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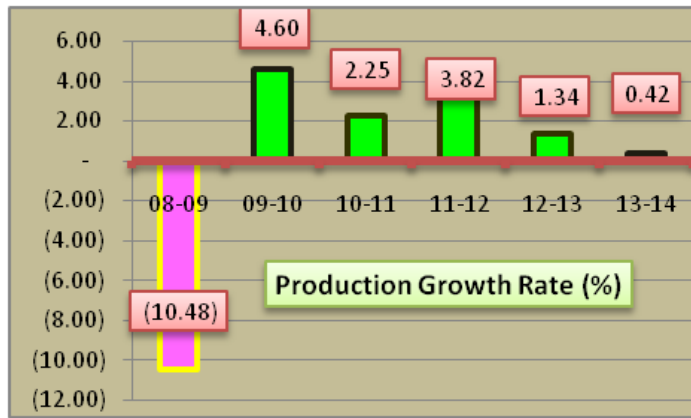
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From 2010 to 2014, Region I registered gains in production output, indicating the region’s full recovery from the alarming decline in 2009 due to the occurrence of destructive Typhoons Ondoy and Pepeng.

This 2014, the sector posted positive growth rate of 0.42% in production of all commodities. For rice, Region I sustained its self-sufficient level at 182%, ranking again as the 4th rice producing region in the country. Its production posted a growth of 2.6 % or additional 46,172 metric tons from 1,750,057 metric tons in 2013 to

1,796,229 metric tons in 2014. The total regional production contributed 9.5% to the national production of 18.968 million metric tons. This year’s productivity level per hectare at 4.36 metric tons was the highest yield ever posted in Region I. With these positive gains in rice, Region I was conferred 50 awards for the CY 2014 Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers Award, recognizing efforts of the performing Local Government Units, Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) and Local Farmer Technicians (LFTs).

For corn, Region I is still the major producer of the country’s best quality corn as recognized during the 2nd Awarding of the National Quality Corn Achievers held in Cagayan de Oro City last November 20, 2014 with 14 awards. This year, sufficiency level in corn posted 188%, more than enough to cater the requirement of human and livestock consumption. Corn production grew by 6.5 % from 447,503 metric tons in 2013 to 476,741 metric tons in 2014. This year’s productivity level at 5.43 metric tons per hectare is the highest yield attained so far in Region I and the highest regional average in the country.

For the high value crops, Region I is still the leading producer of mango, garlic, tomato, eggplant, peanut and mungbean. Mango significantly increased in production by 4.1% from 260,524 metric tons in 2013 to 271,091 metric tons in 2014. Likewise, production of vegetables (*pinakbet*), garlic, peanut, and mungbean in Region I went up this year except onion (decrease of 0.01% from the 2013 level). Garlic production posted a 5.0% growth from 5,718 metric tons in 2013 to 6,005 metric tons in 2014. There were bigger bulbs of garlic harvested this year due to appropriate technologies adopted by farmers coupled with favorable weather condition and early control of thrips and other pests. On the other hand, the decrease in onion production was mainly due to damages caused by Typhoon Mario and onion diseases such as bulb rot, leaf blight and downy mildew.

Despite the decreased production in livestock, Region I still maintained its Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Avian Influenza-free status, and has sufficient supply in meat with sufficiency level of 117%.

One (1) Agri-Pinoy Trading Center worth Php26.88 Million was established in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan and launched last July 9, 2014. Its full operation started last November 6, 2014 with 18 LGU staff deployed in four (4) shiftings for the regular monitoring of the trading center operations. It caters daily trading of 300 metric tons of assorted vegetables from Regions 1, 2, 3, 4B and CAR.

Out of the targeted area of 13,400 hectares for conversion to Organic Agriculture, which is 5% of the total production area of 340,000 hectares in Region I, 13.61% or 1,824.60 hectares were already converted with 3,097 practitioners from 2012 to 2014.

The region also actively supported its pilot convergence initiative project under the Regional Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) - the Piddig Inclusive Organic Coffee Production Project in Piddig, Ilocos Norte. The project covers 1,130 hectares of lowland coffee (Robusta and Barako) and 560 hectares of highland coffee (Arabica) benefiting almost 1,000 families.

The Community-based Participatory Action Research funded by DA-BAR is continuously recognized by national and regional agencies as one of the strategies for improving the farming system by increasing farmers’ productivity and profitability. The introduction of new farming system in Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur and San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte increased the total net income of farmers by 11.33% and 30%, respectively.

In the national Gawad Saka search for the year, Region I bagged two (2) outstanding awards for Farm Family and Young Farmer categories.

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE

PALAY



Palay production in Region I increased by 2.64% from last year's production of 1,750,057 metric tons or an incremental production of 46,172 metric tons to 1,796,229 metric tons in 2014 (**Table 1**). Region I maintained its rank as the 4th major rice producing region in the country contributing 9.5% to the national production at 18.968 million metric tons.

The increment in production was attributed to the increase in area harvested by 5,606 hectares with a 1.40% increment in yield per hectare from 4.30 metric tons in 2013 to 4.36 metric tons in 2014. Also, the increase was due to the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation facilities and utilization of high quality hybrid and inbred seeds.

Of the total regional production output, the Province of Pangasinan contributed the largest share of 62% or 1,113,725 metric tons. This was followed by the Province of Ilocos Norte contributing 17.2% or 308,317 metric tons, while Ilocos Sur and La Union shared 11.4% (205,302 metric tons) and 9.4% (168,885 metric tons), respectively.

In terms of area harvested, all provinces showed positive gains except Ilocos Norte which posted a negative growth rate of 1.20% or a decrease of 810 hectares from 67,435 hectares in the previous year. Said decrease was caused by Typhoons Luis and Mario from the totally damaged rice fields, and the late onset of rainfall during the wet season.

Table 1. Palay production, area and yield, Ilocos Region, CY 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)			Area Harvested (Ha)			Yield (MT/Ha)		
	2013	2014	% GR	2013	2014	% GR	2013	2014	% GR
Pangasinan	1,065,036	1,113,725	4.57	255,628	260,632	1.96	4.17	4.27	2.40
La Union	157,275	168,885	7.38	35,575	36,772	3.36	4.42	4.59	3.85
Ilocos Sur	209,302	205,302	(1.91)	48,175	48,390	0.45	4.34	4.24	(2.30)
Ilocos Norte	318,444	308,317	(3.18)	67,435	66,625	(1.20)	4.72	4.63	(1.91)
Region	1,750,057	1,796,229	2.64	406,813	412,419	1.38	4.30	4.36	1.40

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS)

CORN AND CASSAVA

CORN

Ilocos Region maintained its rank as the 5th corn producing region in the country and denoted to have the best quality of corn grain produce. Total corn production reached 476,738 metric tons which is higher by 6.53% than last year's recorded production at 447,503 metric tons (**Table 2**). The Province of Pangasinan, which is the top corn producing province in the region, registered the highest production at 309,685 metric tons. This is followed by the Province of Ilocos Sur with a production of 76,267 metric tons, and Ilocos Norte and La Union registering production levels of 58,382 metric tons and 32,163 metric tons, respectively.

The growth in corn production was attributed to the increased area harvested and yield as a result of the utilization of high yielding seed varieties

coupled with the adoption of technologies and efficient utilization of farm machineries and equipment to enhance productivity and reduce postharvest losses.

Also, area harvested increased by 4.35% from 84,106 hectares in 2013 to 87,763 hectares in 2014. All provinces posted positive growth in area harvested except Ilocos Norte which decreased by 0.44% due to crop shifting and depleting price of white corn grains.

In terms of yield, the region gained 2.09% from the average of 5.32 metric tons per hectare last year to 5.43 metric tons per hectare this year. Though Ilocos Norte decreased in the area harvested, the province still recorded the highest increase in yield among the four provinces at a growth rate of 5.22 %.

Table 2. Corn production, area and yield, Ilocos Region, CY 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)			Area Harvested (Ha)			Yield (MT/Ha)		
	2013	2014	% GR	2013	2014	% GR	2013	2014	% GR
Pangasinan	289,607	309,685	6.93	51,430	54,160	5.31	5.63	5.72	1.54
La Union	28,898	32,163	11.30	5,870	6,542	11.45	4.92	4.92	-
Ilocos Sur	73,267	76,508	4.42	14,303	14,613	2.17	5.12	5.24	2.21
Ilocos Norte	55,731	58,382	4.76	12,503	12,448	(0.44)	4.46	4.69	5.22
Region	447,503	476,738	6.53	84,106	87,763	4.35	5.32	5.43	2.09

Source: PSA-BAS

CASSAVA

As cassava industry becomes an emerging catalyst for national development, the DA-RFO I, in collaboration with the Local Government Units and other stakeholders, continued its advocacy for cassava production in the Ilocos Region.

Similarly with corn, cassava production in the region exhibited positive growth of 1.38% or an increase of 238.22 metric tons from the 2013 production of 17,274.43 metric tons. The Province of Ilocos Sur registered the highest growth rate at 7.16% followed by Ilocos Norte with 2.76%, and La Union with 1.62%. In terms of production, the Province of Pangasinan having the least growth

rate of 0.23% remained to be the top producer of cassava in the region with a production output of 10,684.66 metric tons.

Table 3. Cassava production, Ilocos Region, CY 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)		
	2013	2014	% GR
Pangasinan	10,660	10,685	4.57
La Union			7.38
Ilocos Sur			(1.91)
Ilocos Norte			(3.18)
Region	17,274	17,513	2.64

Source: PSA-BAS

HIGH VALUE CROPS

For the high value crops, Region I is still the leading producer of mango, garlic, tomato, eggplant, peanut and mungbean in the country.

Mango, the top priority high value commodity in the region, significantly increased in production by 4.1% from 260,524 metric tons in 2013 to 271,091 metric tons in 2014 (Table 3). The increase was due to the provision of flower inducers to mango growers such as potassium nitrate (KNO₃) and calcium nitrate (CaNO₃), and production and postharvest technology equipment. Also, there

were lesser damage in mango fruits caused by strong winds and cecid fly. To control cecid fly, the Regional Crop Protection Center (RCPC) of Region I conducted regular monitoring, validation, verification and technical briefings on the control of the pest to mango growers.

In terms of provincial distribution, Pangasinan dominated the mango production in the region with 78% share or 212,366 metric tons. Ilocos Norte shared 13%, while 6% and 3% for La Union and Ilocos Sur, respectively.

Table 3. Mango production, Ilocos Region, CY 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)		% GR
	2013	2014	
Pangasinan	205,416	212,366	4.57
La Union	12,799	15,132	7.38
Ilocos Sur	8,217	8,454	(1.91)
Ilocos Norte	34,093	35,138	(3.18)
Region	260,525	271,090	2.64

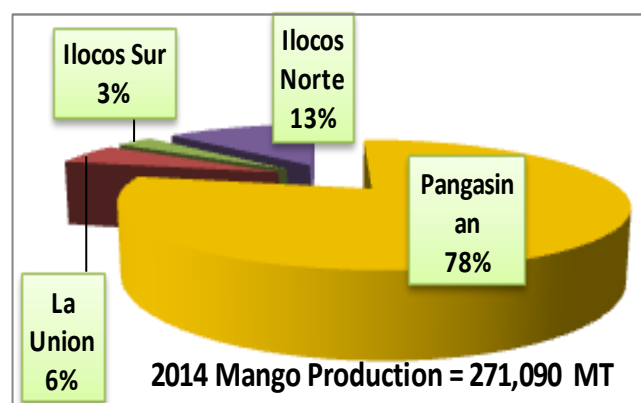
Source: PSA-BAS

Production of other priority high value crops such as *pinakbet* vegetables, garlic, peanut and mungbean in Region I went up this year except onion (decrease of 0.11% from the 2013 level). Garlic production posted a 5.0% growth from 5,718 metric tons in 2013 to 6,005 metric tons in 2014. There were bigger bulbs of garlic harvested this year due to adoption of appropriate technologies like varieties coupled with favorable weather condition and control of thrips and other pests. On the other hand, the decrease in onion production was mainly due to damages caused by Typhoon Mario, and onion diseases such as bulb rot, leaf blight and downy mildew.

For *pinakbet* vegetables, tomato, eggplant and ampalaya exhibited growth by 0.69%, 1.62% and 1.00%, respectively.

For legumes, mungbean posted the highest increase of 5.51% from 11,473 metric tons in 2013 to

Figure 2. Provincial distribution of mango, Ilocos Region, CY 2014



Source: PSA-BAS

12,105 metric tons in 2014. Production of peanut also went up by 2.89% from last year's

Table 4. Production of priority high value crops (MT), Ilocos Region, CYs 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)		% GR
	2013	2014	
Pinakbet	159,997	161,853	1.16
Tomato	72,017	72,511	0.69
Eggplant	78,136	79,400	1.62
Ampalaya	9,844	9,942	1.00
Onion	39,770	39,727	(0.11)
Garlic	5,718	6,005	5.02
Peanut	11,432	11,762	2.89
Mungbean	11,473	12,105	5.51
Region	228,390	264,452	15.79

Source: PSA-BAS

LIVESTOCK

The over-all production of all livestock and poultry commodities showed negative growth rate of 4.82% this year.

For livestock alone, which includes carabao, cattle, hog and goat, decreased of 1.61% in production from 132,044 metric tons in 2013 to 129,920 metric tons in 2014. Carabao showed a negative growth rate of 5.05% - the highest reduction in production among livestock commodities. The decline in livestock was due to the low number of stocks for disposition, some of which are not of marketable age yet. Likewise, the Provincial Ordinance 170 in Pangasinan regulating the slaughtering and selling of female carabao was already implemented since March 2014. There were also more deaths/mortality and losses in hogs due to abnormal change in temperature.

