

**A Socio-Economic Study
of the Present Conditions of
Abaca Farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur**

**An Undergraduate Thesis Presented to
The Department of Social Sciences
College of Arts and Sciences
University of the Philippines Manila**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts
Major in Development Studies**

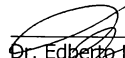
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APPROVAL SHEET


In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts Major in Development Studies, this thesis entitled, "**A Socio-economic Study of the Present Conditions of Abaca Farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur**", prepared and submitted by Rod Anthony A. Robles, is hereby recommended for approval.



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Sa mga para-oma nin
Abaka sa Tigaon....

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ABSTRACT

Abaca became one of the most important colonial cash crops in the Philippines and the most important cordage fiber by the mid-nineteenth century. The Bicol region plays an integral role in the development of abaca industry in the nineteenth century. The entry of the Bicol region in the world economic system through the US led export oriented cash crop economy has molded the region into a dominant subsistence economy to export economy based on the cultivation of abaca.

Several decades after the so-called “Abaca boom” in *Kabikolan*, this study primarily aims to know the present condition of the abaca farmers in the *Partido* district particularly in Tigaon, Camarines Sur. Also, this study aims to describe the present situation of the industry in the municipality.

Qualitative method of research was employed in this study using interview and questionnaires. Data were gathered from 30 respondents from three mountain *barangays* of Tigaon. Data presentation and analysis were employed based on the theoretical framework of the study which is historical materialism.

This research has sufficiently described the current state of the abaca farmers and supported earlier research about the extent of poverty in upland communities. Poverty and marginalization of abaca farmers were measured using the tools of Economics (*objective approach*: ex. Income and consumption) and Sociology (*subjective/self-rating approach* and *lifestyle approach*). Written documents, interviews, and data from respondents were the primary source of this research in making conclusion that abaca industry in the said municipality is declining. Social relations of production were also discussed in this study.

Chapter I

Thesis Proposal

Statement of the Problem

Abaca became one of the most important colonial cash crops in the Philippines and the most important cordage fiber by the mid-nineteenth century. The Bicol region plays an integral role in the development of abaca Industry in the nineteenth century. The entry of the Bicol region in the world economic system through the US led export oriented cash crop economy has molded the region into a dominant subsistence economy to export economy based on the cultivation of abaca.¹

One of the most important abaca producing districts in Bicol is the 3rd district of Camarines Sur, commonly known as *Partido* or the *Lagonoy* district, in which the municipality of Tigaon is located. The native people of *Partido* were using the fiber of Abaca even before it commercial value was discovered. Tigaon and its nearby municipalities also experienced the phenomenon called “Abaca boom” in *Kabikolan* especially during the peak of the industry. After a decade of failure to sustain the said “*prosperity*”, little literature describes and explained the current condition of the farmers in the said area. From this reason, the researcher primarily wants to know the present socio-economic conditions of the abaca farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur. The secondary aspect that the researcher wants to study is the current condition of the said industry and how does this condition affect the abaca farmers.

Objectives of the Study

General Objective

1. To know the present conditions of the abaca farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.

Specific Objectives

1. To identify the present problems of Abaca farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.
2. To explain why the present condition of the Abaca farmers persists.
3. To describe the existing relations of production in the Abaca industry, particularly in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.
4. To know the present condition of the abaca industry in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.
5. To describe the historical development of abaca industry in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.
6. To describe the economic and political forces and individuals those affect the abaca industry in Tigaon.

Definition of Concepts

Abaca (*Musa textilis nee*) - Is plant specie, indigenous to the Philippines, which resembles the common banana. It is a large tree-like herb 15-25 feet or more. The stem is cylindrical, color green, 15 feet or more long, and is formed of the overlapping leaf sheaths. Abaca is ordinarily smaller than the banana, its stem

is slender and of a darker color. It is also bears fruit, which resembles that of banana, but it is smaller, filled with black seed, and of no economic value.²

Abaca bunchy top- an identical disease related to the banana bunchy top. It symptoms include a rosetted appearance with narrow, upright and progressively shorter leaves, giving rise to the common name “bunchy top”. The leaves edged often rolls upwards and show a marginal yellowing.³

Abaca Fiber- the fiber produced by the abaca plant is called Abaca Fiber and it is commonly known as *Manila hemp* in the international trade. Abaca fiber is used as cordage, fiber craft products such as abaca rags, among others.

Abaca Farmers- Farmers who are “directly” engaged in the preparation of abaca land, planting of abaca seedlings, harvesting, fiber extraction, stripping, drying and handling fibers, and other activities related to Abaca farming.⁴

Abaca mosaic- a disease caused by a *potyvirus*. It symptoms include yellow leaves or light green streaks, petioles and midribs are mottled with dark green and yellowish streaks, even when no symptoms appear on the leaves. The transmission of the virus is by vegetative propagation and tissue culture, as well as by aphids.

Bale- The abaca fiber packed using high-density presses, into 125 kgs Of 100 cm. X 55 cm. X 60 cm bundles per specific grade.

Fiber Industry Development Authority- The Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA) is a government office mandated to promote the accelerated growth and development of the Philippine fiber industry in all its aspects including research, production, processing, marketing and trade regulation. It was created by virtue of Executive Order No. 709, dated July 27, 1981 that abolished the Abaca Industry Development Authority (AIDA) and the Bureau of Fiber and Inspection Service (BFIS).⁵

Grade- A designation of fiber quality according to the established government standard.

Grading and Bailing Establishment (GBE)- It is a buying station wherein the bundled dried abaca will be graded and baled. Traders usually bring their abaca fibers to the grading and bailing establishment but few of them directly export or sell them to the Manila market. Grading and bailing establishments are the one who are engaging in marketing and exporting the abaca fibers locally or internationally. GBE is also called *Fiber Exporters*.

Hand Stripping- A process of extracting the abaca fiber wherein the tuxies are drawn between a hand stripping knife and the wood wherein the knife is mounted to

scrape off the pulp. The output in hand stripping ranges 10-15 kilograms per day.

Tuxying- The process of separating the outer layer of the leaf sheath by the use of a tuxying knife.

Traders- are local merchants who are engaged in buying and classifying the local produced Abaca fibers directly from the Abaca farmers. Traders are classified depending on the volume of fibers traded. Class A trader trades more than 75,000 kilos of fiber per year; Class B trader-more than 50,000 kilos per year; Class C trader- more than 25,000 kilos per year and Class D trader- 25 kilos and below.⁶

Theoretical Framework

Historical Materialism will be used as a theoretical framework in analyzing the condition of the Abaca farmers. Historical materialism as a theoretical framework is useful in dealing with study of class analysis and social relations of production in a particular area. It is said that in relations of production, contradictions arise due to the exploitation of the forces of production by the powerful classes. Conflict arises because of the economic and political dominance of a few people and exploiting and extracting surplus value from the peasant or working class. Economic hardship and political handicap of majority of the people are rooted

on such exploitation and can be also traced to the unequal distribution of power and wealth in the society. The above framework effectively explains and describes the existing condition of the peasants and working class, the abaca farmers in particular. The theoretical framework anchored in historical materialism is useful in explaining the history of the emergence of the social relations of production in a particular Abaca farming community.

In analyzing the present condition of the abaca industry of Tigaon, Camarines Sur, Historical Materialism will be primarily used. A neo-Marxist theory of underdevelopment, which is *dependency*, will also be used to support the analysis of the present condition of the abaca industry in the said municipality.

Methodology

Research Type

Qualitative method of research will be employed in the study of the present conditions of the Abaca farmers. Participatory research approach will be used in order to grasp the real socio-economic conditions of the said farmers. The researcher will personally talk and interact with Abaca farmers in the Abaca plantation. Bicol dialect will be used as a medium of interaction. The research type that will be employed according to the research goal /purpose in the said study is primarily descriptive research. Descriptive research is applicable to the above study because it “aims to seek familiarity with the subject, it portrays

selected characteristics of the subject accurately.” This research type is used in research problem that has received little attention to date.⁷

Data Collection

Primary data will be gathered through interview with key informants. These are interviews, which will be conducted by the researcher among persons who are prominent to give primary information and knowledge with regards to Abaca Industry. Personal interview will be conducted on the following: (1) barangay captain or official/s of Abaca producing barangays (2) old people who are Abaca farmers in the past (3) Provincial Director of the Fiber Industry Development Authority- Camarines Sur (4) a high ranking local government official, among others. Secondary data will be researched on the different libraries of Manila (UP Diliman, UP Manila, the National Library, FIDA Main Library, National Statistics Office (NSO) Library) and Camarines Sur (Tigaon Municipal Library and Museum and Goa Library). This takes the archival research method. Sources from these libraries and museum will be counterchecked for reliability and validity. The researcher will also use questionnaires in gathering basic and relevant data about the chosen topic. The questionnaires will also be used to validate the research hypotheses. The questionnaires will be divided into four parts, namely: demographic data, level of living and social data, economic data and respondent's perceptions.

Sampling Design

The sampling design that will be employed in this study is a non-probability sampling design. In choosing the barangays to be used as the focus of the study, the researcher will employ the *purposive/ judgment* non-probability sampling design. The researcher chose to use this type of sampling design because as a resident of Tigaon, he knows (and through asking people of Tigaon) what barangays he can find a significant number of representative population for his study. Furthermore, it is hard to use simple random sampling (SRS) in choosing representative barangays for the said study because the population density of abaca farmers in each abaca producing barangays of Tigaon is quite different. Only the barangays namely *Tinawagan*, *Libod* and *Consocep* have a significant number of abaca farmers.

On the other hand, in choosing respondents from the said barangays, the researcher will use again non-probability sampling design, particularly the *snow-balling* sampling design. From the word itself, the *snow-balling* sampling design is characterized by “choosing respondents from referrals made by the previous respondents or those referrals made by the people of the barangay”. The researcher chose to use this sampling design because SRS cannot be employed in the study because there is no available list or frame of abaca farmers in each barangay or even in the whole municipality of Tigaon. The list of abaca farmers in Tigaon at the appendix of this study is not applicable since the working definition of abaca farmers in this research are those “abaca farmers who **directly** work or operate in abaca plantation.” The abaca farmers listed at the appendix are mostly abaca plantation owners in Tigaon as what the researcher have found out. The target number of respondents for this study is 30 abaca farmers.

Analysis of Data and Presentation

The analysis of the data will be based on the theoretical framework of the study that is Historical Materialism. Maps, graphs, tables and pictures will be used in order to facilitate the over-all presentation of the data. Statistical tools will also be employed in testing the hypothesis.

Formulation of the Hypothesis

The hypotheses of this study are that:

1. Majority of the Abaca Farmers, particularly at Tigaon, Camarines Sur, are experiencing poverty and marginalization.
2. The Abaca Industry in Tigaon, Camarines Sur is declining.

Review of Related Literature

There are a significant number of literatures about the Abaca farming; however, most of them are concentrated on its market study. Few researchers ventured on the socio-economic study of Abaca farming. One of the useful and comparatively up to date literatures about the topic mentioned is the unpublished masteral thesis of Marlito N. Ecuacion, "*Abaca Plantation*" (*Agusan Colleges: Butuan City, 1997*). His work tackled on the feasibility study of Abaca Plantation in Agusan. The study sufficiently describes the different aspects of abaca

farming. It also explains the basic terms and definitions related to the industry. The study is a good introductory literature about abaca industry as well as a useful guide when planning to build a new abaca plantation.

The unpublished masteral thesis of Jeny Castillo Saraus entitled, "*The Business Prospects of Abaca Industry in the Province of Surigao Del Norte, Calendar year, 1993*" (San Nicholas College: Surigao City) is another market study focusing on the feasibility of abaca as one of the important cash-crops in the province of Surigao Del Norte. The study discusses the cost benefit analysis of putting a large-scale abaca plantation in the said province. Economic characteristics of the abaca farmers were partially revealed in her study based on her sample population from Surigao Del Norte.

The most notable researcher about the history and development of the Abaca Industry in the Philippines, particularly in the Bicol region, is Dr. Norman G. Owen. His work, "*Prosperity without Progress: Manila Hemp and Material Life in the Colonial Philippines*" (Ateneo de Manila University Press: Q.C., 1984), vividly studies the development and eventual decline of abaca in *Kabikolan* (Bicol region) and how it affected the region. The first half of the book explores the rise of the export industry and shows how a powerful market sector evolved from a traditional subsistence economy without either governmental intervention or substantial investment of foreign capital in plantation. The second half of the book explores the regional economy of *Kabikolan* in an effort to analyze the failure of *Kabikolan* to capital on the rise of abaca or to control its decline.

Dr. Owen's latest work, "*Bikol Blend*" (New Day Publishers: Q.C., 1999) is a collection of essays depicting the unexplored social history of Bicol. Some of the essays that are related to the Abaca Industry are "*Abaca in Kabikolan*", it is a concise version of the

book *Prosperity Without Progress* that outlines the dynamics of abaca industry and “key to Bicol economic development throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century”. “*The Principalia in Philippine History*” this essay is about the involvement of Bicolanos in local politics, a study of an integral role of *Principalia* in Bicol social history. “*Bikolanos and Their History*”, this essay was initially addressed by the author during his talk to the Tigaon district schoolteachers during National History Week. The essay briefly describes and narrates the history of Tigaon according to what he researched and encouraged the people of Tigaon to take part in uncovering the local social history.

