

## **Agricultural Household Profiling in Banangan, Sablan, Benguet**

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### **Abstract**

The study of agricultural household profiling in Banangan, Sablan, Benguet was conducted from December 2015 to January 2016. Specifically, it aimed to determine the household profile of the farmer/respondent; know the respondents' farm business profile; identify the problems and constraints encountered by the farmer in crop production and marketing; determine the farmers' source of capital in farming and lastly to know the different marketing practices of the farmer.

A total of 98 households served as respondents. Personal interview with the aid of interview schedule was used to gather information. Transect walk mapping was done to generate additional information relevant to the study.

Majority of the respondents were young to young adults, majority are married and almost all of them attended formal education. Respondents are average income earners and were also able to generate income from nonagricultural activities.

Results showed that many respondents owned the land they cultivate. They usually practice monocropping and conventional farming. Irrigation and low price of commodities is the most common problem encountered during production and marketing.

Respondents are not receiving any government support in regards to farming. For their marketing information, majority of the farmers delivers their products to Baguio Hangar Market and they get payment of product as cash upon delivery.



**Keywords:**

Agriculture—Household profiling, Banangan, Sablan, Benguet, Farmer—Household profile, Farm business profile, Crop production, Farming—Source of capital

## INTRODUCTION

### Rationale

The Barangay Agricultural Profiling Survey (BAPS) in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was conducted in August 2006. This was simultaneously done in all the provinces under CAR. The BAPS was also conducted in selected regions in the Philippines but with minor revisions in the methodology and questionnaire design based on the experiences in CAR (BAS-DA, 2006).

BAPS was an improved version of the Barangay Screening Survey (BSS) which was undertaken by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) from 1997 to 1999. The BAPS was designed to collect information on basic structure of agriculture and fishery at the barangay level. The output of this activity would be effective inputs to the government in the identification design and implantation of appropriate development programs and an identification of target beneficiaries. In particular, a very important application of the BAPS output would be in the identification of are suitable for the production and marketing of priority commodities in a province.

Basic and current data on agriculture are usually generated through national censuses and surveys. However, data from these sources are too aggregated. Thus, the available data series are deemed inadequate to meet the needs of planners and policy



makers of local government units, particularly the cities/municipalities and barangays. What they require are more disaggregated information in analyzing the agricultural sector in their localities.

The general objective of the BAPS is to provide the policy makers and other data users with the comprehensive agricultural profiles at the sub-national levels. Its specific objectives are: to establish the data base on the basic characteristics of agriculture; to assist in the identification of areas suitable to the production and marketing of priority commodities in the province; to provide a common set of updated basic data for use in agricultural development planning at the municipal and barangay levels in support to government programs, particularly those of the Department of Agriculture; and to provide the basis for the updating/construction of new sampling frames for agriculture and fishery surveys.

The data items selected by the BAPS include the following: basic barangay characteristics, information on agricultural crops, irrigation, livestock and poultry, fishery, agricultural practices. Marketing, farm machineries/implements, and other information such as associations providing support to farmers, projects implemented in the barangay, major and other sources of livelihood and women's participation in agriculture/fishery related activity.

The BAPS, in which survey of key informants and focus group discussions are employed in gathering barangay level data, is now being implemented by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics at selected areas in cooperation with LGUs.



## Statement of the Problem

Agriculture profile would help to determine the current situation of agriculture in the specific barangay. It could help to identify the barriers of the community's development in terms of agriculture. Hence, the study aimed to answer the following questions:

1. What is the household profile of the farmer/respondent?
2. What is the respondent's farm business profile?
3. What are the problems/constraints encountered by the farmer in crop production and its marketing?
4. Where do farmers source out their capital in farming?
5. What are their different marketing practices?

## Objectives of the Study

The study aimed to determine the current agricultural condition in Banangan, Sablan, Benguet. This study aimed to attain the following objectives:

1. To determine the household profile of the farmer/respondent;
2. To know the respondent's farm business profile;
3. To identify the problems/constraints encountered by the farmer in crop production and marketing;
4. To determine the farmer's source of capital in farming; and



5. To know the different marketing practices of the farmer.

#### Importance of the Study

The purpose of this study is to help the Local Government Units (LGU) know what the current situation of agriculture in the barangay is. The agriculture profiling would provide updated basic data for use in agricultural development planning at the municipal and barangay level. Generally, this study would provide basis for updating and construction of future actions to be taken for the progress of the agricultural sector in barangay Banangan, Sablan.

#### Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study was conducted within Barangay Banangan, Sablan, Benguet. The aspects that were looked upon were: the profile of the respondent, their farm business profile, its marketing and financing information, and the problems and constraints with regards to crops, poultry and livestock production and its marketing.

The study focused on the profile of the respondents, business profile, marketing information and financing information in the area.

Farmers In particular. This study would was conducted to determine the acceptability of organic farming among farmers of Tuba, Benguet.



## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Agriculture in the Philippines

The Philippines is still primarily an agricultural country despite the plan to make it an industrialized economy by 2000. Most citizens still live in rural areas and support themselves through agriculture. The country's agriculture sector is made up of 4 subsectors: farming, fisheries, livestock and forestry (the latter 2 sectors are very small), which together employ 39.8 % of the labor force and contribute 20 % of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The country's main agricultural crops are rice, corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapple coffee, mangoes, tobacco, and abaca (a banana-like plant). Secondary crops include peanut, cassava, camote, garlic, onion, cabbage, eggplant, calamansi, rubber and cotton. The year 1998 was a bad year for agriculture because of adverse weather conditions. Sector output shrank by 8.3 %, but it posted growth the following year. Yet, hog farming and commercial fishing posted decline in their gross revenues in 1999. The sector is burdened with low productivity for most of its crop.

One of the most pressing concerns of the agricultural sector is the rampant conversion of agricultural land into golf courses, residential subdivisions, and industrial parks or resorts. In 1993, the nation was losing irrigated rice lands at a rate of 2,300 hectares per year. Small land holders find it more profitable to sell their land to developers in exchange for cash, especially since they lack capital for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and wages for hiring workers to plant and harvest the crops. Another concern is farmers' continued reliance on chemical-based fertilizers or pesticides that have destroyed soil



productivity over time. In recent years however, farmers have been slowly turning to organic fertilizer, or at least to a combination of chemical and organic inputs (Nations Encyclopedia, 2010).

#### Agriculture in Cordillera

In 2002, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) reported 120.1 thousand farms for agricultural use, covering 177.8 hectares, or an average farm size of 1.48 hectares per farm. The region's total agricultural land area comprised 9.6 % of the region's total land area. As the number of farm increased by 10.9 % over the 108.3 thousands farm reported in 1991, the average farm size also increased by 0.04 hectares per farm. Generally, the increase in the number of agricultural farms could be partly attributed to the characteristics of the region which is well known for its agricultural products. Today, the province of Benguet still hold claim as the "Salad Bowl of the Philippines" because of its considerable production of upland vegetables (PSA, 2004).

Agriculture has been the traditional source of employment for most of the people in Benguet. Vegetable farming, cattle raising, poultry and flower-raising, provide employment for the province of its neighboring provinces. Benguet is popularly known as the "Salad Bowl" of the Philippines because virtually every type of vegetable used in salads is produced here. But of late, the title "Strawberry Country" has been added. Various species of luscious strawberries, rarity in the tropics, are now being raised in Benguet. While the province is leading producer of Benguet vegetables, it has also potential for growing oranges, pears, and other temperate fruits.



## Agriculture in Sablan

The municipality of Sablan is primarily engaged in agricultural activities. Rice paddies are usually found in valleys or in mountain sides. The steeper sides of the mountain are utilized as upland farms for the production of fruits, root crops and tiger grass. Sablan is one of the top fruit producing municipalities in Benguet supplying some of the neighboring provinces. Some of produced fruits include mango, banana, star apple and santol. Tiger grass is also abundant in the area; this is primarily used for making commercial and souvenir soft brooms (DILG-CAR, 2010).

Barangay Banangan is basically an agricultural barangay except for the few hectares set aside as communal forest and water sheds. For every sitio there is distinct crop that is being planted. The barangay is generally categorized as “upland” having a slope of 28 degrees and above. The physical characteristics of the barangay where seventy nine percent (79%) of the total land area, thirty six percent (36%) to forty three percent (43%) are hilly to mountainous areas. The rough and mountainous is two percent (2%) leaving only two percent (2%) of the total land area as plain or flat lands. Flat areas are generally located at the floor hills and along the river banks making it suitable for agriculture. Moderately sloping areas have been terraced transforming them into agriculture lands. Steeper slopes are left as forested lands (Barangay Banangan Socio- Economic Profile, 2014).



