



2010

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015



# ILOCOS *Region* **HANDING OVER** Report



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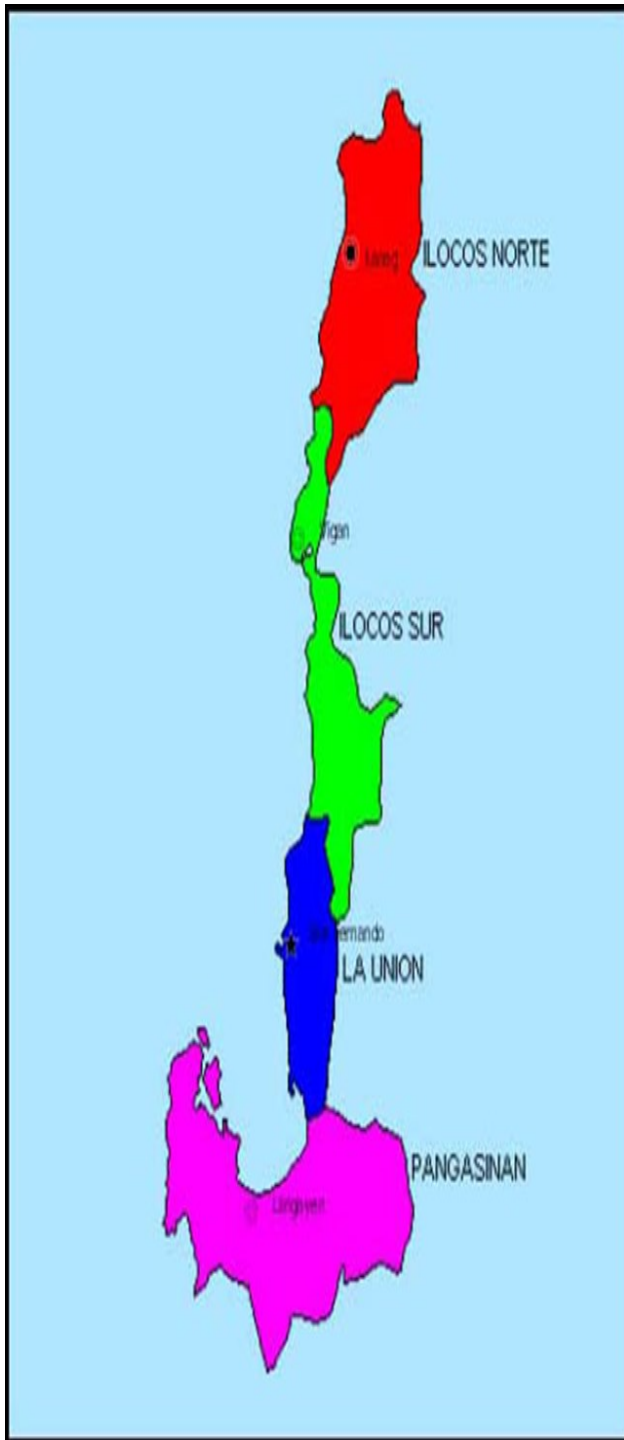


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# DA Ilocos Region Vision and Mission



## VISION:

*A* competitive, sustainable, and technology-based agriculture and fishery sector, driven by productive and progressive farmers and fisherfolk, supported by efficient value chains and well-integrated in the domestic and international markets contributing to inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

## MISSION:

*T*o help and empower the farming and fishing communities and the private sector to produce enough, accessible, and affordable food for every Filipino and a decent income for all.

# Foreword



**F**or the past years, we have dreamt of a time when every Filipino family has adequate access to nourishing and affordable food; mass poverty be gradually eradicated through a more responsive and dynamic food industry; and our farmers and fishers - possessing competitive skills – become more productive, earn double of what they invested in their livelihood and empowered to make collective decisions that shape their daily lives and those of their communities.

These were part of the dreams we in the Department of Agriculture shared with the Aquino Administration. Looking back five years ago at where we were before, and fuelled by passion and commitment to walk the path of “Tuwid na Daan” which is the guiding principle of our service, we now see traces of fulfilled hopes and dreams.

This Handing-Over Report bear witness to the great good that our Department has done during the last five years here in this premier region. The many programs and projects we were able to carry out, through the leadership of our Hon. Secretary Proceso J. Alcala, have traversed far and wide and left deep imprints of our valuable works.

Six years may not be enough to realize everything we have set to accomplish in the beginning, but it has been more than enough to set the course for a brighter and bigger opportunities in the agriculture industry that has been unravelled, linkages that were sealed and strengthened as we helped “bridge the gap”, and lives that has been touched and transformed because we effectively delivered our avowed duties as public servants.

We share our victories with our indispensable partners in agricultural development, the LGUs, other government agencies, NGOs, POs, SUCs, Farmers and Fishers Groups, who helped us attain rural development through our collaborative efforts.

May we not be content by what we have achieved, but let us move forward, bring the force we collectively spawned as we set forth in meeting more challenges ahead. With unity, we can do more as we look into a future that is brightened by the prospect of the continuance of our impressive achievements.

Well done, let us carry on the good works!

To God Be the Glory!

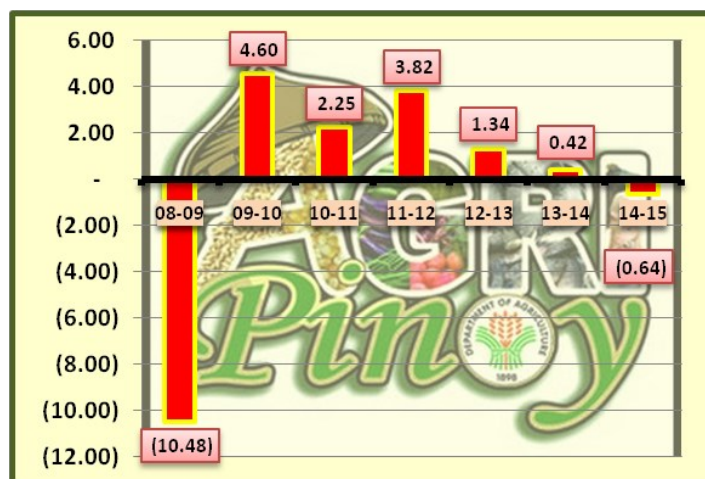
**VALENTINO C. PERDIDO, Ph.D.**  
*OIC- Regional Executive Director*  
*DA-RFO 1*

# I. OVER-ALL RESULTS

The agri-fishery sector in Region I showed remarkable performance realizing significant growth during the current administration from July 2010 to 2014 and continued to be the major driver towards economic growth in the region.

Region I exhibited positive growth rates in the production

**Figure 1. Over-all agri-fishery production growth rate (%),**



Source: DA-RFO I (based on PSA production data)

of agri-fishery commodities from 2010 to 2014 as shown in **Figure 1**. The sector was able to recover from the alarming 10.48% decline in the production growth rate in 2009 wherein the region experienced production losses, and livelihood and infrastructure damages brought about by devastating typhoons and drought as ill effects of climate change. However, the region experienced a slight decrease in growth rate at 0.64% in 2015 due to damages brought by typhoons in the agri-fishery sector.

In **Table 1**, total output in Region I is valued at PhP59.444 Billion at constant prices in 2014, 4.06% increase in 2013's record of PhP57.125 Billion and higher

by 19.56 % compared to the 2009 level of PhP49.720 Billion. Of the total value of output in 2014, rice contributed the largest share of 27% of PhP16.238 Billion, which grew up by 32.88% from PhP12.220 Billion in 2009. High value crops ranked as the second highest contributor with 25% share valued at PhP15.015 Billion with an increase of 6.95% from 2009's PhP14.636 Billion. Livestock and poultry contributed 21% or PhP12.681 Billion, which boosted 6.95% from CY 2009 level. Fisheries, contributing 20% or PhP11.849 Billion, recorded the highest gain by 42.58% from CY 2009 output level. Corn, which contributed the remaining 6% or PhP3.661 Billion, recorded the second highest gain by 35.78% from PhP2.696 Billion in 2009.

Various damages and production losses were incurred during the occurrence of typhoons this year affecting commodities like rice, corn and high value crops. Nevertheless, Region I remains to be one of the top producing regions of rice and corn, and a leading producer of high value crops such as mango, garlic, peanut, mungbean, and pinakbet vegetables in the country.

**Table 1. Value of production (in million pesos) at constant prices, agri-fishery sector in Region I, CY 2009-2014**

Commodity	Value of Production (in Million Pesos) at Constant Price								% Share 2014
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Growth Rates		
							2014 vs 2009	2014 vs 2013	
Rice	12,220	14,088	14,489	15,709	15,821	16,238	32.88	2.64	27
Corn	2,696	2,753	2,979	3,339	3,437	3,661	35.78	6.53	6
High value crops	14,636	14,709	14,467	14,378	14,571	15,015	2.59	3.04	25
Livestock & Poultry	11,857	12,039	12,136	12,800	12,905	12,681	6.95	(1.74)	21
Fishery	8,311	8,721	9,694	9,631	10,391	11,849	42.58	14.04	20
Total	49,720	52,309	53,765	55,856	57,125	59,444	19.56	4.06	100

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



**Table 2** provides an overview of palay production (MT) in 2015 showing that the Ilocos Region sustained its rank as the 4<sup>th</sup> major rice-producing region, contributing 1,777,121 metric tons or 9.79% to the national rice production of more than 18 million metric tons. Likewise, the region is recognized to have the best quality of corn grains produced ranking as the 5<sup>th</sup> corn producing region in the country in 2015.

Region I, as the major high value crops-producing region, provided 71% and 32% of locally-produced garlic

**Table 2. Palay Production (MT), Philippines, CY 2015**

REGION	Palay Production (MT)	% Share	Rank
CAR	400,911	2.21	14
<b>ILOCOS REGION</b>	<b>1,777,121</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>4</b>
CAGAYAN VALLEY	2,489,647	13.72	2
CENTRAL LUZON	3,304,310	18.21	1
CALABARZON	392,907	2.16	15
MIMAROPA	1,081,833	5.96	7
BICOL REGION	1,264,448	6.97	6
WESTERN VISAYAS	2,056,824	11.33	3
CENTRAL VISAYAS	336,194	1.85	16
EASTERN VISAYAS	955,709	5.27	8
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	661,775	3.65	10
NORTHERN MINDANAO	725,120	4.00	9
DAVAO REGION	441,868	2.43	13
SOCSESKARGEN	1,291,644	7.12	5
CARAGA	481,312	2.65	12
ARMM	488,215	2.69	11
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>18,149,838</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: PSA-BAS

and onion, respectively, in the country. Mango, peanut, mungbean and *pinakbet* (tomato and eggplant) vegetables contributed 30-40% to the national production.

For livestock, Region I maintained its FMD and avian influenza-free status.

In terms of sufficiency level, Region 1 continued to be more than sufficient in all major food commodities in 2015 as shown in **Table 3**. Rice production, with a sufficiency level of 169% in 2010 to 178% in 2015, is more than enough to sustain the requirement of almost

**Table 3. Food self-sufficiency level (%) of food commodities, Region I, CY 2009-2015**

Commodity	Food Self-Sufficiency Level (%)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rice	147	169	169	181	180	182	178
Corn	124	126	139	154	159	188	189
Fruits	268	258	268	325	251	258	246
Rootcrops	85	85	80	91	89	110	106
Vegetables	172	174	168	203	167	169	169
Legumes	109	108	110	138	108	111	108
Meat	117	117	116	121	123	117	123
Fishery	128	128	129	123	143	173	143

Source: DA-RFO I (computation is based on PSA production data)

5 million population in the region. Corn, which also has a surplus to meet the requirement of human and livestock consumption has a sufficiency level of 189% in 2015. Fruits, vegetables and legumes have also surpluses from 2010-2015. There was a deficit in root crops from 2010-2013, however, its sufficiency level achieved more than 100% in 2014 and 2015 due to the increase in production as a result of the Food Staple Sufficiency Program in the region.

Meat and fishery production supply were also sufficient from 2010-2015.

Out of the targeted area of 13,533 hectares of conversion to Organic Agriculture, which is 5% of the total production area of 340,000 hectares in Region I, 17.32% or 2,344.38 hectares were already converted with 3,838 practitioners from 2012 to present.

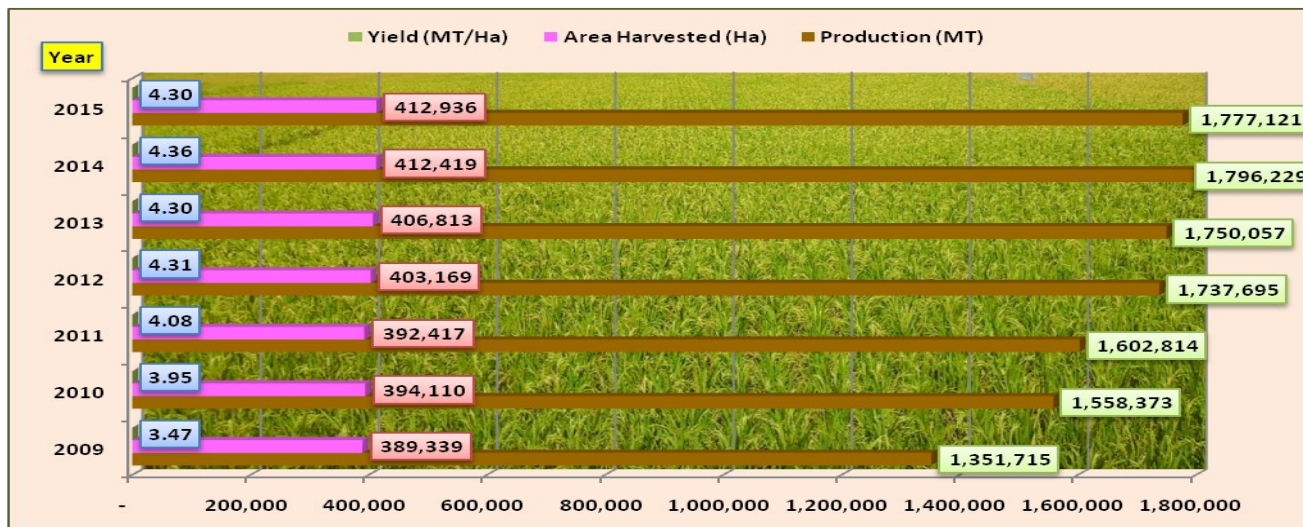
This year, the Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC) of DA-RFO I in Sual, Pangasinan was released with a Second Party Certification by the Ecoland Organic Certification Services. The research center serves as demonstration farm for producing certified organically-produced crops.