“*Tribes, Settlers, and Administrators on a Frontier: Economic Development and Social Change in Davao, Southwestern Mindanao, Philippines*” (Murdoch University: Western Australia, 1984) is an unpublished doctoral dissertation of Shinzo Hayaze that describes the socio-economic effects of the full scale development of Abaca Industry in Davao, particularly to Davao tribes in the Davao Gulf region. The study describes how the way of life of *Bagobo* and related tribes was transformed under the impact of the development of the Abaca Industry, Japanese settlement, and American colonial rule in a regional wide framework.

The doctoral dissertation of Jacob M Castroverde, “An Ethnographic Study of an Upland Agricultural People in Bicol” (University of the Philippines, 1994) is a study of the way of life of Bicol upland agricultural people. It is an exploratory study about the present state of life of the upland settlers in the mountains of Bicol and their patterns of adaptation. The study also focuses on culture, customs, structure and subsistence economy of the upland people of Bicol.

Scope and Limitation

The study shall focus on the present social and economic conditions of Abaca farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur. The scope of the study will only focus on Abaca producing barangays of Tigaon since only about fifty percent of its barangays are engaging in Abaca farming. Furthermore, the study will also focused on the socio-economic conditions of the Abaca farmers of the top three Abaca producing barangays of Tigaon namely: *Consocep*, *Libod* and *Tinawagan*. The said barangays comprise eighty four percent of the total coverage area of 75.10- 177.70 hectares of abaca lands while the other abaca producing barangays have an abaca plantation of only 0.33 –12.0 hectares of coverage area.

The present condition of the abaca industry will also be the scope of the study. However, historical development of the said industry will also be given some importance since its past conditions will be useful in comparing the present condition of Abaca industry in Tigaon. Social, political, and economic factors related to abaca industry in the municipality will also be given attention as well as the relation of the Abaca industry to the development of the town as a whole.

Because abaca plantations are concentrated on the slope of Mt. Isarog, the researcher will only be able to gather the data about the abaca farmers on those mentioned areas that are accessible. Besides geographical constraint, time is also a limiting factor. A longer span of time is needed to have a much comprehensive and in depth analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the abaca farmers.

Respondents' reply may also affect the output of the study because of the possibility of bias as where the study will be used. There is also a probability that an individual sample

from population will hesitate to give information and it may affect the validity of the output since those data that will be gathered will only come from those who are willing to cooperate with the study.

Significance of the Study

Since literature that tackles about the socio-economic conditions of Abaca Farmers in particular is limited, this study will serve a contribution to the understanding and find action towards the betterment of the conditions of the abaca farmers in particular. The people of Tigaon will benefit in this study since it will enable them to see the real picture of their fellow people, the Abaca Farmers in particular, and take effort and action to help them. The local government of Tigaon will also benefit in this study since it will help them formulate plans to uplift the conditions of the abaca farmers. This study hopes to have an impact on the abaca farmers. The output of this study will render mutual benefit between the researcher and the said farmers. The knowledge that may be shared to the abaca farmers about their existing relations of production and the consequent exploitation hopes to empower the peasant class. The output of the research can serve as a case study of the abaca farming community of the *Partido* area or the 3rd district of Camarines Sur since the geographical, political, economic and social conditions of these municipalities are almost similar.

Chapter II

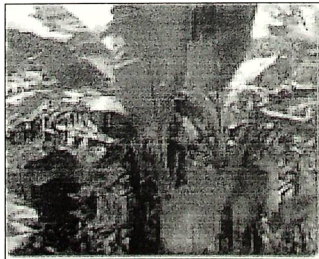
Background of the Study

The Philippine Abaca Industry

The Abaca Industry

The Abaca Plant

The world renowned Manila hemp, locally known as Abaca, is a fiber from the plant which is scientifically known as *Musa textilis* nee. The plant resembles the common banana but its stem is slender and of darker color. It leaves are upright, pointed, narrower and more tapering than the leaves of the banana.⁸ The fiber of Abaca is considered the strongest among natural fibers and its color ranges from ivory white to light and dark brown. There are several varieties of abaca plants; the Philippines produced fifty-seven varieties, of which eight were commercially important.⁹



The Abaca Plant

Source: www.wigglesworthfibres.com/products/abaca/abacaplant.html

The abaca plant is indigenous to the Philippines. It can almost be found in greater part of the country. Abaca plant best thrives in areas where soil is volcanic in origin (volcanic slopes), fertile, rich in organic matter, loose, friable and well drained. The climate suited for abaca cultivation can be found in the eastern and southern coast of the Philippines.¹⁰ Year-round and evenly distributed rainfall and relative humidity characterize it.

Abaca Planting, Harvesting, Fiber Extraction and Marketing

The first step in abaca cultivation is the preparation of land. When the land is already prepared, the abaca seedlings are planted by rows, usually 9 to 12 feet apart, depending on its variety. Harvesting of abaca fibers are done 18-24 months after planting and every 3-4 months thereafter.¹¹ Harvesting is done through topping, tumbling and piling the tumbled stalks. After the tumbled stalks of abaca were piled, tuxying is done. The fibers of the tuxies are extracted through the process of stripping. There are two primary methods of stripping used in the Philippines; these are hand stripping and spindle stripping. The extracted fibers will be dried and handled and will proceed to the process of grading and classification. Abaca fibers are graded and classified according to certain qualities set by the Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA). The three main determinants of fiber grade and classification are the quality of cleaning, color of the fiber and length of the fiber. The secondary determinants of fiber quality are texture and length of the fibers.¹² Traders are engaged in buying the harvested abaca fibers in the different level. This is usually done at municipal or provincial level. On the other hand, the Grading and Bailing Establishments

(GBEs) are the one who grade and bale abaca fibers for local or foreign consumption. (See appendix A & B)

Table 1.1 Standard Grades of Abaca

Letter Description		Name of Grade
<i>Spindle Stripped</i>	<i>Hand Stripped</i>	
NORMAL GRADES		
1. S-AD	AD	Superior Current
2. S-EF	EF	Mild Current
3. S-S2	S2	Streaky Two
4. S-S3	S3	Streaky Three
5. S-I	I	Current
6. S-G	G	Soft Seconds
7. S-H	H	Soft Brown
8. S-JK	JK	Seconds
9. S-MI	MI	Medium Brown
10. S-L	L	Coarse
RESIDUAL GRADES		
1. S-YI	YI	Damaged Fine
2. S-Y2	Y2	Damaged medium-coarse
3. S-O	O	Strings
4. S-T	T	Tow
WIDE STRIPS		
1. S-WS	WS	Wide Strip

Source: "An Pag grado Kan Abaka" ABACA Special-Use Bulletin. May 1975 (Bikol edition).p.2.

Abaca Uses and Applications

Abaca fiber is a raw material used at the cordage industry. It is preferred worldwide for merchant shipping and construction because of its superior strength and competitive advantage against synthetics.

The fiber of abaca are also utilized as a raw material for making specialty papers such as coffee filter, adhesive tape paper, cable insulation paper, currency paper (like US dollar and Japanese Yen), diploma paper, and others. It is primarily used in Pulp and Paper Industry.

The fiber craft Industry also uses abaca fibers for the manufacture of its exportable fiber craft products such as hand bags, hats, abaca rags and others.

Lastly, abaca is also used in Textiles Industry, especially those of hand-woven fabrics such as *sinamay*, *pinukpok*, *tinalak* and *dagmay*. Potential uses of abaca are fiberboard, fuels and other miscellaneous applications (example wigs and grass skirts).¹³

The History of the Philippine Abaca Industry

Our ancestors, as written by Spanish travelers, already used abaca fiber during pre-Spanish times. According to early documents, when Magellan came to the Philippine islands in 1521, he observed that the natives were already wearing abaca clothes popularly known as *sinamay*.¹⁴

Father Diego de Babadilla also observed the abundance and the domestic use of abaca in the Philippines: According to him:

*"Galleons much larger than those which sail the Mediterranean are built at Manila; for there is a great abundance of wood, pitch, and abaca-which resemble European hemp, and of which good rigging is made for ships".*¹⁵

During the early Spanish rule, it is said that *barangay* headmen were required to plant abaca, specifically, 100 abaca plants each, aside from other crops like coconut.¹⁶

The first two centuries of Spanish colonial administration have neglected the Philippines economy. It was only in the early years of the nineteenth century when economic policies of Spain began to change. From that time, the Spanish government began to encourage the natives to cultivate export crops including the abaca plant. Trade restrictions imposed by the Spanish government were made relaxed during that time and this is one of

the factors that led to the eventual opening of the Philippine economy to the world economic system.¹⁷ The period wherein Spain began to shift its economic policies due to external factors that linked Spain to its outer world. The changes in Spain's colonial policy were the result of the intrusion of emerging capitalistic line of thinking which is emerging in Europe. Also factors like growing English penetration in the Spanish colonies; peninsular wars and increasing dependence of Spain on Europe are considered the main reasons for Spain's economic reforms.¹⁸

It is indeed Spain's change in economic thinking that provides the impetus for the initial and somewhat extensive cultivation of abaca plants in the Philippines. However, cultivation of the said important crops during that period still lacks the characteristics of a western style large tract plantation and was cultivated mostly in the lands of municipal elites or *Principalias*.

It was in the year 1820 when the first samples of abaca (14 tons) were shipped outside the country, particularly to Salem, Massachusetts, United States.¹⁹ Starting at that time, the Americans recognized the valuable uses of abaca in their industry, particularly in the cordage sector. In the middle of the nineteenth century, Americans were encouraged to put up new abaca plantations and set up merchant houses in Manila.

The succeeding years after 1820 gave birth to the rise of abaca as a prime export cash crop of the Philippines. This is also the time wherein the Philippine economy began to integrate into the capitalist system of economy. The period of 1814-1898 was the most decisive among the commercial history of the Philippines. It was in this period that severe changes were to happen to Philippine economy and society.²⁰

From a world view, the demand for abaca as a raw material for hard fibers was an offshoot of the rise of capitalism and an immediate consequence of the rapid industrialization in England. During the next half century after 1820, the demand for abaca was stimulated by the high demand from the cordage sector, especially the shipping industries of England and the United States, the latter close rival in terms of naval and mercantile power.²¹

The inadequacy of the supply of the true hemp from Russia and of the increased demand for hard fibers encouraged Americans to capitalize on the Abaca trade. In fact, the US Department of Agriculture sent its top agricultural and fiber experts to the Philippines to provide a catalyst for the production of abaca fibers for their consumption.²² In the year 1855, abaca became the number one export commodity of the Philippines for the first time in its commercial history (See appendix C). In the following year after 1855, abaca and sugar interchangeably became the number one export crops of the country until the year 1917.

The efforts of the Americans in the development of the abaca industry have resulted into a huge export earning for the country. However, the dollar earnings of the Philippines during that time were far behind the benefits reaped by the US in the abaca trade due mainly to the monopoly of the American merchants and the manipulation of its prices (Owen: 1984). It is indeed true that the Philippine earned a huge export earning from the abaca trade during that time, but, it is important to stress that the Philippines has also been importing from the US various imported commodities ‘ . In most instances, the price of its imported commodities is even greater compared to its export earnings. As Salgado commented:

*“American investments in the islands caused enough harm to keep the Philippines a mere producer of raw materials and buyer of procured goods.”*²³

The Chinese participation in the abaca trade during the eighteenth century cannot be ignored. Chinese during the period of the rise of abaca industry serve as an intermediary between the Manila based merchants and local traders. Chinese at that time were involved both in retailing and produce-collecting in the local abaca trade. During that exclusive period, the Philippines was described as an “Anglo-Chinese colony under a Spanish flag”.²⁴

At the onset of the twentieth century, the abaca industry in the Philippines has become more integrated in the complexities of the world fiber market. During those times, other areas of the Philippines were discovered for the feasible expansion of abaca plantation. Davao was then chosen as the new center for abaca plantation.

The Philippines after a century (starting from 1820) of exporting abaca fibers still reaps the benefits of the abaca trade monopoly. According to earlier reports, the US became alarmed of the fact that they are very dependent on abaca as their primary source for hard fiber for their cordage requirements. In this reason, the US government tried to introduce the abaca plant in Latin American countries particularly in Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras using the most outstanding Philippine abaca varieties.²⁵ However, the introduction of abaca plants in these areas became a failure because fibers extracted from these experimental plantations were described as of inferior type.

Before and after the Pacific wars, Japanese became interested and involved in the Philippine Abaca industry. The Japanese also chose the Davao gulf region as its main abaca plantation site. Through the entry of the Japanese in the abaca industry, the Philippines has begun to experience the large scale mechanization and rationalization of the abaca industry through the adaptation of “western style” plantations. Mechanized stripping machines were

also employed during that time which saves more time and labor, thus producing higher efficiency and greater output.

