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DENR MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 2011- _ **01**

SUBJECT: GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL GREENING

PROGRAM

Pursuant to Sec. 2.6 of Executive Order (EO) No. 23 and EO 26, both series of 2011, mandating the DA-DAR-DENR Convergence Initiative to develop a National Greening Program in coordination with DepEd, CHED, DSWD, DBM, private sector and other concerned agencies and institutions; and declaring the implementation of the National Greening Program as a government priority; respectively, and in order to provide guidance for DENR and NGP partners-implementers and participants through a common framework and understanding on the mechanics of implementation, the following guidelines and procedures are hereby issued:

Section 1. Objectives. The National Greening Program (NGP) shall aim to:

 Contribute in reducing poverty among upland and lowland poor households, indigenous peoples, and in coastal and urban areas;























The effect of the National Greening Program on the socioeconomic status of smallholders in Caibiran, Biliran, Philippines

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Map of study site:





Caibiran, Biliran Province, Philippines (Brgys Kawayanon, Cabibihan, Villavicenta)























The study:

1. Determined if there was improvement in the **SES** of participants after NGP's full implementation;

2. Ascertained other factors and processes that contributed to improvement, persistence or deterioration





















The study:

3. Determined respondents' recommendations to improve similar programs in the future.























Research Method

Mixed-methods: quantitative & qualitative

Research Instrument:

- same instrument for Jan 2014 baseline and June 2016 endline surveys principally designed to measure SES
- Another instrument for the Mar 2015 midterm survey



















Measuring Socioeconomic Status

SES: social construct that refers to position in the social hierarchy

Indicates access to collectively desired resources





















Measuring Socioeconomic Status

Measuring SES is an important concern in development because:

- It captures changes in structure of society & people's or grp's position in society over time.
- It tells stakeholders whether devt intrvntn enabled target grps to improve position in society.



















In this research, SES was determined through:



Housing quality



Durable assets



Livestock owned



Food eaten

Scores were assigned to indicators using arbitrary weighting





















Sample indicators for housing quality

Indicator	Score
Residential lot ownership	
-owned with title	10
-with tax declaration/title on process	8
-owned by parents or with siblings	6
-rented	4
-not owned, not rented, but w/ permit from	
owner	2
-squatting	1
Ownership of house	
-owned	5
-rented	3
-inherited	2
-not owned, not rented but allowed by	
owner to reside	1

Sample indicators for housing quality

Indicator	Score
Toilet facility	
-Flush type inside house connected to septic	
tank or sewer system	6
-Flush type outside house but within	
compound connected to septic tank or sewer	
system	5
-Flush type inside house connected to river	4
-Flush type outside house but within	
compound connected to river	3
-Pit/latrine toilet outside house (pit toilet is dry	
toilet without water seal)	2
-Public toilet	1
-None at all	О
Lighting source	
-Electrical connection (own legal connection)	4
-Electrical connection (illegal, hitching to	3
other's connection)	
-Kerosene lantern (Petromax)	2
-Oil/kerosene lamp/candle	1

Indicators for assets owned

Indicator	Score	Indicator	Score
Motorbike	3-5	Electric stove	1-2
Hand Tractor	3-5	Electric fan (ceiling, stand or table)	1-2
TV w/ cable	3-4	VCD/DVD	1-2
Laptop Computer	2-3	Bike	1-2
Gas range (LPG) with tank	2-3	Radio/cassette	1
TV	2-3	Wheel barrow	1
Refrigerator	2-3	Metal plow	1
Washing machine	2-3	Metal harrow	1
Desktop Computer	2-3	Mechanical weeder	1
Telephone w/ internet	2-3	Kerosene stove	1
Ipad/Tablet	2-3	Yoke	1
Blender	2-3	Spade	1
Cellphone	1-2	Digging Fork	1
Telephone w/out internet connection	1-2	Hoe	1
Sewing machine	1-2	Axe	1
Gas stove (LPG) with tank	1-2	Other tools used in farm or on a	1
,		trade	
Rice cooker	1-2		

Indicators for livestock owned

Livestock owned	Score
Carabao owned	7 points for each carabao owned (it must be owned)
Cow owned	6 points for each cow owned
Goat/sheep owned	3 points each
Pig owned	2 points each
Chicken/duck	1 point each

Note: for livestock not owned, but only cared for, only half score was given for each animal. While the household did not own the livestock, they invested on its care and generates income from its use.

