

BIBLIOGRAPHY

NERA, PHILIP B. OCTOBER 2009. Evaluation of the GMA-HVCC Program Implemented by the Department of Agriculture Region I in Tayug, Pangasinan. Benguet State University, La Trinidad, Benguet.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the GMA-HVCC program implemented by the Department of Agriculture Region I in Tayug, Pangasinan; the method used in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs; the socio-economic benefits derived from the livelihood programs implemented; and the problems encountered by the respondent-beneficiaries during the implementation of the programs.

The data were collected by means of a survey questionnaire distributed to the respondents. The percentage was the statistical method used in the analysis and interpretation of the data.

The respondents were the beneficiaries of the livelihood projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture, who were mostly middle aged, males, married and had formal education.

The different livelihood projects were on crop production like rice, corn, vegetable, and fruit. The several strategies used by the Department of Agriculture in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs were conducted of training and seminars, assistance to farmers associations, farm and home visits, technology demonstration, and mass media.

The livelihood projects provided additional income, increased production, and develop self-reliance to the respondent-beneficiaries

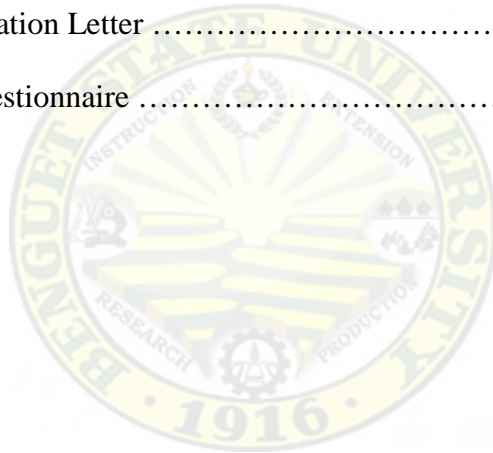
The respondent's encountered problems during the implementation of the programs were lack of capital, lack of market outlet, poor monitoring by extension worker and lack of information dissemination.



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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

The Ginintuang Masaganang Ani-High Value Commercial Crops program (GMA-HVCC) is a priority program of the Department of Agriculture created to address the priority concerns of the government of food security and poverty alleviation. The source of this program is the national Department of Agriculture; is giving different vegetable seeds for free. Rice and corn seeds were sold with 50% discount.

The current activities of the Program are in support of the following goals such as the development of 2 million hectares of new agribusiness lands and generation of 2 million jobs; reduction of cost of wage goods through productivity enhancement; more efficient logistics and improved retailing linkages. Agriculture depends in the hands of the municipal mayor elected. If mayor supportive to agricultural programs the mission and vision of agricultural extension workers will not proper in their goals (Anonymous, 2006).

Tayug became the inspiration of a local film producer who gave the notion, “Tayug: Ang Bayaning Api” and gained international recognition on Jan. 10, 1931. The film was based on a band of “colorum” rebels who attacked and burned the town’s constabulary barracks and burned all the documents of its municipal building. Tayug located at the center part of 6th district of Pangasinan; it has 21 barangays, of this 21 barangays, 17 were into farming as their means of livelihood while the 4 other barangays including barangay poblacion, followed urban gardening as introduced by the Municipal Agriculture Office.



Statement of the Problem

The primary concern of the study the GMA-HVCC program implemented by the Department of Agriculture-Region I in Tayug, Pangasinan. The research was focused on the following questions:

1. What are the GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the Department of Agriculture?
2. What are the methods used by the Department of Agriculture in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs?
3. What are the socio-economic benefits derived from these livelihood programs?
4. What are the problems encountered by the respondents during the implementation of the GMA-HVCC?

Objectives of the Study

The study attempted to:

1. Determine the GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the Department of Agriculture;
 2. Identify the methods used by the Department of Agriculture in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs;
 3. Identify the socio-economic benefits derived from these livelihood programs;
- and
4. Determine the problems encountered by the respondent during the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs.



Importance of the Study

The results of the study will provide information needed in effective planning and implementation of development programs in the barangay level.

With this, municipal government officials are given important guidelines in their decision making process as well as strategies in implementing agricultural production oriented projects to the farm families using government resources.