One of the famous abaca plantation owners in Davao was a Japanese national named Furukuma Yoshizo. Yoshizo was responsible for the introduction of abaca plants in Ecuador which resulted to the beginning of the end of the Philippine abaca monopoly because abaca plants in that place were successfully introduced.²⁶

After World War II, abaca was surrounded by different external constraints and threats. These include competition from the world fiber market, especially of henequen and sisal; fluctuating demand for abaca fibers because of minor depressions in major importing countries and the invention of new technologies, especially synthetics which almost caused the collapsed of the abaca industry.²⁷ It was in the 1950s when oil-based synthetics began to displace abaca fiber as a prime source of hard fiber.²⁸ However, during the first years of 1970s when the price of oil became high, there was an upsurge in the demand for abaca. This situation became a go-signal for the comeback of the abaca industry, which was considered then as a dying industry. In the 1960's, new uses for abaca were being developed, which includes the use of pulp for the production of specialty paper. At the middle of the 1970s, the fiber craft industry shouldered the losses incurred in the decreasing demand for abaca fiber from the cordage sector. By this time, the abaca industry starts again to wane. In 1981, FIDA was created [*Abaca Industry Development Authority (AIDA) and Bureau of Fiber Inspection Services (BFIS)*] in order to further accelerate the growth and development of Philippine fibers in the years that follow.

The Present Situation of Philippine Abaca Industry

Abaca industry is still an export earner of the country, although it is not the same as of the previous decades. Abaca still remains an export-oriented commodity of the country.

Production and Market Scenario

During the past ten years, production of abaca fibers has been comparatively stable averaging at 68, 467 metric tons but increasing minimally at 0.2 percent annually. There are about 39 provinces which produced abaca fibers. The top abaca-producing province is Southern Leyte as of 2002.²⁹

Table 1.2 Top Ten Producers (Abaca producing Provinces, 2001)

Province	Volume (in metric tons)	% Share
1. Southern Leyte	15,109.7	24.7
2. Catanduanes	12,344.8	20.2
3. Leyte	5,963.3	9.7
4. Davao Oriental	5,706.5	8.3
5. Sulu	3,082	5.0
6. Davao del Sur	2,974.6	4.9
7. Sorsogon	2,288.6	3.9
8. Surigao Del Sur	2,011.0	3.3
9. Samar	1,885.3	3.1
10. Northern Samar	1,873.4	3.0

Source: "Philippine Abaca Industry". Quezon City: FIDA, 2001. p.7.

From the total production for 2001, Eastern Visayas accounted for about 41 percent of the total production, followed by the *Kabikolan* with 27 percent, Southern Mindanao with 15 percent and the rest from other parts of the country.

Table 1.3
Abaca Production by Region, 2000 and 2001(in metric tons)

<u>REGION OF PRODUCTION</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
Southern Tagalog	50	44	(12.0)
Bicol	21,462	16,712	(22.1)
Western Visayas	744	531	(28.6)
Central Visayas	232	162	(30.2)
Eastern Visayas	29,373	24,881	(15.3)
Western Mindanao	3,296	3,129	(5.1)
Northern Mindanao	1,542	921	(40.3)
Southern Mindanao	9,558	9,053	(5.3)
Central Mindanao	2,326	2,103	(9.6)
Caraga Region	4,597	3,670	(20.2)
PHILIPPINES	73,180	61,206	(16.4)

Source: <http://fida.da.gov.ph/Market%20Situationer.html>

Abaca baling according to the abaca industry report of January-June 2001 (latest data), posted a decreasing trend for all abaca producing regions. The reasons for this trend are cited as: low price of abaca fibers which discouraged farmers from stripping the abaca; some traders have temporarily stopped buying during the period mentioned because of the alleged oversupply of abaca fibers in their warehouses; decline in fiber demand from local buyers, particularly by the cordage sector and unstable peace and order situation in the area of Mindanao especially in the case of baling in Sulu.

In terms of export scenario, majority of the abaca industry sectors declined. These include the exports of raw abaca fiber, abaca yarns, abaca pulp, and abaca fabric.³⁰ Export earnings from abaca fibers and manufactures from all abaca sectors have declined except from the fiber crafts sector (See appendix D). The prices of abaca fiber at GBEs and traders posted a downtrend because of the consequence of the slowdown in the buying activities of the export market. However, in the period of 1992-2000, prices of abaca in the international market show a fluctuating trend (See appendix E).

Table 1.4 Comparative Exports of Abaca Fibers & Manufactures
January- June 2000/2001
(in metric tons)

Product	2000	2001	% change
Abaca Fiber	10,397.0	6,611.1	(36.4)
Abaca Manufactures			
Pulp	7,307.6	7,257.7	(0.7)
Cordage	3,551.9	3,690.0	3.9
Yarns	121.5	28.1	(76.9)
Fabrics (in sq. m.)	36,363.0	8,767.0	(75.9)

Source: "Abaca Industry Situation Report (January-June 2001)". Quezon City: FIDA, 2001.

The industry players of the abaca industry at present are composed of farmers (numbering at 71,305 as of 2002 with a total area of 110,423 hectares), strippers, classifiers, traders and GBE's.

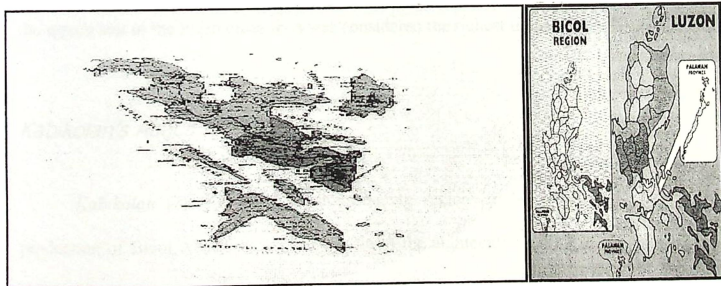
Demand Situation

At the domestic level, there is an increasing demand for abaca fiber for local consumption. The pulp sector shows a positive growth among other sectors. Consumption by this sector, according to FIDA, grows by 3.6 percent annually. The cordage sector on the other hand, seems to have a stiff competition with synthetic cordage and this was shown by its declining rate of 1.5 per annum.

At the international level, the pulp sector again posted a positive performance with the highest export earnings followed by the fiber crafts sector. The United States remains the biggest market for Philippine abaca cordage while Japan and Germany is said to be the primary importers of the abaca pulp exports during the past ten years. Fiber crafts are being imported to US, Germany, Japan, and Australia (See appendix F & G).³¹

Abaca Industry in *Kabikolan*

The *Kabikolan* is always equated with the scenery of *Mayon* Volcano, the abaca industry, and the perception of poverty. *Kabikolan* is endowed with geographical and climatic characteristics which are favorable to the cultivation of abaca. Its peninsula land is endowed with great volcanoes both active (*Mayon* and *Bulusan*) and dormant (*Labo*, *Isarog*, *Iriga*, *Malinao*, *Masaraga*, and *Pagdol*) which is said to be appropriate land for the cultivation of abaca. A year-round rainfall with no distinct dry season also characterizes its climate. The abaca is believed to have evolved in *Kabikolan*. Continents drifted and dinosaurs became extinct, but the abaca chose to evolve from some *primordial succulent plant* in what is now the southeastern tip of Luzon.³²



Map of *Kabikolan*

Sources: <http://home.online.no/~erfalch/bicol>; <http://www.cats.edu.ph/~nscb5/>

The Period of "Abaca boom" in Kabikolan

Prior to the so-called "Abaca boom" or "Abaca bonanza" in the region, *Kabikolan* was described as a "backwater" in the Philippine economy.³³ The economy of *Kabikolan* then

can be described as largely of subsistence type (or material life). The backward state of the *Kabikolan* during the period before the “Abaca boom”, according to Owen was due to constant threats of Muslims, exploitative Spanish colonial policies, and its remoteness from the main center of commercial development in the Spanish Philippines, which is Manila.

It is said that the opening of the Philippines to the world market system was the critical pre-condition for the *Kabikolan*’s nineteenth-century development.

The period of “Abaca boom” (1820s-1920s) in the country, particularly in *Kabikolan* has resulted in a relative prosperity of the region at that time. This was indicated by the region’s ability to purchase imports, improvement in public buildings, trade and transport; investment in land and new productive industries; thriving commercial competition; and the rise of cities, though until now they remain quite underdeveloped. Furthermore, during a particular time in that period of boom, Albay, one of the major abaca producing provinces in the region and in the Philippines then was considered the richest in the Philippines.³⁴

Kabikolan’s Abaca Production

Kabikolan was the main abaca-producing region in the nineteenth century. The production of Bicol Abaca during the middle of the eighteenth century to the year prior to World War I shows an increasing trend. However, it started to decline during the early decades of the twentieth century, though it still remains the number one abaca-producing region on that time. Today, the *Kabikolan* ranks second only to Eastern Visayas in terms of abaca production.³⁵

The Labor system in the abaca industry in *Kabikolan* was described as a combination of wage and share basis. Wage labor system is applied only when a proprietor of an abaca

land began to clear a forestland for abaca cultivation. On the other hand, share basis is applied when stripping was undertaken. Presently, the most common type of sharing system in *Kabikolan* is the 50/50 sharing. The so-called 60-40 (60 percent goes to stripper and 40 for the landowner or proprietor), *terciehan* (2/3 goes to the stripper), and ¼ (3/4 goes to the landowner or proprietor) sharing systems can also be observed in the region. However, these systems were applied based on the available prices of abaca.³⁶ In the process of stripping the abaca fibers, the *Kabikolan* widely used the process of hand stripping or the *hag-otan*. The 17th century *cuchilla* is still widely used for stripping although there were efforts on the previous decades to introduce a spindle machine for stripping the abaca.

The *Iraya* district (in Albay Today) is said to be the first district in *Kabikolan* to produce abaca for export in the nineteenth century. The *Rinconada*, Sorsogon, Tabaco, Camarines Norte, and the *Partido* district then followed it. In the nineteenth century, only Albay, Sorsogon, and *Ambos Camarines* (Present day Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur) were reported to export abaca fibers although abaca plants were elsewhere found in the region. During the period of 1879-1898, Albay and Sorsogon became the primary producers of abaca (32,000 tons), while Camarines Sur landed as fourth abaca producing province (4,500 tons).³⁷ In the first decade of the twentieth century, Masbate joined Albay, Sorsogon, and the Camarines provinces as abaca producing provinces in *Kabikolan*. After several years, Catanduanes then followed as one of the abaca producing provinces of Bicol. At present, Catanduanes is considered the prime abaca producing province in *Kabikolan* and even the whole country. As of the year 2002, Catanduanes ranks second to Southern Leyte in terms of total abaca production and ranks first in terms of the total volume production in hand-stripped abaca. The total abaca production of Albay, Sorsogon, Masbate, Camarines Sur and

Camarines Norte during the past decades significantly decreased; a far cry from its previous dominance as a prime abaca producing provinces. In fact, those mentioned provinces were not included in the current top abaca producing provinces in the country. Today, abaca cultivation in these provinces were still a source of their income but considered only as secondary. At present copra and rice were considered the main agricultural products of *Kabikolan*.

Camarines Sur's Abaca Industry

Camarines Sur province is one of the pioneers in the exportation of abaca in *Kabikolan* and in the whole country. Like the other provinces in *Kabikolan*, its soil and climate are very suitable for abaca cultivation.

The Camarines Sur province is composed of four congressional districts. These include the *Partido* district in which Tigaon, the focus of this study is located. As of year 2002, according to data given by the provincial FIDA office, there are 17 municipalities which cultivate abaca plants out of 35 municipalities of Camarines Sur. The most prominent and the pioneer in abaca cultivation in Camarines Sur is the *Partido* district. The geographical factors that facilitate the development of abaca industry in this district are the presence of good soil, location (particularly the presence of Mt. Isarog, an ideal location of abaca plants) and climate. Other abaca producing districts are the 2nd district (Central Bay) and the 4th district (*Rinconada*), although production in these areas was lower relative to the abaca production in the *Partido* district.

Map of Camarines Sur



It is said that in the midst of “Abaca boom” in *Kabikolan*, Camarines Sur maintained its rice-based economy.³⁸ This reflects the natural geographical characteristics of Camarines Sur, which are composed of large tract of land, devoted to ricefields, particularly at the Bicol River Basin area and the mountainous landscape, which is suitable for abaca plantation. We can say that rice and abaca did not compete each other since rice was planted on the lowlands while abaca were planted on the slope of the mountain. At present, rice and corn are the prime agricultural products of the province (55.88% of the cropland area), coconut (21.23%) and others including the abaca, sugarcane, root crops, and vegetables.