The agri-fishery sector generated a total of 35,405 jobs from 2010-2015. Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, which include Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP), Diversion Dams (DD), and Small Farm Reservoir (SFR) generated 51% or 18,032 jobs. Production and post harvest facilities (i.e., community-based seed banks/bodegas, flatbed dryers, multi-purpose drying pavements (MPDP), greenhouses/screenhouses, etc), and infrastructures generated the remaining 49% or 17,373 jobs.

## II. PERFORMANCE OF STAPLE/PRIORITY COMMODITIES AND BANNER PROGRAMS

### RICE

Figure 2. Production (MT) and area harvested (Ha) of rice, Ilocos Region, CY 2009-2015



Source: PSA-BAS

Rice production in Ilocos Region increased by 32.89% from 1,351,715 metric tons in 2009 to 1,796,229 metric tons in 2014 as shown in **Figure 2**. This is the highest production level attained so far in the region.

In 2015, however, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) forecasted a decrease of 1.06% or 19,108 metric tons from 2014's output level, reaching only a production level of 1,777,121 metric tons. The decrease was mainly due to the damages/production losses brought about by Typhoon Lando in Region I where rice plantings at reproductive and maturity stages were damaged, flooded and silted. Nevertheless, this year's level posted a gain of 31.47% from the 1,351,715 metric tons in 2009.

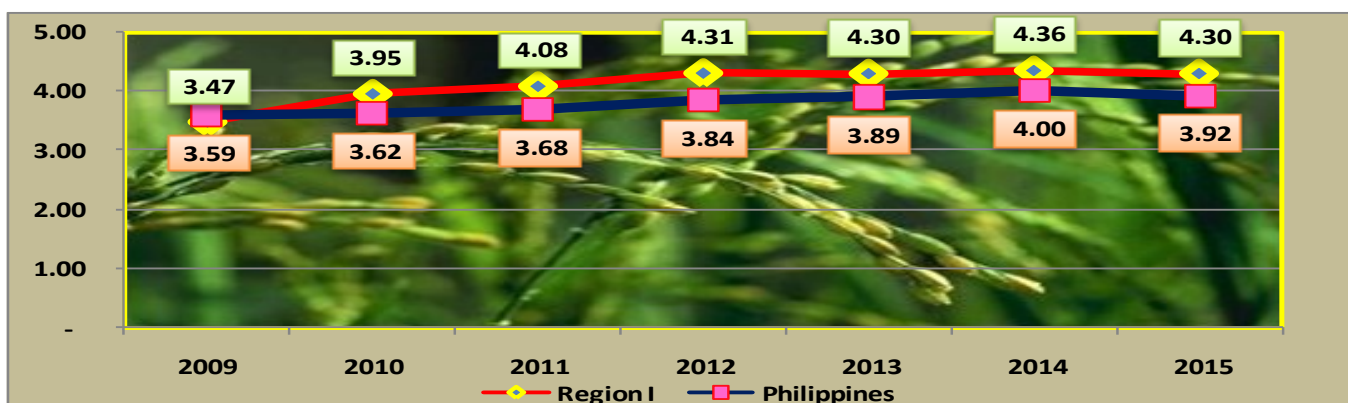
Area harvested in rice increased by 6.08% from 389,339 hectares in 2009 to 412,936 hectares in 2014. Per PSA Forecast, the region recorded a slight

increase in area harvested by 0.90% from 2014 level to 412,936 hectares in 2015.

In terms of yield, the region attained 4.36 metric tons per hectare in 2014 – the highest yield ever recorded in the region as shown in **Figure 3**. It is higher by 0.36 metric tons than the country's level of 4.0 metric tons per hectare in 2014. From 2010 to 2015, the Ilocos Region continues to exhibit higher yield in rice as compared to the national level.

These output increments were achieved for the past five years in Region I thru the implementation of key production and productivity-enhancing technology programs/projects/interventions of the **Rice Banner Program** such as utilization of high quality seeds (certified, hybrid, climate change tolerant

Figure 3. Yield per hectare (MT) of rice, Ilocos Region vs Philippines, CY 2009-2015



Source: PSA-BAS

varieties) distribution of farm production, irrigation, and post harvest machineries, equipment and facilities, research and development, and capability activities for farmers and Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs).

## Rice Banner Program Major Interventions

### Distribution of palay seeds

To increase the utilization of high quality seeds and to boost production and productivity of palay, a total of 395,043 bags of hybrid and inbred seeds were distributed from 2010-2015 benefiting more than 400,000 farmers in Region I as shown in **Table 4**. The distributed seeds were in support to the Hybridization and High Yielding Technology Adoption (HYTA)

Programs, and served as starter seeds of Community Seed Bank (CSB) beneficiaries and as rehab to typhoon and drought/dry-spell affected farmers in Region I.

**Table 4. Palay seeds distributed (in hectare), Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Province	Seeds Distributed (in hectare)														
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total		Grand Total
	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	Hybrid	Inbred	
Pangasinan	12,878	132,720	138	14,599		3,662	200	1,922	575	8,244	41,341	21,228	55,132	182,375	237,507
La Union	1,681	9,732	3	705		309	150	260	100	1,505	8,368	3,595	10,302	16,106	26,408
Ilocos Sur	3,368	8,291		791		81	350	200	775	2,552	10,151	3,878	14,644	15,793	30,437
Ilocos Norte	4,296	12,445		1,295		1,477	1,648	600	400	4,538	24,028	10,154	30,372	30,509	60,881
<b>Region I</b>	<b>22,223</b>	<b>163,188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>17,390</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,229</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>16,839</b>	<b>83,888</b>	<b>38,855</b>	<b>110,450</b>	<b>244,783</b>	<b>355,233</b>

Source: Rice Banner Program

### Construction/Rehabilitation of Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIPs)

In order to increase productivity and cropping intensity in rice, and to cope up with the effect of drought in rainfed and tail-end irrigated areas in Region I, the Rice Banner Program rehabilitated and constructed a total of 46 and 43 units of Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIPs), respectively, such as Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP), Diversion Dams (DD) and Small Farm Reservoir (SFR) with a total of 2,039.01

hectares service area benefiting 2,740 farmer-beneficiaries as shown in **Table 5**. Also, a total of 398 units of pump and engine sets valued at Php22.57 Million were distributed generating 1,194 hectares with 398 farmer-beneficiaries.

**Table 5. Completed Small Scale Irrigation Projects (SSIPs) in Region I, CY 2010-2015**

SSIP	Number Units	Project Cost (Php)	Service Area (Ha)	Number of Beneficiaries
<b>A. Rehabilitation</b>				
SFR	1	200,000.00	1	8
DD	31	21,129,378.50	583.86	827
SWIP	14	8,848,600.00	795.65	789
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30,177,978.50</b>	<b>1,380.51</b>	<b>1,624</b>
<b>B. Construction</b>				
SFR	28	1,049,496.00	24.5	42
DD	9	34,650,000.00	37	375
SWIP	6	93,500,000.00	597	699
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>129,199,496.00</b>	<b>658.5</b>	<b>1,116</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>159,377,474.50</b>	<b>2039.01</b>	<b>2,740</b>
<b>C. Pump and engine sets</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>22,570,000.00</b>	<b>1,194.00</b>	<b>398</b>

Source: Interim Regional Agricultural Engineering Division (RAED)



**Table 6** shows the specific details of the completed SWIP in Region I.

**Table 6. Completed Small Water Impounding Projects (SWIP) in Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Name of SWIP	Project Cost (PhP Million)	No. of Beneficiaries	Service Area (Ha)
1. Cacapian SWIP, San Juan, La Union	Php 22	148	125
2. Esmeralda SWIP, Balungao, Pangasinan	Php 12	42	110
3. Ricos SWIP, Umingan, Pangasinan	Php 20	148	125
4. Awai SWIP, San Jacinto, Pangasinan	Php 6.5	44	110
5. Catuguin SWIP, San Nicolas	Php 13	80	80
6. San Andres SWIP, Balungao, Pangasinan	Php20	120	90

Source: Interim RAED



(Upper photo) The San Andres SWIP in Balungao, Pangasinan with total cost of PhP20 Million serves 90 beneficiaries covering 120 hectares. (Lower photo) The newly constructed PhP13 Million Cataguin SWIP in San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte has a service area of 80 hectares benefiting 80 farmers. These projects are water harvesting and storage structure facility consisting of earth embankment spillway, outlet works and canal facilities. It is designed for soil and water conservation, and flood control by holding as much water as possible during the rainy season. The reservoir with its stored water is an important supplemental source.



## Provision of farm machineries and equipments, and establishment of post harvest facilities

In **Table 7**, various farm machineries, equipment and post-harvest facilities were distributed and established support to the Rice Mechanization Program. This program aims to improve farm operations and reduce post harvest losses.

**Table 7. Farm machineries, equipment and post harvest facilities established under Rice Banner Program, Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Machineries/Equipment/ Facilities	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)	No. of Units	Cost (PhP)
<b>Machineries/ Equipment</b>			<b>49</b>	<b>5,878,000</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>59,787,000</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>105,928,000</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>145,237,000</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46,549,000</b>
Combine harvester					11	18,700,000	9	16,314,000	11	19,943,000	6	10,813,000
Four-WD tractor					15	11,475,000	50	44,882,000	102	91,400,000	40	35,736,000
4WD tractor with Rotary tiller & laser guided leveller									1	3,000,000		
Transplanter											2	700,000
Hand tractor			8	856,000	100	11,050,000	150	16,575,000	202	24,060,000	50	5,955,000
Rice thresher			12	1,326,000	100	11,050,000	120	13,260,000	12	1,560,000	51	6,646,000
Rice reaper			29	3,696,000	20	2,550,000	83	10,585,000				
Rice Cutter/Brush cutter					62	1,686,000	70	1,872,000	79	1,580,000		
Seed cleaner					12	816,000			12	694,000		
PH meter					453	2,265,000	455	2,275,000				
Moisture meter					13	195,000	11	165,000				
Knapsack Power Sprayer									150	3,000,000		
<b>Others</b>					<b>43,019</b>	<b>23,010,000</b>	<b>46,019</b>	<b>23,010,000</b>	<b>46,219</b>	<b>29,948,000</b>		
Collapsible dryer case									200	6,938,000		
Drying net					43,019	23,010,000	46,019	23,010,000	46,019	23,010,000		
Laminated trapal												
<b>Infrastructure Facilities</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>363,000</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5,617,000</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>151,190,000</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>93,970,000</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>79,380,000</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,850,000</b>
MPDP	20	363,000	12	2,277,000	88	17,600,000	40	8,000,000	1	190,000	15	2,850,000
Flatbed dryer- new			5	3,340,000	75	50,250,000	24	16,080,000				
Flatbed dryer- rehab					72	10,800,000			60	9,000,000		
Palayshed					70	14,000,000	70	14,000,000	66	12,950,000		
RPC 1					3	18,000,000	3	18,000,000	3	18,000,000		
RPC 2					1	16,000,000	1	16,000,000	1	16,000,000		
CSB new (Lowland)					3	3,000,000	2	2,000,000	5	2,000,000		
CSB rehab (Lowland)					8	4,000,000	5	2,500,000	2	2,500,000		
CSB rehab (Rainfed Lowland)					2	500,000	1	250,000				
CSB new (Upland)									2	500,000		
Warehouse -new					4	14,040,000	4	14,140,000	5	18,240,000		
Warehouse- rehab/expansion					6	3,000,000	6	3,000,000				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>363,000</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11,495,000</b>	<b>44,137</b>	<b>233,987,000</b>	<b>47,123</b>	<b>222,908,000</b>	<b>46,933</b>	<b>254,565,000</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>49,399,000</b>

Source: Rice Banner Program

## Conduct of extension support, education and training services

The Rice Banner Program implemented various extension support, education and training services such as the conduct of Farmers Field School (FFS), establishment of technology demonstrations, capability-building activities for farmers, service providers and AEWs, and information, education and communication (IEC) campaign of improved technologies.

### Farmers Field Schools

From 2010-2015, a total of 238 FFS were conducted with trained Agricultural Technologists of the different Local Government Units who acted as facilitators and trainers, and 244 batches of FFS with Local Farmer Technicians (LFT) as facilitators under the supervision of trained Agricultural Technologists.

The FFS, which is conducted in coordination with the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), benefited 14,460 farmers in Region I. This is a 16-week group-based learning process where farmers carried out experimental learning activities which involve lectures on modern technologies on rice production anchored on Palay Check

System, regular field observations and group analysis in rice.

### Technology Demonstrations

To showcase validated and viable technologies to increase rice productivity, a total of 4,507 technology demonstration sites from wet and dry seasons were established in different ecosystems in the region as shown in **Table 8**. The technology demonstrations showcased integrated crop management approach with emphasis on the use of hybrid and inbred seeds and efficiency of farm mechanization.

Table 8. Rice technology demonstrations established in Region I, CY 2010-2015

Techno Demo	No. of sites						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Inbred cum seed production	70	265	-	-	-	-	335
Modified dry direct seeded	168	137	-	-	-	-	305
Hybrid Rice	1,471 *	1,054*	299	155	155	50	3,184
Inbred Rice	-	-	152	156	156	50	514
Rainfed Rice	-	-	35	64	35	35	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4,507</b>

\* cluster demo

Source: Rice Banner Program

### Usapang Palay

A total of 200 batches under the *Usapang Palay* Program were conducted in the region which were attended by 7,932 participants. This program is a barangay-to-barangay campaign being initiated by the Department of Agriculture to update farmers and other farm stakeholders on the latest developments in the field and to boost their knowledge on the best farming practices in rice.

### School-on-the-Air Program (SOAP)

In celebration of 2013 as National Year of Rice and in support to our Food Staples Sufficiency Program (FSSP) where primary intention is sufficiency of rice in the Philippines and ultimately food security of our main staples in 2013 and onward, the School-on-the-Air Program (SOAP), a radio-based advocacy and communication strategy, was implemented in the four provinces of Region I.