Scope and Limitations

This research work was limited to study the strategies of programs in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC program of the Department of Agriculture in Tayug, Pangasinan. The context of the study included the socio-economic profile of the respondents, the project and methodologies being implemented by the Department of Agriculture, benefits derived from the projects, and the problems encountered during implementation of the project.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Strategy of Implementing the Program

The implementation of the programs or service can only be effective if the extensionists do their part and the Personnel Officers make themselves available to give assistance to them should they need further advice on the matter. On the other hand, the employees should also do their part, think of their role and know the targets they should achieve for a certain period of time. With the cooperation of everyone there is no doubt that the system will work out effectively (Mabanag, 2003).

According to Salgado (1997) as cited by Balaan (1997), said that the ultimate aim and measurement of real development is the enhancement of the capacities of the poorest, their health, education, skills, and their abilities to control their own lives and opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labors. These would be a pursuit of a development agenda and strategy that are sustainable. It must be a development strategy that genuinely serves the needs of the Filipino people. Certain principles must be observed to achieve these desirable goals and these are community participation, ecological, sustainability and social equity.

Abella (2001) mentioned that the rural development programs will be planned and organized, designed to assist in the development of rural areas in attempt to promote better living conditions and always designed for beneficiary group that the program benefit allocation and ownership in some programs are contained by the influences of policy government. As stressed by Val mayor *et al* (1991), government agencies working for rural development areas where their socio-economic development and assist rural families in all aspects of their food production business.



Rural development suggests change or movement from a previous situation although each society has its own concepts of the term development in variably entails poor. One of the major factors that can decisively influence sustained rural development can empower people. The institutionalization of appropriate know-how can help them manage their resources and significantly improve their productivity further, blending traditional, and modern technologies affects bright prospects for improving people welfare and increasing employment and livelihood opportunities in the rural areas (Baluscang, 1997).

Development programs are universally recognized important for the general welfare. They contribute to the improvement and conservation of human effort for proper utilization of resources. As cited by Cayacay (1998) development programs are mentor achieving socio-economic enlistment in the society. Hence, these must be latten ostensibly for the people to have genuine choice that is human development. Human development is the process of expanding the capabilities of the people to enable them to live a full life as human beings (Tubana, 2000).

According to Baluscang (1997) as cited by Wallang (2001) stated that the rural development strategies change in or movement from team, development invariably entails the social and economic growth of the must deprived sector of the society, the rural poor. One major factor that can decisively influence sustained rural development project and programs that are relevant to the community. These programs can empower people. The institutionalization of appropriate know-how can help them manage their resources and significantly improve their productivity.



The program mission is to contribute toward the mechanization of agriculture through generation of suitable mechanized technologies. The comprehensive program take into account the key issues exposed on the poverty alleviation and social equity, food security, rational used for resources, global competitiveness, sustainable development, and allocation of indigenous resources (Capareda *et al*, 2001).

Asian Development Bank (1996) pointed out that the project results are dependent on the quality of institutions responsible for the operation as well as the implementing process. These organizations have been able to continue operating effectively after external aids stopped.

Benefits Derived

The UPLB Rural Development Study Team (1991) reported that development is designed to stimulate community independence and responsibility resulting in more local leadership, initiative and autonomy. The program is aimed at fostering a desire among the people to make the changes themselves rather than imposing on them the change to be made with a common objective of improving farming and better living.

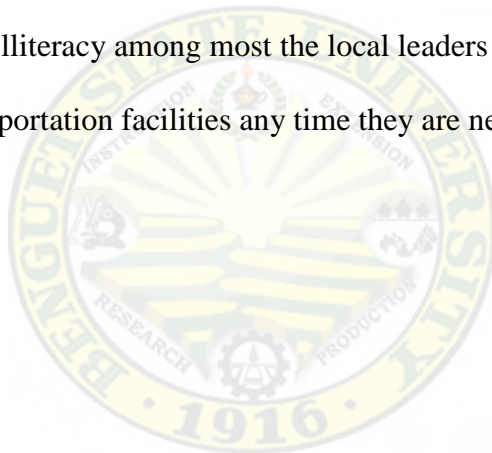
As cited by Wanol (2002) agriculture sector was considered the foundation of rural enemy, thus. Programs/projects were designed to increase agricultural productivity; and educational rural development. Thus, it is essentially designed to promote livelihood self reliance for rural population.



