

HUNGER COMMUNITIES PROJECT: REPORT FROM DUMAGUETE CITY, PHILIPPINES

饥饿社区项目： 菲律宾杜马格特市报告。

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Editor's Introduction

Prof. Dr. Dennis P. McCann

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I am happy to present five case studies researched and written by my graduate students at Silliman University. The first three are by Ms. Glynnis Casinyo, the other two are by Ms. Rochelle Remollo.

Ms. Casinyo's cases are (1) Kitchen Soup Program: A Case Study of the Little Children of the Philippines, Foundation, Inc. (2) Silliman University Food Security Program: An Initiative of the Office of Student Services. (3) Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD): Case Study of Selected Child Development Centers. Ms. Remollo's cases are (4) Community Pantry in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental: Panag-Ambitay Community Pantry. (5) Silliman University Continuing Calamity Response Program.

编者引言

丹宁思 (Dennis P. McCann)

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我很高兴介绍由我在西利曼大学的研究生们研究和撰写的五个案例研究。前三个案例由格琳妮丝·卡西尼奥 (Glynnis Casinyo) 完成，另外两个由罗谢尔·雷莫洛 (Rochelle Remollo) 完成。

卡西尼奥的案例包括：(1) 厨房汤品计划：菲律宾儿童基金会案例研究；(2) 西利曼大学粮食安全计划：学生服务办公室的一项倡议；(3) 社会福利与发展部 (DSWD) 的补充喂养计划 (SFP)：选定儿童发展中心的案例研究。雷莫洛的案例包括：(4) 东内格罗斯省杜马格特市的社区食品储藏室：帕纳格-安比泰社区食品储藏室；(5) 西利曼大学持续灾害响应计划。

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For a complete copy of all five case studies, please email me at dennispmccann70@gmail.com. Given the restrictions on space for MRIJ essays, edited versions of Ms. Casinyo's first case study, "Kitchen Soup Program," and Ms. Remollo's study on the "Panag-Ambitay Community Pantry", will be featured here.

All five of their case studies, however, indicate the range of Hunger Communities developing in Dumaguete in the Province of Negros Oriental, a province with the highest poverty rate in the Central Visayas island group, with "29 out of every 100 individuals in the province belonging to the poor population whose incomes were not sufficient to buy their minimum basic food and non-food needs", according to The Philippine Statistics Authority's (PSA) 2021 full-year official poverty statistics.¹ The casual observer in Dumaguete is likely unaware of the extent of poverty, or the efforts of Hunger Communities to mitigate it.

The case studies featured here allow us to examine some of the initiatives taken, usually private, but with promising partnerships with government programs and corporate sponsors, that usually have grown out of natural disasters like typhoons, earthquakes, and most recently the crises resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Though these initiatives, so far, are hardly sufficient to address the problem of food security for all those affected, they do indicate some promising paths forward that, indeed, might be replicable not only in the Philippines but also abroad. The good news is that Negros Oriental is a relatively safe place (Dumaguete styles itself the "City of Gentle People") without overwhelming problems of gang violence,

如需案例研究的完整副本，请发送电子邮件至：dennispmccann70@gmail.com。鉴于《澳门利氏学社学刊》的篇幅限制，此处将重点介绍卡西尼奥的第一个案例研究《厨房汤品计划》和雷莫洛关于帕纳格-安比泰社区食品储藏室的初步研究。

然而，所有五个案例研究都表明，在东内格罗斯省杜马格特市饥饿社区的范围在扩展。该省是中央维萨亚群岛中贫困率最高的省份，根据菲律宾统计局（PSA）2021年全年官方贫困统计数据，“该省每100人中就有29人属于贫困人口，其收入不足以购买基本食品和非食品需求”。¹ 如果只是随意地观察，杜马格特的贫困程度，或者饥饿社区为缓解贫困所做的努力并不那么容易察觉。

此处重点介绍的案例研究使我们能够审视一些已采取的举措。这些举措通常是私人的，但与政府计划和企业赞助商建立了前景良好的合作伙伴关系，以应对台风、地震等自然灾害，以及最近由新冠疫情（COVID-19）大流行引起的危机。

尽管这些举措迄今为止远不足以解决所有受影响者的粮食安全問題，但它们确实指出了一些有前景的前进道路。这些道路实际上不仅可以在菲律宾复制，也可以在国外复制。好消息是，东内格罗斯省是一个相对安全的地方（杜马格特自称“温柔之城”），没有严重的帮派暴力，或者严重到公私合作伙伴关系几乎不可能

1 Tilos, Jennifer, "PSA: NegOr tops poverty rate in CV". <https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/news/2023/02/07/psa-negor-tops-poverty-rate-in-cv>. These statistics, of course, reflect conditions just after the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and not the subsequent recovery where conditions seem to be improving.

1 Tilos, Jennifer, "PSA: NegOr tops poverty rate in CV". <https://mirror.pia.gov.ph/news/2023/02/07/psa-negor-tops-poverty-rate-in-cv>. 当然，这些统计数据反映了 COVID-19 大流行高峰期之后的情况，而不是随后的复苏，复苏期间情况似乎正在改善。

What then can be done? There is some good news in Dumaguete. One thing emphasized by Casinyo and Remollo, is the strength of traditional Filipino values, like “*bayanihan*,” a community spirit that prompts people to reach out to support others in their need, especially in times of disaster. Such values still inspire local initiatives....