Chicken and duck production went down by 6.91% and 3.68%, respectively. The reduction was mainly due to more deaths and losses of chicks caused by the abnormal change in temperature and rotating brownouts particularly in Pangasinan. This resulted to lesser number of chicken and ducks available for

Table 4. Production of livestock and poultry (MT), Ilocos Region, CYs 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)		
	2013	2014	% GR
Livestock	132,044	129,920	(1.61)
Carabao	10,701	10,161	(5.05)
Cattle	27,817	27,704	(0.41)
Hog	82,977	81,609	(1.65)
Goat	10,549	10,446	(0.98)
Poultry	100,497	93,552	(6.91)
Chicken	83,258	77,509	(6.91)
Duck	1,875	1,806	(3.68)
Chicken eggs	13,867	12,785	(7.80)
Duck eggs	1,497	1,452	(3.01)
Total	331,541	315,572	(4.82)

Source: PSA-BAS

FISHERY

Table 5. Production of fisheries (MT), Ilocos Region, CYs 2013-2014

Province	Production (MT)			% Share (2014)
	2013	2014	% GR	
Aquaculture	117,208	134,607	14.84	77.28
Milkfish	104,326	117,830	12.94	67.65
Tilapia	11,345	14,334	26.35	8.23
Tiger prawn	1,537	2,443	58.95	1.40
Marine Fisheries	38,462	39,567	2.87	22.72
Roundscad	2,764	2,769	0.18	1.59
Skipjack	3,475	3,681	5.93	2.11
Yellowfin tuna	4,885	5,048	3.34	2.90
Seaweed	58	35 (39.66)		0.02
Others	27,280	28,034	2.76	16.10
Total	155,670	174,174	11.89	100.00

Source: PSA-BAS

Fishery production went up by 11.89% this year from 155,670 metric tons in 2013 to 174,174 metric tons in 2014 (Table 5). Aquaculture, which includes species of milkfish, tilapia and tiger prawn, has the biggest contribution of 77.28% to the total fishery production registering 14.84% increase from last year's level. The growth was mainly due to better pond preparation and management of pens and cages. Likewise, there was an increased stocking density of aquaculture species due to the availability of quality fingerlings and breeders, and bigger sizes harvested last year.

The remaining 22.72% of the total fishery production was provided by marine fisheries, covering commercial and municipal fish catches such as yellowfin tuna, roundscad, skipjack and others. Its production level at 39,567 metric tons this year was 2.87% higher than 2013's level of 38,462 metric tons.

FOOD SUFFICIENCY

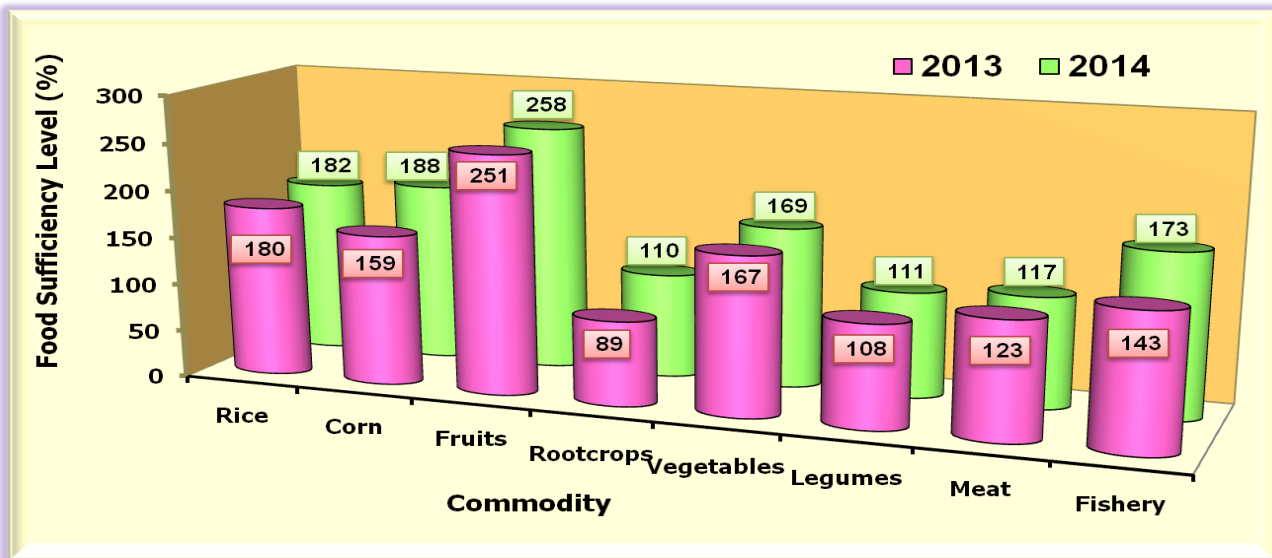
This year, Region 1 attained a more than sufficient level in all its major food commodities. Rice has a production surplus of 491,273 metric tons enough to cater for about 5.0 million population in the region with sufficiency level of 182%. The sufficiency level registered a 1.44% increase from last year's 180%. Corn, which also has a surplus in production necessary to meet the requirement of human and livestock consumption, attained a 188% sufficiency level. There were also surplus in the production of fruits, vegetables and legumes with

sufficiency level of 258%, 169% and 111%, respectively. Rootcrops, which has a deficit in last year's production, posted 110% sufficiency level this year.

Although sufficiency level for meat declined by 5.12%, still the production is more than enough to meet the requirement of the region's population.

Likewise, fishery production has still an excess supply with sufficiency level of 173% this year.

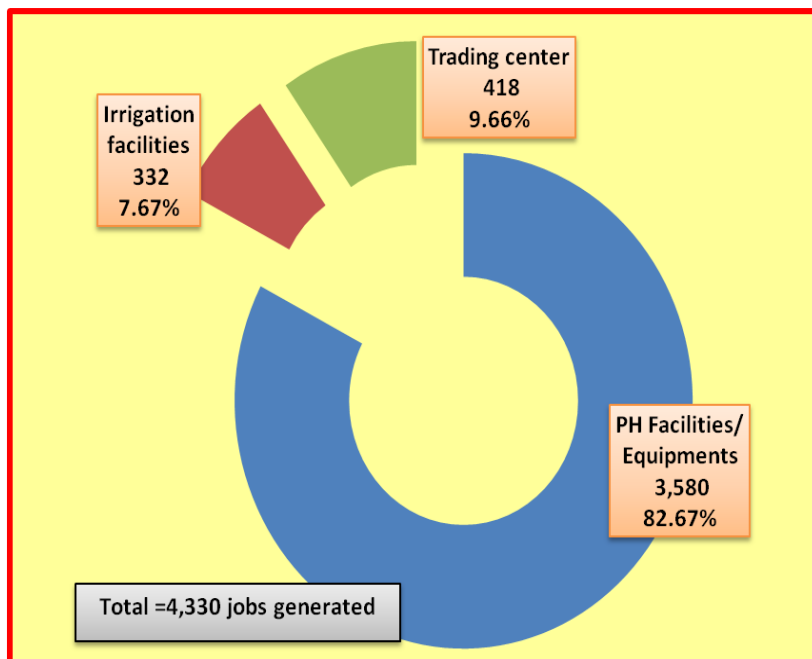
Figure 4. Food sufficiency level (%), Ilocos Region, CY 2013-2014



JOBS GENERATED

The agriculture sector generated a total of 4,330 jobs this year. Postharvest facilities and equipment of rice, corn and high value crops contributed a total share of 82.67% or 3,580 jobs. One trading center worth PhP26.88 Million generated 418 jobs. The remaining 7.67% which generated 332 jobs was contributed by the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, which include Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP), Diversion Dams (DD) and Small Farm Reservoirs (SFR).

Figure 5. Jobs generated, Ilocos Region, CY 2014



BANNER PROGRAMS

RICE BANNER PROGRAM

Technical Support Services

Production Support Services

In order to increase and promote farmers' access to affordable and quality rice seeds, the Rice Banner Program continued the establishment of sustainable Community-Based Seed Bank (CSB) which is organized and managed by IAs/FAs/UFOs/POs/NGOs. A total of 2,844 bags at 20 kilograms per bag of registered seeds were distributed among the 4 provinces of the region. Also, there were on-going rehabilitation and establishment of seed bodegas in the different provinces in addition to the CSBs established in 2013.

The Program is also providing rehabilitation program to rice farmers being affected by typhoons, droughts, and other natural calamities. In year 2014, a total of 16,839 certified seeds were distributed under seed buffer stocking to the affected farmers in the region. Breakdown of distribution per province is as follows: Pangasinan - 8,244 bags, La Union - 1,505 bags, Ilocos Sur - 2,552 bags, and Ilocos Norte with 4,538 bags.

Furthermore, the Hybridization Program was implemented to promote the use of high quality and high yielding hybrid seeds and relatively resistant to most insect pests and diseases. Under this program, a total of 1,850 bags were distributed to farmers in Region 1: Pangasinan with 575 bags, La Union with 100

Extension Support, Education and Training Services (ESETS)

The Rice Banner Program implemented various ESETS in support to the Food Self-Sufficiency Program (FSSP) of the Department of Agriculture such as the establishment of technology demonstrations, conduct of the Farmers Field Schools (FFS), Participatory Action Research-Tekno Klinik, ratooning, technical exposures and exchange/cross visits, farmers



(Upper Photo) Distributed registered seeds under the community seed bank. (Lower Photo) Certified seeds distributed under seed buffer stocking as rehabilitation program to calamity affected farmers.

bags, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte with 775 bags and 400 bags, respectively.

field days and capability building of Farm Service Providers.

Farmers Field Schools (FFS)

In coordination with the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), a total of 156 FFS was conducted—44 batches for Regular FFS with trained Agricultural Technologists of the

different Local Government Units who acted as facilitators and trainers, and 112 batches for FFS with Local Farmer Technicians (LFT) as facilitators under the supervision of the trained Agricultural Technologists.

The FFS, which benefited more than 3,000 farmers in Region I, was conducted for sixteen weeks with

scheduled day of meeting every week. This is a group-based learning process where farmers carried out experimental learning activities which involve lectures on modern technologies on rice production anchored on PalayCheck System, regular field observations and group analysis in rice.



Rice technology demonstrations



Technology demonstrations

To showcase validated and viable technologies to increase rice productivity, a total of 452 techno demo sites from wet and dry seasons were established in different ecosystems in the region. These techno demos, which showcased integrated crop management approach with emphasis on the use of hybrid and inbred seeds and efficiency of farm mechanization, include the following:

- ◆ 7.5-ton techno demo using Hybrid rice on irrigated areas;
- ◆ 6.5-ton techno demo using Certified Seeds on Irrigated areas;
- ◆ 5-ton techno demo using Certified seeds on rainfed areas;
- ◆ Upland rice crop rotation on upland areas.

From these technology demonstrations, identified highest yielders with specific farmer-recipient and variety used by province were shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Technology demonstration highest yielders, by province, Wet and Dry Seasons, Ilocos Region, CYs 2013-2014

Type of Technology Demo	Address	Name of Farmer Cooperator	Variety Used	Computed Yield/Ha (tons)
7.5 Ton	Esperanza, Sison, Pangasinan	Carlito Rivera	NSIC Rc314H	10.07
	Bacuit Sur, Bauang, La Union	Briccio Aromin	NSIC Rc132H	11.40
	Talliaoen, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur	Crisanto Lacasandile	SL 18H	11.80
	Mangitayag, Piddig, Ilocos Norte	Samson Benito	NSIC Rc314H	9.80
6.5 Ton	Narra, San Manuel, Pangasinan	Jerry Dioquino	NSIC Rc298	8.84
	Nagatuiran, Bacnotan, La Union	Rodrigo Tabafunda	NSIC Rc238	9.50
	Bungro, Magsingal, Ilocos Sur	Jerry Tacason	NSIC Rc238	8.65
	Abucay, Piddig, Ilocos Norte	Ricarte Quedilla	NSIC Rc238	8.40
5 Ton	Patacbo, Basista, Pangasinan	Norman A. Soriano	NSIC Rc288	7.48
	San Blas, Bangar, Pangasinan	Delia madrigal	NSIC Rc288	5.73
	Katipunan, Sinait, Ilocos Sur	Edwin Ramos	NSIC Rc192	5.11
	Tanganon, Piddig, Ilocos Norte	Marcos Pascual	NSIC Rc192	8.2
Upland Crop Rotation	Masilag, Salcedo, Ilocos Sur	Onofre Galangco	NSIC Rc192	5.15

Technical exposure and exchange/cross visit

To gain more knowledge, acquire new ideas, and benchmark best practices from other farmers and farms in neighboring regions, a technical exposure and exchange/cross visit was conducted last October 28-30, 2014 in Regions 2 (Cagayan Valley) and 3 (Central Luzon). It was joined by the Local Farmer Technicians (LFTs) and Agricultural Technologists (ATs) from different Local Government Units.

Strengthening of Rural-based Organizations (RBOs)

Due to the successful implementation of Farm Service Providers (FSP) in the region in the previous year, three (3) more associations have been organized through the Institutional Development Section (IDS) in response to the demand and scarcity of farm workers parallel to the agro-economic conditions in rural areas. These associations are as follows: Tangcarang FSP Association Inc. of Alaminos City, Pangasinan, Urdaneta City FSP Association Inc. of Urdaneta City, Pangasinan, and Bungol-Camiling FSP Association Inc. of Balaoan, La Union. As part of the social preparation activities of these FSPs, the Rice Banner Program funded a 3-day capability

building training which focused on institutional development and technical skills on rice production.

The Program, in coordination with the IDS, also supported the conduct of Irrigation-based Development Approach Program where capability building trainings for members of Irrigators Associations (IAs) and Small Water Impounding System Associations (SWISA) were undertaken.

There were ten (10) seed growers’ cooperatives/ associations assisted by the Program, in partnership with the IDS in their regular meetings. These cooperatives/associations provide supply of seeds for the CSBs in the region.

Celebration on National Rice Awareness Month

The DA-RFO I celebrated the National Rice Awareness Month for November pursuant to Proclamation 524 Series of 2004. The declaration was part of the social marketing and advocacy strategies of the government’s Food Staple Sufficiency Program (FSSP). Basically, it aims to raise awareness on how every Filipino can be a responsible rice consumer and help in the Rice Sufficiency and Food Security goal of the

Rice Awareness Month Celebration



RUN FOR RICEponsibility!

country. The campaign likewise encourages Filipinos to eat alternative sources of carbohydrates other than white rice like potato, sweet potato, cassava, banana, corn, gabi and also brown rice, among others.

The opening program was held on November 14, 2014 where Dr. Paz L. Mones, Regional Technical Director for Operations and Rice Banner Program Coordinator, encouraged all participants to be responsible rice consumers. She promoted the consumption of “brown rice” or “unpolished rice” as a very good alternative for white rice as

this promotes better health and growth to consumers compared to white rice consumption.

To entice the audience into adopting the brown rice as part of their daily healthy menu, DA served brown rice during a meal shared by the participants after the program. A cooking challenge using brown rice and rice-mix as main ingredient to a recipe was also conducted simultaneously with the opening program. Contestants representing each province were asked to prepare an easy-to-cook brown-rice and

rice-mix menu as a way to further promote responsible rice consumption. Contestant from the Province of Ilocos Sur who cooked a simple but very tasty “suman” (native rice cake) using brown rice mixed with hotdog and wrapped in banana leaves was declared as the first prize winner.

To intensify further the campaign, DA urged other agencies to participate by hanging Rice Awareness Tarpaulin Ad in their office premises and were enjoined to serve rice-mix on

November 21, 2014.