Problems Encountered

Farmers are sometimes suspicious of the government agencies and representatives that come in and stay in the barrio. They may be welcomed or rejected depending on the farmers past experience. Barrio citizens tend to have little faith and respect to the government to meet their basic needs. Further, many government programs and projects that are geared toward agricultural and rural development failed (Balaan, 1997).

Navarra (1999) found out that the common problems encountered by some extension workers are; difficulty to convince farmers to change their old belief and practice on farming, illiteracy among most the local leaders insufficient funds for projects and in available transportation facilities any time they are needed.



METHODOLOGY

Locale and Time of the Study

The research was conducted in the municipality of Tayug, Pangasinan, one of the 44 municipalities of Pangasinan; it is located at the eastern part of Pangasinan 75 kilometers away from Baguio City. It is reached by public utility vehicle from Baguio City traveling from 2 to 3 hours. Development programs are recognized important for the several welfare of the people in the municipality of Tayug, Pangasinan. According, they contribute to the improvement and conservation for proper utilization of their resources.

The study was conducted in May 2009.

Respondents of the Study

Forty beneficiaries of the GMA-HVCC program in Tayug, Pangasinan were considered as respondents for this study.

Almost (75%) of the beneficiaries of the DA projects were males as shown in Table 1.

Most of the respondents (30%) were under the 31 to 40 years old of age bracket; (25%) were 20 to 30 years old; (20%) were 41 to 50 years old; (15%) were 51 to 60 years old; and (10%) were 61 to 70 years old. This indicates that majority of the beneficiaries of the GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the Department of Agriculture belonged to the middle age.

Among the 40 respondents, (60%) were married; (25%) were single; (10%) were separated; and (5%) were widow/er. The respondents, having a family to feed and to provide need for the married respondents engaged themselves in the development interest where practices could improve the economic conditions of the family.



All of the respondents had formal schooling with (42.5%) were high school graduates, while (32.5%) were elementary graduates, and only (5%) were college undergraduate and finished vocational course. They were all literate and had the basic skill on reading, writing and arithmetic which can aid them in their involvement in various livelihood projects.