那么能做什么呢？在杜马盖地有一些好消息。卡西尼奥和雷莫洛强调的一点是传统菲律宾价值观的力量，如“*bayanihan*”，一种社区精神，促使人们伸出援手支持其他有需要的人，特别是在灾难时期。这样的价值观仍然激励着当地的倡议……

or levels of corruption that makes public-private partnerships nearly impossible. The province and its shores face east toward Cebu and Bohol, and beyond them the sea lanes across the Pacific toward Mexico. Fishing is still a major food source, and the Province’s relative lack of “development” means that the land is mostly in small holdings where families continue to survive through subsistence farming. It may be puzzling to some readers how and why Hunger is a problem for farmers and fisherfolk, but the fact is that most of these enterprises are barely capable of sustaining a family’s needs. With a poverty rate of 29% it is clear that simply urging ordinary people to continue their traditional practices will not be enough to assure food security.

What then can be done? There is some good news in Dumaguete. One thing emphasized by Casinyo and Remollo, is the strength of traditional Filipino values, like “*bayanihan*,” a community spirit that prompts people to reach out to support others in their need, especially in times of disaster. Such values still inspire local initiatives, like the Panag-Ambitay Community Pantry, that responded to the needs of pedicab drivers, suddenly deprived of their income because of the COVID restrictions. Once the restrictions were lifted the Pantry continues to function with a shift in focus to retired pedicab drivers still suffering from food shortages.

的腐败问题。该省及其海岸向东宿务和保和，再向东是横跨太平洋通往墨西哥的海上航线。渔业仍然是主要的食物来源，该省相对缺乏“发展”意味着土地大多为小规模持有，家庭继续通过自给农业生存。对于一些读者来说，农民和渔民为何陷入饥饿可能令人费解。但事实是，这些“企业”中的大多数几乎无法满足一个家庭的需求。贫困率为29%，很明显，仅仅要求普通人继续他们的传统做法不足以确保粮食安全。

那么能做什么呢？还是有一些好消息——卡西尼奥和雷莫洛强调的一件事是传统菲律宾价值观的力量，比如“*bayanihan*”（菲律宾语，意指社区成员为共同目标无偿协作-译者注），一种社区精神，促使人们在他人需要时，尤其是在灾难时期伸出援手提供支持。这样的价值观仍然激励当地采取行动，比如为帮助三轮车司机而设立的帕纳格-安比泰社区食品储藏室。这些司机因新冠肺炎（COVID-19）的限制而突然失去了收入。限制解除后，食品储藏室继续运作，重点转向仍然遭受食物短缺的退休三轮车司机。

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One major development reported in Casinyo's research is the relation between various private Hunger initiatives aimed at supplementing the diet of young school children and the government's so-called "4 Ps" program. Those families enrolled in this program receive small cash grants in exchange for participating in classes aiming to promote personal economic development and insuring that their children faithfully attend their classes in school. The Hunger projects support the "4 Ps" by providing the children with regular meals at school, that also are often for various reasons shared with family members at home. Again, the "*bayanihan*" ethic seems to be working here, so that cooperation between family members and among supporting private and public agencies can actually be effective. The challenge for outsiders is whether the "*bayanihan*" ethic can be discovered in other cultures and developed to support food security.

卡西尼奥报告的一个重要进展是各种旨在补充学龄儿童饮食的私人饥饿倡议与政府所谓的“4Ps”计划之间的关系。参加该计划的家庭会获得小额现金补助，以换取参加旨在促进个人经济发展并确保其子女按时到校上课的课程。饥饿项目通过在学校为儿童提供定期膳食来支持“4Ps”，这些膳食也常常与家庭成员分享“*bayanihan*”伦理似乎在这里同样发挥作用，因此家庭成员之间，以及私人援助和公共机构之间的合作实际上可以发挥作用。对于外部世界的人来说，“*bayanihan*”伦理是否可以在其他文化中发现并发展以保障粮食安全，还是一个挑战。

Kitchen Soup Program:
A Case Study of the Little Children of
the Philippines, Foundation, Inc.
Glynnis Casinyo

Despite the progress reported in the Global Hunger Index,² an estimated 20 million Filipinos fall below the national poverty line, which raises a concern about potential exclusion from social safety nets and economic opportunities for certain vulnerable groups.³ In a study reported by the UN's Food and Agricultural Organization,⁴ almost 70 percent of the population cannot afford a healthy diet.

Background

A non-governmental organization and a registered charity, Little Children of the Philippines (LCP), an affiliate of the Little Children of the World, a Christian ministry formed in the USA, has provided grants to allow the poorest families to educate their children since 1989. As a community-based Christian organization, they have been helping children – street kids, the homeless, and at-risk kids in Dumaguete. Sometime in the year 2000, a soup kitchen program was started for malnourished kids in Barangay Looc which continues at present. The program aims to make the children healthier and

2 Global Hunger Index (GHI). 2025 *GHI Results* accessed on September 23, 2025, from: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/results.html>

3 United Nations in the Philippines. 2023. *Common Country Analysis for the 2024–2028 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*. Accessed on August 15, 2024 from: [https://minio.uninfo.org/uninfo-production-main/23cef9fd-8eb6-4727-bf8a-0cbc393225a9_UN_PHL_Common_Country_Analysis_FINAL\(June-2023\).pdf?](https://minio.uninfo.org/uninfo-production-main/23cef9fd-8eb6-4727-bf8a-0cbc393225a9_UN_PHL_Common_Country_Analysis_FINAL(June-2023).pdf?)