## Agricultural Productivity and Sustainable Development

The productivity of a region's farms is important for many reasons. Aside from providing more food, the productivity of farms affects the region's prospects for growth and competitiveness on the agricultural market, income distribution and savings, and labor migration. An increase in a region's agricultural productivity implies a more efficient distribution of scarce resources. As farmers adopt new techniques and differences, the more productive farmers benefits from an increase in their welfare while farmers who are not productive enough will exit the market to seek success elsewhere.

As a region's farms become more productive, it's comparative advantage in agricultural product increases, which means that it can produce these products at a lower opportunity cost than can other regions. Therefore, the region becomes more competitive on the world market, which means that it can attract more consumers since they were able to buy more of the products offered for the same amount of money.

Increases in agricultural activity lead also to agricultural growth and can help to alleviate in poor and developing countries, where agriculture often employs the greatest portion of population. As farms become more productive the wages earned by those who work in agriculture increases, at the same time, food prices decrease and food supplies becomes more stable. Laborers therefore have more money to spend on food as well as other products. This also leads to agricultural growth. People see that there is a greater opportunity to earn living by farming and are attracted to agriculture either as owners of farms themselves or as laborers. However, it is not the only people employed in agriculture who benefit from increase in agricultural productivity. Those employed in other sectors



also enjoy lower food prices and a more stable food supply. Their wages may also increase (DA-PRISP, EU, 1999).

### Subsistence Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture is a labor-intensive method of cultivating food crops, which is sufficient for the farmer and his family. The production is done on a small scale which is adequate to feed a small population. Self-sufficiency is primarily focused in subsistence farming, due to which surplus food is reduced. An entire family or a small society depends on subsistence farming for their livelihood. In many parts of the world like Africa, Indonesia, Latin America, South and East Asia and some isolated areas, subsistence farming is prevalent and the people feed themselves and their family, by cultivating food crops on their own fields.

Subsistence farming is a traditional agriculture method which is still a livelihood for many people around the world. The subsistence farmers are facing many problems due to increasing complexities such as population growth, international trade, low socioeconomic and financial conditions, low availability of lands, increasing drug crops, advent of agricultural tools and technologies (Sukumar, 2011).

Extensive subsistence agriculture. The land involved in this cultivation by this method, is large and the people involved in the production process per unit hectare is less.

Nomadic herding is a part of extensive method. Depending up on the natural forage, the livestock raised by the subsistence farmers are fed in the pastoral lands. The animals like camel, which are involved in the nomadic herding, have the characteristics of hardiness, mobility and adaptability to the move around in different climatic conditions. Due to altering economic and social system, nomadic groups are declining.



Shifting agriculture is practiced by subsistence farmers in the extensive agricultural system. In this type of farming, rotation of lands rather than rotation of crop is practiced by the farmers. The lands, due to continuous cultivation and nurturing, lose the essential nutrients in the soil. So, rotation of fields is necessary. Slash-and-burn is one the techniques used in this method.

Intensive subsistence agriculture. In this method, a large area of cultivable field is divided into small plots and the farming is done intensively by the labors, working per unit area of the field. Head of cattle are also employed in the field by the peasants. Densely populated monsoon regions are ideal for carrying out this type of farming. Wet rice is mainly associated with this method, and is grown predominantly in Asian countries. Other crops cultivated in this method include wheat, barley, etc. Even though oxen and few tools like hoes, rakes etc., are involved in the cultivation, the work is done by hand, due to which a lot of time is consumed to complete the cultivation process. A huge mass of population is benefited by this type of farming.

### Organic Agriculture

Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, 2005).

A type of farming that restricts the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides and relies more on crop rotation and green manure is known as organic farming.



In Europe, organic farming is known as ecological agriculture. Organic farming helps to sustain the mineral resources of the soil and prevent soil pollution through chemical contamination.

There has been an increased demand for organic products such as cotton clothes including baby clothes, food and so on. Today, many countries are promoting organic farming based on the standards and norms set by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, an international organization that was established in the early 1970s (Pillai, 2011).