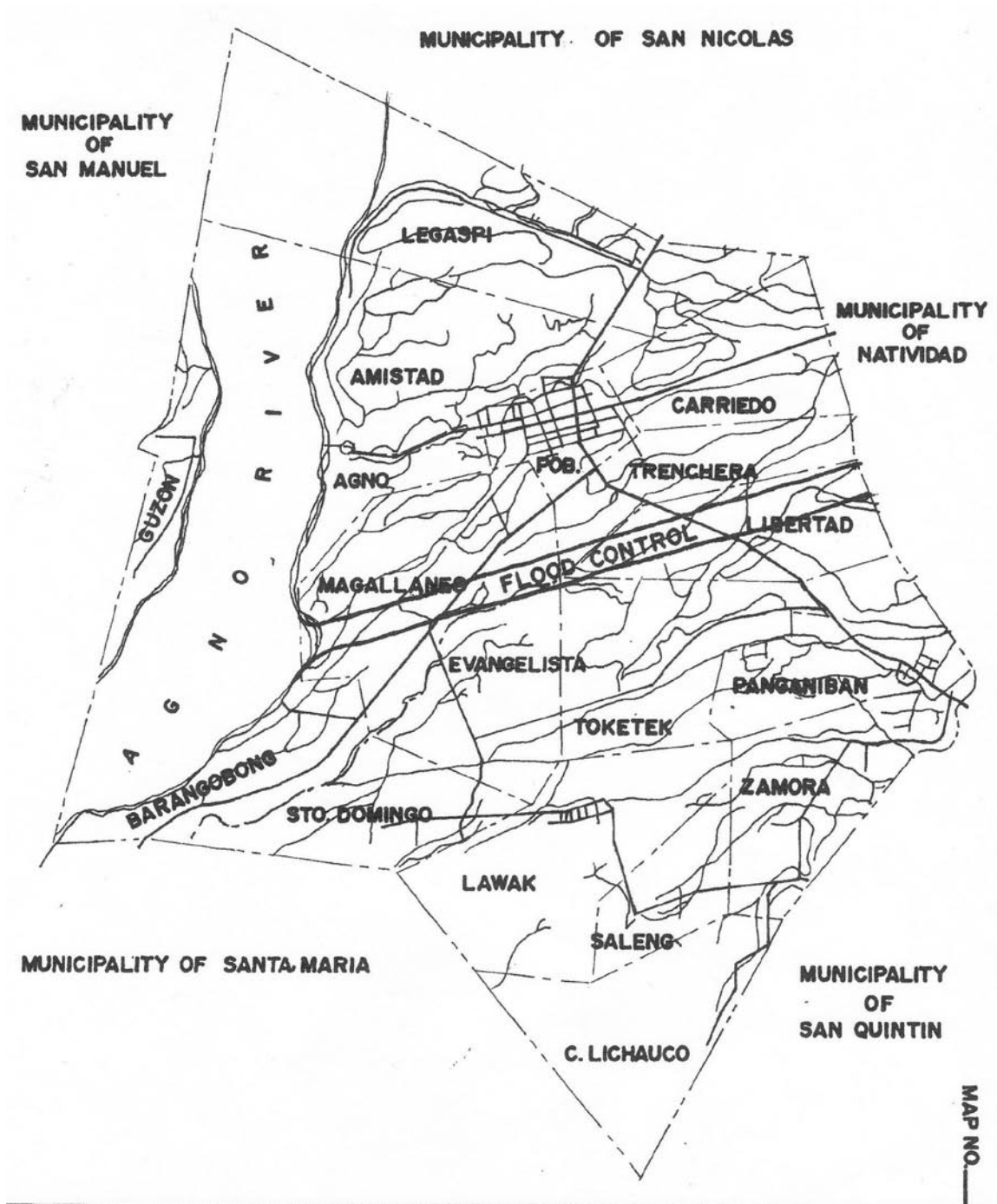
Research Instrument

A structure survey questionnaire was used to collect the needed data and information. A written permission is secured from the adviser. This was given to the chief of Department of Agriculture in Tayug, Pangasinan for approval before the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents.

Data Gathered

In order to answer the specific objectives of the study, the following information were gathered: the GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the Department of Agriculture; the methodologies employed in the implementation of such programs; the socio-economic benefits derived from the GMA-HVCC programs; and the problems encountered by the respondents during the implementation of the programs.





Data Analysis

The data gathered from the respondents was consolidated and tabulated. Items from the data were classified according to the objectives of the study. In addition, the result and information were discussed and interpreted using the percentage statistical tool of analysis.

Table 1. Profile of the respondents

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Sex		
Male	30	75
Female	10	25
TOTAL	40	100
Age		
20-30	10	25
31-40	12	30
41-50	8	20
51-60	6	15
61-70	4	10
TOTAL	40	100
Civil Status		
Single	10	25
Married	24	60
Separated	4	10
Widow/er	2	5
TOTAL	40	100
Educational Attainment		
Elementary	13	33
High School	17	43
College	5	12
Vocational	5	12
TOTAL	40	100



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

GMA-HVCC Programs Implemented by the Department of Agriculture

Table 2 shows the agricultural projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture under the program Ginintuang Masaganang Ani- High Value Commercial Crops (GMA-HVCC) as confirmed by the respondents. Majority of the respondents (50%) were beneficiaries of the rice production program, 45% the corn production program, while others are into vegetable and fruit production with 25% and 22.5% respectively. The finding implies that the respondents had their own personal desire to enhance their economic status.