Five (5) popular radio stations - DZEA of Laoag City, Ilocos Norte; DWRS of Vigan City, Ilocos Sur; DZNL of San Fernando City, La Union; and Aksyon Radyo of Dagupan City and DZWM of Alaminos City, Pangasinan were contracted out with the Information Officers of DA

RFO-I as anchor/broadcaster on the latest technologies to successfully attain growth and increase in rice production.

In 2013, a total of 4,000 farmers graduated under the Program out of the 5,300 enrollees in the four (4) provinces of the region. The Provincial Governors expressed all-out support to the SOAP to the extent of offering counterpart resources/funds to sustain the activity.

### **Celebration of the National Year of Rice**

Pursuant to Proclamation No. 524, Series of 2004, the DA RFO-I celebrates the month of November every year as National Rice Awareness Month. 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 to every Filipino to become responsible rice consumers and participate in the Rice Sufficiency and Food Security goals of the country. This campaign likewise encourages Filipinos to eat alternative sources of carbohydrates other than white rice like potato, sweet potato, cassava, banana, corn, gabi and brown rice, among others.

A "Fun Run" was conducted simultaneously in all regions of the country last November 24, 2013, November 29, 2014 and November 28, 2015. This aimed to sustain awareness on the rice sufficiency program, and coincidentally, with the intention to help the victims of



Graduation day of rice and corn farmer-enrollees of the School on-the-Air Program in the Province of La Union.

recent calamities in the Visayas. A Fun-Run of 5K and 10K were conducted and participated by more than 1,500 runners composed of government employees from various agencies, students, and DA employees, among others.




In celebration of the National Rice Awareness Month, a Fun Run was conducted simultaneously in all regions of the country last November 28, 2015 (left photo) and November 29, 2014 (right photo) in San Fernando City, La Union.

## Conduct of research and development in rice

From CY 2010-2015, the following research and development studies were conducted in support to rice production in Region I, to wit:

Title of Project	Research Highlights/Technology Developed
1. Performance evaluation of inbred rice applied with different bio-organic fertilizers in irrigated and rainfed ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under irrigated condition and using PSB Rc 82, application of 139-35-50 kg NPK/ha plus 20 bags vermi compost as bio-organic fertilizer gave the highest yield of 5.98 mt/ha compared to other bio-organic fertilizers such as the use of On-site Rapid Rice Straw Composting (ORC) and Effective Microorganism (EM) - based compost with a yield of 5.48 t/h and 5.40 t/ha, respectively.</li> </ul>
2. Performance evaluation of inbred rice applied with different bio-fertilizer in irrigated and rainfed ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of 100% N requirement supplemented by bio-fertilizer such as vermitea as foliar spray at 7, 30, and 50 days after transplanting (DAT) and at milking stage obtained the highest yields of 5.84 mt/ha for irrigated and 6.6 mt/ha for rainfed compared to application of 50% N with a yield of 3.27t/ha .</li> </ul>
3. Piloting of drought-tolerant rice varieties in vulnerable areas in response to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study was conducted during the dry season in areas with rainfed lowland ecosystem.</li> <li>In Pasuquin, highest yield was given by NSIC Rc 222 with 6.62 t/ha; PSB Rc 82 (farmers' variety) yielded 4.64 t/ha</li> <li>In Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, NSIC Rc 284 (Sahod Ulan 8) was the highest yielder with 6.13 t/ha; NSIC Rc 192 (farmers' variety) yielded 3.8 t/ha.</li> </ul>
4. Piloting of saline-tolerant rice varieties in vulnerable areas in response to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study was conducted during the dry season.</li> <li>In Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur, NSIC Rc182 (Salinas), NSIC Rc106 (Sumilao), and PSB Rc 88 (Naga) yielded 3.34; 3.50; &amp; 3.89 t/ha, respectively; NSIC Rc 138 (farmers' variety) yielded 2.31 t/ha.</li> </ul>
5. Improving productivity of rice in zinc deficient areas in La Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The study was conducted in irrigated areas during the wet season.</li> <li>This study was piloted in a five-hectare area with four (4) farmer-cooperators in Brgy. Magsiping, Luna, La Union. Results showed that application of 500 g ZnSO<sub>4</sub>/400 square meter seedbed before sowing pre-germinated seeds of PSB Rc 18 gave an average yield of 7.45 t/ha or 108% increase in yield as compared to farmers' field not applied with ZnSO<sub>4</sub> that gave an average yield of 3.57 t/ha in zinc deficient areas.</li> </ul>
6. Piloting of Submergence Tolerant Varieties in Vulnerable Areas in Response to Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project was established in flash flood or submergence – prone areas.</li> <li>NSIC Rc 194 (Submarino 1) which is a submergence tolerant variety was planted and compared to NSIC Rc 222, PSB Rc 82, PSB Rc 18 and Bigante as farmers' varieties.</li> <li>In Agoon, the pilot farm planted to Submarino 1 obtained an average yield of 4.26 t/ha or 116% higher than the yield from the farmer's field planted to PSB RC 18 and Bigante with on average yield of 1.84 t/ha and 2.10 t/ha, respectively.</li> <li>In Bangar, the average yield obtained from the pilot farm was 6.57 t/ha or 9 % higher than the farmer's field planted to NSIC Rc 222 and PSB Rc 82 with an average yield of 5.98 t/ha and 6.17 t/ha, respectively.</li> </ul>



Title of Project	Research Highlights/Technology Developed																						
<p>7. Accelerating the Development and Adoption of Next-Generation (Next Gen) Rice Varieties</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The study was conducted to ensure the quick delivery of improved genetics in the farmers’ field and eventually fast track rapid adoption of release rice 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.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Ecosystem</th><th>Variety</th><th>Yield (t/ha)</th><th>Research site</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Irrigated</td><td rowspan="3">NSIC Rc 302</td><td>8.34</td><td rowspan="3">Sudipen, La Union Rosario, La Union Bacarra, Ilocos Norte</td></tr><tr><td>7.29</td></tr><tr><td>5.31</td></tr><tr><td>Rainfed</td><td>NSIC Rc 286</td><td>4.55 7.34</td><td>Pangasinan La Union</td></tr><tr><td>Saline</td><td>NSIC Rc 330</td><td>7.74 5.4</td><td>Pangasinan La Union</td></tr><tr><td>Submerged</td><td>PSB Rc68 PR40146-B-14-1-4-2 PSB Rc18-Sub 1</td><td>6.29 5.45 5.37</td><td>Pangasinan</td></tr></table>	Ecosystem	Variety	Yield (t/ha)	Research site	Irrigated	NSIC Rc 302	8.34	Sudipen, La Union Rosario, La Union Bacarra, Ilocos Norte	7.29	5.31	Rainfed	NSIC Rc 286	4.55 7.34	Pangasinan La Union	Saline	NSIC Rc 330	7.74 5.4	Pangasinan La Union	Submerged	PSB Rc68 PR40146-B-14-1-4-2 PSB Rc18-Sub 1	6.29 5.45 5.37	Pangasinan
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<p>8. Technology Demonstration on the use of soil ameliorant in Zinc-deficient areas in Region 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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%.</li></ul>																						



(Left photo). An overview of the experimental area at maturity stage. (Right photo) The researcher while gathering agronomical data.

Title of Project	Research Highlights/Technology Developed																															
9. Participatory Varietal Selection of GSR Lines under Unfavorable Rainfed Ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The study was conducted to assess the performance of the different Green Super Rice (GSR) varieties to unfavorable ecosystems.</li><li>Based on the results, top three high yielding varieties were identified for each ecosystem. 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. On the other hand, high-yielding varieties in areas with saline condition were observed in Agoo, La Union.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Growing condition</th><th>Variety</th><th>Yield/ha</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Drought Prone</td><td>GSR 11</td><td>6.12 t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 12</td><td>5.52t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 8</td><td>5.47 t/ha</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Saline condition</td><td>GSR 5A</td><td>9.30t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 12A</td><td>8.88t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>NSIC Rc 160</td><td>8.64t/ha</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Zinc Deficient</td><td>GSR 5</td><td>7.49t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 5A</td><td>7.20t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 11</td><td>7.19t/ha</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Submerged areas</td><td>GSR 5A</td><td>7.97t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 12</td><td>7.25t/ha</td></tr><tr><td>GSR 8</td><td>6.99t/ha</td></tr></table>	Growing condition	Variety	Yield/ha	Drought Prone	GSR 11	6.12 t/ha	GSR 12	5.52t/ha	GSR 8	5.47 t/ha	Saline condition	GSR 5A	9.30t/ha	GSR 12A	8.88t/ha	NSIC Rc 160	8.64t/ha	Zinc Deficient	GSR 5	7.49t/ha	GSR 5A	7.20t/ha	GSR 11	7.19t/ha	Submerged areas	GSR 5A	7.97t/ha	GSR 12	7.25t/ha	GSR 8	6.99t/ha
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10. Establishment of On-Station Mushroom Modules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This project served as show window to farmers.</li><li>As part of technology commercialization, three community-based mushroom enterprise were established in Barangays Suyo, Saludaes and Sagpatan in Dingras, Ilocos Norte. The beneficiaries were trained 4Ps and this served as a livelihood project.</li></ul> <table><tr><th>Particular</th><th>Pro-duced</th><th>Distributed</th><th>Farmer-beneficiaries</th></tr><tr><td>Pure-cultured (bottle)</td><td>410</td><td>68</td><td>4Ps</td></tr><tr><td>Fruit Bag (piece)</td><td>3,102</td><td>1,523</td><td>82 enthusiast training participants, 2 community-based mushroom farmers, 1 LGU, and 1 farmers- group</td></tr><tr><td>Mushroom Fruit (kg)</td><td>99</td><td>-</td><td>Sold and used in cooking demonstration.</td></tr></table>	Particular	Pro-duced	Distributed	Farmer-beneficiaries	Pure-cultured (bottle)	410	68	4Ps	Fruit Bag (piece)	3,102	1,523	82 enthusiast training participants, 2 community-based mushroom farmers, 1 LGU, and 1 farmers- group	Mushroom Fruit (kg)	99	-	Sold and used in cooking demonstration.															
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## CORN AND CASSAVA

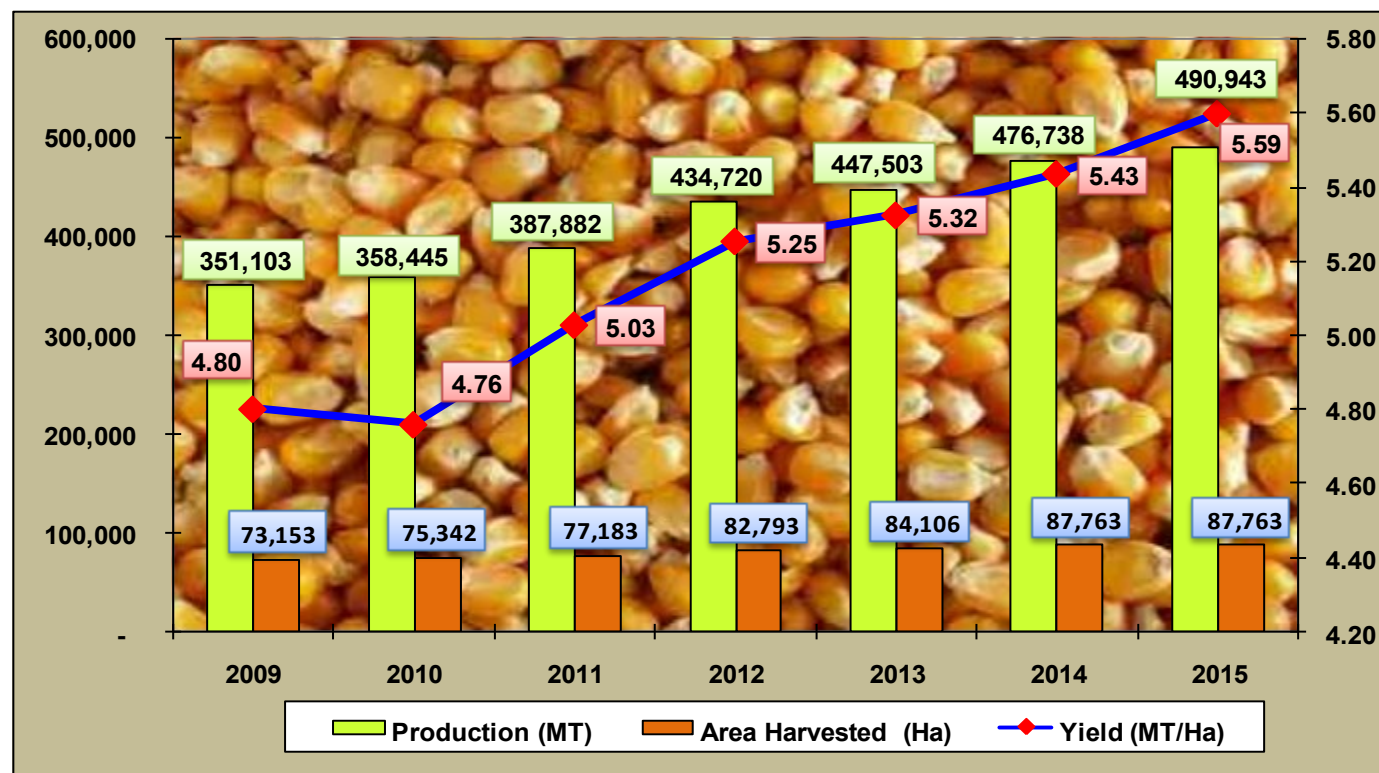
Corn production in Region I continued to grow from 2010 to 2015 as shown in **Figure 4**. This year's production reached 490,943 metric tons exhibiting 2.98% growth from 476,738 metric tons in 2014, and 39.83% from 351,103 metric tons in 2009.

productivity level of 5.43 metric tons per hectare- the highest yield attained so far in the region, and the highest yield posted among the regions in the country. The region is also known to be the major producer of the country's best quality corn.