During the 1930's, the time wherein the abaca industry in Kabikolan started to decline, most peasants who engaged in the abaca industry (particularly at the adjacent provinces) migrated to the rice lands of Camarines Sur. It is said that those who really reaped the fruits in the abaca trade were the enterprising non-*Bikolano* merchants, retailers, and middlemen whose entrepreneurial success brought them to the peak of *Kabikolan* society. This proposition made by a *Bikolano* writer will be verified as we discuss the abaca industry.

Poverty amidst "Prosperity"

One of the aspects of *Kabikolan* that is worthy to be studied is its high prevalence of poverty. Although the *Kabikolan* had experienced the "Abaca boom" or "Abaca bonanza" in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, this region still belongs to one of the poorest regions in the Philippines. According to the latest statistics released by the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB 2001); the *Kabikolan* together with the ARMM, Central Mindanao, and the Caraga region, are considered the country's poorest that it said were most in need of government intervention.⁴¹ The rank of *Kabikolan* in terms of poverty incidence became worse, considering that in the year 1998 and 1999, it became six steps higher than ARMM (the country's poorest in the present and previous years).⁴² Furthermore, two provinces of *Kabikolan* were included among the top 10 country's poorest provinces, namely Masbate (2nd) and Camarines Norte (10th). Six provinces of *Kabikolan*, according to NSCB, were considered as poor. Several assumptions have been made about the reasons for *Kabikolan's* poverty such as: non-optimal use of region's resources, especially land; high population growth compared to economic growth, the *Bikolano* ethic, lack of clear socio-economic programs for the region, and others. President Macapagal Arroyo in her speech at the Partido State University (PSU) Goa, Camarines Sur, said that "land in Bicol is somehow not utilized...that agriculture modernization is the key to fight poverty in *Kabikolan*".⁴³ On the other hand, Norman G. Owen theorized the possibility of the *Bikolano* ethic as a hindrance for *Kabikolan's* progress. Although there is no concrete basis for his assumption, especially in the case of failure of *Kabikolan* to capitalize on its dominance and economic gain from abaca trade before, his *weberian* assumption can be further studied.⁴⁴

The Waning of Kabikolan's Abaca Industry

Earlier studies regarding the *Kabikolan's abaca* production state that the reasons for the downturn of its production were methods of cultivation, plants diseases, pests, climate, trading systems and labor.⁴⁵ The method of cultivation used in *Kabikolan* is almost the same as it was used in the nineteenth century. The technology used was described as “backward” and it was said, “Bikolanos believed that abaca plant did not require much care”. The frequent typhoons that occurred in *Kabikolan* also brought about great damage in the abaca plantation. Abaca diseases, mainly the bunchy top and mosaic diseases, also greatly affect the production of abaca in *Kabikolan*. These diseases have ravaged and depleted some 17, 000 hectares of abaca lands in *Kabikolan*. As of 2000, only 57,000 hectares of healthy abaca lands remain.⁴⁶

Abaca Industry in Tigaon

Early History of Tigaon

Historical records state that Fr. Matias de Valdez founded the town of Tigaon in 1702 which was then called *Santa Clara Del Monte*.⁴⁷ Other historical documents, particularly the “*Diccionario Geografico de Espana Y Ultramar (1886)*”, said that Tigaon was founded in 1729. Although there are few contradictory statements from different historical documents regarding the exact date of the formation of the town of Tigaon, the different sources however agreed that Tigaon was “refounded” by the Franciscans in 1741. By that time, it became a fully pledged municipality for more than 250 years now.

The name “Tigaon” (pronounced as *Tiga-won*) was derived from the word “tigaw”, a shrub which grew on the river banks and whose leaves when pounded produced extracts which were used as poison to catch fish in rivers and swamps.

More than two centuries ago, Tigaon was described as densely forested. Trails that led to the towns of *Goa* and *Sangay* then were almost impassable particularly in the wet season and the direction towards *Nueva Caceres* (Naga City) was composed of forested wilderness. The *Poblacion* at that time was composed of only few hundred people. Franciscan missionaries said that the place was composed of small *rancherias* populated by the so-called “converted” and “non-converted” inhabitants. Almost all of the agricultural lands of Tigaon today were still then a dense forest consisting of wild animals and men. Spaniards called these “wild men” as *cimarrones* or *remontados*.

Original inhabitants of Tigaon, especially on the vicinity of Mt. Isarog were the *Agta* (Negritos). At present, you can still see some *agta* people (also called *agta-cimarrones*) in the mountain barrios of Tigaon but they are now few in number, more “civilized” and relatively culturally homogenous with respect to the lowlanders.

Physical Characteristics

Tigaon is a tooth-like municipality composed of 23 barangays fanning around the slope of Mt Isarog National Park. This 12,575 hectares municipality is positioned in the eastern part of Camarines Sur. It is centrally located in the heart of four towns of *Partido* and one town of the second district (Central Bay).

The climate of Tigaon was described as having a continuous rainfall and no marked dry-season. According to soil technologists, land in this municipality is rich and suitable for variety of crops, particularly the abaca plants.

Demographic and Economic Characteristics

As of the latest census, Tigaon population is 40, 210 (NSO, 2000). Tigaon’s population doubled in the span of about 30 years, since in 1970 it’s population is only 20, 224.⁵⁰ It has a population growth of approximately 2.4 %. The population between 16 to 60 years old in Tigaon is 51 % which means that half of the municipality’s population is within the “productive” age bracket. A large percentage of Tigaon’s population is composed of *Bikolanos* while a small fraction of it came from other provinces. At present, some of the most prominent families in Tigaon were descendants from the nineteenth century immigrants of Tigaon. They came from Malinao, Albay (the *Ceas*),

Spain (the *Molls* and *Garchitorenas*) and China (the *Badurias*). Other early-recognized families who settled in Tigaon during the early Spanish times were the families of *Zape* and *Plazo*. This blending of people constitutes the present day Tigaon.

Tigaon is predominantly an agricultural town. Majority of its people derived their income through engaging in various agricultural activities. According to the *Municipal Socio-economic and Physical Profile* (MSEPP 2000) of Tigaon, 83.15 % of the municipal land area is devoted to agricultural crops (9,136.25 Hectares).

Table 1.4
Agricultural Crops in Tigaon

Agricultural Crops	Area (in Has)	Percent (%)
Palay	1,800.0	19.35
Corn	2,100.0	22.99
Sugarcane	1,705.0	18.66
Abaca	1,600.0	17.51
Fruits	909.0	9.95
Root crops	8.75.0	.10
Coconut	865.0	9.477
Vegetable	168.5	1.84

Source: MSEPP of Tigaon, Camarines Sur, 2000.

Other sources of income of the people of are livestock, poultry raising, aquaculture, bamboo products manufacturing, food processing, handicrafts, furniture making, natural fiber products manufacturing, and other small cottage industries.

Abaca Industry in Tigaon

Brief History of the Abaca Industry in Tigaon

Abaca plant is indigenous to the municipality of Tigaon, especially in the slope of Mt. Isarog. The “Abaca boom” in *Kabikolan*, as discussed earlier, stimulated the rise of the abaca industry in Tigaon.

During the Spanish times, the native people of Tigaon already use the abaca as a material for their clothes. Various uses of abaca for everyday survival were already developed by the native people of Tigaon prior to the arrival of the Spaniards. Little literature has been written on how the abaca industry in Tigaon was developed during the Spanish time. One thing that we can sure of is that the relaxation of Spanish trade regulation and the promotion of export crops during the end of the nineteenth century has resulted in the beginning of the abaca industry in Tigaon. In 1870, abaca fever has substantially infected a large segment of the farmers and land owners in Camarines Sur, including the town of Tigaon. From this time, severe changes occurred in the economic landscape of the province, particularly in Tigaon. The rise of abaca industry in Tigaon has resulted into the conversion of large percentage of land (even the forested area) into abaca plantation. Starting at that time, rapid expansion and clearings of land has been made especially in the forested area of Tigaon at the foot of Mt. Isarog. The newly expanded and cleared lands were “owned” mostly by few Spanish and Chinese-blooded immigrants of Tigaon who later became successful abaca plantation owners of the municipality. At that time, the economic activity of Tigaon mainly focused on abaca planting and exportation and through this, the town was said to be very dependent on abaca as a source of income and livelihood.

During the interviews made by the researcher, it was found out that prior to the rise of abaca industry and eventual expansion of abaca plantation, people in these areas were living on a subsistence basis. The upland dwellers in Tigaon before, like the other upland people of the country, got their food from the forest and they employed upland agriculture. At the onset of the abaca phenomenon, the socio-economic life of the people began to change because the “old forest”, which was then their source of food ,were converted into abaca plantations and the majority of them were forced to do stripping (*hag-ot*) and farm workers (*paratabang sa oma*) in the “new *haciendas*” of the prominent people of Tigaon.

Two of the most successful individuals in the abaca industry in Tigaon are Don Pascual Poblete Leelin and Mrs. Trinidad Leelin. In the year 1919, Don Poblete became the manager of *Li Seng & Co.* (now Universal Motors, assembler of German Mercedes Benz) but his short-lived career with *Li Seng* group only propelled him to build an empire of his own. The Leelins became almost synonymous with the abaca trade in Tigaon because of their contribution and effort in putting the abaca industry into its highest peak.

Don Pascual Leelin together with Lazarro Larauri, according to the written documents of Tigaon that can be seen at its municipal museum, were considered the individuals behind the rise of (TG- abaca that can be found at *barangay Tinawagan*, Tigaon) as one of the best abaca fibers in the world.⁵²

The American occupation in the Philippines proved to be the glorious period of abaca industry in Tigaon. Many prominent families and even new immigrants ventured into abaca trade. *Haciendas* devoted to abaca can be found in the lands of Tigaon’s prominent families such as *Moll*, *Natividad*, *Estela*, *Jacob*, *Cea*, *Baduria*, *Garchitorena* and *Interino*. Most of these lands can be found in the mountain barangays of Tigaon which was then a forested

area. After World War II, the abaca fiber in Tigaon lost its monopoly and the abaca lands were planted to other crops.

The insurgency movement in *Kabikolan*, especially the NPA movement, also occurred in the mountain of Tigaon. The forested mountain of Isarog became the refuge of the NPAs. Written documents about the history of Tigaon described that “NPA movement in the Bicol region started in Tigaon” which was then described as a typical feudal society. Brother Romulo (*Kumander Tangkad*) and Ruben (*Kumander Benjie*) Jallores actively guided the growth of this movement. It is inferred that because of the consequent exploitation of the land owners and its monopoly of the lands (especially in the abaca plantations), the tenants forcibly planted rice and corn within abaca lands.

The Abaca in Tigaon

Abaca in Tigaon mainly consist of four grades, these are: S2, S3, I and G. Tigaon's abaca is considered as one of the best in the country and even in the whole world, thus it was then commanded a higher price. The superior type of abaca that can be found in Tigaon is called *Cante* (white and fine stripped), the less superior type is called *Tapos* (white brown-fine stripped). Inferior type of abaca is called *Pahuros* which is characterized by a reddish-brown color and wide stripped.

Abaca plantations in Tigaon according to the MSEPP (2000) of Tigaon can be found in 12 out of 23 barangays of Tigaon. The barangays of Tigaon that have abaca plantation/s are presented below:

Table 1.5
Abaca producing Barangays of Tigaon

Name of Barangay	Area Planted (in Hectares)
1. Consocep	177.70
2. Libod	82.50
3. Tinawagan	75.10
4. Cabalinadan	6.82
5. Caraycayon	6.25
6. Casuna	0.33
7. Gao	12.0
8. Hingaroy	12.0
9. Gubat	2.70
10. Mabalodbalod	10.0
11. San Antonio	7.0
12. San Rafael	5.0

Source: MSEPP -2000, Tigaon, Camarines Sur

However, according to the data gathered at the FIDA office in Tigaon (2002), it is said that only five barangays have abaca plantations. As of the present time (See appendix M) these barangays are Cabalinadan, Tinawagan, Gingaroy, Consocep and Libod. The area planted to abaca in these land ranges from 2.3 hectares to 10.7 hectares consisting of about 42 abaca plantation owners.

The researcher found out that the list of abaca plantation owners (FIDA simply called them as abaca farmers) is not accurate since other “supposedly” abaca plantation owners were not included in the list. Furthermore, the researcher also found out that “dummy abaca” plantation exists because some dead individuals are still listed in the FIDA masterlist of abaca farmers.

FIDA in Tigaon

The Camarines Sur provincial FIDA office is located at the Poblacion of Tigaon. Four extension personnels, one licensing officer, one fiber inspector and a provincial fiber officer (Mr. Edito Aril) staff the FIDA-Camarines Sur. Along with the FIDA's program thrust and targets, the FIDA Camarines Sur at Tigaon has conducted the following activities and accomplishments: *Training and services*; *Production support services* (Nursery development, assistance/monitoring of fibercrop, etc.); *licencing: assistance in abaca research* (at *Partido State University*) and other related activities.