Methods Used in the Implementation of the GMA-HVCC Program

Table 3 presents the methodologies used in the implementation of the projects. The projects were implemented through the conduct of trainings and seminars as claimed by 85% of the respondents. Other methods were; farmers association (50%), farm and home visits (42.5%), technology demonstrations (25%) and mass media with 2.5%. findings show that the DA employed a variety of ways in the implementation of the

Table 2. GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the department of agriculture attended by the respondents

PROGRAM	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GMA-HVCC		
Rice	20	50
Corn	18	45
Vegetable	10	25
Fruit	9	22.5

*Multiple response



programs. The respondents learned new technologies from the implemented projects which they eventually adopted. It also reveals that through the establishment of the demonstration farms, the farmers actually saw the aged results of the technology.

It was noted that the marketing and marketing linkage are another important activity under this program. Farmers were not only encouraged to produce quality and competitive agricultural products but also linked to possible market outlets.

Other support services provided were agri-infrastructures and farm machineries. These are availed by the farmers through loans. Infrastructures are small farm reservoir, spring development and others. For farm machineries, the most common are power sprayer, power tiller and water pump.

The varied strategies used provided a venue to heighten the awareness of the beneficiaries on issues that concern them in addition to providing the basic skill for handling the projects. As stated by Viciani, *et. al.*, (2000), human development is considered as one of the most critical factors, if not the critical, of economic growth and poverty alleviation. Further, human development entails massive investment in education, health and other social services.

Lubin (2001) also found that having home visitation, inviting parents to attend program and observing school activities, holding frequent meeting, establishing wholesome public relation are more effective means of carrying out community improvement activities.



Likewise, Pawil (2000) claimed that home visit dialogues and follow-up are the most effective methods of solving problems in the implementation and supply needs which are then possible solutions for the lack of finance and material resources.

Benefits Derived from the Livelihood Projects Implemented

Table 4 shows the economic and social benefits derived from the livelihood projects implemented by the Department of Agriculture. Majority of the respondents (68%) claimed that the livelihood projects provided self-employment wherein the respondents are now using the new technology introduced to them. While 53% said that they improved their income and increased their production through the programs.

For the social benefits, most of the respondents (75%) were able to gain additional knowledge, developed self-help and promoted good attitudes of farmers (40%) and develop self-reliance (35%). These indicated effective in reducing rural poverty. The projects were instrumental in providing them option and challenge to improve their way of life.

Table 3. Methods used in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs

METHODS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Conduct of trainings and seminars	34	85
Assistance to farmers associations	20	50
Farm and home visits	17	42.5
Technology demonstration	10	25
Mass media	1	2.5

*Multiple response



As cited by Wanol (2002), the agricultural sector was considered the foundation of rural economy, thus, programs/projects were designed to increase agricultural productivity, generate employment opportunities and improve basic facilities and services. The sector is therefore essentially designed to promote livelihood and self-reliance for the rural population.

The UPLB Rural Development Study Team (1991) reported that development is designed to stimulate community independence and responsibility resulting in more local leadership, initiative and autonomy. The program aimed at fostering a desire among the people to make the changes themselves rather than imposing on them the change to be made with a common objective of improving farming and better living.

Table 4. Benefits derived from the livelihood projects implemented

BENEFITS DERIVED	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Economic		
Provided self-help	27	68
Provided additional income	21	53
Social		
Additional knowledge	30	75
Develop self-help	17	40
Promoted good attitudes of farmers	17	40
Develop self-reliance	14	35

*Multiple response



Problems Encountered During the Implementation of the Projects

Table 5 shows the problems encountered by the respondents during the implementation of the livelihood projects. Majority of the respondents (75%) said they lack capital, while 63% claimed the lack of market outlets. Other problems included the poor monitoring by the extension worker (35%), lack of information dissemination (30%), lack of financial assistance (28%) lack of agri-infrastructures and farm machineries (15%), low level of literacy (13%).

As ever, financial resources are in short supply and will have to be increased. The implementation of any developmental effort should always consider this important resource and provide measures to address it.

The problem on poor monitoring may be due to limited manpower as well as technical resources.

As Barrios (2007) emphasized, although development assistance requires a certain density of a bundle to exhibit an effect in a community, expansion of the coverage from the current rate will be needed. Without expansive coverage of a comprehensive package of interventions similar to those provided through official development assistance, manifestations of rural development may be delayed further. Substantial funding that will enable both intensity of intervention and wider coverage will be more efficient than a project implemented in phases spread over time covering different communities. This effort will require efficient coordination and synchronized implementation of various development assistance intended for the rural sector.