The increment in corn production was attributed to the improved yield per hectare which went up by 16.55% from 4.80 metric tons in 2009 to 5.59 metric tons in 2015. In 2014, Region I recorded a

In terms of area harvested, Region I grew by 19.66% in 2015 or 14,380 hectares from 73,153 hectares in 2009.

**Figure 4. Corn production, area and yield, Ilocos Region, CY 2009-2015**



Source: PSA-BAS

In **Table 9**, white corn production in Region I, in support to the Food Staple Sufficiency Program (FSSP), reached 48,202 metric tons in 2015. This posted an increase of 1.66% from 47,413 metric tons in 2010. Aside from white corn, the region is also engaged in promoting cassava production as a traditional staple and corn substitute for hog feeds. Cassava production increased in 2014 compared to 2013 level, but decreased by 1.56% in 2015 due to

damages brought by typhoons. Highest production level of cassava was recorded in 2010 at 17,933 metric tons, 2.51% or 440 metric tons higher than 2009 level.

**Table 9. Cassava production, Ilocos Region, CY 2009-2015**

Commodity	Alternative Staple Crops Production (MT)							Growth Rate (%)	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014 vs 2015	2010 vs 2015
White Corn	53,331	47,413	52,753	51,461	52,737	51,094	48,202	(5.66)	1.66
Cassava	17,493	17,933	17,746	17,563	17,274	17,513	17,239	(1.56)	(3.87)

Source: PSA-BAS



## Corn Banner Program Major Interventions

### Distribution of corn seeds

In **Table 10**, the Corn Banner Program procured and distributed a total of 3,292 bags and 1,058 bags of hybrid and Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) of corn seeds, respectively, in Region I. The hybrid corn seeds served as rehabilitation to typhoon affected areas, while the OPV White Registered Seeds (RS) were under the Seed Exchange Seed Production Project of the region.

**Table 10 . Corn seeds distributed, Ilocos Region, CY 2010-2015**

Corn Seeds	No. of bags distributed						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Hybrid Yellow	70	2,090	544	88	200	300	3,292
OPV White (RS)	168	275	300	135	80	100	1,058
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,350</b>

Source: Corn Banner Program

### Distribution of farm machineries, equipment and facilities

To improve efficiency of farm activities/operations, particularly on land preparation/tilling, reduce post-harvest losses and increase production in corn and cassava, the Corn Banner Program distributed various machineries, equipment and facilities from 2010 to 2015 as shown in **Table 11**.

**Table 11. Various farm machineries, equipment and post harvest facilities provided/established under Corn Banner Program, Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Machinery/Equipment/Facility	No. of units distributed/established						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Pump and engine set	250	-	167	234	185	153	989
4-WD tractor	2	4	6	5	10	11	38
Corn Planter	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Mobile grain dryer	-	-	-	2	4	7	13
Village type dryer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corn food grade center	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mechanical corn sheller	-	-	-	-	8	10	18
Hammer mill	-	-	6	-	6	11	23
Corn mill	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Grain silo	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hermetic cocoon	-	-	28	-	-	11	39
Moisture meter	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Cassava grater	-	-	-	5	7	6	18
Cassava Granulator	-	-	3	11	3	2	19
Cassava Pulverizer	-	-	-	-	6	3	9

Source: Corn Banner Program

### Conduct of extension support, education and training services

Like the Rice Banner Program, a SOAP on corn was also conducted in 2013 thru the Regional Agri-Fishery Information Section (RAFIS) with 3,000 enrollees during the months of October to November. This was culminated by Joint Graduation Ceremonies with the Rice Banner Program graduates in each of the 4 provinces in the region.

To develop capability building of corn and cassava farmers and to provide additional source of income of

women and young people, the program conducted the following batches of trainings with a total of more than 10,000 farmer-beneficiaries from 2010 to 2015, namely:

- 154 FFS
- 137 Entrepreneurial trainings
- 44 Cassava-related trainings
- 24 other trainings



## HIGH VALUE CROPS

In **Table 12**, production of priority high value crops in Region I, which include mango, garlic, onion, tomato, eggplant, mungbean and peanut, reached 492, 601 metric tons in 2014, reflecting a positive growth of 2.82% from the 479,070 metric tons in 2013. Production of all priority commodities posted an increase thereof, except, for onion. Region I is still the leading producing region of mango, garlic, tomato, eggplant, peanut and mungbean, and ranking second in onion production.

For mango, the top fruit crop in the region, it recorded negative growth rates in production and productivity

from 2010-2013 due to the adverse effects of different typhoons that occurred in the region. However, there was a significant increase in production by 4.1% from 260,524 metric tons in 2013 to 271,091 metric tons in 2014. The increase was due to the provision of flower inducers to mango growers such as potassium nitrate ( $\text{KNO}_3$ ) and calcium nitrate ( $\text{CaNO}_3$ ), and production and postharvest technology equipment.

**Table 12. Production of priority crops in Region I, CY 2009-2015**

Commodity	Production (MT)						Growth Rate		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs 2014	2015 vs 2009
<b>Mango</b>									
Production	293,993	290,075	276,661	265,163	260,524	271,091	259,533	(4.26)	(11.72)
Area	20,284	29,329	21,341	21,585	22,118	22,269	22,264	(0.02)	9.76
Yield	14.49	9.89	12.96	12.28	11.78	12.17	11.66	(4.24)	(19.57)
<b>Garlic</b>									
Production	7,478	6,540	6,034	5,623	5,718	6,005	7,264	20.97	(2.86)
Area	2,741	2,251	2,057	1,839	1,864	1,879	2,075	10.43	(24.30)
Yield	2.73	2.91	2.93	3.06	3.07	3.20	3.50	9.54	28.32
<b>Onion</b>									
Production	39,780	42,091	40,621	40,421	39,770	39,727	40,048	0.81	0.67
Area	4,619	4,679	4,753	4,725	4,622	4,588	4,588	-	(0.67)
Yield	8.61	9.00	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.66	8.73	0.81	1.35
<b>Tomato</b>									
Production	65,605	69,616	68,579	70,389	72,017	72,511	72,484	(0.04)	10.49
Area	3,775	3,773	3,730	3,739	3,785	3,821	3,827	0.16	1.38
Yield	17.38	18.45	18.39	18.83	19.03	18.98	18.94	(0.19)	8.98
<b>Eggplant</b>									
Production	70,098	73,659	73,375	76,193	78,136	79,400	81,941	3.20	16.89
Area	4,725	4,815	4,866	4,905	4,938	4,969	4,990	0.42	5.61
Yield	14.84	15.30	15.08	15.53	15.82	15.98	16.42	2.77	10.69
<b>Mungbean</b>									
Production	11,293	11,146	11,080	11,230	11,473	12,105	11,875	(1.90)	5.15
Area	10,611	10,489	10,264	10,137	9,994	9,921	9,858	(0.64)	(7.10)
Yield	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.22	1.20	(1.27)	13.19
<b>Peanut</b>									
Production	11,384	12,120	11,566	11,766	11,432	11,762	11,564	(1.68)	1.58
Area	7,660	7,808	7,593	7,515	7,421	7,439	7,508	0.93	(1.98)
Yield	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.57	1.54	1.58	1.54	(2.59)	3.64
<b>Total</b>									
Production	499,631	505,247	487,916	480,785	479,070	492,601	484,709	(1.41)	(2.99)
Area	54,415	63,144	54,604	54,445	54,742	54,886	55,110	0.87	1.28

Source: PSA-BAS

Production of garlic increased by 5.02% from 5,718 metric tons in 2013 to 6,005 metric tons in 2014. There were bigger bulbs of garlic harvested due to favorable weather condition and early control of thrips and other pests.

Onion production showed an increase by 5.08% in 2010 or an additional of 2,311 metric tons from 39,780 metric tons in 2009.

Production of legumes, particularly in mungbean and peanut, increased in 2014 by 5.5% and 2.9%, respectively, from the 2013 output. These commodities also showed continuous increments in production from 2009 to 2014. The increase was mainly attributed to the availability of quality seeds

and lesser infestation of pests and diseases such as aphids, powdery mildew and bacterial wilt in mungbean, and leaf spot, thrips and rust for peanut.

*Pinakbet* vegetables such as eggplant and tomato also showed positive growth in production from 2009 to 2014. The growth contributed to the sustained use of quality and hybrid seeds, and lesser infestation of pests and diseases.

## High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP) Major Interventions

### Distribution of seeds, planting materials, and inputs

To expand vegetable areas in the region and ensure continuous supply of high-quality, affordable and safe vegetables in the market, the High Value Crops Development Program procured and distributed a total of 5,783 kilograms of various vegetable seeds, such as eggplant, tomato, upo, squash, ampalaya, pole sitao, watermelon, cucumber, patola, pechay, okra, kangkong, papaya, mungbean and sweet pepper benefiting 5,783 farmers as shown in **Table 13**. For spices, 179,147 kilograms of onion and garlic were procured and distributed to 2,604 garlic and onion growers in Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte including Pangasinan.

A total of 609,464 planting materials of banana (as an alternative staple food crop), tamarind, cacao, azuete, pomelo, coffee, guyabano, alukon and malunggay were distributed benefiting 1,215 farmers in the four provinces in the region. Banana *saba* suckers were

distributed to uplift the banana industry which suffered setback due to the occurrence of banana bunchy top virus (BBTV).

In support to the mango industry in the region, a total of 12,266 bags (at 50 kg/bag) of flower inducers—8,757 bags of calcium nitrate and 3,509 potassium nitrate were distributed benefiting 1,297 mango growers. In 2013, the Mango Rehabilitation Project in Ilocos Norte was implemented by the Department of Agriculture, thru the High Value Crops Development Program (HVCDP), in partnership with the Ilocos Norte Mango Stakeholders Association, Inc. and the Provincial Government of Ilocos Norte with Php5 Million counterpart. The project covered the rehabilitation of 20,000 mango trees in which 50% were century-old trees and the other 50% were aged 10-20 years old. With this project, yield of mango increased from 150kg/tree to 200 kg/tree or

**Table 13. Seeds, planting materials and inputs distributed under the HVCDP, Ilocos Region, CY 2010-2015**

Interventions	Quantity distributed						Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Lowland vegetable seeds (kg)	388	500	894	1,780	989	1,232	5,783
Spices (garlic and onion; kg)	2	155	70,470	20,820		87,700	179,147
Planting materials (pc)	23,000	7,400	10,000	50,882	110,000	408,182	609,464
Flower inducer (bag of 50 kg)	760	-	-	2,520	6,466	2,520	12,266
Organic Fertilizer (bag of 50 kg)	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400
Inorganic Fertilizer (bag of 50 kg)	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	1,211

Source: HVCDP



an average of 50 kilograms per 10-20 year-old tree and 300-400 kilograms per century-old tree (from 1,000 kg/tree to 1,300-1,400 kg/tree). According to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), total production of mango in Ilocos Norte increased by 7% from 31,966 metric tons in 2012 to 34,093 metric tons in 2013.

This 2015, the program procured and distributed 2,400 bags organic fertilizers (bag of 50 kg) and 1,211 bags of inorganic (bag of 50 kg), benefiting 102

mango and vegetables growers in the region.

### **Distribution of machineries/equipments and draft animals, and establishment of facilities**

The HVCDP distributed various farm equipment and machineries including draft animals to ensure efficient farming operations for high value crops production. In **Table 14**, there were 27 units of 4-WD tractors, 87 units of hand tractors, 620 units of power sprayers, 3,562 units of knapsack sprayers, 9,054 plastic crates and 179 heads of draft animals

distributed from CY 2010-2015. Also, 24 units of green house, 12 units of screen house, 18 units of nursery and 8 units of rainshelter were established and maintained in the region.



*The photo shows one of the century old mango trees at Mr. Ricardo Tolentino's farm in Barangay Alejo Malasig, Vintar, Ilocos Norte. Bearing much fruit, it showcases the successful result of the rehabilitation efforts of the DA-HVCDP to revitalize century old mango trees in the province. Mr. Tolentino's farm is the 1st Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certified farm in Region I.*



**Table 14. Farm machineries/equipments/facilities and draft animals distributed/established under HVCDP, CY 2010-2015**

Interventions	No. of units distributed/established						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>Machineries/equipment</b>							
4-WD tractor	3	-	1	5	3	15	27
Hand tractor	-	14	35	30	8	-	87
Power sprayer	420	-	100	-	100	-	620
Knapsack sprayer	-	62	600	400	100	2,400	3,562
Plastic crate	4,055	-	-	-	4,999	-	9,054
<b>Draft animal (Carabao) with implements</b>	-	31	40	48	60	-	179
<b>Facilities</b>							
Greenhouse	6	-	15	3	-	-	24
Screenhouse	-	-	6	6	-	-	12
Rainshelter	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Nursery	-	7	2	2	7	-	18

Source: HVCDP

### Distribution/Establishment of irrigation equipment and facilities

In **Table 15**, the program distributed various irrigation facilities/equipment such as pump and engine sets, high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe system and water plastic drum, and established Small Farm Reservoir (SFR), and solar and wind pumps. The solar and wind pumps are pumping facilities driven/powered by sun and wind, respectively, which are used to irrigate high value crops and other upland crops.

**Table 15. Distributed/Established irrigation equipment and facilities, HVCDP, CY 2010-2015**

Interventions	Quantity distributed/established						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Pump and engine set	440	-	-	-	-	17	457
Small Farm Reservoir (SFR)	-	4	-	2	-	-	6
HDPE pipe (meter)	-	46,900	-	-	-	-	46,900
Water plastic drum	-	636	-	-	4,999	-	5,635
Solar pump	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wind pump	-	-	2	4	2	-	8

Source: HVCDP



A wind pump established in INREC, Batac, Ilocos Norte



## LIVESTOCK

Region I maintained its status as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Avian Influenza-free region. There were positive growths noted in livestock and poultry production in 2015 as shown in **Table 16**. The over-all production grew by 4.30% and 8.86% from 2014 and 2009 levels, respectively.

For livestock alone, which includes carabao, cattle, hog and goat, an increase of 9.06% in production from 129,920 metric tons in 2014 to 132,728 metric tons in 2015 was registered. Goat posted the highest increase in production by 5.08%, followed by carabao at 5.05%. Cattle and hog also showed increase by 2.32% and 1.37%, respectively.

