman Month 2017: Salaysayan: K'wentong Bayan, Kaalamang Bayan



**2016**

UP Diliman Month 2016: Panahon ng Luwalhati



**2015**

UP Diliman Month 2015: Pride of Place, Boldness of Vision



**2009**

Sarswela Festival



**2008**

First National Komedya Fiesta







A map of Diliman campus made in 1949 showed the areas designated for future construction with the map recording its expansion projects. Soon after, the Diliman landscape was dotted with new buildings – the University Library, the College of Engineering, the Women’s Residence (now Kamia Residence Hall), the Conservatory of Music (now College of Music), the Administration Building (now Quezon Hall), and the President’s Residence (now Executive House). Meanwhile, the rest of the colleges and administrative offices had to make do with temporary shelters made of sawali and galvanized iron sheets.



*On page 43: Students in one of the early graduation ceremonies at Gonzalez Hall  
Top: UP Pres. Bienvenido S. Gonzalez at the construction site (with hat).  
Middle: Palma Hall during the 1950s  
Bottom: Melchor Hall and the UP Carillon Tower*

**TURN TO PAGE 48**

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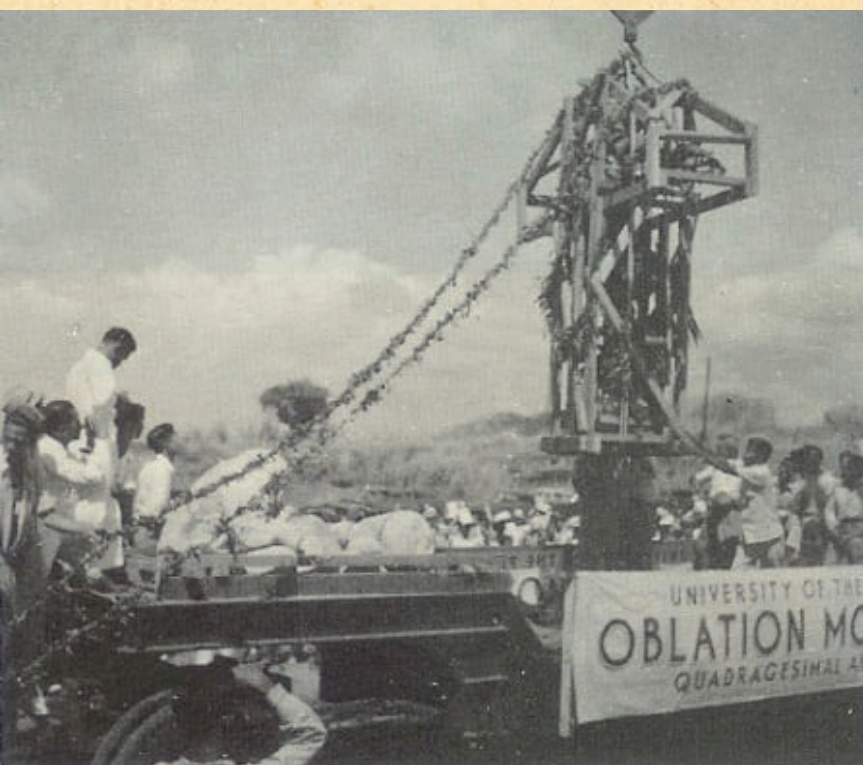


@officialupdiliman





Main Library



Clockwise from top left photo: Gonzalez Hall which is the UPD Main Library; UP Lagoon, 1952 with Gonzalez Hall (Main Library) in the back; Malcolm Hall; Transfer of the Oblation from UP Manila to UP Diliman in Feb. 11, 1949; and the Sundial at UP Manila.