Likewise, a 5K and 10K Fun-run dubbed as Run for Riceponsibility was conducted on November 29, 2014 participated by around 400 runners composed of government employees from various agencies in La Union, students, and DA employees, among others. Awards were given to winning runners on both categories and all runners were given a 5kg of brown rice each by DA-RFO I as a token.

Research and Development

Title of Project	Research Highlights/Technology Developed
Accelerating the Development and Adoption of Next-Generation (Next Gen) Rice Varieties	<p>The study was conducted to ensure the quick delivery of improved genetics in the farmers’ field and eventually fast track rapid adoption of release varieties. Through a Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS), the newly released rice varieties were evaluated under the irrigated, rainfed/drought, saline and submerged ecosystems in Region 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <u>Irrigated</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sudipen, La Union, IR80694-44-1-2-2, NSIC Rc 302, PR35789-B-1-1-1 yielded 9.21, 8.34 and 8.28 t/ha, respectively, while in Rosario, highest yielders were NSIC RC 222 (7.38 t/ha), NSIC Rc 302 (7.29 t/ha) and NSIC RC 300 7.24 t/ha). • Top yielding varieties in Bacarra, Ilocos Norte were NSIC Rc 146, PR35789-B-1-1-1 and NSIC Rc 302 that yields 5.31 t/ha, 4.80t/ha and 4.70 t/ha, respectively, while in Dingras, highest yields were obtained from NSIC Rc 302 (4.77 t/ha), NSIC Rc 300 (4.67 t/ha) and PR35789-1-1-1 (4.56 t/ha). ◆ <u>Rainfed/Drought Ecosystem</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pangasinan, highest yields were obtained from NSIC Rc348 and NSIC RC 286 with 5.68, 5.26 and 4.55 t/ha, respectively. • NSIC Rc192 (7.51 t/ha), NSIC Rc286 (7.34 t/ha) and NSIC Rc274 (7.17 t/ha) were the highest yielders in La Union • In Ilocos Sur, Raeline 3, NSIC Rc 274 and NSIC Rc 346 were the top yielders with an average grain yield of 4.40 t/ha, 4.06 t/ha and 4.02 t/ha, respectively. ◆ <u>Saline Ecosystem</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pangasinan, NSIC Rc336, NSIC Rc330 and NSIC Rc326 gave yields of 8.37, 7.74 and 7.45 t/ha, respectively, over the check NSIC RC 160 with 6.87 t/ha • NSIC Rc292, NSIC Rc290 and NSIC Rc330 were the top yielders in La Union with 6.87, 5.66 and 5.4 t/ha, respectively. ◆ <u>Submerged</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSB Rc68, PR40146-B-14-1-4-2, and PSB Rc18-Sub 1 were the top yielders in Pangasinan with 6.29, 5.45 and 5.37 t/ha, respectively.

Title of Project	Research Highlights/Technology Developed																
<p>Technology Demonstration on the use of soil ameliorant in Zinc deficient areas in Region 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The study was conducted in Ilocos Sur (Cael-layan, Cabugao) and Pangasinan (Mangatarem, Sta. Barbara, Urdaneta and Tayug) to demonstrate the agronomic and yield performance of inbred and hybrid varieties when applied with varying levels of Zinc sulphate (ZnSO₄) in seedbed at 0-15 days after sowing (DAS). Varieties used include inbred and hybrid. ◆ Results vary according to the place being conducted. In zinc deficient areas in Pangasinan (Zn level ranged from 0.39-1.29 ppm), results showed that application of 500 g ZNSO₄ in seedbed at 0-15 days after sowing (DAS) increased the yield of NSIC Rc160 from 4.25 t/ha to 5.6 t/ha equivalent to roughly 32% compared with no application of ZnSO₄. The increase in yield of hybrid was from 5.74 t/ha to 7.59 t/ha equivalent to about 32%. 																
<p>Evaluation of the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) Technology for Rice Production under Ilocos Condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This study was conducted to evaluate the practices that could reduce the use of costly inputs and increase the productivity and profitability of land. ◆ The SRI technology followed the practices such as incorporating rice straw and stubbles from the previous crops prior to land preparation, following a planting distance of 25 x 25 cm with 1 seedling per hill (seeding rate of 5-7 kg), and application of inorganic fertilizer applied based on soil analysis at the rate of 100 -21-26 kg NPK. ◆ In Parada, Sto. Domingo Ilocos Sur, a higher yield of 6.12 t/ha was obtained compared to Non-SRI plot with a yield of 6.02 t/ha with a net benefit cost ratio (NBCR) of PhP0.88 and PhP 0.52, respectively. ◆ In Busaoit, Bacnotan, La Union, higher yield was obtained from non-SRI plots with 7.45 t/ha while SRI yielded 6.0 t/ha giving a BCR of PhP1.93 and PhP1.68, respectively. 																
<p>Participatory Varietal Selection of GSR Lines under Unfavorable Rainfed Ecosystem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This study was conducted to assess the performance of the different Green Super Rice (GSR) varieties to unfavorable ecosystems. ◆ Based on the results, top three high yielding varieties were identified for each ecosystem vis-a-vis the grain yield as specified below. These varieties were observed in Bayambang, San Fabian and Sta Barbara in Pangasinan and Bangar, La Union for drought prone, zinc deficient and submerged areas respectively. <table border="1" data-bbox="509 1319 1428 1500" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Drought Prone</th> <th>Saline condition</th> <th>Zinc deficient</th> <th>Submerged areas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GSR 11 (6.12t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 5A (9.30t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 5 (7.49t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 5A (7.97t/ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GSR 12 (5.52t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 12A (8.88t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 5A(7.20t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 12 (7.25t/ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GSR 8 (5.47t/ha)</td> <td>NSIC Rc 160 (8.64)</td> <td>GSR 11 (7.19t/ha)</td> <td>GSR 8 (6.99t/ha)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Drought Prone	Saline condition	Zinc deficient	Submerged areas	GSR 11 (6.12t/ha)	GSR 5A (9.30t/ha)	GSR 5 (7.49t/ha)	GSR 5A (7.97t/ha)	GSR 12 (5.52t/ha)	GSR 12A (8.88t/ha)	GSR 5A(7.20t/ha)	GSR 12 (7.25t/ha)	GSR 8 (5.47t/ha)	NSIC Rc 160 (8.64)	GSR 11 (7.19t/ha)	GSR 8 (6.99t/ha)
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<p>Establishment of On-Station Mushroom Modules</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This project served as show window to farmers. During the year, there were already 210 pieces pure culture but only 70 pieces were successfully developed culture. Of these, 410 bottles sub-culture were produced, 68 bottles of which were given to <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program (4Ps) groups of Barangays Suyo and Saldares, Dingras and Maggie’s Mushroom Production in Barangay Sgapatan, Dingras, Ilocos Norte. The remaining sub-cultures were used in the production of fruiting bags in the station. ◆ On fruiting bag production, 3,102 fruiting bags were produced, 1,523 bags were distributed to 82 enthusiasts/trainings participants, 2 community –based mushroom farmers, 1 MAO and 1 farmers group. ◆ A total of 99 kilos mushroom fruits were produced and were sold/given free to some visitors and some were used in cooking demonstration. As part of technology commercialization, three community-based mushroom enterprises were established in Barangays Suyo, Saldares and Sagpatan in Dingras, Ilocos Norte. The beneficiaries were the trained 4Ps and this will serve as a livelihood project. 																

Irrigation Development Services

The DA-RFO I distributed a total of 150 units of pump and engine sets to rice farmers, and constructed and rehabilitated 13 SWIPs/DDs generating a service area of more than 3,000 hectares. This irrigation facilities and equipment will increase productivity and cropping intensity in rice and help mitigate the effect of drought in rainfed and tail-end irrigated areas in Region I.

This is the rehabilitated canal lining of the Bacsil Diversion Dam Project in Brgy. Bacsil, Dingras, Ilocos Norte worth PhP 1.0 Million generating 25 hectares service area of 86 farmers



Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Facilities Support Services



Table 7. Agricultural Machineries, Equipment and Facilities, Ilocos Region, CY 2014

PARTICULARS	No. of units distributed					
	Pangasinan	La Union	Ilocos Sur	Ilocos Norte	DA-RFO	Total
Combine Harvester	9	-	1	1	-	11
Four WD Tractor	53	15	20	14	-	102
Hand Tractor	91	39	29	32	-	191
Rice Thresher	7	1	2	2	-	12
Brush Cutter	44	10	-	1	7	62
Knapsack Sprayer	64	20	1	5	-	90
Collapsible Dryer Case	85	39	38	29	-	191
Laminated Trapal/Net	21,718	5,020	5,071	3,241	20	35,070
4 WD Tractor with rotary tiller and laser guided leveler	-	-	-	-	1	1
Farm Machinery Pool for Quick Response Brigade	-	-	-	-	5	5

CORN BANNER PROGRAM

Technical Support Services

Production Support Services

In support to corn production, the Corn Banner Program procured and distributed 3,277 bags of hybrid yellow and Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) white corn seeds. Bulk of the hybrid seeds distributed were given to Pangasinan being the major producer in the region. OPV white seeds were distributed to Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte only at 100 bags and 330 bags, respectively.



Ceremonial distribution of hybrid and OPV white corn seeds in Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur headed by Hon. Mayor Edgar C. Florendo

To minimize pest infestation in corn, said program in coordination with the Regional Crop Protection Center (RCPC) produced and distributed 40,000 pieces of trichogramma cards serving 521 individual corn farmers, and 7,500,000 pieces of earwigs serving 869 farmers covering a total area of 1,151 hectares.

The Program also supported the Feed Laboratory of the Integrated Laboratory Division in conducting aflatoxin analysis on corn grains to ensure safe and good quality of corn and corn by-products. There were 250 samples analyzed— 240 yellow corn, 3

white corn, and 7 for feeds. Of this, only 218 samples passed the analysis. Also, the Regional Soils Laboratory, in collaboration with the Local Government Unit (LGU) counterparts conducted laboratory analysis of 810 soil samples representing 20,250 hectares of corn in 19 corn cluster areas and corn and cassava demo areas. This was conducted to give appropriate fertilizer recommendation and to update the fertility map in the region.

For cassava production, 126, 595 pieces of cassava planting materials were distributed benefiting 49 farmers with 15 hectares planted.

Extension Support, Education and Training Services (ESETS)

To provide additional source of income and to develop the capability of corn and cassava farmers including the women and youths, the Corn Banner Program conducted livelihood trainings to increase their profit as well as to enhance their knowledge and skills as farmer-entrepreneurs. The program had conducted 12 batches of Corn-Livestock Integrated Farming System Training, 2 batches of OPV Seed Production and Certification, 7 batches of Cassava Processing Utilization Training, 6

batches of Cassava Production Technology Training, and 2 batches of Good Agricultural Practices for Corn Production wherein a total of 1,043 farmers participated.

In addition, the Program conducted 29 batches of FFS in Corn Production for CY 2014-2015, in partnership with the LGU counterparts, with 1,025 farmer participants. For cassava technology demonstration, five (5) sites were established regionwide.

Research and Development

A. Completed

Title of Project	Research Highlights																																												
<p>Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM) for White Corn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project aimed to evaluate SSNM at key maize production sites in Region 1 through on farm trials and farmers’ participatory evaluation, estimate the contribution of indigenous supplies of N, P, and K to crop nutrition, assess the effect of applying organic matter and/or using Bio-N in combination with inorganic fertilizer, and to develop strategies that are economically viable and environmentally sound. Management practices implemented were all based on the best recommendations and technologies available at each site, following concepts of integrated crop management. Varieties used were the improved OPV and farmers’ variety (Abra variety). On-farm trials were implemented during the 2013 and 2014 dry cropping season in 10 farmers’ field covering the white corn cluster municipalities in Ilocos Sur particularly in Caoayan, Bantay and Magsingal. The experimental treatments are shown below. <table border="1" data-bbox="491 801 1422 1146"> <thead> <tr> <th>Treatments</th> <th>Nitrogen (kg N/ha)</th> <th>Phosphorus (kg P2O5/ha)</th> <th>Potassium (kg K2O/ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PK</td> <td>0</td> <td>120</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PK + Bio-N</td> <td>0</td> <td>120</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PK + OM</td> <td>0</td> <td>103</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NK</td> <td>200</td> <td>0</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NP</td> <td>200</td> <td>120</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NPK</td> <td>200</td> <td>120</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSNM</td> <td>130</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSNM + Bio-N</td> <td>107</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSNM + OM</td> <td>107</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFP (Ave)</td> <td>167</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the on-farm trial component, data revealed that LB Lagkitan applied with SSNM+OM obtained the highest yield of 3.6 t/ha which is higher by 500 kg over the Farmer’s Fertilizer Practice (FFP) giving a modest difference in net benefit of PhP 8,763/ha, while the farmer’s variety which was also applied with SSNM+OM gave a yield higher by 300 kg over the FFP giving a difference in net benefit of PhP 5,660. In the Farmers’ Participatory Evaluation (FPE) component, the recommended rate was further evaluated in 2014 dry season. Based on the results, the average computed yield of Improved OPV was 5.01 t/ha while the farmer’s variety attained 5.00t/ha. 	Treatments	Nitrogen (kg N/ha)	Phosphorus (kg P2O5/ha)	Potassium (kg K2O/ha)	PK	0	120	120	PK + Bio-N	0	120	120	PK + OM	0	103	96	NK	200	0	120	NP	200	120	0	NPK	200	120	120	SSNM	130	30	30	SSNM + Bio-N	107	30	30	SSNM + OM	107	13	6	FFP (Ave)	167	27	27
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B. On-going

Title of Project	Research Highlights
<p>Free-range Production Using Fermented Corn and Cassava By-Products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The project, which was established at Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan, aims to determine the laying performance of free range chickens using different preparation of fermented cassava without synthetic hormones and antibiotics, as well as to determine its effects in producing more and larger eggs. It also intends to determine the quality of the shells of produced eggs by replacing feeds with fermented cassava diets. ◆ The experimental birds used were 5-month old Dominant CZ ready-to-lay-pullets which were purchased from the hatchery “KASAMA ORGANIC COOP” in Malbar, Batangas. The birds were randomly allocated into 3 replications and with 13 birds per replicate, for a total of 117 birds which were subjected to feeding trials for a period of 5 months from September 2014 to January 2015. ◆ Data gathered includes daily feed intake/consumption, egg production, egg quality traits, egg weight, feed conversion ratio (FCR), fertility percentage, and hatchability percentage. ◆ A set of treatments were formulated which were used during the period of feeding trial and these were:: T1-Formulated Diet (control) + Probiotic enzyme T2-Formulated Feeds with 1% Probiotics + 10% fermented cassava Tubers T3-Formulated Feeds with 2% Probiotics + 10% fermented dried Cassava leaves ◆ Diet composition for layer chicken per 100 kg composed of: yellow corn C1, vegetable oil, fish meal, soy bean oil meal, copra meal, lysine, limestone, salt, vitamin premix, mineral premix, and probiotic enzyme. Fermented cassava tubers were prepared through chopping, boiling until half-cooked, fermented with molasses for 12 hours and then mixed a rate of 10% to the formulated feeds. Likewise, fermented dried leaves were prepared through collection of cassava leaves, sundried, fermented with molasses for 12 hours and then mixed a rate of 10% to the formulated feeds. ◆ Mean egg production has been recorded for the months of October, November and December. Results revealed that T1 gave the highest monthly production of 180.55. However, T3 yielded the highest number of eggs in the month of October. Egg production decreases in T2 and T3 which can be attributed to climate change and the age of birds. ◆ For the hatchability of the eggs, 135 pieces of eggs were subjected to hatchability test, 15 pieces per treatment per replicate. The results show that hatchability is highest among eggs obtained in T1 as compared to other treatments. ◆ Statistical analysis of data gathered is in progress.