Under the *training services*, the FIDA-Camarines Sur conducted "*Farmer Field School (FFS)*" which yields 27 graduates. The said activity involves actual participation of farmers' participants in the conduct of field activities, observations, and discovery analysis in relation to abaca farming. Under the assistance/monitoring of fibercrop program, FIDA admitted that their program disease eradication carried on a very slow pace. On the other hand from January-December, the FIDA has registered a total of 24 abaca farmers, 1 GBE, and 2 Classifiers. Abaca farmers came from districts 2, 3, and 4.

Abaca Production, Traders/Buying Station and Abaca Manufacturing in Tigaon

There is no available data for the abaca volume production in Tigaon. According to the FIDA- Camarines Sur office, statistics regarding abaca production is available only in the provincial level. The reason for this is that a trader does not usually report their exact volume

production in the municipal level. However, we can discern the current average abaca production of Tigaon through the license permit of the abaca traders of the municipality. License permit of traders in Tigaon is under the category of *class B*. We can say that if we combine the produced abaca in each trader, Tigaon produces about 200,000 kilos a year. The traders in Tigaon are as follow: Justino Camano, Daisy B. Llaguno, Mariano Llaguno, and Felicidad Melchor. Tigaon has also 1 buying station, the *Tag Fibers Inc.* The *comparada* (a place where agricultural products like rice, copra, and abaca were delivered and stored) of those mentioned abaca traders can all be found at the Poblacion of Tigaon. The two traders, Mariano Llaguno and Daisy Llaguno are both relatives, the former became a mayor of Tigaon. Mariano Llaguno is regarded as a prominent abaca plantation owner as well as abaca and palay trader. He got the highest municipal position (Mayor) during the 1992 election. His success on abaca trade was highlighted during the time wherein he was chosen by the FIDA as the “Most outstanding businessman” in 1982.⁵⁴

Chapter III

Data Presentation and Analysis

The researcher has gathered the necessary data primarily through the use of questionnaires and interview. The questionnaires are divided into four parts, these are *demographic data; Level of Living and social Data; Economic Data and Respondents' Perceptions.*

The questions presented in the questionnaires were designed primarily to answer the research hypotheses. The researcher believed that poverty and marginalization are only economic aspects. From this reason, the researcher employed a multi-dimensional approach borrowing the tools of other social sciences such as Sociology, in presenting and analyzing socio-cultural aspects of poverty.

The researcher gathered the necessary data from the respondents primarily through the use of one-to-one interviews. All of the respondents were interviewed using the semi-structured type. The interviews were done by asking the respondents questions written in the questionnaires with the help of an assistant. The data supplied by the respondents were written in the questionnaires by the researcher. This process of data gathering was proven more effective and time saving since the researcher can assure that all the questionnaires be answered and the necessary follow-up questions will be asked. The data-gathering phase was done at the period of three days in three mountain barangays. Direct observation of abaca farming processes and abaca plantation visit were done only in one barangay while in the other barangays, the researcher only visited the communities where there is a large population of abaca farmers.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Barangay

Name of Barangay	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Consocep	14	47
Libod	11	37
Tinawagan	5	16
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

A large number of respondents came from *barangay Consocep* (47%), followed by *barangay Libod* (37%) and the least number of respondents came from *barangay Tinawagan* (16%). From this data, we can directly infer that the number of respondents that belong to each barangays corresponds to the extent of abaca land area in each of the barangay. The researcher found out that the abaca in barangay (Tinawagan) largely decreased because the researcher has found difficult to find respondents for this particular barangay. One good explanation of this is that most of abaca farmers moved in the upland areas of the said barangays. On the other hand, the present communities of the abaca farmers are result of the relocation program of the government before when insurgency movement was in its highest peak (like *Tribu* in Consocep and one abaca farming community in barangay *Tinawagan*).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

age	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
18	1	3.33	3.33
21	1	3.33	6.67
27	1	3.33	10.00
29	2	6.67	16.67
31	1	3.33	20.00
32	2	6.67	26.67
33	1	3.33	30.00
34	1	3.33	33.33
35	1	3.33	36.67
39	1	3.33	40.00
40	1	3.33	43.33
41	1	3.33	46.67
42	2	6.67	53.33
43	2	6.67	60.00
44	1	3.33	63.33

45		1	3.33	66.67
46		1	3.33	70.00
47		1	3.33	73.33
48		2	6.67	80.00
53		1	3.33	83.33
55		1	3.33	86.67
57		1	3.33	90.00
58		2	6.67	96.67
65		1	3.33	100.00

Total		30	100.00	

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max

age	30	41.16667	11.40503	18	65

In the table above, the average age of the respondents is 41 years old. The range of the age of the respondents is from 18 to 65 years old. The data has no specific mode because it is multimodal. The highest frequency by age can be found in ages 58, 43, 42, 32, and 29. The result presented above was made using STATA® version 5.0, it is a powerful statistical data management tool used for a wide range of statistical function that utilizes command line syntax.

The data presented above shows that abaca farmers are in their productive age. The data also shows that abaca farming is not only concentrated in a particular age bracket. Respondents recalled that they do abaca farming as early as the time they began to think.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Sex

Sex of the Respondents	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Male	19	63
Female	11	37
Total:	30	100

There are more male respondents than females in the study. A total of 63% comprised the male population while 37% comprised the female population with a frequency of 19 and

11 respectively. The data show that abaca farming is not only an activity of males. Most of the female respondents of this study either have a husband or relatives who are abaca farmer.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Educational Level	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Without formal education	1	3.33
Elementary undergraduate	18	60.0
Elementary	5	16.66
High School undergraduate	1	3.33
Highschool	2	6.66
College undergraduate	0	0.0
College graduate	0	0.0
Did not Specify	3	10.0
<i>Total:</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>100</i>

A large percentage of the respondents are under the category of Elementary undergraduate with a frequency of 18 and a percentage of 60. In this bracket, educational level of respondents ranges from grade 2 to 5. Respondents with an educational level of *elementary graduate* are 16.66% with a frequency of 5. Two respondents said that they graduated *high school* while one respondent said that he studied in high school but failed to finish it. One respondent has no formal education (3.33%). Three respondents, on the other hand, have no data about their educational attainment because of the failure of the researcher's assistant to ask that particular question to the respondents.

The data show that most of the respondents have low educational attainment. One of the primary reasons for these data is that during their time, high school is only located in the Poblacion (there is only one high school in Tigaon during the early decades of the twentieth century) and its hard for them to go through school everyday because of the school's distance and lack of good road. Even at present, two of the focus barangays of the study only have a

primary school. In barangay Tinawagan, which is more relatively prosperous than the former two, it has one elementary and one high school (only built last year 2000). The distance from their home to the school (higher elementary) in the case of the people in *Libod* is about 5 kilometers (no transportation is available). This is the primary reason why they only finished primary school. On the other hand, majority of them was not able to attend higher education because of lack of financial resources and the demand of their source of living (Abaca stripping and other economic activities).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Civil Status

Civil Status of the Respondents	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Married	30	100
Single	0	0
Other Category	0	0
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

All of the respondents are married with a frequency of 30 and a percentage of 100. We can see that almost of the respondents are married, in previous researches it is also found that most abaca farmers have family and having one is very important especially in the conduct of economic activities (Castroverde: 1994).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

famsize	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
2	1	3.33	3.33
4	5	16.67	20.00
5	3	10.00	30.00
6	4	13.33	43.33
7	2	6.67	50.00
8	4	13.33	63.33
9	5	16.67	80.00
10	1	3.33	83.33
11	2	6.67	90.00

12	3	10.00	100.00
<hr/>			
Total	30	100.00	

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
<hr/>					
family size	30	7.333333	2.770949	2	12

The average family size of the respondents is 7.33 or 7 individuals in each family. The respondent's family size ranges from 2 to 12. Furthermore, when respondents were asked regarding the number of individuals that live in their house aside from their core family members (other dependents), only 13% (*frequency*-4) answered that there are other "dependents" in their house while the other answered that only the core family members live in their house (*frequency*-26).

The data presented above show that most of the abaca farmers have large family size. This data only proves earlier research regarding the correlation between the size of the family and poverty. Social science researches also pointed out the importance of large family in rural areas especially those who engage in agricultural activities.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Migration Status

Migration Status of the Respondents	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Born originally in the present place of living	18	60
Came from other barangay	3	10
Came from other town	3	10
Came from other province	5	16.66
Did not specify	1	3.33
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
<hr/>					
no. of yrs. living	30	30.93333	14.69209	6	58

A large percentage of the respondents said that they were born in the present place of where they live (60%). Twenty percent of respondents came from other barangay or town. On the other hand, 16.66% respondents answered that they came from the other provinces. One respondent did not specify his answer.

From the data presented above, it shows majority of the respondents were original inhabitants of the place. Respondents told the researcher that their forefathers already lived in their present place and they already engaged then in abaca farming as a source of their livelihood.

LEVEL OF LIVING AND SOCIAL DATA

Physical Type and Conditions of House/ Dwelling Place

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Type/Area of House/Place of Living

Lawak o uri ng bahay	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
malilit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, atbp.)	6	20
malilit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at mabibigat na uri ng materyales (<i>heavier materials</i>)	18	60
kalamlaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, atbp.	1	3.33
Kalamlaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at mabibigat na uri ng materyales (<i>heavier materials</i>)	2	6.67
malaking bahay (5x8 metro pataas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at mabibigat na uri ng materyales (<i>heavier materials</i>)	0	0
malaking bahay (5x8 m. pataas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales	0	0
Walang kasagutan	3	10
Total	30	100

The data about the physical type of respondents' house revealed that 60% of them have a house of 4 by 5 in sq/m. in area. Twenty respondents have a house made of relatively

strong materials. On the other hand, three respondents have no data regarding the physical type of their dwelling (10%).

The data gathered reflect the capability of the respondents to build a house. It was found out that those who have a larger land ownership and higher abaca production earnings have a better physical type of house. Furthermore, majority of the houses observed by the researcher (especially in *Libod*) were government built houses (free housing program, only the land was paid). However, at the present time majority of them were not able to pay that amortization in land.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Kind of Roofing (House)

Kind of Roofing	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
GI Sheet	24	80
Nipa/Anahaw	2	6.67
Cogon	0	0
Dahon ng Niyog	0	0
Pinatuyong dahon ng abaka	2	6.67
No data (walang datos)	2	6.67
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

The data presented above revealed that majority of the respondents use GI sheet as a material for their roofing (80%). One good explanation of this is that GI sheet is more resistant (Bicol is always visited by the typhoon) to typhoon, having a local roofing materials may be costly for the abaca farmers in the long run. Besides, it seems that this kind of roofing is more available in the present time. However, local material has also been used by some of the respondents. One good explanation of this is that abaca farmers use whatever available material they have in their environment.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Kind of Wall (House)

Kind of Wall	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (<i>fine finished</i>)	1	3.33
konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (<i>rough finished</i>)	6	20
konkreto, (hollow blocks)	4	13.34
mga pinagtagpi-tagping mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)	12	40
plywood o lawanit	0	0
kawayan/ sawali	2	6.67
nipa/cogon	2	6.67
pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang local na materyales	0	0
	3	10
Walang nabanggit na datos (no data)		
<i>Total</i>	30	100

As you can see in the table above, the highest frequency can be seen in the category “*mga pinagtagpi-tagping kahoy*” with 40% observation. It is followed by the category “rough finished concrete” with frequency of 4 and a percentage of 13.34%. The other categories are: *fine finished* (3.33%), *hollow blocks* (13.33%), *kawayan/sawali* (6.67%) *nipa/cogon* (6.67%) and “*mixed local materials*” (10%).

One valid reason why most of the respondents use woods as their wall is that it is the most abundant source of “walling” in their place. We know that people in these barangays live in the vicinity of a rich forest. When laws regarding illegal logging were not strict as compared to the present time, people in these barangays use wood in their various economic activities. Furthermore, concrete walling is not extensively used because of the very high cost of transporting the concrete materials in the upland.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Kind of Flooring (House)

Kind of Flooring	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Konkreto	6	20
nakaangat na kahoy o papag	1	3.33
pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy	2	6.67
kahoy	0	0
walang sahig o <i>flooring</i>	14	46.67
pinaghalong konkreto at walang sahig	4	13.34
walang kasagutan (no data/answer)	3	10
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

As observed, a large percentage of respondents (46.67%) have no flooring (only bare soil). Only 20% of the respondents have concrete flooring. Some of the respondents use wood as their flooring (3.33%). The reason for this, as I mentioned before, is that concrete flooring cost higher compared to no flooring at all. Some respondents have availed of the housing program of the government that is why they have concrete flooring.

The data about the physical conditions of the abaca farmers show that their place of living is under the acceptable standard relative to the normal standard of the so-called “lowlanders”. It is also important to point out that type of dwelling of abaca farmers is also a result of their adaptability in their environment and reflects the capability of their income to build a certain house.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Source of their Potable Water

Source of Potable Water	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
<i>Gripo sa loob ng bahay</i>	7	23.33
<i>Gripo sa labas ng bahay</i> (communal)	19	63.33
Pump (motorized)	0	0
<i>Poso/bombahan</i>	3	10
<i>Bukal, sapa o ilog</i>	1	3.33
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

A large percentage of respondents get their supply of potable water in “communal faucets” or “*gripo sa labas ng bahay*” with frequency of 19 and a percentage of 63.33. Other sources of potable water are: *gripo sa loob ng bahay* (23.33%), *Poso/bombahan* (10%) and *bukal/sapa/ilog* (3.33%). The use of motorized pump was not observed among the respondents surveyed (0%).