4 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and others. 2023. *Asia and the Pacific – Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition 2022. Urban food security and nutrition*. Accessed on August 15, 2024, from: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3990en/cc3990en.pdf?>

厨房汤品计划：
菲律宾儿童基金会案例研究
格琳妮丝·卡西尼奥

尽管全球饥饿指数²报告显示有所改善，但估计仍有2000万菲律宾人低于国家贫困线，这引发了对某些弱势群体可能被排除在社会安全网和经济发展之外的担忧。³ 根据联合国粮食及农业组织⁴报告的一项研究，近70%的菲律宾人口负担不起健康饮食。

背景

作为一家非政府组织和注册慈善机构，菲律宾儿童基金会（LCP）是总部设在美国的基督教组织“世界儿童”的附属机构，自1989年以来一直为最贫困家庭提供助学金，以支持其子女接受教育。作为一个基于社区的基督教组织，他们一直在帮助儿童——街头儿童、无家可归者和杜马格特的高危儿童。大约在2000年，为布朗盖卢克村的营养不良儿童启动了一个施粥所计划，该计划持续至今。该计划旨在使儿童更健康、更快乐，从而能够上学。此外，该计划在坎利达加镇，特别是坎达永地区得到复制，这些儿童的父母大多是渔民、木匠和市场摊贩。

2 全球饥饿指数，<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/results.html>。访问日期：2025年9月23日。

3 联合国驻菲律宾系统，2023年，2024–2028年可持续发展合作框架的共同国家分析，[https://minio.uninfo.org/uninfo-production-main/23cef9fd-8eb6-4727-bf8a-0cbc393225a9_UN_PHL_Common_Country_Analysis_FINAL\(June-2023\).pdf?](https://minio.uninfo.org/uninfo-production-main/23cef9fd-8eb6-4727-bf8a-0cbc393225a9_UN_PHL_Common_Country_Analysis_FINAL(June-2023).pdf?)，访问日期：2024年8月15日。

4 联合国粮食及农业组织等，2023年，亚洲及太平洋——2022年粮食安全与营养区域概览：城市粮食安全与营养，<https://www.fao.org/3/cc3990en/cc3990en.pdf?>，访问日期：2024年8月15日。

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happier and thus enable them to attend classes. Moreover, the program was replicated in Barangay Calindagan, particularly in Canday-ong area where these children's parents are mostly fisherfolks, carpenters, and market vendors.

Methodology

The study comprehensively reviewed related literature, reports, and studies on food insecurity, community, and government responses to alleviate hunger. The primary data were gathered through in-person interviews where the research assistant asked a set of direct questions to respondents; through a written questionnaire; and a site visit.

The respondents are classified into four (4) – the *beneficiaries* or those who have been recipients of the food grants provided; *the food provider's staff* who administer and oversee the regular operation of the program; the *volunteers* who provide hands-on service on a regular basis; and the *donors* who provide financial resources to run the feeding program, as well as the *collaborators* who manage the resources given by the donors.

The ten respondents interviewed include 4 beneficiaries -- minor schoolchildren, all females ages 11 to 14 years old residing in Lo-oc and Calindagan, Dumaguete City, respectively; 2 food provider's staff, female with residences in Barangay Pulangtubig and Calindagan, ages 49 and 59, respectively. 2 volunteers, a donor, and a collaborator. Minor grade school children were gathered and accompanied by the food provider's staff. They were provided with a questionnaire written in English and a local language translation. The researcher conducted the interviews and expounded the questions to the pupils to enable them to answer accurately. The food provider's staff and volunteers were asked to write their responses in the questionnaire provided. Finally, the donor and collaborator were interviewed based on the same sequence of questions.

方法论

该研究全面回顾了关于粮食安全、社区和政府应对饥饿的相关文献、报告和研究。主要数据通过面对面访谈收集，研究助理向受访者提出一系列直接问题；通过书面问卷；以及实地考察。

受访者分为四类——受益者或那些接受过提供的食品资助的人；管理并监督计划日常运营的食品提供者工作人员；定期提供实际服务的志愿者；以及提供资金来运行喂养计划的捐助者，还有管理捐助者所提供资源的合作者。

接受访谈的十名受访者包括4名受益者——未成年学童，均为女性，年龄在11至14岁之间，分别居住在杜马格特市的卢克村和卡林达甘区；2名食品提供者工作人员，女性，分别居住在滨城镇和卡林达甘区，年龄分别为49岁和59岁；2名志愿者；1名捐助者和1名合作者。未成年小学儿童由提供食品的工作人员召集和陪同。他们获得了一份用英语和当地语言翻译写成的问卷。研究人员进行了访谈，并向学生详细解释了问题，以便他们能够准确回答。提供食品的工作人员和志愿者被要求在提供的问卷中写下他们的回答。最后，捐助者和合作者基于相同的问题顺序接受了访谈。

The Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are elementary pupils in the Amador Dagudag Memorial Elementary School (ADMES) and Calindagan Elementary School (CALES). As elementary pupils, they responded that they were not working while studying. Two of the respondents' mothers are housewives while the two others work as food vendor and store helper. The fathers have different jobs - carpenter, stevedoring, fisherman, and one respondent mentioned that his father is unknown to her.