Eggs harvested and classified according to size.

Irrigation Development Services

In order to attain higher production, the Program distributed a total of 174 pump and engine sets generating at least 500 hectares of corn and cassava plantation areas in Region I. Allocation by province is as follows: 77 units for Pangasinan, 18 units for La Union, 63 units for Ilocos Sur and 45 units for Ilocos Norte.



Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Facilities Support Services

To further enhance corn production, the corn program awarded 15 units of 90 Hp-4WD farm tractors to qualified cooperatives/associations with an 85:15 counterparting scheme.

Further, to reduce post-harvest losses in corn and cassava, the Program also awarded 4 units of

mobile fast dryer, 8 units mechanical sheller, 8 units hammermill, 8 units cornmill, 10 units cassava grater, and 3 units cassava granulator to qualified LGUs/Cooperatives/Associations in the region.



HIGH VALUE CROPS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Technical Support Services

Production Support Services

To expand vegetable areas in the region and to ensure continuous supply of high quality, affordable and safe vegetables in the market, a total of 989 kilograms of various hybrid vegetable seeds, such as eggplant, tomato, upo, squash, ampalaya, pole sitao, watermelon and sweet pepper were procured and distributed. Also, a total of 10,000 pieces of pomelo seedlings were procured and distributed to all provinces in the region.

As an alternative staple food crop, a total of 50,000 banana *saba* suckers were procured and distributed to uplift the banana industry which suffered setback due to the occurrence of bunchy top virus.

To expand the coffee production area in Region I, the Program procured a total of 50,000 coffee seedlings and distributed to the different upland municipalities in Ilocos Sur. Planted at 1,000 seedlings per hectare, an additional of 50 hectares

was increased from the coffee production area of 118 hectares in 2013. Aside from the seedlings, series of trainings were also conducted to update farmer-beneficiaries on new/improved technologies on coffee production.

The Program continued to support the *Gulayan sa Paaralan* Program providing Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) vegetable seeds, garden tools, organic fertilizers, and seedling trays for vegetable production to schools. This program aims to promote vegetable production through natural farming and will serve as food basket and/or main source of vegetables to sustain supplementary feeding in public elementary and high schools. It also aims to increase the awareness of our school children and their parents about the importance of producing their own food to contribute to the self-sufficiency goal of the Department and



To date, the program already supported 466 schools in the four (4) provinces in the region.

This year, the Search for Gulayan sa Paaralan Best School Implementers was conducted which was participated in by the various schools divisions in the Region. The winners received nurseries (1st place), screenhouses (2nd place) and rainshelters (3rd place). This prizes will also serve as technology demonstration areas for the protective culture technology of vegetable production. All contestants also received additional garden tools, seedling trays and knapsack sprayers. The awarding ceremony is set to be conducted at the

Market Development Services

For 2014, regional vegetable and mango symposia were conducted and attended by the major stakeholders from vegetable and mango producing municipalities in the Region. Market opportunities, and pest control and management,

first quarter of 2015.

In support to the mango industry in the region, a total of 5,300 bags of calcium nitrate and 1,166 bags of potassium nitrate were distributed as flower inducers. Breakdown by province is shown below.

PROVINCE	Flower inducers (bags)		
	CALCIUM NITRATE	POTASSIUM NITRATE	Total
Pangasinan	1,590	350	1,940
La Union	1,590	350	1,940
Ilocos Sur	530	116	646
Ilocos Norte	1,590	350	1,940
Total	5,300	1,166	6,466

among others, were discussed during the activity. Major stakeholders were able to share their experiences and informed of the latest technology and practice in their respective fields.



Regional Vegetable and Mango Symposium in Region I

Extension Support, Education and Training Services (ESETS)

There were 14 technology demonstration sites established in lowland vegetable off-season production in the region. This aimed to showcase the different vegetable production

technologies during rainy season. The use of hybrid vegetables, plastic mulch, carbonized rice hull and organic fertilizers were showcased in the techno demo.



Meanwhile, the Regional Agricultural and Fisheries Information Section (RAFIS) prepared, produced and distributed IEC materials in local (Ilokano) dialect to farmers and LGUS thru the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist. A total of 10,000 copies of the peanut and coffee production technology



Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Facilities Support Services

To ensure efficient farm production and in support to the Farm Mechanization Program, various farm machineries and equipment such as tractors, hand tractors, power sprayers, knapsack sprayers and mini-chainsaws were procured and distributed to farmers' associations. In areas where hand tractors

were not suitable, draft animals were also procured and distributed to vegetable farmers in the region. Specific quantity of distributed machineries and equipment by province are shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8. Distributed agricultural machineries and equipment, HVCDP Program Ilocos Region, CY 2014

Province	Draft Animals	4-WD Tractor	Hand Tractor	Knapsack Sprayer	Power Sprayer	Mini-Chainsaw
Pangasinan	17	1	2	25	25	4
La Union	9	1	3	25	25	3
Ilocos Sur	16	1	3	25	25	2
Ilocos Norte	18		2	25	25	1
TOTAL	60	3	10	100	100	10



LIVESTOCK BANNER PROGRAM

Technical Support Services



Cattle breeders maintained in ISS 1, Dingras, Ilocos Norte

Production Support Services

Strengthening of Multiplier Farms

The DA-RFO I maintains three (3) multiplier farms located in the Ilocos Integrated Agricultural Research Center (ILIARC), Bacnotan, La Union, Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Dingras, Ilocos Norte, and in Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan.

The multiplier farm in ILIARC, Bacnotan, La Union, with current stocks of 10 heads of breeder doe (Upgrades and Boer) and 2 bucks (Boer), aimed to demonstrate and promote integrated goat production technology, evaluate the growth and reproductive performance of goats raised in semi-intensive management system, and to produce quality offspring to be loaned-out to farmer-partners. The center produced and distributed twelve (12) offsprings serving ten (10) beneficiaries in the region.

In Dingras, Ilocos Norte, 14 heads of quality

breeders were maintained with 9 quality offspring produced. Of this, one head yearling were loaned-out and 3 were retained as replacement stock. There were also 27 heads of goat breeders (Anglo Nubian, Boer, Saanen and Upgrade) maintained producing a total of 18 offspring. Twenty six (26) heads of goats were loaned-out benefiting 18 beneficiaries in the region.

To cater the green feed requirement of cattle and goat stocks and showcase production technology, a total of 3.5 hectares of forage area was maintained and planted with different improved forage grasses and legumes species benefiting 37 livestock raisers.

In Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan, a semen processing and artificial insemination center was operationalized to produce fresh swine semen bottles and frozen goat semen straws for artificial insemination. An area of 2,000 square meters was maintained as forage area. Cuttings/rootstocks of Napier, Setaria and Guinea grass, and seeds of forage legumes like

Strengthening of Multiplier Farms

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Unified Artificial Insemination Program (UAIP)

The program aims to improve the production and reproduction potentials of the local herd through the introduction of superior quality genetics. This year, a total of 10,150 semen straws from the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) were distributed with 4,216 heads of cattle and 3,507 heads of carabao inseminated benefiting 6,809 livestock raisers. There were 971 heads of cattle and 458 heads of carabao produced. Trained and accredited village-based artificial insemination (AI) technicians rendered AI to large and small ruminants in their respective area of coverage.

Animal Health Program

This program envisions the eradication and control of diseases. It promotes strategic vaccination, distribution of drugs and biologics, disease surveillance through quarantine checkpoints and monitoring stations, and information dissemination. With this, Region I sustained its Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Avian Influenza free status.

Extension Support, Education and Training Services (ESETS)

To showcase different technologies on livestock and poultry which are economical, effective and practical in a given agro-economic setting, 12 technology demonstrations were established and maintained.

There were ten (10) Farmer Livestock School (FLS) on Goat Enterprise Management (GEM) conducted which focused mainly on the production of goats as enterprise for the farmers. The training allows farmers to discover and learn through “farmer experimentations” and testing until they develop the right technology-mix suited to their resources and capabilities.

In support to the Animal Health Program, Technical Updates of Agri-

A total of 74,380 doses of drugs and biologics were distributed to all provinces in Region I— 15,600 doses of Hemosept vaccines, 4,500 doses of Blackleg vaccines, 12,000 doses of hog cholera vaccines, 3,760 doses of dewormer, 6,490 doses of anti-biotics, 7,580 doses of vitamins and 24,450 doses of anti-rabies vaccine.

Philippine Native Animal Development Project

The Philippine Native Animal Development Project aims to establish a phenotypically purified native Ilocos pig with the following characteristics: black in color, short, erect ears, pointed snout, pot bellied, white stockings, end of the tail is white and white belly.

A total of 75 heads of Ilocos native breed of pig distributed to Catadupac Farmers and Irrigators Association in Bauang, La Union and Ambalite Rural Improvement Club in Pugo, La Union. The animals will increase inventory of Ilocos pigs and provide additional income to marginal farmers in the region.

Pinoy Livestock Project Implementers on Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases was conducted to ensure continuing education of LGU counterparts. Also, a Veterinary Medical Mission was conducted in the Municipality of Cervantes and Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur to help control the occurrence of rabies and blackleg diseases.



Dr. Annie Bares, Regional Livestock Banner Coordinator and Chief of Field Operations Division, led the vaccination of cattle against blackleg during the Veterinary Medical Mission in Cervantes, Ilocos Sur



IEC materials for livestock

Thru the RAFIS, a total of 10,000 copies of IEC materials particularly on swine and cattle raising, and rabies campaign were distributed to farmers and stakeholders.

In support to the capability building component of the Livestock and Poultry Information and Early Warning System (LPI-EWS), a training course on Statistical Report Writing was conducted on May 6-10, 2013 at NSCC, Caoayan, Ilocos Sur. This aims to improve project staffs' skills in writing technical and statistical report particularly on production forecasts, cost of production, and supply and demand of swine and broiler.

The Philippine Animal Health Information System (PhilAHIS) continued its operation in the four provinces of the region. This is an integrated system that will enhance the animal disease information management capability and provides

standard, timely and quality information through the use of automated data. As part of its capability building component, a training course on Regression Analysis Using Eviews, Statistical Modeling and Forecasting using Eviews, Missing Data Estimation and Seasonal Adjustment, and Supply Chain Analysis and Life Cycle Modelling was conducted. Provincial Veterinarians from the four (4) provinces and their report officers, Provincial Agricultural Statistics Officers and their assistants, and technical staffs from Bureau of Agricultural Statistics including the Regional Agricultural Statistics Officer, Ms. Wilma M. Guillen, were among the participants.

The following Livelihood Assistance Programs were provided to the four provinces of Region I to augment income of farmers and increase production in livestock:

Province	Livelihood Assistance Program
Ilocos Norte	Establishment of sheep multiplier farm and replacement of stocks at Pasuquin Breeding Center where 105 heads of Dorper, and 7 heads of Parent Stock (PS) Landrace gilts and one head Grand Parent (GP) Largewhite boar were provided
Ilocos Sur	Expansion of the Swine Breeder Loan Program where 20 heads of GP Landrace gilts and 2 heads GP Landrace boar were provided
La Union	Goat Breeding and Dispersal Program for Farmer Livestock School (FLS) recipients where 116 heads of goat were provided
Pangasinan	Livestock Livelihood Loan Assistance where 121 heads of goat and 380 heads of native pigs were provided

AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY REGULATION SERVICES

Licensing

A total of 735 feed establishments/outlets were issued with License to Operate (LTO) - 60 new and 675 renewals. Inspection/evaluation/monitoring of feed establishments/outlets prior to registration and renewal of license were done to feed manufacturing plants, warehouses and other facilities to ensure that feed products are manufactured and stored under safe conditions until brought to the marketplace. Feed samples are drawn/collected for quality control and analysis in the Regional Feed Laboratory. This year, a total of 697 feed samples were collected and analyzed.

For the registration and renewal of feed products, there were 111 feed products registered and renewed by the registered feed manufacturers in the region, namely:

- Cargill Philippines, Inc.
Bacag, Villasis, Pangasinan
Brand name – Purina
- North Luzon Feeds Corporation
Bued, Binalonan, Pangasinan
Brand name – Formix
- Pangasinan Purefeeds Feedmill, Inc.
Bugayong, Binalonan, Pangasinan
Brand name – Purefeeds
- San Miguel Foods, Inc.
Bued, Binalonan, Pangasinan
Brand name – B-Meg
- Bamcor B-Meg Toll Manufacturer
Taboc, San Juan, La Union
Brand name - B-Meg
- Universal Feedmix Center
San Jose, Agoo, La Union
Brand name - Prime Choice
- Venvi Feedmill, Inc.
San Agustin, San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Brand name - Venvi feeds

Also, 301 Veterinary Drug and Product (VDAP) establishment renewed their LTO. Only five were



registered as VDAP distributor, and all the rest were VDAP retailers. In addition, 656 livestock and poultry traders and transport carriers were registered and accredited this year.

Animal Quarantine Services

A total of 2,523 veterinary clearances, permits and certifications were issued to foreign and local vessels and aircrafts. There were 106 heads of milking goats from California, USA and miniature horses from Australia quarantined and undergone laboratory tests. One multi-commodity and 19 LGU initiative domestic livestock quarantine checkpoints were supported, maintained and monitored which issued 1,379 permits, and flagged and disinfected 5,503 vehicles.

In support to Animal Welfare Services (RA 8485), 109 pet shops, 84 veterinary clinics and 25 slaughterhouses were monitored and inspected, issued 2 animal show permits and have registered 9 research animal facility permits for accreditation. Also, IEC on Animal Welfare were distributed to all school levels as part of the information campaign program in the implementation of RA 8485.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE PROGRAM (OAP)

Technical Support Services

Production Support Services

In support to organic production areas, seeds and planting materials were distributed to different farmer-receptients in the region. There were 500 kilograms of open pollinated corn seeds, 1,250 kilograms of mungbean seeds, 550 kilograms of soybean seeds, 15,000 cassava cuttings, 15,000 sweet potato cuttings, and 7,000 sets of ube distributed. These were planted in 81 hectares benefiting a total of 542 farmers. Likewise, the Organic Agriculture Program (OAP) distributed 100 liters of compost fertilizer activator, 17,000 bags of vermicompost fertilizer, and 50 units of knapsack sprayers.