Poultry production also went up by 7.46% from 93,552 metric tons in 2014 to 100,528 metric tons in 2015. Duck posted the biggest growth among poultry

commodities at 15.06% from 2014 level. Chicken showed an increase of 6.86% or an additional 5,320 metric tons production. There were also increased growth rate in chicken and duck eggs in 2015 compared to 2013 and 2014 production levels.

The growth in livestock and poultry production was attributed to the expansion of commercial chicken production and layer farms, more contract growing of swine, more backyard raisers and sustained demand of meat.

**Table 16. Production of priority high value crops in Region I, CY 2009-2015**

Commodity	Production (MT)						Growth Rate (%)		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs 2014	2015 vs 2009
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>119,129</b>	<b>121,733</b>	<b>123,206</b>	<b>129,300</b>	<b>132,044</b>	<b>129,920</b>	<b>132,728</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>11.42</b>
Carabao	9,495	10,126	9,997	10,150	10,701	10,161	10,674	5.05	12.42
Cattle	26,948	27,307	26,817	26,979	27,817	27,704	28,346	2.32	5.19
Hog	72,729	73,914	75,951	81,706	82,977	81,609	82,731	1.37	13.75
Goat	9,957	10,386	10,441	10,465	10,549	10,446	10,977	5.08	10.24
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>95,135</b>	<b>94,408</b>	<b>95,218</b>	<b>101,016</b>	<b>100,497</b>	<b>93,552</b>	<b>100,528</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>5.67</b>
Chicken	74,917	74,291	75,370	81,395	83,258	77,509	82,829	6.86	10.56
Duck	1,889	1,858	1,860	1,863	1,875	1,806	2,078	15.06	10.01
Chicken eggs	16,641	16,775	16,462	16,236	13,867	12,785	14,087	10.18	(15.35)
Duck eggs	1,688	1,484	1,526	1,522	1,497	1,452	1,534	5.65	(9.12)
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,264</b>	<b>216,141</b>	<b>218,424</b>	<b>230,316</b>	<b>232,541</b>	<b>223,472</b>	<b>233,256</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>8.86</b>

Source: PSA-BAS

# Livestock Program Major Interventions

## Distribution of animal heads

In **Table 17**, the Livestock Program distributed a total of 7,302 heads of cattle, goat and swine, chicken and duck benefiting 133 rural-based organizations/livestock raisers associations and 569 individual farmers from CY 2010-2015.

Under the Unified Artificial Insemination Program (UAIP), at a total of 46,625 semen straws were distributed with 27,975 heads of cattle, 16,319 heads of carabao and 2,331 heads of goat inseminated benefiting 42,388 livestock raisers. The program aims to improve the production and reproduction potentials of the local herd through the introduction of superior quality genetics.

In support to Animal Health Program, which mainly aims the eradication and control of diseases through strategic vaccination and distribution of drugs and biologics, a total of 205,369 livestock raisers were

benefited from the distributed 365,251 doses of drugs and biologics—doses of Hemosept vaccines, 16,599 doses of Blackleg vaccines, 9,905 doses of dewormers, 6,605 doses of hog cholera vaccines, 33,019 doses of anti-biotics, 99,057 doses of vitamins and 165,096 doses of anti-rabies vaccine.

The program also supported the Tropical Dairy Farming Project worth PhP15 Million as livelihood project for the 5th District Pangasinan Dairy Multi-Purpose Cooperative in Barangay Maraboc, Laoac, Pangasinan. The cooperative maintains 596 heads of dairy cattle benefiting 550 member-beneficiaries.

**Table 17. Production support services, Livestock Program, Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Interventions/ Support Services Distributed	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Animals distributed (no.)	16	17	942	210	3,619	2,498	7,302
Semen straws distributed (no.)	5,879	4,600	6,816	7,332	10,150	11,848	46,625
Drugs and biologics (doses)	15,045	20,015	41,325	74,380	65,755	148,731	365,251

Source: Livestock Program

## Conduct of extension support, education and training services





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 67 Farmer Livestock School (FLS) trainings conducted, a season-long adult education which allows farmers to discover and learn through “farmer experimentations” and testing until they develop the right technology-mix suited to their resources and capabilities. Of these, 19 batches were conducted in Ilocos Norte, 7 in Ilocos Sur, 12 in La Union and 27 in Pangasinan. Also, 3 Training of Trainers (TOT) were conducted benefiting less than 100 technicians to broaden their knowledge and learn new technologies

to be applied in conducting the FLS.

The Philippine Animal Health Information System (PhilAHIS) continues 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.

## Conduct of research in livestock

Title of Project	Research Highlight/Technology Developed
<b>Upscaling Rural Enterprise Development (UPRED) through Innovative Goat Production System*</b>	<p>From 102 RED farmers covering the municipalities of Tubao, Pugo and Bauang, La Union, the following technological interventions through the Upscaling RED project radiated to 164 goat raisers covering the municipalities of Bacnotan, San Juan and Bauang in La Union and Balungao, Bautista and Bayambang in Pangasinan.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Improved Housing and Stall Feeding</b>            Goats are raised under complete or semi-confinement with elevated slatted floors and made from locally available materials such as bamboo animals are protected from exposure to adverse environmental condition to lessen mortality/morbidity and reduce access to the infective stage of the parasites.         </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Breeding Management (Upgrading and Controlled Breeding)</b>            Genetic improvement of stocks through cross-breeding with Anglo Nubian and Boer and upgrading of selected native thru buck loan.         </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Feeding Management</b>            Optimizes use of locally available feed materials such as Urea molasses mineral block (UMMB), copra meal, darak, and dayami supplemented with different forages such as kakawate, flemigia, renzonii and other tree legumes while meeting the nutritional requirements of the animals.         </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Animal Health Management</b>            Reduced dependence on chemical anthelmintics and application of an effective dewormer that will practically eliminate worms of the animal         </li> </ul>

\* A development project funded by the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD)

### III. ORGANIC AGRICULTURE PROGRAM

Region I was able to gear-up in the implementation of Organic Agriculture Program (OAP) since 2012. To date, 2,344.38 hectares or 17.32% were already converted out of the targeted area of 13,533 hectares to Organic Agriculture, which is 5% of the total production area of 340,000 hectares, with 3,838 practitioners in the region.

Organic agriculture products are slowly penetrating the shelves of supermarket chains and restaurants due to the broadening demand brought about by growing health concern and awareness in the country.

For 2015, the Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC) of DA-RFO I in Sual, Pangasinan was already approved as **Certified Organic Crops Producer**. The Ecoland Organic Certification Services released the second-party certification to PREC-Sual as organic farm for crops. The PREC farm covering seven (7) hectares was inspected by an accredited Ecoland Inspector and subsequently monitored wherein Philippine national standards for Organic Agriculture were met.

To date, there are five (5) individuals and two (2) groups who applied for the 3rd Party Certification of farms, namely:

#### Individual:

#### Groups:

From 2012 to present, various interventions were provided such as production support services, establishment of techno demo farms, conduct of trainings and massive information and awareness campaigns.

1. Lea Astrud Santiago      Our Farm Republic, Torre 2nd, Mangatarem, Pangasinan
2. Lilia Cacbay              Sta. Maria, Alaminos City, Pangasinan
3. Mariano Castello        Bio Coconut Creek Farm, Bani, Pangasinan
4. Teresito Batin            Rizal, Santa, Ilocos Sur
5. Editha Dacuycuy        Paayas, Burgos, Ilocos Norte

1. Association of Advocates and Practitioners in Pangasinan on Organic Agriculture (AsAPPP-OA)
2. Association of La Union Organic Farmer Producers, Inc. (ALUOFI)

### Support to organic production areas

**Table 18** shows the list of inputs such as seeds and planting materials, and equipments distributed to different farmer-recipients in the region.

**Table 18. Inputs/equipment distributed in Region I, Organic Agriculture Program, CY 2010-2015**

Inputs/Equipment	Quantity distributed				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
OPV vegetable seeds (kg)	71	30	-	-	101
Palay (kg)	-	1,323	-	1,200	2,523
OVP corn seeds (kg)	-	750	500	1,500	2,750
Mungbean (kg)	437	438	1,250	-	2,125
Soybean (kg)	-	-	550	-	550
Garlic (kg)	-	100	-	-	100
Peanut (kg)	-	100	-	-	100
Cassava cuttings (pc)	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Sweet potato cuttings (pc)	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Ube seed pieces (pc)	4,999	-	7,000	-	11,999
Vermicompost fertilizer (bags)	1,401	-	17,000	-	18,401
Knapsack sprayers (pc)	470	-	50	-	520
Seedling trays (pc)	753	-	-	-	753
Plastic drums (pc)	389	-	-	-	389
Molasses (kg)	668	-	-	-	668
Vermiworms (kg)	1,177	-	-	-	1,177
Metharizium (pc)	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Trichogramma (pc)	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
Ear Migs (box @ 3,000 pc)	-	-	-	100	100

For the organic poultry and livestock production areas, 190 heads of native pigs were awarded to 22 farmers, and 541 heads of native chicken were distributed to 48 selected farmer-beneficiaries.

Source: Organic Agriculture Program

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 26 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 vermiworm which is then used at the station.

Fifteen (15) heads of breeder native pigs, 55 heads "Parawakan" native chicken, 29 heads mix strains native chicken, and 12 heads Bolinao strains were maintained in ISS 4, Sual, Pangasinan. A total of 82 piglets, 131 Parawakan pullets, 140 native chicken pullets, and 55 Bolinao strains pullets were distributed benefiting 37 raisers. The station also maintained 24 beds of vermicomposting facilities producing 1.12 tons vermicast, 2 tons vermicompost, and 160 kgs. of vermiworms.

### Organic demonstrations and training farms



In support to the promotion and development of organic agriculture is the establishment of Organic Demo and Training Farms (ODTF). There were 20 organic demo and training farms established and maintained in the region. Of this, 6 ODTF are 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 for farmers, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders who are

interested in organic farming.



(Upper photos) DA Secretary Proceso J. Alcala graced the launching and blessing of the organic trading post in Poblacion, Urdaneta City, Pangasinan last July 9, 2014. (Lower photos) Launching of the 1st Organic Trading Post in Region I at Barangay Poblacion, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur.

The DA RFO-I, thru the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD), launched three (3) organic trading posts in the region located in Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, 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 stakeholders in the locality.

The trading post in Poblacion, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur was launched last September 25, 2013. This is managed by the LGU of Cervantes benefiting 4,226 families in the area. 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. 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.



## IV. DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

### A. COMPLETED BUILDINGS

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



Blessing and inauguration of the DA RFO I 5-storey office building with elevator and improved facilities on December 15, 2014. Special guests during the occasion were DA Secretary Proceso Alcala and DA Undersecretary for Operations Emerson Palad.

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 accommodates two Regional Technical Directors' Office, the Conference Room and IT Room and other offices like the Operations Division, Administrative and Finance Division, Cashiering Unit, Accounting Section, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PMED), Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD) 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, rugged wooden 3-storey building that housed the Office of the Regional Executive Director on the lower ground adjacent to the Regional Agricultural Engineering Division (RAED) and Property Unit while on the upper ground were the Legal Section, Information Division, Regulatory, RAFC and DAEA Office. The third floor was left unoccupied 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 includes 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 the 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. With the improved facilities, it greatly contributes to enhanced work productivity and efficiency of the employees.



The inauguration of the building coincided with the DA-RFO 1's Year-end Assessment and General Assembly where Secretary Alcala was the Guest of Honor and Speaker. As a token of gratitude for his presence during the inauguration of the new building and being the Guest of Honor and Speaker during the DA-RFO 1's Year-end Assessment, a charcoal painting with a caricature of himself was given to Secretary Alcala.



## Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC), Batac City, Ilocos Norte

Research and Experiment Centers in the provinces were face-lifted to exude competence in the field of research and development apart from showcasing services, programs, projects and activities spearheaded by the DA. Improvements in Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (INREC) include:

1. Administrative building
2. Annex building (seed laboratory)
3. R & D and Operations buildings
4. Construction of 2 units seed bodega/ warehouse and garlic processing laboratory
5. Establishment of windmill, solar pump and

screen house

INREC also established their herbs and spices garden located at the right side fronting the administrative building of the INREC. The newly-renovated seed laboratory is being managed by the Bureau of Plant Industry-National Seed Quality Control Services Center-Batac City, Ilocos Norte.



*The newly-renovated administrative building with farmers lounge in INREC, Batac City, Ilocos Norte..*



*INREC's newly renovated R & D building (left photo) and the seed laboratory (right photo).*



*The established herbs and spices garden 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.*





***Various projects implemented/constructed in ISS 2, Dingras, Ilocos Norte, include: (1) warehouse or seed bodega of palay seeds (2) goat breeder house, and (3) windmill irrigation system***

There were various development projects established in INREC, Dingras, Ilocos Norte. The station currently covers a total area of 18 hectares for crops and livestock production area, forage and pasture development and maintenance area, mango scion grove, research and development sites, technology demonstration area, among others.

Also constructed were two (2) perimeter fences– the 239 linear meter fence at 2.8 meter height with two strands barbed wire for the livestock production, and forage and pasture development area, and the 25-linear meter perimeter fencing in the southwest part of the administrative building.

A warehouse or seed bodega for palay seeds was established in Dingras to cater the demand of seed growers/farmers in the Province of Ilocos Norte. It can also accommodate about 5,000 bags of hybrid and inbred palay seeds.

Under the Organic Agriculture Program (OAP), a goat breeder house was established for the production of organic goats. Also, a vermin shed with three (3) vermin beds were established for vermin-compost production.

Funded under the HVCDP, a windmill irrigation was also established to irrigate crops in the station.

Other infrastructure developments include the establishment of a multi-purpose drying pavement (MPDP) a waiting shed and the rehabilitation of the Biological Control Agent Laboratory.



## Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan

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

1. Repair and improvement of the PREC administrative building with a bigger conference room as venue of meetings/seminars for farmers, staffs and other stakeholders;
2. Rehabilitation of guest house for the convenience of guests and visitors;
3. Improvement/Expansion of the 2-storey dormitory building with a total cost of PhP2.98 Million;
4. Construction of farm machinery and equipment shed (covered court) amounting to PhP4.95 Million;
5. Construction of seed storage/warehouse amounting to PhP8.66 Million
6. Upgrading/Concreting of FMR road worth PhP2.908 Million with a total length of 381.7 linear meter and 4 meters width.