#### Agricultural Water Management

In the Philippines, focus on agricultural water management dwells on improving flood control, dam operations, planning data base, stewards capability and irrigation performance. Quest for improved agricultural water management, of course precedes the climate change buzz and for improved irrigation system performance also precedes the rice self-sufficiency thrust.

Government efforts to adapt to climate change and to achieve rice self-sufficiency, in fact, make policies and programs on agricultural water management evolve more responsive to necessity. Resultant higher priority for expanding irrigation area (physical intervention) garnered a matching reform, ‘increased priority for improving irrigation performance’ (operational intervention).

To achieve higher irrigated area, cropping intensity and crop yield, NIA adopts measures that improve water adequacy, control, distribution, conservation, monitoring and stewardship. Simultaneous with this priority thrust is the crash program for the development of agricultural vulnerability maps and vulnerability mapping capability on



climate change impact. Output of this programs are essential in the identification and positioning of adaptation and mitigation measures to lessen exposure and risk to the impact of climate change and extremes.

Devastating torrents and floods with substantial inflicted damages and losses due to very intense rainfall, ascribed to climate change and tropical cyclones, already hit the country in many occasions. Taking cue from these events, National Irrigation Administration (NIA) deemed critical the immediate reassessment of the adequacy of the design flood and spillway size of its reservoir dams to check necessity for rectification. Fiercer water allocation competition among the different sectors of society amid “diminishing” available plain water deserves responsible integrated water resource planning.

Harvesting cum storing of rainfall and runoff in ponds and reservoirs is a prudent way of tapping benefits from the hydrologic cycle and rainy season, and of bracing for dry spells and droughts. NIA thus also had accorded greater emphasis on the implementation of reservoir irrigation systems-considering the resiliency of such impart when water crises like droughts and El Niño strike (Labiano, 2012).

Irrigation was indispensable means for producing agricultural crops. In 2002, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had 96.2 thousand farms with an irrigated area of 97.3 thousand hectares, or 54.7% of the total agricultural land. The most common system of irrigation was the communal system, which supplied water to 45.4 thousand farms with a total irrigated area of 32.8 thousand hectares. Individual system of irrigation followed next which covered 30.5 thousand hectares while other irrigation system such as windmills, water fetching, among others, came in third, supplying water to 19.6 thousand hectares.



Agricultural lands planted with temporary crops benefited most of the irrigation facilities in the region (PSA, 2004).

### Farming Systems

Farms systems have broadly similar resource bases, enterprise patterns, household livelihood and constraints, and for which similar strategies and interventions would be appropriate. The classification of farming systems of developing regions has been based on two different criteria. The first including criteria is the availability of natural resource base including water, land, grazing areas and forest; climate, of which altitude is one important determinant; landscape, including slope; farm size, tenure and organization. The second criteria is the dominant pattern of farm activities and household livelihoods, including field crops, livestock, trees, aquaculture, hunting and gathering, processing and off-farm activities; and taking into account the main technologies used which determine the intensity of production and integration of crops, livestock and other activities (DA-PRISP, EU, 1999).

### Type of Land Ownership

The indigenous people of Sablan have always possessed the land they occupy under the concept of ownership regardless of land classification is issued by the government. Land titling was foreign to them that many could not understand why they need to apply for land titles to show proof of their ownership over the lands they occupy. Few have successfully acquired land titles since the American period due to intricate requirements that should be complied. The practice therefore was to declare the area being occupied at the municipal government where they are issued Tax Declaration papers although the documents are for tax purposes only (DILG-CAR, 2010).



Farm to Market Roads, Rural Road Networks,  
Agriculture and Economic Development

There are many forms of agriculture support service. Research is needed to develop improved technology that enables the farmer to increase his productivity. Farm supplies and equipment constitute the needed inputs which must be made locally available to be able to enhance productivity. Infrastructure, in the form to well-constructed farm-to-market roads and well maintained farm structures are also important requisites in increasing productivity in the farm.