For the organic poultry and livestock production areas, 20 heads of native pigs were awarded to 5 farmers and 300 heads of native chicken were distributed to 20 selected farmer-beneficiaries.

A multiplier farm and vermicomposting facilities

were maintained at the Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC) in Batac and Dingras, Ilocos Norte and Sual Experiment Station in Sual, Pangasinan. In INREC, there were 26 heads (2 bucks and 24 does) of breeders maintained which already produced 14 heads offspring. Of the total offspring, 11 heads were already disposed to 2 farmer recipients. Also, 2 vermicomposting facilities with 10 beds were maintained by the center producing a total of 1,397 kgs of vermicast, 9356 kgs of vermicomposts, and 14.2 kgs of vermiform which is then used at the station.

Fifteen (15) heads of breeder native pigs, 50 heads “parawakan” native chicken, 25 heads mix strains native chicken, and 12 heads bolinao strains were maintained in ISS 4, Sual, Pangasinan. The station also maintained 24 beds of vermicomposting facilities producing 1.12 tons vermicast, 2 tons vermicompost, and 160 kgs. of vermiforms.

Organic native chicken and pigs grown in ISS4, Sual, Pangasinan



Market Development Services



DA Secretary Proceso J. Alcala graced the launching and blessing of the organic trading post in Poblacion, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan last July 9, 2014

With the desire to uplift the economic status of organizations, the DA RFO-I, thru the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD), launched another two organic trading posts in the region located in Sta. Catalina, Ilocos Sur and Urdaneta City, Pangasinan. These trading posts, which were funded under the Organic Agriculture Program (OAP), aims to be the center of organic products mainly produced by organic farmers, practitioners, and other stake holders in the locality.

The organic trading post in Sta. Catalina, Ilocos Sur was launched last November 23, 2014. It was under the management of the Local Government Unit of Sta. Catalina benefiting 3,321 households in the area. DA RFO-I counterpart includes the construction of trading post, purchase of equipment, and trading capital amounting to a

total of Php1.5 Million.

On the other hand, the launching of the organic trading post in Urdaneta, Pangasinan was done on July 9, 2014. The trading post was also under the management of the City LGU benefiting an estimated 1,665 farmers/fisherfolks in the area. The total budgetary requirement of the project was Php1.5 Million under a counterparting scheme. Construction of the trading post, purchase of equipment, and trading capital were funded by the DA, while the lot area for the building, provision of manpower to manage the post, and amenities such as water and light expenses were the counterpart of the LGU Urdaneta City, the beneficiary.

Extension Support, Education and Training Services (ESETS)

Organic Demonstrations and Training Farms (ODTF)

To further promote, develop and implement the practice of , the program established organic demo and training farms all through out the region. For Corganic agricultureY 2014, there were 4 established ODTF and 16 maintained demo farms (funded by 2012 and 2013) that are still for

certification. Of the total number, 6 ODTF were located in Ilocos Norte, 4 in Ilocos Sur, 2 in La Union, and 8 in Pangasinan. Organic commodities showcased in these demo farms include rice, vegetables, swine and poultry, dragon fruit and other fruit trees, and vermicompost. These farms will serve as demonstration farm and learning center of farmers, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders who are interested in organic farming.

Table 9. Organic Demonstration and Training Farms, Ilocos Region, CY 2014

Project Title	Location	Farmer Cooperators/ Contact Person
1. Enhancement of an Integrtated Demonstration Farm and Learnin Center on Organic Agriculture	Brgy. Sumader, Batac City, Ilocos Norte	Engr. Rogelio Balisacan
2. Organic Dargon Fruit Development Project	Brgy. Palacapac, Candon City, Ilocos Sur	Mr. Eric Gacutan
3. Coconut Creek Bio-Organic Farm	Brgy. Ranao and Arwas, Bani, Pangasinan	Mr. Marianito Castelo
4. Establishment of Organic Demo and Training Farms	Brgy. Bolo, Labarador, Pangasinan	Mr. Hipolito Maslang, Jr.

Strengthening of Organic Farmers’ Organizations

Each province created its Provincial Association namely: Federation of Ilocos Norte Organic Producers (FINOP), Provincial Farmer Association of Ilocos Sur, Federation of Organic Agriculture Producers in La Union and Association Advocates and Practitioners of Pangasinan on Organic Agriculture (AsAPP-OA). Thirty five (35) farmers were elected as officers of the Regional Organic Practitioners’ Association to strengthen further their ties as farmers’ organization. Registration of the said organization is on-process.

fermentations, and vegetable, rice and livestock production.

Reproduction and distribution of IEC materials, and information drive thru radio plugs

Likas Saka Manwal (Organic Agriculture Manual) written in Tagalog dialect, and Organic Fertilizer Standards brochures were printed into 2,500 copies and distributed during workshops/seminars, consultations/meetings, trainings and field days. The *Likas Sakas Manwal* has a complete package of technology in organic farming such as doing

Radio plug in the form of a dramatized skit featuring the advantages of organic farming is aired in local radio stations in each of the provinces in the region. This two-minute script is written in Iloko dialect which is aired three times a day, six days a week.

Capability building for the Local Technical Committee on Organic Agriculture (LTCOA)

A field trip was conducted which was participated by the LTCOA members of Pangasinan and La Union. They visited the established ODTF in the Municipalities of Mangatarem, Alaminos City and Manaoag, Pangasinan. Also, they visited the native pig and duck production in the research station in Sual, Pangasinan. For the group of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur farmers, they visited the organic demo farms in Santa, Ilocos Sur and Piddig, Ilocos Norte.

REGULAR (VARIOUS ACTIVITIES)

LABORATORY SERVICES

The Soil Laboratory Services analyzed 1,509 soil samples representing 7,545 hectares from R & D projects of the DA and state universities and colleges (SUCs) in the region. Also, 199 samples of fertilizer and compost as well as plant tissues were tested for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) analysis.

The region also maintains a feed laboratory, where 155 feed samples were collected and analyzed for the percentage content of crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, ash and moisture content.

The Regional Diagnostic Laboratory Services conducted 3,489 confirmatory tests for necropsy, rabies examination, serological test, anti-microbial susceptibility test (AST), fecalysis and bacterial isolation.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In order to develop appropriate package of technologies for crops and livestock, five (5) research and experiment centers were maintained to serve as show window of various research and development activities in the region. These are: Ilocos Integrated Agricultural Research Center (ILIARC) in Bacnotan, La Union, Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC) in Batac City and Dingras, Ilocos Norte, and Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC) in Sta. Barbara and Sual, Pangasinan.

At ILIARC, a forage and pasture development area of 0.50 hectare was planted to grasses, legumes and non-leguminous plants such as napier, setaria, guinea, renzonii, flemingia, indigofera and trichantera. A total of 5,000 cuttings/rootstocks of napier, setaria, guinea and trichantera and 5,900

seedlings of improved legumes and non-legumes were produced from which 5,900 cuttings & seedlings were distributed to 50 beneficiaries/recipients of whom are co-operators of the Artificial Dissemination Services (AIDS) project, walk-in clients from different LGUs and livestock raisers from Bacnotan, Sudipen and San Fernando City, La Union. There are 2,000 seedlings of Trichantera, 550 flemingia and 200 indigofera for distribution in the station.

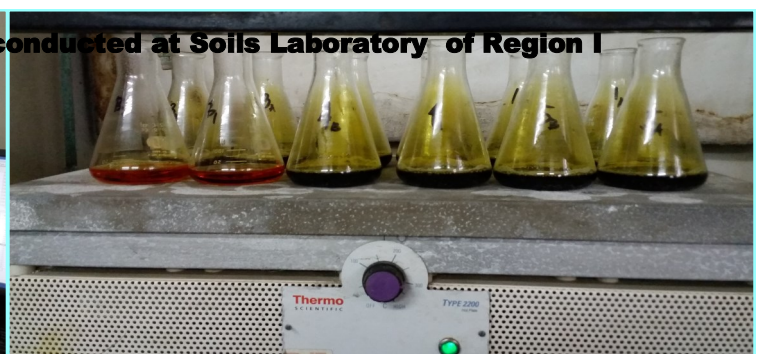
PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE

In compliance to the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements of plants and plant products, the Plant Quarantine Services issued 1,162 certificates covering 74,650 carton bales/boxes of flue-cured Virginia and burley tobacco, and 85 small parcel/packs of medicinal plant parts and cigarettes. There were 136,407 metric tons of rice imported by the National Food Authority (NFA) this year in Region I. Likewise, 90.0 metric tons of corn seeds were imported from Vietnam consigned to Arthit Agro Supply. A total of 7,310.48 metric tons of sawn timber/lumber from Malaysia all consigned to La Union Timber Company (Latimco) were unloaded and inspected.

There were also 12 nurseries monitored in Urdaneta, Bayambang and Laoac, Pangasinan, and East West Company hybrid seed production in Dingras, Ilocos Norte with a total of 125,450 pieces of different kinds of planting materials (e.g. orchids, cuttings, composts, ornamentals, etc). Region I was able to collect a total import collection of PhP123,224.38. For domestic quarantine, 90 permits were issued



Soil sample analysis conducted at Soils Laboratory of Region I



REGIONAL OFFICE AND STATIONS

DA-RFO I Regional Office, Sevilla, San Fernando City, La Union



The 5-storey office building, with elevator and improved facilities, of the DA-RFO I was inaugurated and blessed on December 15, 2014.

Special guests during the blessing and inauguration ceremonies were DA Secretary Proceso Alcala and DA Undersecretary for Operations Atty. Emerson Palad.

It took three (3) years to complete the initial phase of the building construction which started in July of 2008 and completed on September 30, 2011.

The main building was an old 2-storey that housed the two Regional Technical Directors' Office, the Conference Room & IT Room and other offices like the Operations Division, Admin & Finance, Cashiering, Accounting, Planning, Agribusiness and radio room, among others.

On the other hand, the annex building which was the second phase of the project was completed on July 30, 2013. It used to be an old and ruggedly wooden 3-storey building that housed the Office of

the Regional Executive Director on the lower ground adjacent to the Engineering and Property Division Offices while on the upper ground were the Legal section, Information Division, Regulatory, RAFC and DAEA Office. The third floor was left un-occupied because of its old and almost dilapidated state which is no longer conducive as work area for employees.

The renovation and construction of additional stories of the two buildings started during the incumbency of then OIC-Regional Executive Director Atty. Cipriano G. Santiago who lobbied to secure budget for the said project. Completion of the project extended to the present administration of OIC-Regional Executive Director Valentino C. Perdido.

The improved facilities of the new DA-RFO 1 Office building include a more spacious conference hall

equipped with multi-media devices to provide better venue for meetings, conferences and other activities of the department, cutting expenses on renting venues outside the office for such activities in the past.

A roof deck was also part of the improved amenities where Monday flag raising ceremony of the department is being conducted, may it rain or shine. The area is also used as an additional venue for other activities that require bigger number of participants.

With the construction of additional offices in the building, better services are extended because employees were provided with more spacious work area and with the improved facilities, it contributes to an enhanced productivity and efficiency at work of the employees.



Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC)



PREC station development projects include (1) Upgrading/Concreting of farm-to-market road, (2) improvement/expansion of the 2-storey dormitory building, (3) construction of 810 cubic meter Small Farm Reservoir (SFR), and (4) construction of farm machinery and equipment shed (covered court).



The Research and Experiment Center in the provinces continued its development to exude competence in the field of research and development apart from showcasing services, programs and, projects and activities that the DA spearheads.

For 2014, improvements in Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC) located in Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan include the following:

1. Improvement/Expansion of the 2-storey dormitory building with total cost of PhP2.98 Million;
2. Upgrading/Concreting of farm-to-market road with total length of 381.7 linear meter and 4

3. meters width amounting to PhPP2.08 Million;
3. Construction of farm machinery and equipment shed (covered court) with dimension of 24 meters x 36.5 meters amounting to PhP4.95 Million;
4. Construction of 810 cubic meter Small Farm Reservoir (SFR) worth PhP865,060.63;
5. Repair of perimeter fence on the left side of PREC & painting of fence at the machinery stocking area with approximately 558 meters length; and
6. Repair /Rehabilitation of artificial insemination laboratory center Phase II w/ floor area of 103.35 sq.m.

Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC) Sual, Pangasinan



Various station development projects in PREC, Sual, Pangasinan include: improvement of the main entrance/gate (1), concreting of FMR (2) accessing the newly-established seed storage (3), and construction of biological control laboratory (4) and the learning shed (5).



One major station development project in PREC, Sual, Pangasinan was the establishment of rice seed storage with a project cost of php6.0 Million. This project, which was constructed in a 420 square meter, serves as the storage facility of palay seeds for buffer stocking and distribution catering farmers in western part of Pangasinan.

Other development projects in the station includes improvement of the main entrance/gate, concreting of FMR accessing the newly established seed storage, and establishment of various facilities such as biological control laboratory, soils laboratory, learning shed and the organic demonstration center cum multi-purpose building.

Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC)



The Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC) in Batac City, Ilocos Norte established their herbs and spices garden this year. The garden is located at the right side fronting the administrative building of INREC. Various spices and herbs were planted such as onion, ginger, kutsay, garlic, native dills, tarantula, among others.

This year, INREC's dragon fruit plantation project already produced about 500 kilograms of fruits at 6 kilogram per post. This income generating project has already 72 fruit-bearing posts out of the 234 posts established in the center. A total value of PhP25,000 was already generated at PhP50.00 per kilogram of dragon fruit harvested ranging 5-6 kilograms per post.

PHILIPPINE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PRDP)

SPECIAL / OTHER PROJECTS



Balechec-Basca FMR



The pilot I-BUILD sub-project of the Regional Project Coordinating Office (RPCO) I under the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) - the **Rehabilitation of Balebec –Basca Farm to Market Road (FMR) and Balebec Bridge in La Union**, obtained a No Objection Letter 1 (NOL 1) from the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) last November 14, 2014. However, a NOL1 will be re-issued to the sub-project incorporating comments and recommendations of the World Bank Specialists/Consultants. From the original cost of Php 74,353,000.00, the **7.89 kilometer FMR and 30 linear meter bridge** sub-project cost is estimated/adjusted to **Php122,564,715.60**.