Table 5. Problems encountered by the respondents during the implementation of the GMA-HVCC Program

PROBLEMS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Lack of capital	30	75
Lack of market outlet	25	63
Poor monitoring by extension worker	14	32
Lack of information dissemination	12	30
Lack of financial assistance	11	15
Lack of Agri-infrastructure and farm machineries	6	15
Low level of literacy	5	13
*Multiple response		



SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The study focused on the evaluation of the implementation of the GMA programs: GMA-HVCC by the Department of Agriculture Region I in Tayug, Pangasinan. It was conducted to identify the GMA-HVCC program implemented and the methodologies employed by the Department of Agriculture, the socio-economic benefits derived from the livelihood projects, and the problems affecting the implementation of the livelihood projects.

Half of the respondents were engaged in rice production which was the main source of income for the families.

The respondents considered trainings and seminars as the mostly used methodologies in implementing the GMA-HVCC program. However, other methodologies such as method demonstration, farm and home visits, farmers association and mass media were not discounted.

Most of the respondents claimed that the economic benefits derived from the livelihood projects were self-employment, increased family income and increased production. For the social benefits, the development programs developed self-help and self-reliance, promoted good attitudes of farmers, and gave additional knowledge.

The most common problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the livelihood projects were lack of capital and market outlet.



Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were made:

1. Rice and corn production were the most programs implemented attended by the respondents followed by vegetable and fruit production.
2. The methods employed by the Department of Agriculture in the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs. The conduct of community organizing training and seminar, farm and home visits, technology demonstration and mass media.
3. In the implementation of the livelihood projects, coordination and cooperation among the farmers and consequently with the implementing agency, and local officials would aid in sustaining and establishing development projects.
4. Lack of capital and market outlet was the most common and serious problems encountered by the respondents in the implementation of the livelihood projects.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations were given:

1. Credit cooperative should be organized within the area for financial assistance.
2. The farmer-leader and extension agents should work as partners to showcase available farming technologies.
3. A scheme may be devised to monitor the course of the projects, if there is limited manpower from the implementing agency to conducts monitoring activities. This may, in way, increase self-reliance among the beneficiaries.



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APPENDIX A

Communication Letter

Benguet State University
College of Agriculture
La Trinidad, Benguet

Dear Respondents:

I am Philip B. Nera, a fourth-year student of Benguet State University, who is presently conducting a study entitled “EVALUATION OF THE GMA-HVCC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REGION I IN TAYUG, PANGASINAN”. This is a major course requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

The question given to you will be used to fulfill as academic requirement and contribute to research.

In addition, the success of the study relies in you and how honestly you answer the questions. Your valued cooperation and assistance are highly appreciated and your answers will be kept confidentially.

Thank you very much and god bless!

Respectfully yours,

PHILIP B. NERA
Researcher

Appendix B

Survey Questionnaire

I. Personal Information

Name of Respondents: (Optional) _____

Age _____

Sex _____

Civil Status _____

Educational Attainment: _____

II. What are the GMA-HVCC programs implemented by the DA-Region I in your barangay? (Pls. check).

 Vegetable production Fruit production Rice production Corn production Others (pls. specify)

III. Implementation Strategies

a. How are the programs disseminated? (Pls. check)

 farm and home visits conduct of training and seminars mass media method demonstration farmer association others (pls. specify)

IV. Benefits derived from this livelihood projects? (Pls. check)

a. Economic

 improve/increase income of the family provide self employment increase production others (pls. specify)

b. Social benefits

 develop self-help develop self-reliance additional knowledge promote good attitudes of farmers others (pls. specify)

V. Problems encountered by the respondents during the implementation of the GMA-HVCC programs? (Pls. check)

- lack of capital to start the project
- lack of information dissemination
- too expensive and laborious
- lack of agri-infrastructures and farm machineries
- lack of market outlet
- lack of financial assistance
- low level of literacy/education
- inapplicability to farmers need
- poor monitoring of extensions
- others (pls. specify)