Three beneficiary-respondents confirmed that the house where they have been staying for several years now is rented, only one mentioned that they owned it. However, they all responded that they owned a piece of land within the province of Negros Oriental. Two respondents confirmed that the family grows cash crops and maintains livestock or poultry; and one admitted that the family does not grow cash crops or have livestock or poultry.

All respondents confirmed that their respective families are beneficiaries of the government program called *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) under the Department of Social Welfare and Development. An initiative of the Philippine government,⁵ the program aims to improve qualified beneficiaries' health, nutrition, and education for seven (7) years. 4Ps is patterned after the conditional cash transfer scheme implemented in other developing countries. Eligible beneficiaries are those classified as those belonging to poor households - farmers, fisherfolks, homeless families, indigenous peoples, and those in the informal settlers sector. However, conditions for entitlements are set to different age groups as outlined in the law. In addition to the cash grant entitlement, automatic coverage of PhilHealth insurance provides healthcare benefits to its members.

5 Pantawid Pilipino Program Act . https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/12152020_4Ps_Law_.pdf. Accessed; September 4, 2024.

受益者

受益者是阿马多尔·达古达格纪念小学 (ADMES) 和卡林达甘小学 (CALES) 的小学生。作为小学生，他们回应说他们在学习期间不工作。两名受访者的母亲是家庭主妇，另外两名则分别担任食品摊贩和商店帮手。父亲们有不同的工作——木匠、码头装卸工、渔民，一名受访者提到她不知道自己的父亲是谁。

三名受益的受访者确认他们住了几年的房子是租的，只有一人提到房子是他们自己的。然而，他们都回应说他们在东内格罗斯省拥有一块土地。两名受访者确认家庭种植经济作物并饲养牲畜或家禽；一人承认家庭不种植经济作物，也没有牲畜或家禽。

所有受访者都确认他们各自的家庭是政府计划“菲律宾全民扶贫计划” (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, 4Ps) 的受益者，该计划由社会福利与发展部管理。菲律宾政府的一项倡议，该计划旨在在七年内改善合格受益者的健康、营养和教育。4Ps仿照其他发展中国家实施的有条件现金转移计划。符合条件的受益者被归类为属于贫困家庭——农民、渔民、无家可归家庭、原住民以及非正式定居者部门的人。然而，不同年龄组的权利条件在法律中有概述。除了现金补助权利外，菲律宾健康保险公司 (PhilHealth) 保险的自动覆盖为其成员提供医疗保健福利。

5 菲律宾扶贫计划法案 (Pantawid Pilipino Program Act), https://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/12152020_4Ps_Law_.pdf, 访问日期：2024年9月4日。

The 4Ps beneficiaries at ADMES and CALES have been recipients of the LCP feeding program since their kindergarten years or eight years to date. The manner of enlisting the children is based on the recommendation of their respective classroom advisors. Not all children are eligible beneficiaries of the feeding program. The criteria are based on the family status, health condition of the child, and whether the potential recipient is undernourished. At ADMES, there are 80 children recipients while at CALES, 45 children are beneficiaries of the same program. Of the total 125 children benefiting from the LCP, 28 of them belong to families who are members of the 4Ps.

Meals are served daily, Mondays to Fridays, except holidays, at lunchtime. The LCP kitchen staff prepares a complete hot meal. A planned weekly cycle menu has been implemented but since the children knew what items are served for a particular day, some will not avail of the food because children do not like eating vegetables. Thus, to mitigate food waste, the kitchen staff had to reshuffle the weekly menu so the children come to the kitchen and eat. Aside from the complete meal, the children have availed themselves of the daily vitamins required for their age group.

The Food Provider's Staff and Volunteers

As volunteers and staff, they work four hours a day during school days. Their responsibilities include preparing and serving the food to the recipients, teaching them proper hygiene and table etiquette, and integrating spiritual guidance and good manners. One common difficulty or challenge among the volunteers and staff is when there is conflict among the children or petty quarrels among the beneficiaries. Children misbehave at times and they have to exercise parenting skills without physically harming the children.

阿马多尔·达古达格纪念小学和卡林达甘小学的4Ps受益者从幼儿园或八年前开始一直是LCP喂养计划的接受者。招募儿童的方式是基于他们各自班级顾问的推荐。并非所有儿童都有资格成为喂养计划的受益者。标准基于家庭状况、儿童的健康状况以及潜在接受者是否营养不良。在阿马多尔·达古达格纪念小学，有80名儿童接受者，而在卡林达甘小学，有45名儿童是同一计划的受益者。在总共125名受益于LCP的儿童中，有28名来自4Ps成员家庭。

膳食每天供应，周一至周五，节假日除外，在午餐时间。LCP厨房工作人员准备一份完整的热餐。已实施计划的每周循环菜单，但由于孩子们知道某天供应什么菜品，有些孩子不会去取食物，因为孩子们不喜欢吃蔬菜。因此，为了减少食物浪费，厨房工作人员不得不重新调整每周菜单，这样孩子们就会来厨房吃饭。除了完整的膳食外，孩子们还获得了他们年龄段所需的每日维生素。

提供食品的工作人员 和志愿者

作为志愿者和工作人员，他们在上学日每天工作四小时。他们的职责包括为接受者准备和提供食物，教导他们适当的卫生和餐桌礼仪，并融入精神指导和良好举止。志愿者和工作人员中一个常见的困难或挑战是当孩子们之间发生冲突或受益者之间发生小争吵时。孩子们有时会行为不端，他们必须运用育儿技巧而不对儿童造成身体伤害。

The Donors and Collaborators

For financial support, the donors send donations through bank remittances. The management of LCP is transparent as regards the utilization and distribution of funds and other resources. The LCP provides monthly reports to the donors, and if they come to the city, they have opportunities to interact with the children. In-kind donations are sent through a courier in big boxes. Since these goods take time to arrive in the Philippines from America, LCP staff have to ensure that the expiry dates of the canned goods, vitamins, and other perishable goods are still within the safe dates.