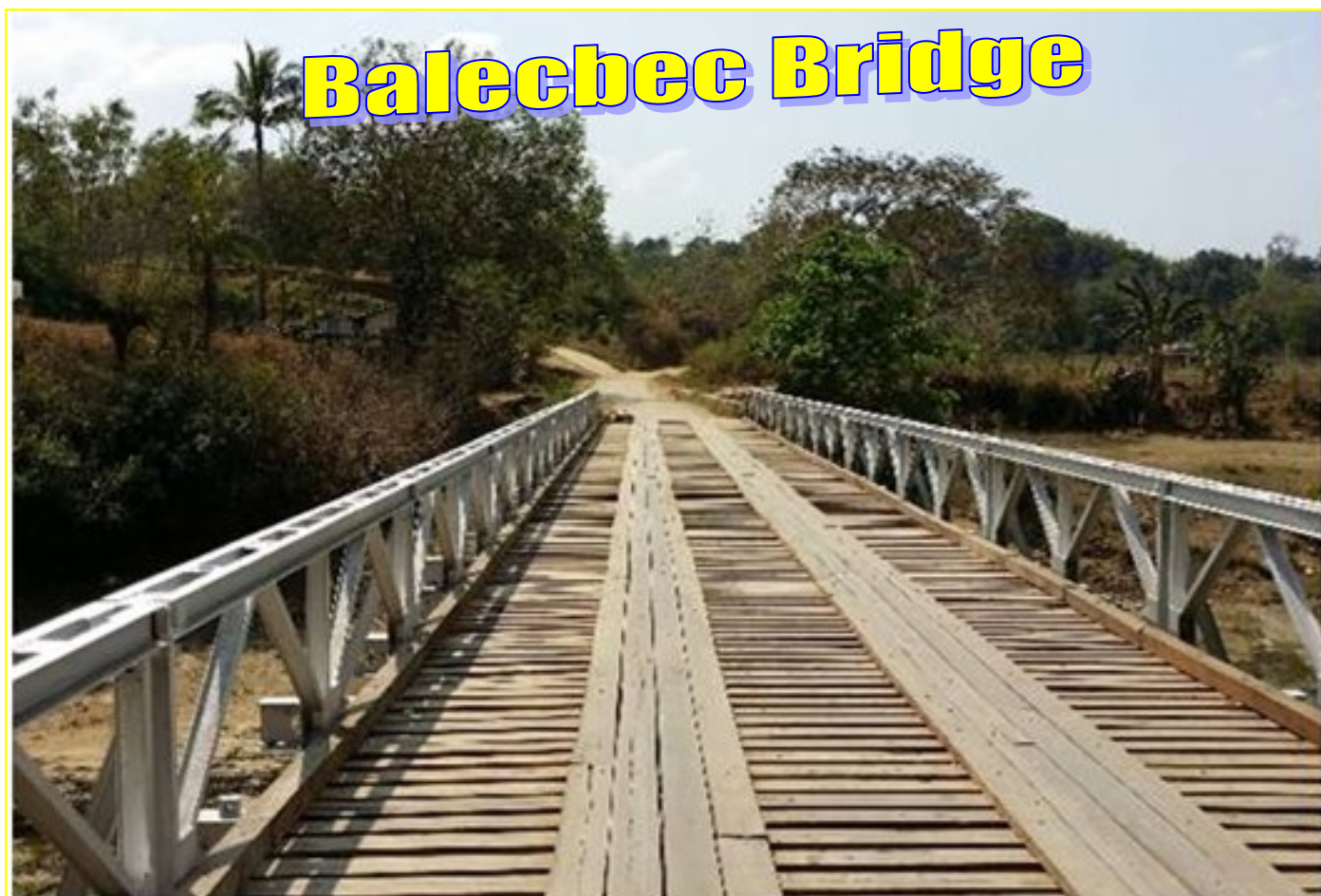
The World Bank Loan Proceeds (LP) will shoulder 80% of the estimated project cost (EPC), while the Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Government of La Union (PGLU) will shoulder 10% each of the ESP.

The pilot sub-project, which is in support to mango as the priority commodity in Region I, covers 7.9 kilometers which aims, in general, to “uplift the socio-economic conditions of the farmers through reduction in poverty incidence by 30% in the road

influence area by increasing agricultural production and profitability; and, increase in agricultural production by at least 20% through easier access to basic farm inputs and the market and the immediate development of potential agricultural areas.”

Meanwhile, the sub-project’s specific goals include: “to reduce high cost of transportation by 10-20%; to increase mobility and reduction of travel time by 50%; to minimize transport operation and maintenance cost by 10-20%; to reduce hauling cost by 50%; and to increase profit of local farmers by at least 20% with the cultivation of new agricultural land area and enhancement of delivery of goods and commodities.”

At present, the Balebec-Basca Road is mostly dirt road with width varying from 2.5 meters to 4 meters. Road accessibility is difficult throughout the year and most difficult during rainy season. The specifications of the proposed road way are 4 meters concrete pavement, 1.5 meters road shoulder on both sides and 1 meter drainage on both sides. With







the project, the road will be passable to vehicles like vans, cars and delivery trucks and not only to jeepsneys and motorcycles.

Feasibility Study (FS) and Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the sub-projects are on-going.

The next batch of sub-projects in La Union includes three (3) FMRs and one (1) bridge. The

Specific names of these sub-projects with validation photos and specifications are as follows:

Name of sub-project	Specification	Photos of validated areas
1. Rehabilitation of Sibuan Otong Upper San Agustin-Lower San Agustin FMR (Bauang-San Fernando City)	6.28 km, PhP69.08 Million	
2. Rehabilitation of Vila Bridge (Rosario)	60 linear meter, PhP 42 Million	
3. Rehabilitation of Parasapas FMR (Rosario)	4.72 km, PhP51.92 Million	
4. Rehabilitation of Parasapas-Marcos FMR (Rosario)	3.56 km, PhP39.16 Million	

Meanwhile, the FS and DED of the sub-project of Ilocos Sur, the **Rehabilitation of Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban FMR**, are still being reviewed by the NPCO. Preparation of sub-project FSs and DEDs of Pangasinan and Ilocos Norte is still on-

process.

Details of the sub-projects in Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and Pangasinan are as follows:

Region/ Province	Name of Sub-Project	Type	Length	Indicative Cost (PhP)	Status/ Progress this month
Ilocos Sur	Rehabilitation of Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban FMR (Sinait)	FMR	6.19 km	65.51 Million	On-going review at NPCO
Ilocos Norte	Rehabilitation of Bil-loca-Rayuray-Camandingan-San Pedro FMR (Batac City-Sarrat)	FMR with Bridge	12.4 km and 79 linear meter	163.12 Million	On-going compliance on the comments of PSO re: FMR component; on-going preparation of DED for the bridge component
Pangasinan	Rehabilitation of Gonzales-Fulgosino FMR and Luna Bridge (Umingan)	FMR	20.88 km and 79 linear meter	209.9 Million	On-going preparation of the final draft of the FS and DED for RPCO review



Proposed I-BUILD sub-projects of Ilocos Sur—the Rehabilitation of Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban FMR in the municipality of Sinait

For the rural enterprise development, the I-REAP Component of RPCO I and PPMIU La Union have already identified **Palintucang-Limmansangan MPC** as the **Proponent Group (PG)** of the **Carabao Green Mango Production and Marketing Enterprise** for validation by NPCO and PSO.

To date, the RPCO I is still waiting for the submission of the business plans of the I-REAP sub-projects and other compliances/requirements of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Pangasinan. Specific statuses of the I-REAP sub-project by province are as follows:

Province	Name of Sub-Project	Proponent Group	Total Amount of Business Plan (Php)	Status
La Union	Green Carabao Mango Production and Marketing Enterprise	Palintucang – Limmansangan MPC	14,982,508	For validation by NPCO and PSO
Ilocos Norte	Green Carabao Mango Production and Marketing	Ilocos Norte Federation of Mango Producers Inc.	14,768,750	Preparation of business plan is pending, eligibility requirements will still be completed by the PG
Ilocos Sur	Fresh Carabao Mango Trading	Cabugao Mango Farmers Multi-Purpose Assoc.	7,250,000	On-going preparation of Business Plan
Pangasinan	To be identified	Nagkaisa MPC (Goat)	14,500,000	On-going preparation of Business Plan
	Establishment of Post-Harvest Facility	Alcala Onion Growers Assoc. (Onion)	14,950,000	On-going preparation of Business Plan

Clusterwide Value Chain Analysis (VCA) of priority commodities in the region particularly on **peanut and onion** were already issued with NOL while **mango and goat** are still under NPCO review for issuance of NOL. However, the final draft VCA of **mango and goat**, including the result of the clusterwide VCA of peanut and onion, were already provided to all provinces for integration to their Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs).

To date, all provinces, except Pangasinan, are still updating their respective PCIPs integrating VCA results of mango, peanut, goat and onion. The Province of Pangasinan has already updated their PCIP and was already endorsed by their Provincial Development Council (PDC).

BOTTOM-UP BUDGETING (BuB) PROGRAM

The DA-RFO I through the Bottom-up Budgeting (BuB) Program, also known as the Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process (GPBP) Program, approved a total amount of PhP 359 Million as funding support for various agricultural, fishery, infrastructure and livelihood projects in different municipalities in Region I for CY 2014.

Of the total fund, Pangasinan utilized 71.9% or PhP 258.3 Million covering 161 various projects in 39 municipalities (Table 10). The province of La Union, the only pilot province in 2013, used PhP54.8 Million or 15.2% covering 49 projects in 15 municipalities. Ilocos sur was downloaded with PhP 36.4 Million or

10.1% in 8 municipalities to implement 39 projects. The remaining 2.8% or only PhP 9.8 Million was utilized by Ilocos Norte to support their 6 projects covering 3 municipalities.

The BuB is an anti-poverty strategy of the government in support to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on poverty reduction in the country orchestrated by the Department of Budget and Management and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), in coordination with the National Anti-Poverty Council (NAPC), Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).



Table 10. Distributed agricultural machineries and equipment, HVCDP Program Ilocos Region, CY 2014

Province	Projects	No. of Projects	Project Cost (PhP)
Pangasinan		161	258,332,295
(39 municipalities)	Livelihood	41	34,980,574
	Post Harvest	23	29,513,123
	FMR	42	111,903,318
	Communal Irrigation System (CIS-NIA)	2	26,279,000
	Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP-RFO)	31	37,876,617
	Fishery	22	17,779,663
La Union		49	54,801,775
(15 municipalities)	Livelihood	18	13,182,820
	Post Harvest	2	4,370,000
	FMR	3	6,000,000
	Communal Irrigation System (CIS-NIA)	2	7,355,082
	Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP-RFO)	15	18,615,000
	Fishery	9	5,278,873
Ilocos Sur		39	36,367,300
(8 municipalities)	Livelihood	18	17,024,300
	Post Harvest	2	2,171,000
	Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP-RFO)	11	10,446,000
	Fishery	8	6,726,000
Ilocos Norte		6	9,800,000
(3 municipalities)	Livelihood	3	5,600,990
	Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIP-RFO)	2	3,600,000
	Fishery	1	599,010
Grand Total		255	359,301,369

REGIONAL CONVERGENCE INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RCI-SRD)



PIDDIG ORGANIC COFFEE PRODUCTION CONVERGENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT

Maruaya Nursery
Brgy. Maruaya, Piddig, Ilocos Norte

COFFEE SEEDLING PRODUCTION:

No. of Nursery Shade	-3 units
Total Area of Nursery	-2.3 Ha.
Total Seedling Capacity	-1.1 Million
Coffee Varieties	-Arabica, Excelsa, Liberica, Robusta
Nursery Facilities:	
Irrigation System	-Automatic Sprinkler System
Motorized Power Sprayer	

This year, the **Regional Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Development (NCI-SRD)** in Region I intensified its support to the pilot convergence area development project known as the **Piddig Inclusive Organic Coffee Production Project** in Piddig, Ilocos Norte through the provision of technical assistance and fund support for the said project.

The DA-RFO I funded the construction of the 10- km Abucay-Estancia-Lammin FMR leading to the main coffee plantation worth P98 million and is being implemented by the Department of Public Works and Highways. A total 225,000 Arabica seedling materials were provided covering an area of 10 hectares and with additional input assistance of 300 bags organic fertilizer provided thru the DA's High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP).



The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) also provided PhP62 Million for the establishment of nurseries, seedling production and for plantation establishment, maintenance and protection.

Currently, a total of 1,735,961 coffee seedlings of Arabica, Excelsa, Liberica and Robusta were produced and being grown in five (5) nurseries established in Barangays Maruaya, Cabaroan and Lammin in Piddig, Ilocos Norte.

The Regional Convergence Initiative is led by four (4) major rural development agencies namely the DA, DENR, DAR and the DILG.

For 2014, the Regional Convergence Initiative Steering Committee and the Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (RCI-TWG) were recomposed, with the DA designated as the new Chair headed by DA-RFO 1 OIC-Regional Executive Director Valentino C. Perdido. Co-Chairpersons are

Director Samuel R. Penafiel of DENR, Dir. Homer P. Tobias of Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and Dir. Julie J. Daquiaoag of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The RCI-TWG also expanded its membership and which now includes thirteen (13) other National Agencies such as the Department of Tourism (DOT), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Education (DepEd), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), and Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA).

With the converging efforts of these agencies, and in coordination with the Local Government Unit of Piddig, Ilocos Norte, headed by Mayor Eduardo Guillen who initiated the project as a development strategy to effectively utilize the untapped land and generate a wide scale employment for the people in the area, it is expected that an average family income of P104,000.00 for lowland farms and P138,000.00 for highland farms will be achieved through the project.

The project covers 1,130 hectares of lowland coffee (Robusta, Liberica and Excelsa) and 560 hectares of highland coffee benefitting almost 1,000 families.

AGRI-PINOY TRADING CENTER AND MUNICIPAL/BARANGAY FOOD TERMINALS



This year, the DA-RFO I, thru the AMAD, established one (1) Agri-Pinoy Trading Center worth Php26.88 Million in Urduyeta City, Pangasinan and launched last July 9, 2014. Its full operation started on November 6, 2014 with 18 LGU staffs deployed in four (4) shiftings for the regular monitoring of the trading center operations. It caters daily trading of 300 metric tons of assorted vegetables from Regions 1, 2, 3, 4B and CAR.

Moreover, there were a total of five (5) barangay and one (1) municipal food terminal established in the region. These food terminals are municipal/ barangay-based food depot and distribution system which aims to provide Filipino farmers accessible marketing outlets for their produce. It serves as a trading post or a collection center of agri-fishery products so that farmers could sell directly to wholesalers/retailers while cutting unnecessary trading layers, thereby enhancing their expected incomes.