Farm to market roads serve as links between farm goods and prospective markets. FMRs have the ability to improve strategic connections of production areas with market outlets and trading centers. They constitute an integral part of rural transport, providing access and aiming to improve the quality of the lives of the people it caters to. According to Dr. Gerhard Mesachie's of the GTZ, "rural transport is still to be called the step-child of infrastructure provision in Third World countries". This is because there is still a seemingly lack of funding as well as prioritization for the construction of these road networks despite the fact that there is an increasing demand for accessibility of farm produce.

Particularly in Third World countries, the problem of accessibility and mobility of farm produce has been preset since time immemorial. There seems to be a problem in policy making as well as prioritization of infrastructure projects which the majority of citizenry could benefit from. In Indonesia, "no effort is made to mobilize funds for rural road maintenance". This is also true for Sri Lanka as well as Thailand. In the study of Dr. Gerhard Munchies, he mentioned that source of funding for the maintenance as well as future construction of these road networks come scarcely. A notable example is in



Thailand, where maintenance funds “come from government funds only”, which is coupled with problems on budgetary constraints as well as prioritization. In India, rural road are paid out of general funds.

The problem on scarcity of resources as well as lack of funding for these road networks is a global one. Oftentimes, it involves policy issues for Local Governments, there seems to be a great dilemma between allowing funding for social infrastructure or a commercially-oriented, productive infrastructure. Arising from the fact that there are willing and able local foreign donors to provide funds for the construction of these roads. It must be overlooked that rural roads are not “self-financing”, and have to be subsidized. This means to say that there must be a continuous source of funds to cover for operational as well as maintenance costs for these road networks.

Food production is generally the main source of income for the rural population. Looking into the reality of scarcity of funding as well as addressing problems on accessibility and mobility and food scarcity, a conclusion can be drawn quickly in that an adequate transport network from farm to market is crucial to efficient marketing structures. Reiterating the importance of these structures, farm to market road are essentials because they provide easy access to the farmers to market their produce. Additionally, it poses economic advantages because existing markets will be improved and new ones have the possibility to be formed and established.

It has been conducted by research that one of the constraints to the growth of agricultural production in the Philippines, particularly in rice production, is the lack of appropriate and adequate infrastructure.



A major role played by the rural road networks system is potential to be an instrument in the prompt and efficient delivery of agricultural goods to the market where they will be made available to the consumers. The quality of the agricultural goods delivered through these systems largely on the road condition.

Poor road conditions, particularly for the farm-to-market networks result in expensive marketing and transportation costs for these agricultural products. In the end more burdens is passed on the consumers in the guise of high costs.

Insufficient and poor Philippines road networks system is occupied with regionally unbalance systems constitute problems in the infrastructure component of the agricultural sector.

As a response to these problems facing the Philippines road networks systems, recommended inventions would revolve around prioritizing research on infrastructure projects, particularly the rural roads to be able to come up with a realistic plan of improvement and maintenance to cater to the user of farm to market roads. Ultimately, a complete rehabilitation of the existing road networks and an addition to this will contribute to more economic gains both for the country as well as the rural folk (Llanto, 2012).

Farm to market roads are but an integral component of rural infrastructure. Subsequently, rural infrastructure, together with rural services, plays a very crucial rural development (Chirwa, 2004). Chirwa, in his paper, further went on to say that social and economic infrastructure facilities and integrated economic activities.



## **METHODOLOGY**

### Locale and Time of the Study

The study was conducted in Barangay Banangan, Sablan, Benguet (Figure 1) from December 2015 to January 2016.

### Respondents of the Study

Total enumeration of respondents was employed where all household were the respondents. Agricultural profile data was collected from farming households.

### Data Gathering Procedure

Data were gathered through interview with the aid of interview schedule. Transect walk mapping was also done to validate their answers and to generate additional information relevant to the study.

### Data Gathered

The data gathered were the farmer/respondent's household profile, their farm business profile, problems and constraints in crop production and marketing, their sources of capital in farming and the different production and marketing practices of the farmers.

### Data Analysis

The data collected were consolidated, tabulated and analyzed through frequency count and percentage.



## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary

Agricultural Profiling was designed to collect information on basic structure of agriculture at the barangay level. The study aimed to determine the current agricultural condition in the area. Specifically, the objectives of the study were: 1) to determine the household profile of the farmer/respondent. 2) To know the respondents' farm business profile. 3) To identify the problems/constraints encountered by the farmer production and marketing. 4) To determine the farmers source of capital in farming and, 5) to know the different marketing practices of the farmer.