LCP is financially stable. LCP's initiative on the Kitchen Soup Project as it focuses on food security and poverty alleviation gained popularity not just among its recipients and their families but also raised awareness about nutrition and health needs. As a result, it breeds community support and encourages volunteerism and donation among residents of the city and some entities. Based on the LCP management's periodic assessment and evaluation, there is a substantial improvement in class attendance among the recipients and the children's nutrition and health have been improved.

Discussion

Feeding programs whether government-funded or privately run such as the Little Children of the Philippines' Soup Kitchen Project, encourage the potential beneficiaries to enroll in schools because they can rely on the availability of food, with at least one proper meal a day. The program ensures that hunger is not a barrier to learning because food is made available for them. These feeding programs ensure that a particular age group's recommended energy and nutrient intakes (RENI) have been carefully assessed and periodically evaluated.

捐助者和合作者

对于财务支持，捐助者通过银行汇款发送捐款。LCP的管理在资金和其他资源的使用和分配方面是透明的。LCP每月向捐助者提供报告，如果他们来到这座城市，他们有机会与孩子们互动。实物捐赠通过快递以大箱子形式发送。由于这些货物从美国运到菲律宾需要时间，LCP工作人员必须确保罐头食品、维生素和其他易腐物品的保质期仍在安全日期内。

LCP财务状况稳定。LCP在厨房汤品项目上的倡议，因其关注粮食安全和减贫，不仅在受益者及其家庭中广受欢迎，还提高了对营养和健康需求的认识。结果，它培育了社区支持，并鼓励了城市居民和一些实体的志愿服务和捐赠。根据LCP管理层的定期评估，接受者的出勤率有了显著提高，儿童们的营养和健康状况也得到了改善。

讨论

无论是政府资助还是私人运营的喂养计划，如菲律宾小儿童的施粥所项目，都鼓励潜在的受益者入学，因为他们可以依靠食物的供应，每天至少有一顿适当的膳食。该计划确保饥饿不是学习的障碍，因为食物对他们来说是现成的。这些喂养计划确保特定年龄组的推荐能量和营养素摄入量（RENI）经过仔细评估和定期评价。

SOCIETY 社会

The field interviews show that a significant drop in irregular class attendance has occurred because schoolchildren are encouraged to attend classes. The parents play an important role in encouraging their children to attend school because food is secure for the child.

The recipients confirmed that they are encouraged to attend classes because they are assured of a meal for the day. Moreover, since a significant percentage of these students whose families are members of the government's 4Ps program, eligibility for receiving the grant is for the children to attend classes at school as one of its conditions.

Conclusion

Good nutrition, strong health status, and the children's performance and behavior in school underscores the importance of holistic support for young learners. The correlation between these benefits received by the schoolchildren from non-governmental organizations such as the LCP and the complementary benefits from the government through the 4Ps program is contingent on well-designed policies aimed at promoting sustainable and thriving communities. The benefits of these programs empower the children to break the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential. Drawing from the best practices of the Soup Kitchen Program and the 4Ps provides valuable insights. Effective monitoring is a vital investment in the program's success and the well-being of the beneficiaries.

实地访谈显示，由于鼓励学童上学，不规律出勤率显著下降。父母在鼓励孩子上学方面发挥着重要作用，因为孩子的食物有保障。

接受者确认他们受到鼓励去上学，因为他们确信当天会有一顿饭。此外，由于这些学生中有相当大比例的家庭是政府4Ps计划的成员，获得补助的资格条件之一是孩子要到校上课。

结论

良好的营养和健康状况以及儿童在学校的表现和行为，强调了为年轻学习者提供全面支持的重要性。学童从非政府组织（如LCP）获得的这些收益与政府通过4Ps计划提供的补充收益之间的相关性，取决于旨在促进可持续和繁荣社区的精心设计的政策。这些计划的好处使儿童能够打破贫困循环并充分发挥其潜力。借鉴施粥所计划和4Ps的最佳实践提供了宝贵的见解。有效的监测是对计划成功和受益者福祉的重要投资。

One major development is the relation between various private initiatives aimed at supplementing the diet of young school children and the government's so-called "4 Ps" program. Those families enrolled in this program receive small cash grants in exchange for participating in classes aiming to promote personal economic development and insuring that their children faithfully attend their classes in school. The Hunger projects support the "4 Ps" by providing the children with regular meals at school....