In the implementation of the project, the DA-AMAD is providing technical assistance during the pre and actual operation of the food terminals, a start-up capital, and equipment and construction of the terminal were provided to proponents. The



counterpart of the LGU-proponents were the provision of space/lot for the establishment/construction of terminals including installation of electric power source and water facilities.

Specific location of the food terminals established this year are as follows:

Barangay Food Terminals

- Brgy. Poblacion, Anda, Pangasinan
- Sitio Mapita, Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan
- Brgy. Bucaco, San Gabriel, La Union
- Brgy. Dardarat, Cabugao, Ilocos Sur
- Brgy. Pilar, Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur

Municipal Food Terminal

- Mangatarem, Pangasinan

GRANT IN AID PROJECTS

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (BAR)-FUNDED PROJECTS

Title of Project	Research Highlights
CPAR on Integrated on Rice-Corn-Corn+Goat Farming System in Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of rice-corn-corn + goat contributed to the improvement of the farming system by increasing rice, corn and goat productivity and profitability. Results showed that total net income realized by the introduced farming system is P104,069.24 which is higher than the benchmark (P21,282.00) with net income difference of P82,787.24. • The introduction of the 2nd corn cropping is an added income to farmers which contributed 11.33 % to the total net income of the farming system. Net income increased due to reduced cost of irrigation from the use of electric pump, e.g. P150.00 electric bill for 10 hours vis-à-vis P347.25 cost using a diesel engine pump. • The integration of crop and livestock maximized the utilization of resources like crop products and by-products for the goats as feeds, and crop residues not edible and goat manure as compost and converted to organic fertilizer. • The CPAR proved effectiveness as farmers within and from other barangays adopted the technologies promoted. It paved the way for the upscaling of the project in 4 more barangays in the municipality with funding from DA-BAR, and support from LGU and barangay governance. After 4 years, the CPAR showed potential for sustainability. • This project was selected as entry to the 1st CPAR congress held at Manila Hotel on February 19-21, 2014. Two (2) CPAR farmer-partners attended and one of them delivers his testimonies of how CPAR Project was done in Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur specifically the two covered barangays.
CPAR on Integrated Rice,vegetables-Corn + Goat Farming System in San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a completed CPAR project funded by the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR). The CPAR project implemented in San Agustin and San Pablo, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte for 5 years have showcased an appropriate farming system, rice,vegetable -corn+goat. Eighteen farmers committed their farms as technology demonstration sites to highlight yield and profit enhancing technologies. This is a collaborative project of the Department of Agriculture-Ilocos Integrated Agricultural Research Center (DA-ILIARC), Local Government of San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte and farmer-partners from the said municipality. • Main problem arises on low productivity which is accounted on the inadequate knowledge on new technologies and attitude of farmers, thus living standards is affected. Boosting productivity and profitability followed the CPAR project process through resource sharing, capacity building and technology interventions. Technologies introduced include Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Pest Management and waste management utilization for crops, and improved housing, stock upgrading, feeds and feeding, health management, and waste management utilization for livestock. • Results revealed that the improved production system enhanced the productivity and profitability of rice, vegetables, corn and goat. Productivity on rice increased by 6.75%, squash (1980%), tomato (631%), eggplant (511.51%). White corn in Brgy. San Pablo increased by 920.31% and yellow corn (9.47%), while yellow corn in Brgy. San Agustin increased by 119.77%. Farmers gained profit of PhP 96,668.51 on rice, vegetable-yellow corn+goat, and PhP 88,391.04 on planting vegetable-white corn+goat. • Rice production shared 42-46%, corn 30-36%, vegetables 17-19% and goat 5%. The introduction of additional crop has shown remarkable effect in increasing profitability and provided business enterprise in the two communities. The integration of crop and livestock is technically feasible as farmers within and from other barangays are adopting the technologies promoted. After 5 years, CPAR had proven effective in increasing productivity and profitability by 30% in the two communities. • This project garnered several awards such as Best AFMA R & D paper and poster during the 26th National and Regional Research Symposium.

Title of Project	Research Highlights																																																			
<p>Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and technologies in selected regions of the Philippines (Phase III)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project was established to promote the improved peanut production in region 1, equip and organize accredited peanut seed growers, and make available the improved peanut varieties recommended for the region. On-farm technology demonstrations cum seed production in 2 cropping season in CY 2014 were established in peanut growing municipalities in the region. Peanut varieties planted include Ilocos Red, ICGV 99046, Namnama 2, ICGV 00350 and Janones variety. Yield and income of said peanut varieties is shown below. 																																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Varieties</th> <th rowspan="2">Color</th> <th rowspan="2">Special Characteristics</th> <th colspan="2">Wet Season (2014)</th> <th colspan="2">Dry Season (2013-2014)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yield (MT/Ha)</th> <th>Income per Ha (PhP)</th> <th>Yield (MT/Ha)</th> <th>Income per Ha (PhP)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ilocos Red (farmers variety)</td> <td>Red</td> <td>Small-seeded, can be grown during the wet season and dry season</td> <td>1.09</td> <td>14,715</td> <td>1.50</td> <td>22,765</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICGV 99046</td> <td>Red</td> <td>Large-seeded, ideal for processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season</td> <td>2.64</td> <td>44,577</td> <td>2.92</td> <td>51,480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Namnama 2</td> <td>Rose tan</td> <td>Large-seeded, ideal for both processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season</td> <td>1.63</td> <td>23,753</td> <td>2.62</td> <td>53,673</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICGV 00350</td> <td>Pink</td> <td>Large-seeded, ideal for processing, can be grown during the wet season and dry season</td> <td>1.74</td> <td>32,940</td> <td>2.37</td> <td>53,144</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jones variety</td> <td>Pink</td> <td>Medium-large-seeded, ideal for processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season</td> <td>1.58</td> <td>24,840</td> <td>2.08</td> <td>43,958</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Varieties	Color	Special Characteristics	Wet Season (2014)		Dry Season (2013-2014)		Yield (MT/Ha)	Income per Ha (PhP)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Income per Ha (PhP)	Ilocos Red (farmers variety)	Red	Small-seeded, can be grown during the wet season and dry season	1.09	14,715	1.50	22,765	ICGV 99046	Red	Large-seeded, ideal for processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season	2.64	44,577	2.92	51,480	Namnama 2	Rose tan	Large-seeded, ideal for both processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season	1.63	23,753	2.62	53,673	ICGV 00350	Pink	Large-seeded, ideal for processing, can be grown during the wet season and dry season	1.74	32,940	2.37	53,144	Jones variety	Pink	Medium-large-seeded, ideal for processing and boiling purposes, can be grown during the wet season and dry season	1.58	24,840	2.08	43,958
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the demonstration cum promotion, among the peanut varieties, ICRISAT varieties are high yielder and realized the highest net income compared to farmers' variety. This implies that ICRISAT varieties are favorable in Region 1 as it consistently substantiated its yield obtained during the demonstration. Dry season planting gives higher pod yield and beans of good quality that those produced during the rainy season. Improved varieties were more robust, more pegs, more pods produced and bigger in seeds size however high cost in shelling and matured longer compared to the local farmers' variety. Results of the techno demo showed that improved ICRISAT varieties are better than our existing varieties, however, it is not fitted to the farming system in the Ilocos Region due to longer maturity. Harvesting does not coincide with the time when the demand is high. Nevertheless, due to high yielding performance of ICGV 99046, some curious farmers rolled-over their produced to try the performance of said variety for another cropping season. With this, the project will not end as it is completed but rather recommended to further continue promotion not only the improved varieties but also the improved technologies such as the use of inoculants, organic and inorganic fertilizer, distance of planting and the use bio control agents to come-up an improved Package of Technology (POT) for peanut in Region 1. 																																																				



Title of Project	Research Highlights
<p>Enhancing the Garlic Production in Ilocos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was established in the Municipalities of Pasuquin and Bacarra in Ilocos Norte and at the Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center, Batac City, Ilocos Norte to increase the annual production of garlic farmers in Ilocos. The project which was started last August 2014 and will end on May 2016 have the following four component studies: <p>Component 1 - Two Cropping of Garlic Cultivars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This component aims to evaluate the performance and profitability of three (3) garlic cultivars (Ilocos White, Mexican and Tan Bolters) grown twice a year using direct and transplanting method. Some of the farmers in the aforesaid municipalities are planting direct seeded rice on the onset of the rainy season in May and harvest in September which is in time for early planting of garlic. In these areas, garlic is being harvested early in December which is also in time for the 2nd crop of garlic. Experimental results showed that 2 croppings of garlic is possible when planted on September 15 for the 1st crop and December or early January for the 2nd crop in the Municipality of Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte. Direct seeded garlic cultivars (Mexican, Tan bolters and Ilocos White) planted during the 1st crop (September 15) gave yields of 3,930 kg/ha, 3,808 kg/ha and 3,280 kg/ha, respectively. On the other hand, during the 2nd crop, only those farm with available sources of irrigation for the whole month of March harvested their garlic cultivars (Tan bolters, Mexican and Ilocos white) yielding of 4,859.33 kg/ha, 4,771.87 kg/ha and 4,766.18 kg/ha, respectively. Higher yield during the 2nd crop is due to the exposure of the plants to cooler temperature during the vegetative stage which favors the growth and development of the plants. On the other hand, transplanted garlic during the 1st crop has a very low survival rate which is 1% for the 30 day-old and 12% for the 14-day of old seedlings with a yield of 52 kg/ha and 1080 kilos kg/ha, respectively. Low survival rate is due to transport shock from DA-INREC, Batac City to Pasuquin and Bacarra, Ilocos Norte. During the 2nd crop, seeds were sown in seedling trays on-site. Results showed that the cultivars using 14-day old seedlings gave a yield of 4,811.50 kg/ha(Mexican), 4,792.50 kg/ha (Tan bolters) and 4,679 kg/ha (Ilocos White) while 30 day-old seedlings gave respective yields of 4,985 kg/ha (Tan bolters), 4,655 kg/ha (Mexican) and 4,375 kg/ha (Ilocos White). <p>Component 2– Monthly Planting of Garlic Cultivars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This component was established to evaluate the yield and economic performance of four (4) garlic cultivars (Ilocos White, Mexican, Tan Bolters, Batanes White, Batanes Red and Taiwan) planted on the 15th day of the month (August – March) and recommend variety for a certain period. Results on the yield of the different cultivars varied depending on the location and time of planting. Pasuquin produced the highest yield which is attributed to the climatic condition in the area which is cooler and windy favoring the growth and development of the garlic plants. Garlic planted during the months of August, February and March were observed to be of marble size. This is attributed to the hot temperature during its growth and bulb development. According to literatures, growth and bulb development of garlic is favoured by cool temperature. Based on the results, the best time to plant garlic is from October 15 to November 15 to produce bigger bulbs and have higher yield. <p>Component 3—Verification/Fine Tuning of GA3 Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was established to verify and fine tune the gibberellic acid technology in Ilocos during the regular season. Results showed that highest yield was recorded on plants applied with GA3 at 36 and 56 days after Planting (DAP) with a yield of 4,359.85 kg/ha. <p>Component 4—Community-based Organic Production in Support to Garlic Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This component was established to promote community-based Organic Fertilizer production and utilization in support to the garlic industry. The proponent has already conducted training last December 2014 and was attended by 25 farmers. A total of 500 kg vermiworms, one (1) shredder and six (6) brewers were distributed to the farmers.

Component 1



Component 3



Component 2



Harvested bulbs of garlic planted on August 15, September 15 and October 15 at DA-INREC, Batac City, Ilocos Norte

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT FUND (ACEF) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

With the strong advocacy of the government in strengthening the empowerment of the youth into agriculture and fisheries, ACEF allotted ten percent (10%) of its total budget to be used for the funding of a comprehensive scholarship program for both graduate and undergraduate students taking up agriculture, forestry, fisheries, veterinary medicine and other agri-fishery related courses.

For the school year 2014-2015, ACEF Regional Technical Support (RTS) has assisted four (4) State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) with a total of 180 scholars regionwide. Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College (ISPSC) shared the highest number of recipients at 70, followed by Mariano Marcos State University (MMSU) with 23 scholars, Pangasinan State University (PSU) with 25



scholars, and Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University (DMMMSU) having 11 scholars. As of December 2014, ACEF has already a total of 118 scholars from the four (4) competitive schools and universities in the region.

By School

School	No. of Scholars
ISPSC	70
MMSU	23
PSU	14
DMMMSU	11
Total	118

By Sex

Sex	No. of Scholars
Male	50
Female	68
Total	118

By Course

Course	No. of Scholars
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA)	51
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering (BSAE)	26
Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness and Management (BSABM)	1
Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education (BSAEd)	7
Bachelor of Science in Fishery	5
Bachelor in Agricultural Technology (BAT)	22
Bachelor of Science in Marine Biology	6
Total	118

AGRI-PINOY ACHIEVERS' AWARD



National awarding ceremony of the Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers' Awards held last May 15, 2015 at Widus Hotel and Casino, Clark, Pampanga where forty four (44) AEWs and three (3) LFTs in Region I were awarded.

The national search for Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers' Awards (APRAA) was conceptualized to give recognition to the outstanding stakeholders (provinces, municipalities, Irrigators Associations (IAs), and Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) for their significant contribution in the attainment of rice self-sufficiency under the National Rice Self-Sufficiency Program (RSSP).

This year, Ilocos Region bagged a total of 49 awards under the category of Outstanding Province, Outstanding City/Municipality, AEW and LFT. The awarding ceremony for the outstanding provinces and cities/municipalities was held last March 26, 2015 at Resorts World, Pasay City where the Province of Pangasinan was hailed as an Outstanding Province while the Municipality of Vintar, Ilocos Norte was awarded as Outstanding Municipality. Winners were awarded with Php4,000,000.00 and Php1,000,000.00 worth of project respectively.

On the other hand, in May 15, 2015 the awarding ceremony for the Outstanding Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) and Local Farmer Technicians (LFTs) was held at Widus Hotel and Casino, Clark, Pampanga. There were 44 AEWs and 3 LFTs from Region 1 that were recognized during the ceremony (see Table 11). Awardees were awarded with Php20,000.00 each as cash incentive or a total of Php940,000.00. The program was graced by Assistant Director Edilberto M. De Luna where he gave his message being the keynote speaker

Best provinces, cities/municipalities, and AEWs were chosen based on the positive production growth for 2014, increase in yield and production area, degree of utilization of high quality seeds, amount of budget allocated for rice production, number of manpower deployed to rice program, and must have attained the national average yield target of 4 metric tons per hectare, among other criteria.