The study was conducted in Barangay Banangan, Sablan, Benguet from the month of December 2015 to January 2016. Personal interview with the aid of survey questionnaire was employed with the aid of interview schedule. Transect walk mapping was done to generate additional information relevant to the study.

Results shows that many of the respondents belong to age of 26-45 years old, majority of them are female and mostly are married. More male are engaged in farm works than their female counterparts. Respondents are average income earners and some are employed to nonagricultural activities. Respondents in the community are affiliated to different organizations.

The study indicates that majority of the respondents own their farm and their lands are mostly titled and least are acquired through tax declaration. Conventional type of farming and monocropping are commonly practices in the area, many farmers depends in rainwater as their main source of irrigation.



Considering the barangays' climate and soil fertility, Banangan is very suitable for crop and livestock/poultry production. Vegetables and root crops such as beans, chayote, pechay, cabbage, broccoli, yam/ube and sweet potato are grown for commercial purposes. Fruits are mostly for subsistence and sometimes given to relatives/friends. Native chicken is the number one poultry animal raised in the area followed by ducks wherein these poultry are for home consumption. Broiler chicken is raised to be sold in the local market. Livestock raising specifically swine is for commercial purposes and some for subsistence.

The study reveals that majority of the respondent's faces problem regarding on lack of irrigation, incidence of pest and plant diseases such as aphids, leaf miner, bunchy top, club root and fruit rot. Other problem is lack/shortage of capital in farming. In terms of problem encountered in marketing, low price of commodities and far distance of farm to market road are complained by the farmers.

Majority of the respondents get their capital in farming from own savings/incomes and some borrows from relatives /friends rather than loaning from banks and cooperative. There are available financing institutions in the area but not all can avail loans since they are not connected to or members to it. All respondents do not receive any government assistance in relation to farming.

Farmers deliver their commodities to their respective contact buyers in Baguio Hangar Market and La Trinidad Trading Post, some sells it in their local market and they usually prefer cash on delivery payment on their produce. Respondents depend on buyers' decision on pricing and some manage to personally negotiate price to perspective buyers. Sacks and plastic bags is the most common used by the farmer in packaging their products.



## Conclusion

This study uncovered things that would be helpful in development planning of actions to be taken:

1. Majority of the respondents is female, in terms of age, they are young to young adult and many are married. Respondents are able to read and write even though many did not finish their education. More males are involved in farming because they are more capable of doing farm works than females. Majority are average income earners and some have additional income from nonagricultural activities. Respondents are active in joining association within and outside the barangay.

2. Many respondents own the farm they cultivate and acquired it through land titling and tax declaration. The area is mountainous thus majority of the farmers are cultivating rolling hills type of farm. Most farms are rainfed, some are by gravity and often from NIA irrigation system. Conventional farming is the most common technology employed by the farmers and mono cropping as their production system.

3. Lack of irrigation and incidence of pest/plant diseases are the main problem encountered by the farmers in production. Cost of inputs and lack/shortage of capital in farming are experienced by the respondents. Problem in marketing includes low price of products and far distance of farm to market roads.

4. Majority of the farmers own their capital in farming, some prefers to borrow from friends/relatives rather than loaning from financing institution to avoid high interest rates. Farmers do not receive any government support related to farming

5. Respondents deliver their goods to their contact buyers in Baguio Hangar Market and La Trinidad Trading Post, some delivers to their local market in Poblacion, Sablan.



Farmers prefer cash upon delivery payment of their goods and some receive payments as partial cash until the last harvest is over. Buyers dictate the prices of commodities and some manage to directly negotiate price to buyers. Farmers prefer sacks and plastic bags as packaging material of their commodities because it is the most convenient to use.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study conducted, the following are hereby recommended:

1. The Local Government Unit (LGU) must conduct household profiling to be able to locate households/families that are really in need of government support programs and financial assistance. Community people are active in joining programs and organization; hence LGU's shall provide livelihood projects and income generating programs for them to have other source of income.

2. The barangay is very much suitable for farming activities, thus it is recommended that respondents must intensify their crop production.

3. It is recommended that respondents who are engaged in planting fruits learn how to market their harvest for additional income.

### **Suggested citation:**

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