一个主要发展是各种旨在补充学龄儿童饮食的私人倡议与政府所谓的“4Ps”计划之间的关系。参与该计划的家庭获得小额现金补助，以换取参加旨在促进个人经济发展并确保其子女忠实上学的课程。‘饥饿项目’通过在学校为孩子们提供定期膳食来支持“4Ps”……

Community Pantry in Dumaguete City,
Negros Oriental
Panag-Ambitay Community Pantry
Rochelle Marie C. Remollo

东内格罗斯省杜马格特市的
社区食品储藏室
生命共享社区食品储藏室
罗谢尔·玛丽·C·雷莫罗

Introduction

The community pantries in the Philippines came about as a response to food security concerns of communities during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The emergence of the community pantries in the Philippines stemmed from what Janet Poppendieck (1999) described in her book *Sweet Charity*, as a “public disillusionment about the government's ineptitude in providing food assistance for the hungry poor during the pandemic” (Espartinez, 2021). It created a renewed sense of community, a collective identity of people relying on each other.

引言

菲律宾的社区食品储藏室是为了应对2020年新冠肺炎(COVID-19)大流行期间社区的粮食安全问题，其出现源于珍妮特·帕彭迪克(Janet Poppendieck, 1999)在她的《甜蜜的慈善》一书中所描述的“公众对政府在疫情期间为饥饿的穷人提供粮食援助的无能感到失望”(Espartinez, 2021)。它创造了一种更新的社区感，一种人们相互依赖的集体认同。

SOCIETY 社会

One of the first community pantries was the Maginhawa Community Pantry initiated by Ana Patricia Non in Quezon City, on April 14, 2021. In a span of one week after her post went viral on social media, there were over 200 community pantries which opened all over the country (Kusuma, 2021). The Philippine network of community pantries are now part of the Community Pantry PH. Their presence is visible through the social media platform *Facebook*. They are actively involved in providing packed/hot meals to people affected by critical incidents such as typhoons, flooding, fire among others.

Background

In Dumaguete City, several initiatives also sprouted because of the community pantry movement. One is the Panag-Ambitay (from the Filipino word “ambit” meaning to take part or contribute) Community Pantry. It was composed of a group of friends who came together to help the pedicab drivers who were affected by the restrictions brought about by the lockdowns.

Initially, it started with providing hot porridge (“*dinuldog*”) to pedicab drivers who were affected because of COVID-19 restrictions. Then the group prepared food packs containing cooking essentials (i.e. oil, salt, soy sauce, vinegar), fresh vegetables, canned goods, instant noodles, rice, and instant coffee, for random pedicab drivers plying the street. Then the group set-up the community pantry inside the vicinity of 58 EJ Blanco (currently the Arts and Design Collective Dumaguete) for the residents of Barangay Piapi.

最早的社区食品储藏室之一是2021年4月14日由安娜·帕特丽夏·农在奎松市发起的便利社区食品储藏室。在她的帖子在社交媒体上走红后的一周内，全国开设了200多个社区食品储藏室（Kusuma, 2021）。菲律宾社区食品储藏室现在形成了网络，在社交媒体平台脸书（Facebook）上可以看到他们。他们积极参与向受台风、洪水、火灾等紧急事件影响的人们提供打包/热餐。

背景

在杜马格特市，由于社区食品储藏室运动，也涌现了几项倡议。其中之一是社区互助（Panag-Ambitay，菲律宾语，意为互助或分享、庆祝活动）社区食品储藏室。它由一群朋友组成，他们聚集在一起帮助受封锁限制影响的三轮车司机。

最初，它开始向因新冠疫情限制而受影响的三轮车司机提供热粥（“*dinuldog*”）。然后该小组准备了包含烹饪必需品（即油、盐、酱油、醋）、新鲜蔬菜、罐头食品、方便面、大米和速溶咖啡的食品包，分发给在街上随机行驶的三轮车司机。然后该小组在EJ区58号（58 EJ Blanco，现为杜马盖地艺术设计集体）的区域内设立了社区食品储藏室，供皮亚皮镇的居民使用。

Methodology

In documenting initiatives conducted in Dumaguete City and the province of Negros Oriental, on alleviating hunger and addressing food insecurity, the researcher used structured questionnaires through in-person interviews and questionnaires sent through email.

Respondents of the Study

Participants in the study consisted of two (2) organizers/collaborators/donors, two (2) volunteers/donors, and six (6) recipients or beneficiaries.

The identified recipients were pedicab drivers, residents of Barangay Piapi, residents of Barangay Taclobo (Purok Colon Ext., Banikanhon, Batimar), a highly populated inner-city barangay living close to the Banika River, and residents of Barangay Salag, Siaton, which is a community of fisherfolk.

Some of the identified beneficiaries of the community pantry, were pedicab drivers of ND Motors. It is an organized group of 153 pedicab drivers in Dumaguete City, an organization founded in 2004, supported by the Institute of Religion and Culture in the Philippines (IRCP), a non-government organization. One of the pedicab drivers interviewed for the study was Cirilo, 58 years old, formerly a baker, and a resident of Dumaguete City. He has been a pedicab driver since 1996. He currently leads the group of ND Motors. According to him, during the height of the pandemic, they were the group who offered free rides to commuters.

The interviewees shared that their group appreciated receiving the food packs because it helped tide them over during the pandemic. During that time the number of passengers were limited and their allowed trips were limited as well. Most of the pedicab drivers have only a single source of income. One of the interviewees, Wenceslao, 43 years old, shared that they earned at least 700-800 pesos (US\$12-14) daily or 3,000-4,000 pesos (US\$51-68) weekly.