*PREC's development projects include: (1) repair and improvement of the administrative building, (2) rehabilitation of guest house, (3) expansion of the dormitory building, (4) construction of farm machinery and equipment shed (covered court), (5) establishment of warehouse or seed bodega., and (6) the landscape garden of the center.*



## Pangasinan Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Sual, Pangasinan

One major station development project in PREC, Sual, Pangasinan is 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.

As a Regional Organic Agriculture Center and Certified Organic Crops Producer in Region I, the

Organic Demonstration Center cum Multi-Purpose Building worth PhP4.98 Million was constructed in the station.

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 and learning shed.



*Various station development projects in PREC, Sual, Pangasinan include: (1) seed storage, (2) concreting of FMR (accessing the newly-established seed storage), and the construction (on-going) of the Organic Demonstration Center cum Multi-purpose Building.*

## B. COMPLETED/UPGRADED LABORATORIES

The DA-RFO I through the Regional Crop Protection Center (RCPC) of the Integrated Laboratories Division

established and upgraded different laboratories from 2010 to present, namely:

Name	Brief Description	Photo
1. Rapid Bioassay for Pesticide Residue (RBPR) Laboratory - DA-RCPC I, Biocon Lab Cmpd., PREC, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	The RBPR is a quick test for the detection of pesticide residue of fruits and vegetables adopted in Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute (TARI). The established RBPR laboratory in the region is funded by the BAR. This laboratory will be used to monitor/detect organo-phosphates and carbamate toxicity levels of harvested fruits and vegetables in Region I.	
2. Biological control agent ( <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> ) mass production laboratory -DA-RCPC I, Biocon Lab Cmpd., PREC, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	This is a rearing laboratory of <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> for the control of major insect pests of crops, particularly Rice Black Bug (RBB) in some areas of Pangasinan.	
4. Biological control agent ( <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> ) mass production laboratory -DA-INREC, Dingras, Ilocos Norte	This is a rearing laboratory of <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> for the control of major insect pests of crops in Ilocos Norte.	



Name	Brief Description	Photo
5. Biological control agent ( <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> ) mass production laboratory -DA-PREC, Sual, Pangasinan	This is a rearing laboratory of <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> for the control of major insect pests of crops, particularly Rice Black Bug (RBB) in Western Pangasinan	
6. Biological control agent ( <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> ) mass production laboratory -Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Vigan City, Ilocos Sur	This is a rearing laboratory of <i>Metarhizium anisoplaie</i> for the control of major insect pests of crops in Ilocos Sur. This is a counter parting-schemed project between the Provincial Government of Ilocos Sur (PGIS) and DA-RFO I. The DA-RFO I provided the fund for the repair of the building while the labor cost and laboratory supplies/materials were shouldered by the PGIS.	

## C. STOCKFARMS (MULTIPLIER FARMS AND PRODUCTION CENTER)

### Multiplier Farms

The DA-RFO I maintains two (2) multiplier farms located in the Ilocos Integrated Agricultural Research Center (ILIARC), Bacnotan, La Union,

and Ilocos Norte Research and Experiment Center (PREC), Dingras, Ilocos Norte.



**Cattle breeders maintained in INREC-Dingras, Ilocos Norte**

The multiplier farm in ILIARC, Bacnotan, La Union, with current stocks of 12 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, 29 heads of quality cattle breeders were maintained with 6 quality offspring produced. For this year, 7 heads of yearling were loaned-out benefiting 7 livestock raisers. There were also 42 heads of goat breeders (Anglo Nubian, Boer, Saanen and Upgrade) maintained producing a total of 28 offspring. Seventeen (17) heads of goat were loaned-out benefiting 17 farmers in the region.

To cater the green feed requirement of cattle and goat stocks and to 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.

### **Semen Processing and Artificial Insemination Center**

In Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan, a Semen Processing and Artificial Insemination Center was built 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 Ransomi, Flemingia, Desmanthus, Sestonia, Indigofera and Pigeon Pea, were produced and distributed to farmer -beneficiaries.



**Goat breeders maintained in ILIARC, Bacnotan, La Union**

### **Duck Production Center**

The duck production center in Sual, Pangasinan currently maintains 165 breeders– 55 heads each of Mallard, Muscovy and Pekin ducks in free range type with their respective housing. The production center aims to reduce feed cost by using supplemental feeding of forage legumes and grasses, observe laying

performance of ducks using different concoctions produced and serves as pilot area demonstrations for duck raisers. There are 450 ducklings produced ready for distribution.





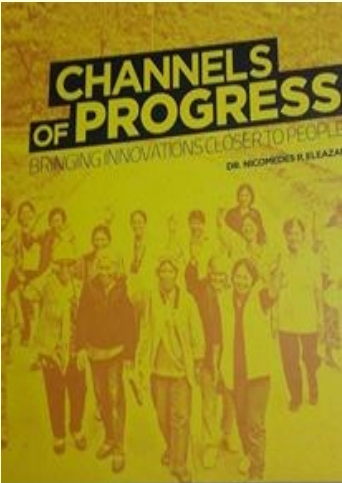
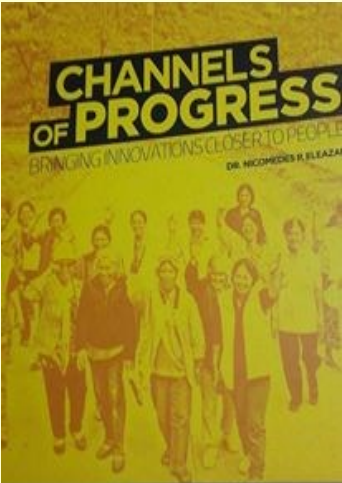
**Duck breeders ( Mallard, Pekin and Muscovy) maintained in PREC-Sual, Pangasinan**



## V. PUBLISHED RESEARCH OUTPUTS

Title of the Research Output	Publication and Authorized Publisher	Highlights
<b>Organic Tomato Production in Alaminos City: The Case of MS Jaime Navarro</b>	<p>Pascua, LT; Solsoloy, AD; Rodrigo, F.F; Campano, LGD. Unleashing the Potentials of Science and Technology-based Farms City of Batac, Ilocos Norte:ILAARRDEC, 2014, 240p.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science and Technology-based Farm (STBF) project highlights the strong working relationship among the STBF local team members, conduct of regular meetings before and during project implementation and close project monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>Tomato plant applied with Fish Amino Acid, Calphos and processed chicken manure and the use of plastic mulch produced higher yield 481.7 kg/500 m<sup>2</sup> compared to the farmers practice with a yield of 261.7 kg/500m<sup>2</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>R&amp;D Management on the Utilization and Adoption of S&amp;T Interventions: The Case of Complete Confinement Method Plus Concentrates in Goat Production</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The STBF showcased the effectiveness of S&amp;T interventions in R&amp;D management, research utilization and technology promotion in Complete Confinement Method Plus Concentrates in Goat Production.</li> <li>Complete confinement and feed supplementation provides higher growth rate and income for farmers with an additional income of P18, 411.60 from the farmer's practice with an income of P34,227.</li> <li>The conversion of waste into organic fertilizer added income to farmers.</li> </ul>
<b>Garlic Production in Ilocos Norte: Technology Briefer</b>	<p>Department of Agriculture, Regional Field Office1. Garlic Production in Ilocos. City of San Fernando, La Union: DA-RFO 1, 2015. 33p- (DA-RFO 1 Technology Briefer No. 01/2015)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Technology Briefer on Garlic is a result of the collaborative efforts of the Research and Development (R&amp;D) Researchers from DA-RFO 1 to improve garlic production in the region.</li> </ul>



Title of the Research Output	Publication and Authorized Publisher	Highlights
<b>CPAR on Integrated Rice-corn-corn/mungbean+cattle fattening in Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur.</b>	<p>Bureau of Agricultural Research (2013). Channels of Progress: Bringing Innovations Closer to People, ISBN No. 978-971-94595-3-8</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on the recipients, beneficiaries and adopters of the projects under the Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) program and NTCP, the book's stories show how the lives of underprivileged farmers, fisherfolks as well as small-scale entrepreneurs have been uplifted through these effective government programs.</li> <li>• The Technology on Integrated Rice-corn-corn/mungbean+cattle fattening developed in Sto Domingo, Ilocos Sur boost the income of farmers without sacrificing the quality of the soil.</li> </ul>
<b>Technology Commercialization on Garlic</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The article is a result of the project on "Technology Commercialization of Garlic" highlighting the developed package of Technology (POT) involving the application of growth hormone called Gibberellic acid (GA3) which increased yield by 56 percent.</li> </ul>
<b>CPAR on Goat Production</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The article highlights how far the Oaig-daya Candon City Goat Raisers Association Inc. has gone since 2005 when it became a beneficiary of the CPAR –Goat Agribusiness Development Project (CPAR-ABDP) in Region 1. Through the project, goat raisers were able to increased their productivity and profitability through Integrated Goat Management Technology. From the 36 original farmer members of the association covering eight barangays, the technological interventions through CPAR spread to 233 farmer members covering the entire Candon City with 40 barangays.</li> </ul>

## V. COMPLETED AGRI-PINOY TRADING CENTER (APTC) AND FOOD TERMINALS

In 2014, the DA-RFO I, thru the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD), established one (1) Agri-Pinoy Trading Center worth Php26.88 Million in Urdaneta 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 an average of 300 metric tons of assorted vegetables from Regions 1, 2, 3, 4B and CAR.

From 2010 to present, there were a total of 14 out of 17 operational Municipal Food Terminal (MFT) and 9 out of 13 Barangay Food Terminal (BFT) established in Region I. 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 as of 2015 are shown in **Table 19**.



**Agri-Pinoy Trading Center (APTC) in Urdaneta City, Pangasinan**

**Table 19. Established barangay and municipal food terminals in Region I, CY 2010-2015**

Year	Barangay Food Terminal (BFT)	Municipal Food Terminal (MFT)
2010		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan (Sta. Barbara Sweet Mango MPC)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU- Currimao, Ilocos Norte (Currimao Municipal Employees MPC)</li> </ul>
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Pagal Bliss, San Carlos City, Pangasinan (Sekder Tan Ilalo Farmers Cooperative)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Binalonan, Pangasinan</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Santiago Sur, Caba, La Union (Santiago Sur Farmers &amp; Fisherman Consumer Coop.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Bagulin, La Union (Filipino Farmers Tigergrass Growers MPC)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. San Pablo, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte (San Pablo BFT Marketing Cooperative)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Sto. Domingo, Ilocos Sur (Rural Improvement Club-Parada Chapter)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Nagbacalan, Paoay, Ilocos Norte (Brgy. Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Sta. Cruz, La Union</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. San Francisco Sur, Sudipen, La Union (Brgy. Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Naguilian, La Union</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Corro-oy, Santol, La Union (LGU-Santol)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Sugpon, Ilocos Sur</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Poblacion, G. H. del Pilar (LGU -G.H. del Pilar)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Pinili</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Laoag City</li> </ul>
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. San Marcelino, Dingras, Ilocos Norte (Brgy. Council)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Caba, La Union (Caba Agribusiness &amp; Marketing Coop.)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Sta. Catalina, Ilocos Sur</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Bacarra, Ilocos Norte</li> </ul>
2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sitio Mapita, Laoag, Aguilar, Pangasinan (Sitio Mapita High Value Crope Growers Assn.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU-Mangatarem, Pangasinan</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Poblacion, Anda, Pangasinan (Anda Klap Sea K Multi-Purpose Cooperative)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● City Governement of San Fernando City, La Union</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Bucao, San Gabriel, La Union (Bucao-Bumbuneg Irrigators Association)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Dardarat, Cabugao, Ilocos Sur (Brgy. Council)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Brgy. Pilar, Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur (Pilar Blue Marlin Fiaherman MPC)</li> </ul>	
2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGU- Urbiztondo, Pangasinan</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● City Government of Batac, Ilocos Norte (City of Batac Garlic Onion and Vegetable Growers assn.)</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>



*(Left photo) Awarding of Certificate to Operate the Municipal Food Terminal of Caba, La Union to the Caba Agribusiness Marketing Cooperative during their lunching. (Right photo) The Municipality of Bacarra in Ilocos Norte in collaboration with the DA-RFO I successfully conducted the blessing and inauguration of the Php29 Million worth Municipal Food Terminal Project in Barangay Urayong, Bacarra, Ilocos Norte.*



## VII. PHILIPPINE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PRDP) IN REGION I



Region I continues to support the implementation of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) towards attaining its goal in enabling communities and expanding more

opportunities for sustainable development.

The Philippine Rural Development Program is a six-year national program designed to establish the government platform for a modern, climate-smart and market-oriented agri-fishery sector. It is a P27-billion funded program that is set to benefit 80 provinces in 16 regions of the country that include the Ilocos Region.

The program aims to increase at least 5% of the annual real incomes of farmer-beneficiaries with a 30% increase in income of targeted beneficiaries of enterprise development; attain 7% increase in value of annual marketed output; and have a 20% increase in the number of farmers & fishers with improved access to DA services.

The Program has four components, the I-Plan, I-Build, I-Reap and I-Support components.

### **I-PLAN**

The I-PLAN Component or the ***Investments in Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Program (AFMP) Planning at the Local and National levels*** aims to strengthen the framework and linkages for the delivery of devolved but integrated agriculture and fishery services by the national and local government units through the institutionalization of the AFMP as the basis for the rationalization of DA plans and budgets.

Region I identified ten (10) priority commodities to be supported by the PRDP, namely:

These commodities, which went through prioritization process, will be subjected to Value Chain Analysis

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Mango  | 6. Bangus       |
| 2. Peanut | 7. Tomato       |
| 3. Goat   | 8. Mungbean     |
| 4. Onion  | 9. Dragon fruit |
| 5. Garlic | 10. Coffee      |

(VCA). VCA will be prepared for the priority commodities, the result of which shall be the basis for the preparation of Provincial Investment Plans (PCIPs) and interventions to be supported by the PRDP. PCIP is a rolling plan of the Provincial Local Government Units (PLGUs) containing specific infrastructure and enterprise sub-projects in support to development of the commodities.