The data reflect that majority of the abaca farmers has no means to avail of personal source of water. However, water resource in those mentioned barangays is almost as good as the water resource availed of by the majority of Tigaon’s population because they have the same main source. Respondents also said that they even walk more than 75-100 meters just to fetch water in the communal faucets.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Medical Service Availability

<i>Naaabot ba Kayo ng Serbisyon Medikal sa Inyong Lugar?</i>	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
<i>Oo</i>	23	76.66
<i>Hindi</i>	5	16.66
<i>Walang sagot</i>	2	6.67
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

When the respondents were asked about their accessibility to medical services given by the government, a large percentage of them answered “oo” or “yes” with 76.66% observed. On the other hand, those who answered no have a 16.66% observation while 6.67 percent of the respondents has no definite answer.

Although majority of them has answered that they were reached by medical services, most of the respondents said that government health service is very occasional (once a month visit).

Other Services

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by “Other Services”

Other Services	No. of Respondents	
	# who avail of of this services	%
Electricity (CASURECO)	20	66.66
Telecommunication	0	0
<i>Total:</i>	20	66.66

A relatively large number of respondents were not able to avail of electric services (44.44%). Those who answered that they have no electricity yet said that “*they have no capability to pay for electricity fees at the present time*”.

Membership in an Organization and Political Participation

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Participation in an Organization or Politics

No. of Respondents	<i>May Katungkulan sa barangay</i>	<i>Kasali sa isang kooperatiba o sa isang samahan</i>	<i>May samahan ng magsasaka ng abaka</i>
<i>Frequency</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Percent</i>	<i>3.33%</i>	<i>26.66%</i>	<i>0%</i>

As you see in the table above, only one respondent said that he has a position in his barangay (3.33% of the respondents). The respondent said that he once became a *barangay kagawad* before. On the other hand, one respondent said that he has a simbling who hold a barangay position at present time. A total of 8 respondents (26.66%) said that they were affiliated with a certain organization or cooperative. About 4 out of 8 respondents belong to a cooperative. These cooperatives are the ALAMAT (*Alyansa ng mga Mambubukid sa Tinawagan*) and the so-called *Maycanda* (located at barangay *Concosep*). The other 4 respondents belong to a certain NGO and government-organized organization, these are the *CARE international* (an international organization working with upland people, especially in protected areas like Mt. Isarog) and the MIGS (*Mountain Guardians of Isarog*, a group of mountain rangers who guard the vicinity of national park). There is no organization or cooperative that caters to the needs of the abaca farmers.

ECONOMIC DATA

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Type of Ownership/Relations of Land

Type of Ownership/ Relations of Land	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Owner	7	23.33%
Tenant	22	73.33%
Homesteaders	1	3.33%
Leasee		
Others		
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

Majority of the abaca farmers are tenants (73.33%). Only seven respondents said that they own land (23.33%). One respondent said that her present land was temporarily given to her as collateral. Under the category of tenants, some of the respondents (amortizing tenants) said that the land they are presently tilling were under the agrarian reform program of the government. They said that they pay their accounts for their “land” at the Development Bank of the Philippines. On the other hand, majority of the tenants is under the bondage of share cropper and abaca plantation owner relationship.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Years of Abaca Farming

Number of Years in Abaca Farming	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
1-2	0	0
3-4	0	0
5-6	1	3.33
7-8	2	6.67
9-10	1	3.33
10-above	26	86.66
<i>Total:</i>	30	100

Majority of the respondents revealed that they engaged in abaca farming for more than 10 years now (86.66%). According to them, when they were born, their parents were already involved in abaca farming.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Location of their Land /Abaca Plantation Owner's Land

Location of their Land	No. of Respondents	
	Frequency	%
Irrigated lowland	0	0
Rainfed lowland	0	0
Rainfed upland	16	66.66
Mountain slope, rainfed	14	44.44
Irrigated upland	0	0
<i>Total</i>	30	100

Abaca lands were concentrated on the uplands. As can be seen in the table above, abaca lands are rainfed and can be found in the mountain slopes. These data only prove early literature regarding the favorite geographical characteristics of abaca. The said abaca lands can almost be found in the boundary of Mt. Isarog National Park.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Monthly Income

incmc	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1000	5	16.67	16.67
1200	1	3.33	20.00
1500	1	3.33	23.33
1800	2	6.67	30.00
2000	1	3.33	33.33
3000	6	20.00	53.33
3780	1	3.33	56.67
4000	4	13.33	70.00
4800	1	3.33	73.33
5000	7	23.33	96.67
5760	1	3.33	100.00
<i>Total:</i>	30	100.00	

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
income	30	3221.333	1568.728	1000	5760

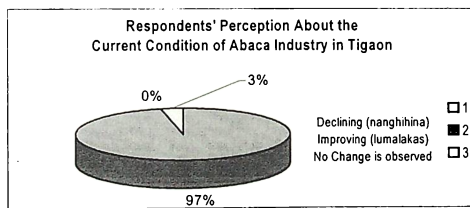
The average income of the abaca farmers is P3221.33, when you multiply it by 12 the annual average family income of abaca farmers in Tigaon will be P38,655.60. This largely supports our hypothesis that abaca farmers are experiencing poverty since the average annual income of Camarines Sur for the year 2000 (NSO latest census) is P65, 989.00. However, abaca farmers in Tigaon does not entirely rely on money to live, various adaptation strategy are being employed by these farmers like engaging in different economic activities such as selling bananas in Naga City, selling rootcrops and others. Other respondents said that they were hired by other people as laborer by day in a certain agricultural fields. When asked about their expenses, some respondents did not recall the exact amount of their expenses every month. However majority of them said that their income is just equal to their expenses. On the other hand, other said that they were forced to borrow money because their expenses are greater than their income. This is always true in the case of an abaca-stripper since most of the time, before an abaca stripper will strip an abaca, he has already a debt to the land owner in the form of money and rice (other said groceries).

When asked about the current sharing system in abaca industry in Tigaon, one hundred percent of abaca strippers (respondents) said the present sytem is 50/50. It only proves the data supplied by the FIDA official to the researcher. On the other hand, when respondents were asked about the current price of abaca in the local market, 96.66% (frequency-29) of them agreed that it is P30.00/kilo (as of Decembr 2002). This is also the same as what FIDA official has said. This only means that abaca farmers are aware of the current prices of abaca. When respondents were asked about the trend in the current prices of

abaca, majority of the respondents has said that it is increasing (83.33%). This only means that abaca in Tigaon is indeed declining, using the economics' law of supply (price increases when the supply is low).

RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTION

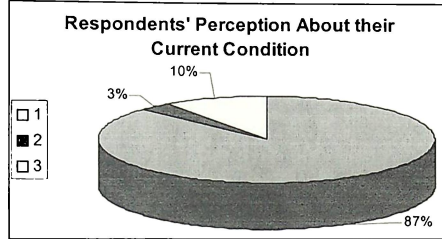
A. *Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaca sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?*



In the pie chart above, a significant number of respondents (frequency-29: 97%) answered that "abaca industry in Tigaon is declining". On the other hand, one respondent answered that "no change is observed in the status of the abaca industry in Tigaon" (3%) while no respondent answered the category "abaca industry in Tigaon is improving" (0%).

A very large number of respondents believed that abaca in Tigaon is declining. As abaca farmers, we can say that they really feel what is going on in the abaca industry of the town.

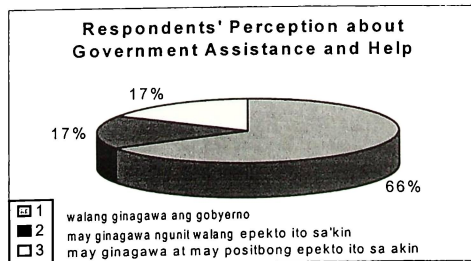
- B. *Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?*



Legend: 1- My condition became worse (lalong humihirap)
 2- My condition was improved (tila bumubuti)
 3- My condition was not changed (Walang pinagbago)

A total of 26 respondents answered that their condition is becoming worse with a percentage of 87%. Four respondents said that their current condition was not changed in the previous years (10%). Lastly, only one respondent believed that his condition became better (3%). Again, a large percentage of respondents perceived their situation as becoming worse. This only proves that at present "majority of the abaca farmers are experiencing poverty".

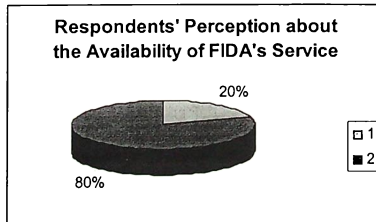
- C. *Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang iyong kalagayan?*



The graphical data presented on the previous page show that a large percentage of respondents (66%, frequency of 24) perceived the government as “*not helping or assisting*” them. On the other hand, both categories 2 and 3 (*may ginagawa ngunit walang epekto* and *may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto*) has a 17% (with frequency of 3 each in the two categories) each observation.

A large percentage of respondents believed that the government is not helping them. The researcher inferred that they said this because the presence of the government in their place is very minimal. Most of the respondents agreed that “*government can only be felt during elections*”.

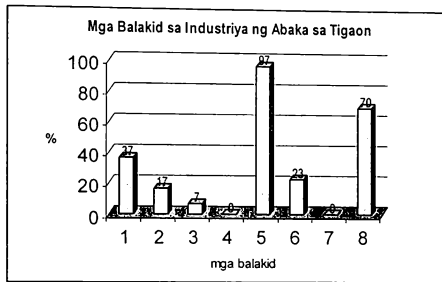
- D. *Natuhungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na sa gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?*



Legend: 1- natulungan na ako ng FIDA
2- Hindi pa ako natulungan ng FIDA

The pie chart above shows that 80% (frequency-24) of the respondents said that the FIDA has not yet assisted or helped them. On the other hand, only 20% (frequency-6) of the respondents said that the FIDA has somewhat helped them. Under the category 1, 33% (frequency-8) of the respondents were not even aware of the existence of

FIDA in the municipality of Tigaon. The data presented above reflect the failure of the FIDA to assist the abaca farmer in their activities. Most of the respondents said that FIDA usually caters only to the needs of abaca plantation owners. Furthermore, loans were given to the large abaca plantation owners while abaca farmers like them were denied the benefit of applying for loans.

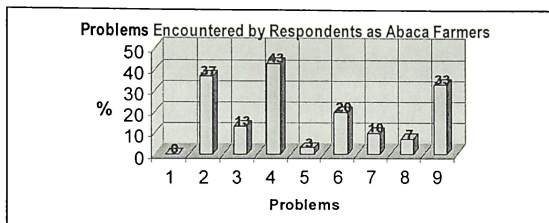


LEGEND:

- 1- hindi stable na presyo ng abaka
- 2- hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
- 3- kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
- 4- mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
- 5- mga abaca diseases (hal. *Bunchy tops*, etc.)
- 6- madalas na pagbagay (typhoons)
- 7- kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
- 8- Pinapalitan ang mga dating plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang pataniman (*crop diversification*)

Ninety-seven percent (97%) of the respondents believed the primary reason for Tigaon's abaca decline is the abaca diseases. When the researcher visited their communities, respondents showed how vast the abaca plantation of Tigaon before. In fact the asphalted road in Tinawagan is constructed for road towards abaca plantations. Complementary to category 5 is the category 8, which is just one of the effect of the epidemic of abaca pest and diseases (*crop diversification*).

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbebenta ng inyong produktong abaka?



Legend:

- 1- hindi alam kung papaano ginagrado ang binebentang abaka (nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado al pag-kilo
- 2- mababa ang bilihan ng produkto ng abaka
- 3- hindi stable ang presyo ng abaka kaya palba-iba ang kila sa pagbebenta ng abaka
- 4- mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kila
- 5- mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
- 6- hindi makatarungan ang halian sa inang mga abaka (kung sistemang halian (shangng system))
- 7- may pagkakataong di tumalangap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa oversupply nilo sa bodega
- 8- mahirap al magastos dalhin sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
- 9- iba pa

A large number of respondents answered category 4, "*mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kila*" with a percentage of 43. Thirty seven percent (37%) of the respondents answered category 3 (*unstable abaca prices*) as one of problems they encountered. The third highest number of respondents who perceived it as one of their problems can be observed in category 9 (*other problems*). The least number of respondents can be observed in category 5, (*high land rental*) with 3% answered. No respondents answered category 1 (0%) as one of their problems.