方法论

在记录杜马格特市和东内格罗斯省在缓解饥饿和解决粮食安全方面采取的举措时，研究人员通过面对面访谈和通过电子邮件发送的问卷使用了结构化问卷。

研究受访者

研究的参与者包括两名组织者/合作者/捐助者，两名志愿者/捐助者，以及六名接受者或受益者。

确定的接受者是三轮车司机、皮亚皮镇的居民、塔克洛博镇（马利瑙社区巴尼坎洪村科隆延长线小区）的居民，这是一个高度密集的内城，靠近巴尼卡河，以及锡亚顿市萨拉格镇的居民，这是一个渔民社区。

社区食品储藏室的一些确定受益者是三轮车司机，他们是“ND Motors”成员，该团体在杜马格特市有153名成员，成立于2004年，由非政府组织菲律宾宗教与文化研究所（IRCP）支持。接受访谈的一名三轮车司机叫西里洛，58岁，以前是面包师，杜马格特市居民。他自1996年以来一直是三轮车司机。他目前领导ND Motors小组。据他说，在新冠疫情大流行高峰期，他们是向通勤者提供免费乘车服务的团体。

受访者分享说，他们的团体感谢收到食品包，因为这帮助他们在疫情期间渡过难关。在那段时间里，乘客数量有限，他们允许的行程也受到限制。大多数三轮车司机只有一个收入来源。另一名受访者叫文塞斯劳，43岁，说他们每天至少赚取700-800比索（12-14美元）或每周3000-4000比索（51-68美元）。

SOCIETY 社会

Residents of Purok Colon Ext. and Purok Banikanhon were also beneficiaries of the community pantry in Colon. According to the beneficiaries, the food they received were good enough to provide for their family for that week. One of the beneficiaries, Anabella, 50 years old, who has been working as a housekeeper for 10 years, mentioned that her income is not enough to provide for their family of 8. Although her husband is also working, they barely make ends meet, having to pay for the rent of the land their home is built on. The same sentiment was shared by Zenaida, 53 years old, who was currently jobless. She is dependent on her husband to provide for their family's needs.

Another community who were beneficiaries of the community pantry is Purok 5 of Barangay Salag, Siaton, a fishing village, south of Dumaguete City. One of the donors saw the need to reach out to this community seeing how the livelihood of the fisherfolk were affected during the pandemic lockdowns. For two years now, the community pantry has provided food packs containing rice, canned goods, condiments, biscuits, coffee/milk, noodles, and selected vegetables, at least twice a year. The organizers coordinated with local barangay officials to inform the residents of Purok 5 about the schedule of the community pantry.

One of the recipients interviewed was Mercedes, 61 years old, wife of a fisherman. She has four (4) children, but only one still lives with the couple. They own the property that they live in. Her other children lived nearby and one of the daughters, despite being married, regularly visits the parents. Mercedes owns a small store to help the family when fish catch is scarce. Her income varies because some of the neighbors buy on credit or "utang." During the pandemic, she earned less than what she usually earns because most of her neighbors who were fisherfolk faced restrictions implemented because of the pandemic.

科隆延长线小区和巴尼卡农村的居民也是科隆社区食品储藏室的受益者。据受益者称，他们收到的食物足够他们那一周的家庭食用。其中一名受益者叫安娜贝拉，50岁，做了10年管家，提到她的收入不足以养活他们8口之家。尽管她的丈夫也在工作，但他们勉强维持生计，还要支付他们房屋所在土地的租金。塞娜伊达，53岁，目前失业，也表达了同样的感受。她依靠丈夫来满足家庭的需求。

另一个受益于社区食品储藏室的社区是位于杜马格特市以南的渔村西顿的萨拉格社区的第五小区。看到渔民的生计在疫情期间受到封锁的影响，一名捐助者向这个社区伸出了援手。两年多来，社区食品储藏室每年至少两次提供包含大米、罐头食品、调味品、饼干、咖啡/牛奶、面条和精选蔬菜的食品包。组织者与当地小区官员协调，通知第五小区的居民社区食品储藏室的时间表。

其中一名接受采访的接受者是梅赛德斯，61岁，渔夫的妻子。她有四个孩子，但只有一个还和这对夫妇住在一起。他们拥有自己居住的房产。她的其他孩子住在附近，其中一个女儿尽管已婚，仍定期探望父母。梅赛德斯拥有一家小商店，在渔获稀少时帮助家庭。她的收入不定，因为一些邻居赊账或“欠债”购买。在疫情期间，她赚的钱比平时少，因为她的许多渔民邻居都面临因疫情而实施的限制。

One of the operators of the Panag-Ambitay Community Pantry is self-employed and a resident of Dumaguete City. As one of the organizers and a donor, she chose to donate to the pantry because she believed in the integrity of the operators and organizers. Donations for the community pantry came from private funds of the operators, close family and friends, corporate funding (e.g. BPI Foundation/Ayala Foundation), and random donors who learned about the initiative by word-of-mouth. Apart from monetary donations, some are in the form of grocery items, sacks of rice, fresh vegetable produce, trays of fresh eggs, condiments (i.e. soy sauce, vinegar, salt, sugar, oil), and other cooking essentials.