Table 11. National Awardees of Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers' Award, Ilocos Region, CY 2014

Provincial Category		Municipality/City Category	
Pangasinan		Vintar, Ilocos Norte	
Agricultural Extension Workers Category			
Name	Position/Designation	Municipality/City	Province
1. Dalisay A. Moya	Provincial Agriculturist	OPAG	Pangasinan
2. Danilo V. Villamil	Provincial ESSETS Coordinator	OPAG	Pangasinan
3. Nestor Batalla	Prov'l Rice Program Coordinator	OPAG	Pangasinan
4. Rita A. Prieto	Prov'l Rice Report Officer	OPAG	Pangasinan
5. Teresita A. Naoe	Agricultural Technician	OPAG	Pangasinan
6. Irene T. Estrada	Prov'l Seed Coordinator	OPAG	Pangasinan
7. Gemma DG. Rosario	Prov'l Techno Demo Coordinator	OPAG	Pangasinan
8. Danilo U. Imus	Municipal Agriculturist	Balungao	Pangasinan
9. Roberto P. Espanto	Municipal Agriculturist	Rosales	Pangasinan
10. Estrelita B. Cabansag	City Agriculturist	San Carlos	Pangasinan
11. Estefania T. Ventigan	Municipal Agriculturist	San Jacinto	Pangasinan
12. Marichu A. Pastor	Agricultural Technician	Natividad	Pangasinan
13. Veronica C. Licudo	Agricultural Technician	Natividad	Pangasinan
14. Melougin V. Acosta	Agricultural Technician	Rosales	Pangasinan
15. Raymund C. Samiento	Agricultural Technician	Rosales	Pangasinan
16. Irene C. Mca	MRPC	Rosales	Pangasinan
17. Myrna P. De Guzman	Agricultural Technician	San Carlos	Pangasinan
18. Raul D. Marcelo	Agricultural Technician	San Carlos	Pangasinan
19. Lolita T. Paningbatan	Agricultural Technician	San Carlos	Pangasinan
20. Rosario U. Balolong	Agricultural Technician	San Fabian	Pangasinan
21. Glory Ann S. Baptista	Agricultural Technician	San Jacinto	Pangasinan
22. Raymund Rullin Paris Jr.	Agricultural Technician	San Jacinto	Pangasinan
23. Rolando V. Licudo	Agricultural Technician	Sison	Pangasinan
24. Lemie I. Revita	MRPC	Balungao	Pangasinan
25. Imelda J. Sannadan	Provincial Agriculturist	OPAG	La Union
26. Rosemarie P. Garcia	Prov'l ESETS & Hybrid Rice Coor.	OPAG	La Union
27. Myrna C. Gacutan	Prov'l Rice Report Officer	OPAG	La Union
28. Norma H. Flora	Prov'l Agri-Infra & Fam Coor.	OPAG	La Union
29. Myrna C. Balanon	Prov'l Techno Demo Coordinator	OPAG	La Union
30. Myrna A. Picazo	Prov'l Rice Program Coordinator	OPAG	La Union
31. Francisco V. Doliente	Municipal Agriculturist	Agoo	La Union
32. Victoria A. Cavinta	Agricultural Technician	Agoo	La Union
33. Samuel M Villanueva	Agricultural Technician	Agoo	La Union
34. Andrew F. Gundran	Agricultural Technician	Naguilian	La Union
35. Mariloua. Mbstoles	Agricultural Technician	Sudipen	La Union
36. Zeny C. Corpuz	Agricultural Technician	Sudipen	La Union
37. Norma B. Lagmay	Provincial Agriculturist	OPAG	Ilocos Norte
38. Lorna P. Lubera	Agricultural Technician	OPAG	Ilocos Norte
39. Luz L. Tabora	Prov'l Rice Program Coordinator	OPAG	Ilocos Norte
40. Merryline T. Gappi	City Agriculturist	Batac City	Ilocos Norte
41. Manama C. Aganon	Agricultural Technician	Batac City	Ilocos Norte
42. Josephine C. Aldeon	Agricultural Technician	Laoag City	Ilocos Norte
43. Generosa G. Blass	Municipal Agriculturist	Vintar	Ilocos Norte
44. Ofelia A. Agbayani	Agricultural Technician	Vintar	Ilocos Norte
Local Farmer Technician Category			
1. Romeo M Lopez		Calasiao	Pangasinan
2. Elizer V. Salibo		Sta. Barbara	Pangasinan
3. Jose C. Bernal		Sta. Barbara	Pangasinan

NATIONAL QUALITY CORN ACHIEVERS AWARDS



OIC-Regional Executive Director Valentino C. Perdido together with other DA-RFO I personnel received the plaque for Outstanding Regional Corn Team during the awarding ceremony of National Quality Corn Achievers Award held on November 20, 2015 at Cagayan de Oro.

To give recognition to top performing Local Government Units (LGUs) and Department of Agriculture - Regional Field Offices (DA-RFOs) on quality corn produced, the Agri-Pinoy Corn Program conducted its 2nd Quality Corn Achievers' Award during the 10th National Corn Congress in Limketkai Hotel, Cagayan de Oro City last November 20, 2015. The said awards aims to distinguish the achievements of top performing LGUs and DA-RFOs in support to the development of the corn industry, enhance the corn cluster participation and strengthen the DA-LGU partnership in the production of the quality corn.

As Ilocos Region maintained its rank as the 5th major producer of quality corn for this year, dedicated individuals and institutions were given tribute for their exemplary accomplishments in different categories. A total of Php7.43 million worth of grants and cash prizes were granted to

Region I achievers.

The Province of Pangasinan, being one of the selected top five corn producing provinces received Php3 million worth of projects while Laoag City, Ilocos Norte, Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur, and Binalonan and San Carlos City in Pangasinan were given Php1 million each worth of projects, as prize for top cities and municipalities. Also, there were seventeen (17) individual winners in the category of Top Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial Corn Coordinators, Municipal/City Agriculturist/Agricultural Officer, Municipal/City Corn Coordinators, and Top AEWs (see Table 12).

Furthermore, the DA-RFO I received plaque and medals as it was hailed as one of the Outstanding Regional Corn Teams among other regions.

Table 12. National Awardees of Agri-Pinoy Corn Achievers' Award, , Ilocos Region, CY 2014

National Quality Corn Achievers' Award Category	Awardee	Award	
		Monetary (Php)	Non-monetary
Top 5 Provincial Agriculturist/ Agricultural Officer	Ms. Dalisay A. Moya (Pangasinan)	40,000.00	Plaque
Top 5 Provincial Corn Coordinators	Mr. Venancio V. Valeroso (Pangasinan)	30,000.00	Plaque
Top 25 Municipal/City Agriculturist/Agricultural Officer	Mr. Oscar Recta (Laoag City, IN)	30,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Grace Cardona (Sta. Maria, IS)	30,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Estrelita Cabansag (San Carlos City)	30,000.00	Plaque
Top 25 Municipal/City Corn Coordinators	Mr. Ricardo Tabuac (Binalonan, Pang.)	30,000.00	Plaque
	Mr. Elmer Santiago (Laoag City, IN)	25,000.00	Plaque
	Mr. Diosdado Mendoza (Sta. Maria, IS)	25,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Sylvia Rosario (San Carlos City)	25,000.00	Plaque
Top 100 AEWs	Mr. Manuel Luis Jr. (Binalonan, Pang.)	25,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Sheila Marie Opelac (Laoag City)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Terisita Bacani (Mangaldan, Pang.)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Lydia Macaraeg (Malasique, Pang.)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Mr. Jovito Nevado (Malasique, Pang.)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Mr. Jose Manzon (San Carlos City)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Ms. Linda Tira (San Carlos City)	20,000.00	Plaque
Outstanding Regional Corn Team	Ms. Cristina Sison (OPAG-Pangasinan)	20,000.00	Plaque
	Department of Agriculture - Regional Field Office I (DA-RFO I)		Plaque and medals

GAWAD SAKA SEARCH

Ilocos Region bagged two (2) national awards for the annual Gawad Saka Search this year. The search aims to empower and give tribute to farmers, fisherfolks, and Rural Based Organizations (RBOs) with remarkable accomplishments and significant contributions to the country’s agricultural development. The national awardees were as follows:

- Mr. Jonathan Sony C. Domingo— Outstanding Young Farmer**

Mr. Domingo is a 28 year-old farmer, single and presently residing in Barangay Mariquet, Solsona, Ilocos Norte. He is the youngest among the two (2) children in the family.



When his father got sick, he took the responsibility of tilling their half hectare barren land. He stopped studying (2nd year college, BS Industrial Engineering) and let his older brother pursue his studies.

From 2007 to 2010, he was an active member of the 4-H Club in Solsona, Ilocos Norte and became the President in 2011 up to present. Mr. Domingo is also a member of other rural-based organizations such as IAs, MAFC, OA advocates/practitioners etc.

He has attended various trainings and capability buildings which include the 11-month training (April 2011 to February 2012) for Young Filipino Farmer Training Program in Japan (YFFTPJ) by the National Agriculture and Fisheries Council (NAFC) where he was exposed to modern technologies in farming, livestock raising, and machine operations; training on Farm Machinery Operations and Safety for Young Farmers on January 24-28, 2011 and other trainings conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Training Institute, and TESDA.

A goal oriented young man whose dream in life is to make farming a profitable venture, Mr. Domingo continued practicing integrated farming and transformed unproductive lands into its maximum capacity from his saved allowance from his training in Japan. Aside from being a hybrid and inbred rice farmer, he also engaged in corn, fruit and vegetable production. Further, he undertakes swine (fattening), cattle, and Vermi production as additional income. Because of his perseverance and diligence, he has leased another half hectare for expansion of his vegetable production and acquired a power tiller and other farm equipment from his net income.

Mr. Domingo is a trainer to his fellow farmers and other civil society organizations and a resource speaker during seminars where he selflessly shares his knowledge on the technologies he learned. He is one of the hosts in the Hands-on/Home stay Training on Integrated Farming System under the Adopt a Farm Youth Program. Also, he is a volunteer partner of LGU-Solsona in the implementation of Global Alliance for Rabbits Control-Community against Rabbits Exposure.

Mr. Rolando Rocapor & Family— Outstanding Farm Family

This year's national awardee for Outstanding Farm Family resides in Barangay Tabtabungao in Rosario, La Union. The Rocapor family was recognized on their significant contribution as partner in food production and agricultural development as this have been proven by their various projects undertaken which benefited not only their welfare but to the community as well.



Mr. Rolando Rocapor is one of the founders and President of the Farmers Association Innovative Technology and Harvest for Rosario (FAITH) formerly known as Corn Growers Association of Rosario. The members of the family were involved in environmental protection like proper waste disposal and cleaning of rivers with the members of the association and Barangay Council. Mr. Rocapor was also involved in bamboo planting along river banks. They also initiated the stabilization of Young Farmers Association (4-H Club) wherein the daughter of Mr. Rocapor was elected as its President. Said association was engaged in vegetable gardening in backyards and nearby schools. Meanwhile, his wife influenced the women in their community to engage in livelihood projects such as meat and

fish processing and marketing.

At present, Rocapor family tills an area of 2 hectares for the production of young corn and rice. They also ventured into vermi-composting and organic farming and cattle fattening as an additional income. Through their initiatives and hard work in their endeavors, Mr. Rocapor was awarded as Most Outstanding Aerobic Rice Farmer in 2010 and Most Outstanding Rice Farmer Adopting Integrated Farming System in 2011 for both Municipal and Provincial levels. In 2013, the family garnered a national award as Outstanding Farm Family by the JCI-The Outstanding Farmers of the Philippines (TOFARM) and Provincial Government of La Union. Likewise, they were awarded as the Most Outstanding Farm Family under the Gawad Saka Search for Outstanding Agricultural Achievers (Regional level) and the Hall of Famer Award under the Farm-Family Category by the TOFARM.

At the regional level, there were seventeen (17) awardees recognized during the Gawad Saka Awarding Ceremony held last July 17, 2014 at Plaza del Norte Convention Center, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte. The program was graced by Executive Director Ariel T. Cayanan of the Philippine Council for Agriculture & Fisheries as the Guest of Honor and Speaker. Of the total number of awardees, 53% or 9 awardees were from the Province of Ilocos Norte, followed by La Union with 35% or 6 awardees, and Ilocos Sur with 12% or 2 regional awardees (see Table 13).

Regional individual and group winners were awarded a cash prize of Php30,000.00 and Php50,000.00 each respectively, and a plaque of appreciation, while Php15,000.00 each were awarded to special citation awardees. Talent scouts in each category were also rewarded with Php15,000.00 except on the special citations with Php5,000.00 each.



CY 2014 Regional Gawad Saka winners from the province of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and La Union together with Engr. Ariel T. Cayanan, the Executive Director of Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF) during the Gawad Saka Awarding Ceremony held at Plaza del Norte Convention Center, Laoag City Ilocos Norte. With them are DA-RFO I officials headed by OIC-Regional Executive Director, Dr. Valentino C. Perdido, Regional Technical Director for Operation, Dr. Paz L. Mones, and RAFC Chairman Vincent Adorna.

Table 13. Regional Gawad Saka winners, CY 2014

Category	Awardee	Address
Outstanding Rice Farmer	Mr. Orlando Bumanglag	Brgy. 6, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Corn Farmer	Mr. Marlon Taasin	Brgy. Tamorong, Sta. Catalina, Ilocos Sur
Outstanding Young Farmer	Mr. Jonathan Sony C. Domingo	Brgy. Mariquet, Solsona, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Agri-Entrepreneur	Mr. Alberto Calsada	Brgy. 2, San Andres I, Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Fisherfolk (Fish Capture)	Mr. Ediecris Raquino	Brgy. 34-A, Gabu Norte, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Fisherfolk (Fish Culture)	Mr. Dionisio Angeleo, Sr.	Brgy. Lon-oy, San Gabriel, La Union
Outstanding Large Animal Raiser	Mr. Arnulfo Corpuz	Brgy. San Pablo, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Agricultural Researcher	Ms. Mary Ann Baradi	PhilRice, Batac City, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC)	CFARMC of San Fernando City, La Union	San Fernando City, La Union
Outstanding Agricultural & Fishery Council (AFC)	CAFC of Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
Outstanding Small Farmer/Fisherfolk Organization	Fish Searchers Sta. Cruz Association, Incorporated	Brgy. Pilar Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur
Outstanding Farm Family	Mr. Rolando Rocapor & Family	Brgy. Tabtabungao, Rosario, La Union
Outstanding MAO	Ms. Eulalia Llanenas	LGU- Bacnotan, La Union
Outstanding AEW	Mr. Rommel Bumanglag	LGU- San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte



RED Valentino C. Perdido and Engr. Ariel T. Cayanan awarded Plaque of Appreciation to PA Norma Lagmay and PVet Loida Valenzuela of the Province of Ilocos Norte for their unending support to the Gawad Saka Search. Leading this year's awardees is the Province of Ilocos Norte with 8 awardees.

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