Chapter IV

Conclusion and Recommendation

The advent of colonialism in the Philippines has resulted to the sudden change of socio-economic life of its people. Because of colonialism, our bounty resources were extracted and the traditional ways of living of its people were also changed. The competition for new lands due to the rise of capitalism and offshoot of rapid industrialization in the west resulted to the search for new sources of raw materials. Given that our country is endowed with these resources, regional production of raw materials and cash crops products; such as abaca, sugarcane, and indigo; became widespread to the extent of its massive exploitation. As a result, the socio-economic and political life of the people within these regions became strongly attached to the demands for these valuable “cash-crops”.

Abaca was said to be one of the most important cash crops in the Philippines and the most important cordage fiber by the mid-nineteenth century. The Bicol region is one the best examples of a regional “socio-economic” transformation, based on its cultivation of abaca. The focus of this study, the municipality of Tigaon, was once a “prosperous” town because of its cultivation of abaca. The collapse of the abaca in the 1930’s and the end of the “abaca boom” in *Kabikolan* have affected the condition of abaca industry in Tigaon. As a consequence of this, Tigaon abaca industry started to wane. The picture of failed development can be observed in the town of Tigaon. Although it is evident that this municipality felt a relative prosperity before, those who really benefited are only few families and individuals. Prosperity then in Tigaon can be described as “prosperity” in

relation to other towns surrounding the Camarines Sur. It is evident that wealth that came from the abaca industry before was distributed unequally between the *sadit na tao* (poor and ordinary people) at *dakulang tao* (rich and influential people).

When abaca phenomenon started in Tigaon, a large percentage of its land was converted into abaca plantations. The need for higher abaca production, as a result of the high external market demands, have led to the eventual monopoly of lands by few elite families. As a consequence, people in these converted lands were marginalized and displaced. Furthermore, their work also changed because most of these people were forced to work in these plantations as a sharecrop workers working in their supposed "own land".

As we have said before, only few individuals benefited from the abaca trade in Tigaon, these was manifested by their big houses, greater socio-political influences, and large tract abaca plantations. Those who really benefited in the trade were not the indigeneous people of Tigaon but the late immigrants of the town. At present abaca lands in Tigaon were mostly owned by the so-called *absentee landlords*. The amalgamation of abaca trade and politics is also evident in the history of the municipality. Those who became prominent politicians were people who own large plantations especially abaca lands. This just proved the proposition that a "would be leader need substantial wealth". These *bureaucrat capitalists* acted as merchants, plantation owner and at the same time government official.

The case of Tigaon as once a "prosperous" abaca-producing municipality is one of the clear examples of truncated development. The "*economic take off*" as what Rostow and other western economists tried to advocate, does not succeed in Tigaon. The inherent

dependency of the town in external market demands (or the capitalist core) has led the municipality to become weak. Furthermore, abaca trade activities in Tigaon is highly connected with the rise and fall of abaca prices and demand in the world market. Economic base of Tigaon then was primarily attached to the complexities of abaca trade.

This study concludes that the abaca industry in Tigaon is indeed declining. The perception of respondents can largely attest to the research hypothesis that abaca in Tigaon is declining. The word that came from the *provincial fiber officer* of FIDA in Camarines Sur largely supports this proposition. Furthermore, the significant decrease of abaca workers especially strippers in those areas mentioned can prove the decline of the abaca industry in Tigaon. This research found out that the younger generations view abaca stripping as “boring” and not a “worthy activity” and besides income from abaca stripping according to what the research has found out is relatively low in relation to the current prices of various commodities. In economic point of view, income derived solely from abaca stripping yields low *purchasing power* compared to other economic activities. Other indirect manifestations of abaca decline in Tigaon are: large conversion of previous abaca lands into other crops like corn and sugarcane (more than 75%); the disappearance of abaca manufacturing establishments in Tigaon like the *Isarog Paper and Pulp* mill in barangay Tinawagan and small handicrafts industries that utilizes the town’s abaca produce; and lastly, the disappearance of the *Grading and Baling Establishment* (GBE) in Tigaon because of very low abaca production.

This study about the present condition of abaca farmers sufficiently proves the hypothesis that abaca farmers are experiencing poverty and marginalization. Furthermore, the study supports earlier claims regarding the extent of poverty in upland

communities. It said that among the peasant sectors, the upland farmers are one of the worse in poverty situation. One of the strong evidences regarding the extent of poverty among the abaca farmers is their own perception of their current condition. Majority of them said that their condition is becoming worse compared to their previous years or decades. It is said that self-rated poverty is the poverty from the perspective of the poor and it measures “how poor do poor people feel?”. One way to measure the extent of poverty is by measuring their living conditions and their social life. We can conclude from the output of this study that their current place of living is not sufficient to be called “relatively comfortable” when you compare it to the general population of Tigaon. On the other hand, government services are not sufficiently delivered in their respected communities. Political marginalization and lack of “belongingness” in a particular cooperative describe the current state of abaca farmers in Tigaon. The income of abaca farmers is far below the normal income of the people in Camarines Sur. The lack of sufficient income among abaca farmers forced them to engage in various economic activities as also supported by other upland communities’ researches. The social relations of production in Tigaon is highlighted by a special “relationship” between the tenant/share crop workers and the owner of the means of production. It is found out that exploitation of abaca farmers was done through the surplus value extracted by the abaca plantation owners and the merchant-userers. The surplus value came from the sharing system imposed by the owner of the means of production. Given that abaca farming (particularly abaca stripping) is a very labor and time intensive work, only a meager share was received by the abaca farmers knowing that abaca plantation owner has contributed nothing except to wait for their harvest. However, this research have found that abaca

farmers were not motivated to change this uneven sharing system and they believed that “*it's hard to change the present sharing system and we fear that the plantation owner will not allow us anymore to work in his land*”. Lastly, this research has found out that the primary problem of abaca farmers is the low profitability of abaca as compared to the previous years especially in the period of the “abaca boom”. This reflects that income derived from abaca farming activities is relatively low to the current prices of commodities, which is mainly due to high inflation rates. However, it is found out that majority of the respondents still prefer abaca farming as compared to other economic activities, especially those respondents from the *barangays* of the focus of this study.

The results of this study can help the municipal government of Tigaon (even in other abaca farming communities in *Partido*) in formulating its socio-economic policies. With regards to the current condition of abaca industry in Tigaon, the government should give its effort in revitalizing the dying abaca industry in the municipality. The abaca industry plays a major part in the social and economic history of Tigaon and appreciation of its rich history will render a positive impact in the future generations of Tigaon. Also, government services should be more accessible to the far areas like the *barangays* of this study. Land reform in those mentioned areas should be given more focus and a dedicated implementation of it should be put into practice. Land delienation should be reviewed and those lands that really belong to the abaca farmers should be distributed. The local government has also the obligation to check local abaca trade in Tigaon and create various means to ensure that there is a just trade existing within the municipality. Infrastructure development that promotes rural productivity and health services should fully cater to the needs of the abaca farmers’ beneficiaries. On the other

hand, the FIDA should take more time in assisting the small abaca farmers. They should put more effort in establishing their presence in the abaca producing barangays of Tigaon. Research about the nature and consequent eradication of abaca diseases such as *bunchy top* (locally known as *tingro*) and *mosaic* should be accelerated because this is the primary cause of Tigaon's abaca decline.

With regards to abaca farmers, the government should directly engage in various social development programs. It is found out that the government largely depends on NGOs and POs for the delivery of basic goods and services. Access to information, especially regarding to abaca industry (by various media), should be one of the focuses of the government. It is said that "access to useful information" contribute to people empowerment. Social and economic development of the people of Tigaon, especially the abaca farmers, should be oriented towards people's empowerment. Empowerment is defined as "*the development of skills and abilities to enable rural people to manage better, have a say or negotiate with existing delivery systems; ... as more fundamentally and essentially concerned with enabling rural people to decide upon and to take actions which they believe are essential to development*". Furthermore, empowering the abaca farmers can yield them to become more conscious, that their existing problems such as poverty are not necessary **personal** but **macro (public)** issues. The fact of their being "poor" is not merely a personal circumstance but "interlinked and interwoven with socio-political realities of their respective communities" (also known as *sociological imagination* in Sociology). In relation to empowerment, the abaca farmers should build their own organization that caters to their unique needs. Empowering the abaca farmers also needs the cohesive factor like membership in a cooperative or in an organization.

End Notes:

¹ Owen, Norman G. *Prosperity without Progress: Manila Hemp and Material Life in the Colonial Philippines* (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1984), p. xiii.

² Edwards, H. T. and Saleeby, Murad M. *ABACA (Manila hemp)* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1910), p.11.

³ “Banana and Abaca Diseases” www.inibap.org/publications

⁴ It is important to stressed that those abaca farmers mentioned in this study are those who directly engaged in the abaca farming activity because FIDA’s definition of abaca farmers are those who “individuals who owned abaca plantations, either they work in their land or hire laborers”.

⁵ “The Fiber Industry Development Authority” <http://fida.da.gov.ph/main.html> ; Ziga, Victor Z. “Wither Goest our Abaca: The Golden Fiber” *Manila Bulletin* 23 September, 1989:7.

⁶ “Philippine Abaca Industry” (Quezon City: Fiber Industry Development Authority, 2002), p.6.

⁷ Parel,Cristina P. et.al. *Social Survey Research Designs* (Quezon City: Philippine Social Science Council, 1978), p.2.

⁸ *Abaca Fact Sheet* (Quezon City: Fiber Industry Development Authority, 2002), pp. 1-2; ABACA (Manila hemp), p. 11; Mallari, Francisco S.J. *Vignettes of Bicol History* (Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1999), p.58.

⁹ Hayaze, Shinzo “Tribes, Settlers, and Administrators on a Frontier: Economic Development and Social Change in Davao, Southwestern Mindanao, Philippines” (Phd. dissertation, Murdoch University, 1984), p.60 cited in Houston, Charles O. “The Philippine Abaca Industry 1934-1950” *Journal of East Asiatic Studies* III, 4 (1954), p. 408.

¹⁰ Eastern and Southern coast refer to the provinces of *Kabikolan*, Eastern Visayas, and the Davao gulf region. Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, p. 12.

¹¹ Ecuacion, Marlito N. “Abaca Plantation” (MBA thesis, Agusan Colleges, 1997),p. 31.

¹² “An Paggrado Kan Abaka” *ABACA Special-Use Bulletin* May 1975: 1-4; Ecuacion, p. 35.

¹³ *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 5.

¹⁴ *The Abaca Industry in the Philippines* (Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1934), p.3.

¹⁵ Hayaze, p. 57.

¹⁶ Ofreneo, Rene F. *Capitalism in Philippine Agriculture* (Quezon City: Foundation for Nationalist Studies, 1980), p.5.

¹⁷ A greater liberalization was experienced by the country after the termination of the galleon trade in 1813 and the abolition of royal Philippine Company in 1834, which, though promoted export crops, was considered monopolistic in character. Ofreneo, pp. 119-120.

¹⁸ Constantino, Renato *The Philippines: A Past Revisited* (Quezon City, 1992), p.118.

¹⁹ *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 1; *ABACA (Manila Hemp)*, p. 10; Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, p. 44.

²⁰ Hayase, p.3 cited in Legarda, Benito [Fernandez], Jr. "Foreign Trade, economic Change, and Entrepreneurship in the Nineteenth-Century Philippines" Phd. dissertation, Harvard University, 1955.

²¹ Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, p.44.

²² *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 1.

²³ Salgado, Pedro V. The Philippine Economy: History and Analysis (Quezon City: Garcia Publishing Company Inc., 1985). p. 27.

²⁴ Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, p.69.

²⁵ *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 1.

²⁶ Hayase, p. 8; *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 2.

²⁷ "Sarong Paghiling kan Abaka" *ABACA Special-Use Bulletin* March 1975 (Bikol Edition): 1; *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 2.

²⁸ Sajhau, Jean-Paul and Muralt, Jurgen Von. *Plantation and Plantation Workers* (Geneva: International Labor Organization, 1987), p. 91.

²⁹ *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 7.

³⁰ "The Abaca Industry Situation Report, January-June, 2001" (Quezon City: Fiber Industry Development Authority, 2001), p.2.

³¹ *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 8.

³² <http://www.mozcom.com/SCF/PV/Abaca.html>

³³ Owen, Norman G. *The Bikol Blend* (Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1999), p.68; Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, p. 39; Owen, Norman G. "Abaka in Kabikolan: Prosperity without Progress" in McCoy, Alfred W. and de Jesus, Ed. C. Editors. *Philippine Social History: Global Trade and Local Transformations* (Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1982), p. 191.

³⁴ *Bikol Blend*, p.68; *Prosperity without Progress*, p. 212.

³⁵ Saraus, Jeny Castillo. "The Business Prospect of Abaca Industry in the Province of Surigao Del Norte Calendar Year 1993" (MBA Thesis, San Nicholas College, Surigao City, 1994), p.11; Realubit, Maria Lilia F. *Bicol Literary History* (Bikol Heritage Society Inc., 1999), p.3; *Philippine Abaca Industry*, p. 7.

³⁶ *Philippine Regional Profiles* (Quezon City: Kasimbayan Inc., 1977), p.186.