Volunteers of the community pantries mostly belong to the same social network. One of the volunteers, who is a medical doctor, shared that she chose to volunteer “to be part of a community with shared core values.” Another volunteer also mentioned that volunteering helps get things done in the fastest possible time. To be a volunteer, one must be willing to give and cooperate. Given the nature of the community pantry, one must be able-bodied, willing to carry items, do inventory of food supplies, help in repacking, run errands for the group, coordinate the distribution of food packs, buy supplies, organize, and coordinate food donations with communities in need, and understand the logistics involved.

Discussion

The community pantry has helped alleviate food security concerns of the people. It also helped mobilize volunteerism and promote a sense of community among members of society. It opened opportunities for people and organizations to help those in need and address food insecurity. The framework used in successful community pantries include an established system implemented by its organizers. Accountability and transparency of sources of funds, resources, and support is imperative.

帕纳格-安比泰社区食品储藏室的一名经营者是自雇人士，杜马格特市居民。作为组织者和捐助者之一，她选择向该食品储藏室捐款，因为她相信经营者和组织者的诚信。社区食品储藏室的捐款来自经营者的私人资金、亲密家人和朋友、企业资金（例如BPI基金会/Ayala基金会），以及通过口耳相传了解到该倡议的随机捐助者。除了货币捐款，还有一些是杂货物品、成袋大米、新鲜农产品、成盘鲜鸡蛋、调味品（即酱油、醋、盐、糖、油）和其他烹饪必需品。

社区食品储藏室的志愿者大多属于同一个社交网络。其中一名志愿者是一名医生，她分享说她选择志愿服务“是为了成为一个拥有共同核心价值观的社区的一部分。”另一名志愿者也提到志愿服务有助于在尽可能短的时间内完成事情。要成为一名志愿者，必须愿意付出和合作。考虑到社区食品储藏室的性质，必须身体健康，愿意搬运物品，清点食品，帮助重新包装，为小组跑腿，协调食品包的分配，购买物资，组织并与有需要的社区协调食品捐赠并了解所涉及的物流。

讨论

社区食品储藏室有助于缓解人们的粮食安全担忧。它还帮助动员志愿服务并促进社会成员之间的社区感，为相关人士和组织提供了帮助有需要者和解决粮食问题的机会。

成功的社区食品储藏室按照其组织者建立的一套完善系统运行。资金来源、资源和支持的问责制和透明度是必要的。

SOCIETY 社会

In terms of sustainability, the operation of the community pantry is dependent on regular donations, mostly from private funds, and the support of the *barangay* captain, who is responsible for identifying the recipients. This ensured a more organized and systematic distribution. Food items were sourced from reliable farm suppliers, who at that time, were also struggling with distribution of their produce because of the pandemic restrictions.

It was a challenge for the group to minimize the use of single-use plastic to repack the donated food. Reusable containers, reusable bags, reusable paper bags were maximized in packing the food items. Challenges include the need to report real time data requested by concerned local government units. Inflation and increasing cost of goods and increasing number of recipients were also points for concern.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The emergence of community pantries in the Philippines is a testament of humanity's ability to fill in a need, and in this case, to address food insecurity. It also showed the world that Filipinos could create opportunities to check their privilege and entitlement by collective solutions in communities. It was also a lesson of moderation and consideration for others – taking only what you need and giving what you can. Community pantries in the Philippines are mostly pop-up initiatives especially during calamities, disasters, and critical incidents. They are organized by private individuals and organizations with well-established networks of donors and volunteers, actively using social media platforms to call for donations.

在可持续性方面，社区食品储藏室的运作依赖于定期捐款，主要来自私人资金，以及村庄主席的支持，村主席负责确定接受者。这确保了更有组织和系统的分发。食品来自可靠的农场供应商，当时这些供应商也因疫情限制而在产品分销方面遇到困难。

该小组面临的一个挑战是尽量减少使用一次性塑料来重新包装捐赠的食品。可重复使用的容器、可重复使用的袋子、可重复使用的纸袋被最大限度地用于包装食品物品。挑战包括需要应相关地方政府单位的要求报告实时数据。通货膨胀和商品成本上涨以及接受者人数增加也是关注点。

结论与建议

菲律宾社区食品储藏室的出现证明了人类有能力填补需求，在本调查案例中是解决粮食缺乏问题。它还向世界展示了菲律宾人可以通过社区的集体解决方案来审视他们的特权和权利。这也是关于节制和为他人着想的一课——只取你所需，尽你所能给予。

菲律宾的社区食品储藏室大多是临时性倡议，尤其是在灾难、灾害和紧急事件期间。它们由拥有完善捐助者和志愿者网络的个人和组织构成，积极使用社交媒体平台呼吁捐款。

SOCIETY 社会

Community pantries play an important role in supporting the government agencies in establishing a system to address food insecurity. It is vital to investigate possibilities for improving food distribution and sourcing of goods and produce locally. Efficient mapping of possible community beneficiaries reached must be implemented. It is recommended that instead of just providing food packs, other means to sustain the initiative should be investigated, such as capacity building of communities so they will not be dependent on “dole-outs” or food assistance.

社区食品储藏室在支持政府机构建立解决粮食缺乏问题的系统方面发挥着重要作用。调查在当地改进食品分发和采购商品和农产品的可能性至关重要。必须实施对可能到达的社区受益者的有效调查。建议除了提供食品包外，还应调查维持该倡议的其他手段，例如社区能力建设，使它们不依赖于“救济品”或食品援助。

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