To date, two (2) clusterwide VCAs of priority commodities approved were already issued with No Objection (NOL) by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO), namely: **peanut** and **onion**. Finalization of VCAs for **mango** and **goat** are still on-going. Below is the list of the four (4) VCAs with the adopting provinces in Region I:

Commodities	Provinces covered	Status of VCA
1. Peanut	La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte	Approved
2. Onion	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan	Approved
3. Mango	La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur	Finalization
4. Goat	La Union, Pangasinan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur	Finalization

The I-BUILD Component or the Intensified Building-Up of Infrastructure and Logistics for Development





The 2015 La Union I-BUILD sub-project is the Rehabilitation of Balebec-Basca Farm to Market Road and Construction of Bridge. The RPAB 1 has previously approved the sub-project and NPCO has awarded a NOL 1 last November 2014. However, during the First Luzon A Project Support Office (PSO) World Bank Review Mission, World Bank Consultants recommended changes in slope protection and masonry. The changes require re-approval of the RPAB 1 and re-issuance of NOL 1 by the NPCO. The RPAB 1 re-approved the subproject with a total cost worth of Php113,777,000 last March 18, 2015 and obtained its re-issued NOL 1 on June 29, 2015. Photo shows the actual situation of the road during rainy season.



The 2015 Ilocos Sur I-BUILD sub-project, which is also the province's pilot subproject under the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), is the Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban Farm to Market Road (FMR). Located at Sinait, Ilocos Sur, the subproject has a total worth of Php76,605,000. The Regional Project Advisory Board 1 (RPAB 1) has approved the subproject last January 28, 2015 to support the mango commodity in the province.

To date, Pangasinan had already submitted their updated PCIP, which was endorsed by the Provincial Development Council (PDC), integrating the VCA results of the four priority commodities, namely: mango, onion, goat and peanut as shown in **Table 20**. Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur also submitted their updated PCIPs integrating VCA results of mango and onion, and mango and peanut, respectively. On the other hand, La Union is still updating their PCIP to incorporate VCA results of mango, goat and peanut.

### **I-BUILD**

**Table 20. Status of Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP) per province in Region I**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Commodity covered on their PCIP</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Pangasinan	Mango, onion, goat and peanut	PDC endorsed
2. La Union	Mango, goat and peanut	On-going update to incorporate goat and peanut
3. Ilocos Sur	Mango, peanut	PDC endorsed
4. Ilocos Norte	Mango, onion	PDC endorsed

The I-BUILD Component or the ***Intensified Building-Up of Infrastructure and Logistics for Development*** focuses on the improvement of road networks from production areas to market areas. It will also include interventions that will help increase productivity of farmers such as the development of farm-to-market roads, bridges, communal irrigation, potable water systems, post-harvest facilities, production facilities & trading posts, etc.

There were already two (2) sub-projects that were approved and issued with No Objection Letter (NOL) 1 by the NPCO, namely: 1) Rehabilitation of the Balebec-Basca Farm-to Market (FMR) and Balebec Bridge in Naguilian and Aringay, La Union, 2) Rehabilitation of Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban FMR in Sinait, Ilocos Sur.

List of I-BUILD sub projects endorsed by the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) in Region I is shown in **Table 21**.

**Table 21. List of I-BUILD sub-projects endorsed by the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) in Region I**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Name of Sub-Project</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Budget (PhP)</b>	<b>Status</b>
La Union	Rehabilitation of Balebec-Basca FMR	Naguilian-Aringay, La Union	7.89 kilometer	91,870,000.00	With No Objection Letter (NOL) 1 dated June 29, 2015; Bid opening on Oct.7, 2015;waiting for issuance of NOL 2
	Rehabilitation of Balebec Bridge	Naguilian, La Union	30 linear meter	21,907,000.00	Waiting for issuance of NOL 1 for rebidding
	Rehabilitation of Malicnao Bridge	Rosario, La Union	63 linear meter	29,135,481.63	On-going NPCO review for NOL1 issuance
	Rehabilitation of Parasapas FMR	Rosario, La Union	2.985 kilometer	48,020,345.44	On-going NPCO review for NOL1 issuance
	Construction of Parasapas Bridge	Rosario, La Union	15 linear meter		
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>190,932,827.10</b>	

Province	Name of Sub-Project	Location	Length	Budget(PhP)	Status
Ilocos Sur	Rehabilitation of Tubigay-Baracbac-Nagcullooban FMA	Sinait, Ilocos Sur	6.17 kilometer	76,605,000.00	Waiting for issuance of NOL1 for rebidding
	Rehabilitation of Pug-os-Nagcullooban FMR	Cabugao-Sinait, Ilocos Sur	15.48 kilometer	201,174,482.23	On-going NPCO review for NOL1 issuance
	Construction of Cabugao Mango Packaging Center	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur	234 square meter	13,566,745.38	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>291,346,227.60</b>	
Ilocos Norte	Rehabilitation of Billoca-San Juan FMR and Eight (8) Bridges	Batac-Sarrat, Ilocos Norte	12.16 kilometer	76,605,000.00	On-going NPCO review for NOL1 issuance
	Rehabilitation of Nalasin-Sungadan-Langiden FMR	Paoay, Ilocos Norte	4.934 kilometer	69,703,734.00	
	Rehabilitation of Lang-ayan-Sta. Cruz-Poblacion 2-Tapao-Tigue FMR (Currimao)	Currimao, Ilocos Norte	6.59 kilometer	63,507,504.00	
	Rehabilitation of Fortuna-Daquiaoag FMR	Marcos, Ilocos Norte	4.90 kilometer	59,231,806.65	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>269,048,044.70</b>	
Pangasinan	Rehabilitation of Gonzales-San Juan FMR	Umingan, Pangasinan	10.63 kilometer	129,217,203.36	On-going NPCO review for NOL1 issuance
	Construction of Oraan Bridge with Approaches	Manoag, Pangasinan	21 linear meter	20,268,119.96	
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>149,485,323.30</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>658,669,182.70</b>	

Meanwhile, there are seven (7) pipeline I-BUILD sub-projects for approval of the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) in the region. Of this, five (5) sub-projects are from Ilocos Norte, namely:

1. Rehabilitation of San Juan-Saricao-Matilde FMR and Bridges, Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte
2. Rehabilitation of Salanap-Bungro-Pugaoan-Madupayas-Camanga-Liliputen FMR, Pinili and Badoc, Ilocos Norte
3. Rehabilitation of Teppeng-Paninaan FMR
4. Rehabilitation of Capasan-Bacsil-Espiritu-Mabuti FMR, Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
5. Rehabilitation of Tamdagan-Saricao FMR and Tamdagan and Bridge, Vintar, Ilocos Norte

The other two (2) sub-projects are from La Union as follows:

1. Rehabilitation of Sibuan-Otong-Upper San

Agustin FMR, Bauang, La Union

## 2. Rehabilitation of Vila Bridge

Preparation of Feasibility Study (FS), Detailed Engineering Design (DED) and Program of Work (POW), including completion of Social and Environmental Safeguard (SES) requirements of these sub-projects are still on-going.



## **I-REAP**

The I-REAP Component or ***Investments in Rural Enterprises and Agriculture & Fisheries Productivity*** focuses on enhancing productivity and increasing resiliency to climate changes of producers, and smallholder farmer groups through provision of production and marketing support, establishment and upscaling enterprises at the appropriate commodity value-chain segment and enhancing capacities of farmers in technology adoption, agri-fishery management and operation, among others.

The region has six (6) proposed rural enterprise sub-projects. The Production and Marketing of Green Carabao Mangoes Enterprise Sub-Project in Cabugao, Ilocos Sur was already approved and endorsed by the RPAB for issuance of NOL1. This sub-project, with total cost of PhP13,294,095.00 benefiting 35 members of the Cabugao Mango Farmers Multi-Purpose Association, aims to increase income of farmers and to ensure supply of safe and quality mangoes.

Meanwhile, preparation of the business plans of the five (5) sub-projects with total cost of PhP51.83

Million is on-going, to wit:

1. Peanut Production, Processing and Marketing Enterprise, Conconig East Farmers MPC, Sta. Lucia, Ilocos Sur;
2. Green Carabao Mango Production and Marketing Enterprise, Palintucang-Limmansangan MPC, Bauang, La Union;
3. Onion Consolication, Trading and Marketing Enterprise, Pasuquin Onion and Garlic Growers Association, Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte;
4. Goat Production through Purchase of Breeders and Marketing Enterprise, Nagkaisa MPC, Asingan, Pangasinan; and
5. Onion Production, Cold Storage and Marketing Enterprise, San Gabriel Segundo MPC, Bayambang, Pangasinan.



The Balecbe Bridge, which is made-up of old wooden structure, is set to be rehabilitated under the PRDP with a funding requirement of PhP21.91 Million to cater efficient transportation of mango and other commodities. produced in the area.

The I-REAP Component will also be funding Small Livelihood Projects (SLP) to help farmers and fishers in North Luzon recover from the damage brought by Typhoon Lando. In Region I, there are 20 proposed

SLPs approved and endorsed by the RPAB for issuance of NOL 1, with maximum amount of PhP1 Million for the enterprise plus PhP800,000 worth of civil works per project (**Table 22**).

**Table 22. List of Small Livelihood Projects (SLP) approved by the RPAB in Region I**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Name of Sub-Project</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Proponent Group</b>
Pangasinan	1. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Angio Taculit MPC
	2. Farm Mechanization	Mapandan	Unity for Women's and Farmer's MPC
	3. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Makabagong Magsasaka Irrigators' Association MPC
	4. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Anonang Baraoas Irrigators, Inc.
	5. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Palapad Irrigators Association
	6. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Binday, Palapad, Tomeeng Irrigators' Association
	7. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	LAFIA Irrigators Association
	8. Farm Mechanization	San Fabian	Samahang Magsasaka ng Longos Proper Farmers Association Inc.
	9. Farm Mechanization	San Carlos City	Mamarlao MPC
	10. Production and Marketing of Salad Tomato	Alaminos City	Hundred Island Farmpreneurs Association
	11. Production and Marketing	San Manuel	Flores MPC
	12. Input Provision and Production Support	Lingayen	BLP Farmers and Irrigators Association
La Union	13. Farm Mechanization	Balaoan	San Pablo MPC
	14. Farm Mechanization	Caba	San Fermin ARB MPC
	15. Farm Mechanization	San Juan	Rice Corn Tobacco MPC
	16. Mushroom-edible Production and Marketing	Caba	La Union High Value Crops (Vegetables) Growers Association
	17. Beehive Production and Marketing	Aringay	La Union Beekeepers Development Cooperative
Ilocos Sur	18. Input Provision and Production Support	Sto. Domingo	Municipal Federation of Rural Improvement Club of Sto. Domingo
Ilocos Norte	19. Farm Mechanization	Banna	Bagnos MPC
	20. Corn-Livestock Integration and Trading Enterprise	Bacarra	Bacarra Zanjera Irrigators MPC

## VIII. GAWAD SAKA SEARCH

The Gawad Saka Search which began in 1970 is being conducted annually by DA where various awards are bestowed to farmers, fisherfolk, institutions & groups and other agricultural stakeholders who showcased exemplary performance, commitment and dedication in their respective fields as food producers and community leaders significantly contributing to the development of the agriculture industry in the region.

In recent years since Gawad Saka Search first came into existence, Region 1 nominees are among the toughest contenders to beat. Every year, the region never fails to produce National Winners from the

different categories of the search.

Records show that Region I was able to produce twelve (12) National Winners from year 2010 to 2015. These awardees proved that Ilocos Region is truly the home of outstanding men and women in the agriculture sector as shown in **Table 23**.

**Table 23. National Gawad Saka Search Winners, CY 2010-2015**

Calendar Year	Winners	Address	Category
2010	Editha Dacuycuy	Brgy. Paayas, Burgos, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding HVCC Farmer Plantation Category
	Catuguing Palayamanan 4-H Club	Bargy. Catuguing, San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding Young Farmers Organization
	Dingras Municipal Agriculture & Fishery Council	Brgy. Dancel, Dingras, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding MAFC
2011	Bani Municipal Fishery & Aquatic Resources Management Council	Bani, Pangasinan	Outstanding C/MFARMC
2012	Ricarte Corpuz	Brgy. Madiladig, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding Hybrid Rice Farmer
	Francisco Alex Dani Pasion	Brgy. Santiago, Marcos, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding Large Animal Raiser
2013	Emerson Tabios	Brgy. 22, San Guillermo, San Nicolas, Ilocos Noret	Outstanding Young Farmer
	Dr. Jovita Datuin	DA RFO I, San Fernando City, La Union	Outstanding Agri-Researcher
2014	Rolando Rocapor & Family	Brgy. Tabtabungao, Rosario, La Union	Outstanding Farm Family
	Jonathan Domingo	Brgy. Mariquet, Solsona, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding Young Farmer
2015	Ricardo Tolentino	Brgy. 6, Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Outstanding Agri-Entrepreneur
	Wilhelmina Castañeda	DA RFO I, San Fernando City, La Union	Outstanding Agri-Researcher



Regional Gawad Saka Winners of 2015 pose with DA-RFO 1 key Officials headed by Regional Executive Director Valentino Perdido (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) during the awarding ceremonies. Also with the group is ASEC Davinio Catbagan (3<sup>rd</sup> from right) the event's Guest of Honor & Speaker and other LGU Officials who also received citation awards.



## IX. AGRI-PINOY RICE ACHIEVERS' AWARD AND NATIONAL QUALITY CORN ACHIEVERS' AWARD

The Department of Agriculture (DA) conceptualized the national search for the **Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers' Awards (APRAA)** 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).

From 2012-2014, Ilocos Region bagged a total of 95 awards under the category of Outstanding Province, Outstanding City/Municipality, AEW and Local Farmer Technician (LFT) as shown in **Table 24**. The Province of Pangasinan was hailed as the Hall of Famer for Outstanding Province from 2012-2014. The Provinces of La Union and Ilocos Norte were also adjudged as Outstanding Province in 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Best provinces, cities/municipalities, and AEWs were chosen based on the increase in production, 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.