Indicators for food eaten

Indicator	Score	
Breakfast, lunch & dinner (possible combination)		
Rice/cassava with meat sometimes	6	
Rice/cassava/rootcrops combined with either canned good/fish/egg/hotdog		
Rice/rootcrops with vegetables/noodles (e.g., odong, mishua, maggie)		
Rice/rootcrops with dried fish	3	
Corn with vegetables/noodles	3	
Rice/rootcorps/bread with coffee alone	2	
Rice/Rootcrops alone	1	
No breakfast/lunch/dinner		
Note: if combination is not the same as above, write it for score determination later.		
Snack (morning/afternoon)		
Bread/biscuit with coffee/juice	4	
Bread/biscuit with water	3	
Coffee alone	3	
Homemade delicacies	2	
Rootcrop	1	
None	0	



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& Training Initiative









Comparison 1

Non-CFPBA Members 14

2014 SES vs 2014 SES 2016 SES vs 2016 SES Mann-Whitney U Test



Comparison 2

Non-CFPBA Members 14

2014 SES vs 2016 SES Wilcoxon
Signed-Rank
Test

2014 SES vs 2016 SES



Comparison 1a Result

Non-CFPBA Members 14

2014 SES vs 2014 SES

Not significantly different

Meaning, the 2 groups were at the same level socioeconomically in 2014



Comparison 1b Result

Non-CFPBA Members 14

2016 SES vs 2016 SES

Not significantly different

Meaning, NGP involvement did not significantly elevate CFPBA members' SES over that of non-members



Comparison 2 Result

Non-CFPBA Members 14

2014 SES vs 2016 SES

Significantly Different

Meaning, CFPBA members' SES significantly improved in 2016, while that of non-members didn't.

2014 SES vs 2016 SES

Not Significantly Different



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& Training Initiative







When asked whether they fared better than their non-CFPBA member neighbors, **CFPBA** respondents said that they did not notice any difference.













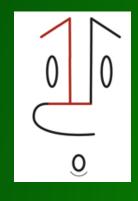


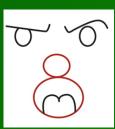












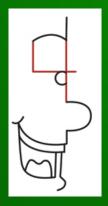




Statistics show that CFPBA respondents' SES significantly improved.

However, their own personal assessment of their socioeconomic condition shows a different story.



















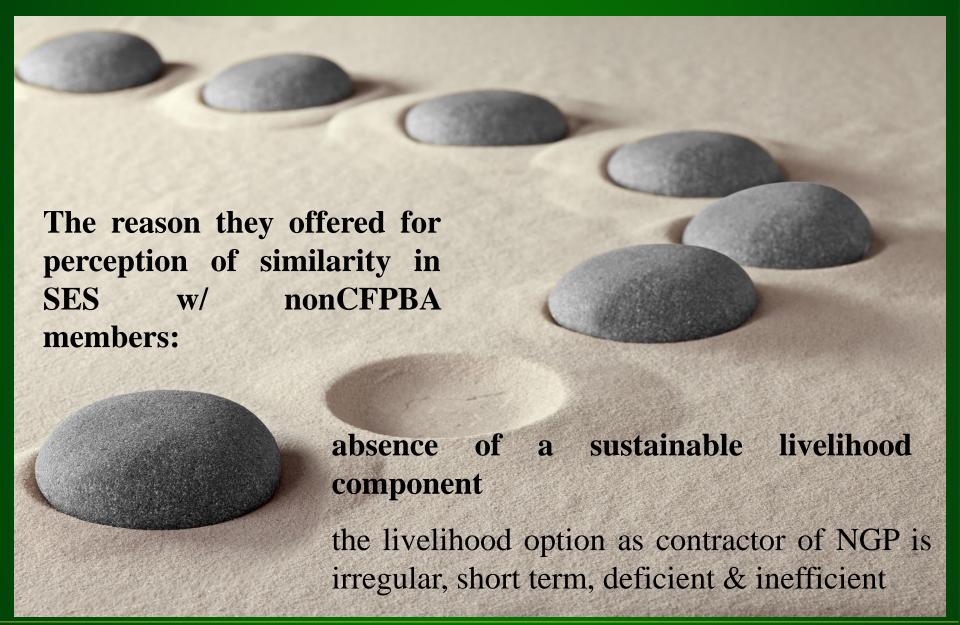




































A bit of optimism? If....

Respondents said that what they planted have very little chance of survival because seedlings:

- were not of the best quality,
- not suited to the condition of the plantation site, &
- could not be properly cared for.



















Other deficiencies:

- Rushed implementation
- Disregard of local knowledge
- Site-species mismatch
- Weak extension service
- Delayed release of funds forced PO into debt
- Meager payment for PO services
- Burning of plantations

























Asked what would they have done if they were the managers of the NGP, the respondents said they would have:

- Established a sustainable livelihood component
- Consulted with local farmers, esp on appropriate tree species to plant























Asked what would they have done if they were the managers of the NGP, the respondents said they would have:

- Ordered the planting of more trees per hectare
- Increased budget per hectare to cover more trees
- Hired more extension officers























The researchers also suggest:

- Incorporation of values on environmental conservation and community sacrifice
- Creation of sense of ownership and responsibility











