On the other hand, to give recognition to top performing Local Government Units (LGUs) and Department of Agriculture - Regional Field Offices (DA-RFOs) on quality corn produced, the **National Quality Corn Achievers' Award** was also conceptualized. The award 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.

From 2013-2015, the region bagged 60 awards under the category of Top 5 producing provinces, Provincial Agriculturists and Coordinators, top 25 Municipality/City Agriculturists and Corn Coordinators, and top 100 AEWs as shown in **Table 25**. The DA-RFO I was hailed as one of the Outstanding Regional Corn Teams from 2013-2015.



(Upper photo) 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. (Lower photo) The Ilocos Sur delegation, headed by Honorable Governor Ryan Singson, received the plaque for top 5 Outstanding Provinces during the awarding ceremony of National Quality Corn Achievers Award held on October 21-23, 2015 at Fontana Hotel and Resort, Clark, Pampanga

**Table 24. Ilocos Region Winners of the Agri-Pinoy Rice Achievers' Award, CY 2012-2014**

Category	2012		2013		2014	
	Winners	Address	Winners	Address	Winners	Address
<b>Outstanding Provinces</b>	Pangasinan		Pangasinan		Pangasinan	
	La Union		Ilocos Norte			
<b>Outstanding Municipalities / Cities</b>	Bacnotan, La Union		Manaoag, Pangasinan		Vintar, Ilocos Norte	
	San Juan, La Union		Cabugao, Ilocos Sur			
	Sudipen, La Union		Laoag City, Ilocos Norte			
	Manaoag, Pangasinan		Vintar, Ilocos Norte			
	Sta. Maria, Pangasinan		Aringay, La Union			
<b>Outstanding Agricultural Extension Workers</b>	Jovita Abengona	San Juan, La Union	Norma Lagmay	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Dalisay A. Moya	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Francisco Dollente	Agoo, La Union	Luz Tabora	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Danilo V. Villamil	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Aurelio Flora	Naguilian, La Union	Oscar Recta	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Nestor P. Batalla	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Jerome Galleto	San Fernando City, La Union	Josephine Aldeon	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Rita A. Prieto	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Geronima Guerrero	Luna, La Union	Generosa Blas	Vintar, Ilocos Norte	Teresita A. Naoe	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Margarita Guinomma	San Juan, La Union	Ofelia Agbayani	Vintar, Ilocos Norte	Irene T. Estrada	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Andrew Gundran	Naguilian, La Union	Mencie Tolentino	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte	Gemma DG. Rosario	Lingayen, Pangasinan
	Modesto Laroya	Tubao, La Union	Celestina Rivera	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte	Danilo C. Imus	Balungao, Pangasinan
	Eulalia Llarenas	Bacnotan, La Union	Merrylne Gappi	Batac City, Ilocos Norte	Roberto P. Espanto	Rosales, Pangasinan
	Hector Lumabas	Rosario, La Union	Manama Aganon	Batac City, Ilocos Norte	Estrelita B. Cabansag	San Carlos, Pangasinan
	Marilou Mostoles	Sudipen, La Union	Norma Calamayan	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte	Estefania T. Ventigan	San Jacinto, Pangasinan
	Letecia Paculan	Pugo, La Union	Rachel Aguilar	San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte	Marichu A. Pastor	Natividad, Pangasinan
	Catalina Pana-ot	Sudipen, La Union	Zenaida Andrada	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur	Veronica C. Licudo	Natividad, Pangasinan
	Myrna Picazo	San Fernando City, La Union	Nerio Daproza	Cabugao, Ilocos Sur	Melougin V. Acosta	Rosales, Pangasinan
	Adelaida Pintor	Tubao, La Union	Manuel Ugaban, Jr	Aringay, La Union	Raymundo C. Sarmiento	Rosales, Pangasinan
	Rizalina Quiros	San Gabriel, La Union	Freddie Estipona	Naguilian, La Union	Irene C. Micua	Rosales, Pangasinan
	Rebecca Sabado	Bauang, La Union	Zeny Corpuz	Sudipen, La Union	Myrna P. De Guzman	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Imelda Sannadan	San Fernando City, La Union	Primitivo Natura	Balaoan, La Union	Raul D. Marcelo	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Editha Oriente	Santol, La Union	Erlinda Natura	Balaoan, La Union	Lolita T. Paningbatan	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Samuel Villanueva	Agoo, La Union	Aurelio Flora	Naguilian, La Union	Rosario U. Balolong	San Fabian, Pangasinan
	Jovelito Alamar	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	Rudy Sanchez	Rosario, La Union	Glory Ann S. Baptista	San Jacinto, Pangasinan
	Romana Albrecht	Urdaneta City, Pangasinan	Dalisay Moya	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Raymund Rullin Paris, Jr.	San Jacinto, Pangasinan
	Edna Aradanas	Rosales Pangasinan	Nestor Batalla	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Roland V. Licudo	Sison, Pangasinan
	Carmencha Balderas	Infanta, Pangasinan	Rita Prieto	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Lemie I. Revita	Balungao, Pangasinan
	Irma Baltero	Sta. Maria, Pangasinan	Irene Estrada	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Imelda A. Sannadan*	San Fernando City, La Union
	Mila Basuel	Bugallon, Pangasinan	Margarita Nano	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Rosemarie P. Garcia	San Fernando City, La Union
	Lilia Canilang	Mangatarem, Pangasinan	Teresita Naoe	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Myrna C. Gacutan	San Fernando City, La Union
	Nancy Capua	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	Rona Frioaneza	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Norma H. Flora	San Fernando City, La Union
	Ronna Frianeza	District Coordinator, D-I	Eleuterio Saoi, Jr.	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Myrna C. Balanon	San Fernando City, La Union
	Virginia Geronimo	Manaoag, Pangasinan	Madelyn Valenzuela	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Myrna A. Picazo	San Fernando City, La Union
	Raul Marcelo	San Carlos, Pangasinan	Danilo Villamil	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Francisco V. Doliente	Agoo, La Union
	Demetria Natividad	Sual, Pangasinan	Arnold Raul Geronimo	Manaoag, Pangasinan	Victoria A. Cavinta	Agoo, La Union
	Rosa Ogbinar	Mapandan, Pangasinan	Virginia Geronimo	Manaoag, Pangasinan	Samuel M. Villanueva	Agoo, La Union
	Febe Pascua	Sual, Pangasinan	Leonides Cristobal	Manaoag, Pangasinan	Andrew F. Gundram	Naguilian, La Union
	Teresita Plado	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	Pablo Malla	Natividad, Pangasinan	Marilou A. Mostoles	Sudipen, La Union
	Lemie Revita	Balungao, Pangasinan	Gloria Peralta	Natividad, Pangasinan	Norma B. Lagmay	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Gemma Rosario	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Veronica Licudo	Natividad, Pangasinan	Lorna P. Lubera	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Nicanor Rovillos	Lingayen, Pangasinan	Aida Terrado	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	Luz L. Tabora	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Ricardo Tabuac	Binalonan, Pangasinan	Marivic Dacpanu	Sison, Pangasinan	Merrylne T. Gappi	Batac, Ilocos Norte
	Ernesto Tobias	Umingan, Pangasinan	Rolando Licudo	Sison, Pangasinan	Manama C. Aganon	Batac, Ilocos Norte
	Gester Tolentino	Alaminos City, Pangasinan	Evelyn Nivera	Rosales, Pangasinan	Celestina P. Rivera	Bacarra, Ilocos Norte
			Ben Mendoza	Rosales, Pangasinan	Generosa G. Blas	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
			Estrelita Cabansag	San Carlos, Pangasinan	Ofelia A. Agbayani	Vintar, Ilocos Norte
			Lolita Paningbatan	San Carlos, Pangasinan	Josephine C. Aldeon	Laoag, Ilocos Norte
			Myrna De Guzman	San Carlos, Pangasinan		
			Irma Baltero	Sta. Maria, Pangasinan		
			Nancy Capua	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan		
<b>Local Farmer Technicians</b>					Romeo M. Lopez	Calasiao, Pangasinan
					Elizer V. Salibo	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan
					Jose C. Bernal	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan



**Table 25. Ilocos Region Winners of the National Quality Corn Achievers' Award, CY 2013-2015**

Category	2013		2014		2015	
	Winners	Address	Winners	Address	Winners	Address
<b>Top 5 Provinces</b>	Pangasinan		Pangasinan		Ilocos Sur	
<b>Top 5 Provincial Agriculturists</b>			Dalisay A. Moya	Pangasinan	Constante B. Botacion, Jr.	Ilocos Sur
<b>Top 5 Corn Coordinators</b>	Venancio B. Valeroso	Pangasinan	Venancio B. Valeroso	Pangasinan	Oscar T. Tobia	Ilocos Sur
<b>Top 25 Municipalities/Cities</b>	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte		Laoag City, Ilocos Norte		Laoag City (Hall of Famer)	Ilocos Norte
	San Carlos City, Pangasinan		Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur		Binalonan	Pangasinan
	Bautista, Pangasinan		Binalonan, Pangasinan		San Carlos City (Hall of Famer)	Pangasinan
	Mangatarem, Pangasinan		San Carlos City, Pangasinan		Sta. Maria	Ilocos Sur
	Malasiqui, Pangasinan					
	Bayambang, Pangasinan					
<b>Top 25 Municipal/ City Agriculturists/ Agricultural Officers</b>			Oscar R. Recta	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Estrellita B. Cabansag	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
			Grace C. Cardona	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur	Grace C. Cardona	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
			Ricardo E. Tabuac	Binalonan, Pangasinan	Oscar R. Recta	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
			Estrellita B. Cabansag	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Ricardo E. Tabuac	Binalonan, Pangasinan
<b>Top 25 Municipal/ City Corn Coordinators</b>	Elmer V. Santiago	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Elmer V. Santiago	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Diosdado D. Mendoza	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
	Sylvia L. Rosario	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Diosdado D. Mendoza	Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur	Elmer V. Santiago (Hall of Famer)	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Madonna C. Ignacio	Bautista, Pangasinan	Manuel O. Luis, Jr.	Binalonan, Pangasinan	Manuel O. Luis, Jr.	Binalonan, Pangasinan
	Nely F. Corpuz	Mangatarem, Pangasinan	Sylvia L. Rosario	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Sylvia L. Rosario (Hall of Famer)	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
	Marlon H. Palisoc	Malasiqui,				
	Mercedes S. Peralta	Bayambang, Pangasinan				
<b>Top 100 Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs)</b>	Linda V. Tirao	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Sheila Marie N. Opelac	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte	Cristina A. Sison	Pangasinan
	Alicia S. Noche	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan	Jovito B. Nevado	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	Sheila Marie N. Opelac	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
	Lydia C. Macaraeg	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	Lydia C. Macaraeg	Malasiqui, Pangasinan	Napoleon E. Campos	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan
			Teresita E. Bacani	Mangaldan,	Ronan T. Tumbaga	Bantay, Ilocos Sur
			Jose B. Manzon	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Daisy A. dela Cruz	Mangaldan, Pangasinan
			Linda V. Tirao	San Carlos City, Pangasinan	Linda V. Tirao (Hall of Famer)	San Carlos City, Pangasinan
			Cristina A. Sison	Pangasinan		

## **X. RATIONALIZATION PLAN IN REGION I**

The Agency-wide Rationalization Plan of the Department of Agriculture was approved on 19 July 2013.

For the DA RFO-I, 230 positions were approved under the new staffing pattern from an original total of 288 positions in the old plantilla with a structure that used to be made up of five (5) divisions namely; the Administrative Division; Finance Division; Field Operations Division; Regulatory Division; and Research Division. The standalone Administrative Division and Finance Division were merged together and became the Administrative and Finance Division. There are now seven (7) divisions under the new staffing pattern with the addition of three (3) new divisions - the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division; Integrated Laboratories Division; and the Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division.

With its approval and implementation in the DA RFO -I, the following positions were affected: a.) seven (7) casual positions with incumbents that compulsorily retired on 19 August 2013 as provided under EO 366; b.) one (1) permanent item occupied by an incumbent with temporary appointment; and c.) ninety-one (91) positions were classified into Co-terminus with the Incumbent (CTI) because these positions were no longer found in the new staffing pattern. Eleven (11) positions were reassigned from the Cotton Development Administration (CODA) but absorbed as CTI positions bringing to 102 the number of CTI positions. Ten (10) positions were transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Forty (40) incumbents of permanent positions and five (5) incumbents of casual positions availed of the EO 366 retirement package.

Upon approval of the Notice of Staffing and Compensation Action (NOSCA) by the Department of Budget and Management on September 2014, all of the new positions were published in the Civil

Service Commission Bulletin of Vacant Positions.

The initial salvo of appointments were made for division chief positions on 15 January 2015 after the candidates to the positions were affirmed by the DA Secretary from a shortlist recommended by the OIC Regional Director. In the months that followed, several other positions were filled following the affirmation by the DA Secretary of the candidates recommended in the indorsed shortlist. More or less 75 job order personnel were absorbed into the positions under the new staffing pattern. The CTI positions numbering to 102 was substantially reduced to 45 following the appointment of incumbents to non-CTI positions.

As of today, 91.3% or 210 of the 230 positions are already filled. The remaining twenty (20) unfilled positions are undergoing deliberation by the Personnel Selection Board and hopefully will be filled by year-end.

What remains to be unfilled come 2016 will be the subsequent vacancies.



Bilang isang  
mamamayang Pilipino  
nakikiisa ako sa panatang  
huwag magsayang ng  
kanin at bigas.

Magsasaing ako ng sapat lamang  
at sisiguraduhing tama ang pagkakaluto nito.

Kukuha ako ng kaya kong ubusin  
upang sa aking pinggan ay walang matirang kanin.  
Ganun din ang aking gagawin  
kung may handaan o kung sa labas ako kakain.

Ang brown rice o pinawa ay aking kainin,  
pati na ang ibang pagkain bukod sa kanin  
tulad ng saba, kamote, at mais.

Ituturo ko sa iba ang responsableng pagkonsumo  
nang mabigyang halaga ang pagod ng mga magsasaka  
at nang makatulong na maging sapat ang bigas sa Pilipinas.

Aking isasapuso ang panatang ito  
dahil sa bawa't butil ng bigas o kanin  
na aking matitipid  
ay may buhay na masasagip.







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