³⁷ Hayaze, p.65.

³⁸ Gerona, Danilo M. "Abaca Industry in the Bikol in the 19th Century" in Obias, J.F. *Camarines by the Vicor River* (Provincial Government of Camarines Sur, 1989), p. 9.

³⁹ "Camarines Sur" <http://www.ncda5.net/CSFact.html>

⁴⁰ Gerona, *Abaca Industry in Bicol*, p. 94.

⁴¹ Dumlaog, Dorie C. "ARMM Home to RP's Poorest" *Philippine Daily Inquirer* Jan. 13, 2003:B3.

⁴² "Bikol is the 9th Richest Region" *Bikol Standard Daily* vol.8 no. 197 Sept. 6, 2000.

⁴³ "Macapagal Calls for Agrimodernization in Bicol" www.inq7.net March 22, 2002; "GMA Visits Partido" *Progreso sa Partido* January-June 2002: 1-2.

⁴⁴ Owen, *Prosperity without Progress*, pp. 222-240.

⁴⁵ Hayaze, p. 66.

⁴⁶ "FIDA, UPLB Prepare Bioagents vs. Bunchy Top" *Newslink* (Legaspi City) May 31, 2000.

⁴⁷ *Bikol Blend*, p. 182; Manlayaon, Jaime T. *Camarines Sur: Bikolandia's Premier Province* (Manila, 1998), p. 75. At present, *Santa Clara* remains the Patron Saint of Tigaon and they celebrate their annual fiesta every August 12.

⁴⁸ Manlayaon, *Bikolandia's Premier Province*, p. 75 cited from Fr. Marcos de Lisboa "Diccionario Y Vocabulario Espanol Y Bicol (1754)"; Manlayaon, Jaime T. *Philippines: A History of the Bikol Region* (Naga City: AMS Press, 1991), p.275.

⁴⁹ *Philippines: A History of the Bikol Region*, p. 275. *Partido* district or the Lagonoy district is composed of ten municipalities, these are: *Caramoan, Goa, Garchitorena, Lagonoy, Presentacion, Saginay, San Jose, Siruma, Tinambac and Tigaon*.

⁵⁰ *Provincial Profile: Camarines Sur* (Quezon City: National Statistics Office, 1990), p.20.

⁵¹ www.buddel.de/tigaon/english.html

⁵² "For Tigaon Museum" *Manila Bulletin* April 13 2002:G2.

⁵³ Mr. Edito Aril, Provincial Fiber Officer. *Personal Interview*. 19 Dec., 2002.

⁵⁴ "Tigaon in Focus: A Developing Gateway to Partido" *The Bicol Executive Lifestyle Magazine*. August 1994:5.

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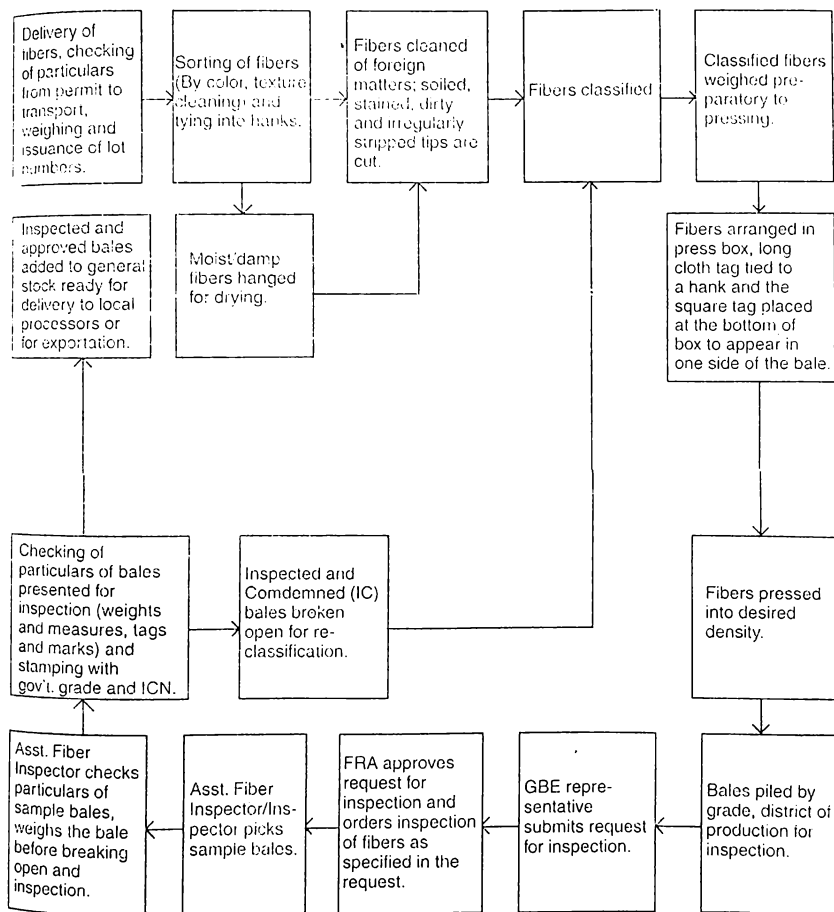
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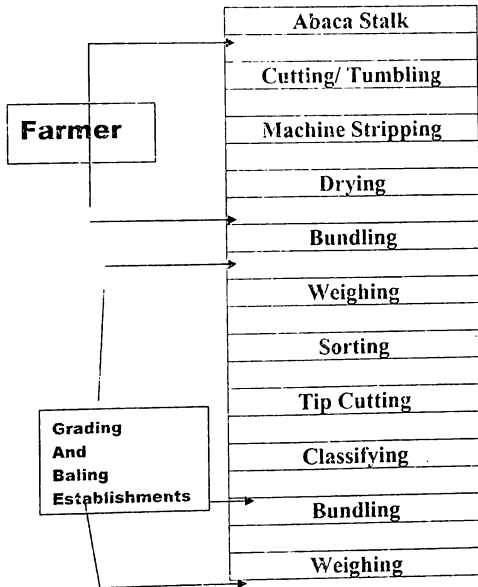
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APPENDICES

FLOWCHART OF FIBER STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES IN A GRADING-BALING ESTABLISHMENT



Abaca Fiber Flow Chart



Source: Ecuacion, Marlito N. Abaca Plantation. MBA thesis, Agusan Colleges, 1997.

Philippine Exports (1792-1939)

Leading Exports and Percentage of Total Export Value, 1792-1939 (continued)

	#1 Product	%	#2 Product	%	#3 Product	%	All Others (%)	Total Exports (1792/1939)
1792	Indigo	42.6	Sibucan	14.6	Nests	9.4	11.1	0.1 ^a
1796/7	Indigo	56.5	Sugar	24.5	Nests	3.0	17.0	1.0 ^a
1797/8	Sugar	31.8	Ebony	15.3	Nests	11.9	41.0	0.3 ^a
1802/3	Sugar	35.2	Indigo	20.2	Ebony	14.2	30.4	0.1 ^a
1810/1	Indigo	39.7	Nests	15.5	Wax	12.6	32.2	0.7 ^a
1818	Indigo	29.3	Sugar	15.1	Sea slugs	8.1	47.5	2.0 ^b
1837	Sugar	46.8	Abaca	13.1	Rice	8.2	31.9	3.1
1847	Sugar	37.3	Tobacco	18.5	Abaca	12.6	32.6	5.9
1855	Abaca	43.6	Sugar	26.8	Tobacco	13.7	15.9	9.5
1860	Sugar	40.9	Abaca	22.2	Tobacco	11.7	25.2	11.0
1867	Abaca	33.9	Sugar	28.4	Tobacco	20.9	16.8	23.5
1873	Sugar	58.2	Abaca	22.5	Tobacco	9.7	9.6	24.6
1881	Sugar	50.5	Abaca	36.7	Coffee	3.9	8.9	25.3
1887	Abaca	42.1	Sugar	31.7	Coffee	8.2	18.0	26.9
1891	Abaca	49.6	Sugar	27.3	Tobacco	10.3	12.8	36.2
1893	Sugar	46.6	Abaca	34.7	Tobacco	10.9	7.8	57.3
1902	Abaca	47.3	Sugar	11.7	Coconut ^c	9.4	11.6	69.8
1906	Abaca	48.4	Coconut ^c	22.0	Sugar	16.1	13.5	191.2
1917	Abaca	41.1	Coconut ^c	24.0	Sugar	12.8	17.6	297.8
1925	Sugar	30.6	Coconut ^c	24.0	Abaca	23.9	22.5	328.9
1929	Sugar	32.4	Coconut ^c	27.2	Abaca	17.3	24.1	211.5
1933	Sugar	60.8	Coconut ^c	20.3	Abaca	6.5	12.4	313.6
1939	Sugar	31.7	Gold	22.9	Coconut ^c	19.1	26.3	

Source: Owen, Norman G. *Prosperity without Progress: Manila Hemp and Material Life in the Colonial Philippines*. Quezon Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1984. pp. 60-61.

Annual Export Earnings from Abaca Fiber and Manufactures, 1992-2001
(In FOB US dollar)

YEAR	TOTAL	Fiber	Pulp	Cordage Rope & Twines	Yarns and Fabrics	Fiber crafts
1992	74,454,751	18,931,028	30,743,159	9,330,811	372,957	15,076,796
1993	77,769,004	17,091,640	28,345,224	11,456,449	438,501	20,436,182
1994	82,425,551	19,152,789	30,362,325	10,288,047	323,227	22,299,163
1995	94,598,944	22,660,567	32,077,319	11,157,524	361,300	28,342,234
1996	88,125,984	22,121,621	38,638,582	10,555,557	507,935	16,102,289
1997	87,065,280	20,075,820	37,893,934	12,095,791	541,359	17,059,376
1998	76,120,040	15,753,786	35,061,708	10,071,264	540,066	13,793,216
1999	72,940,396	18,728,132	31,627,331	9,758,352	378,551	12,450,030
2000	86,792,008	18,099,230	35,949,069	11,454,331	545,114	20,744,264
2001	71,450,751	8,900,710	29,551,538	11,295,220	217,758	21,485,467
Average	81,234,271	18,151,533	33,135,025	10,746,136	422,677	18,778,902
% Share	100.0	22.3	40.8	13.2	0.5	23.1
Growth Rate	0.2	(5.3)	0.3	2.9	0.4	8.4

Source: Philippine Abaca Industry. Quezon City: FIDA, 2002..p.14.

Weighted Average Export Prices of Abaca Fibers by Grade, 1992-2001
(In FOB US dollar/bale)

HAND-STRIPPED

GRADE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EF	187.14	183.64	131.80	208.62	220.00	180.00	173.00	192.81	160.00	-
S2	154.84	139.42	147.32	165.96	179.39	170.74	129.47	143.05	142.96	101.04
S3	77.61	115.58	103.47	114.31	122.42	106.66	97.49	90.63	70.37	63.12
I	155.03	165.80	146.05	162.53	176.18	158.57	128.38	142.56	139.86	96.30
G	132.15	132.06	124.56	136.61	144.63	129.08	111.84	123.71	118.32	90.14
H	76.52	114.18	87.68	97.48	95.67	85.64	74.00	83.48	58.81	50.94
JK	97.10	101.12	116.46	128.94	135.62	132.88	104.51	104.21	97.71	86.86
M1	74.33	82.28	70.12	76.71	67.02	59.25	41.85	51.55	44.57	69.37
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y1	80.32	107.02	105.26	125.64	119.95	122.05	125.00	121.67	96.95	-
Y2	70.16	81.68	82.21	87.64	87.73	86.21	71.23	86.13	85.20	79.88
O	-	-	-	114.00	-	55.00	-	-	-	21.70
T	63.51	36.63	94.92	92.67	93.40	63.40	36.45	33.00	33.62	21.70
WS	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.48	-	-	-

SPINDLE-STRIPPED

GRADE	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
EF	161.29	178.00	156.80	162.79	174.12	166.50	121.49	141.89	134.88	99.22
S2	92.54	133.10	106.02	119.07	127.00	103.14	70.30	109.00	73.00	68.14
S3	160.76	172.50	149.90	163.57	177.25	166.36	124.74	142.04	136.31	100.45
I	144.26	160.90	141.70	156.48	161.64	149.39	112.23	128.48	123.10	93.25
G	77.03	92.36	86.68	97.51	97.51	94.76	75.54	83.61	65.42	61.31
H	106.36	115.00	117.10	141.25	141.25	135.17	110.29	110.27	101.15	85.01
JK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y1	-	104.40	105.10	115.14	116.30	106.27	84.59	-	-	-
Y2	-	-	-	-	-	83.30	71.61	82.00	-	53.00
O	-	-	-	61.53	74.67	63.10	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	-	61.53	58.43	63.60	-	-	-	-
WS	-	64.91	59.46	-	-	-	36.60	-	-	-

Source: Philippine Abaca Industry, Quezon City: FIDA, 2002, p.20.

Exports of Abaca Cordage and Allied Products by Country of destination, 1992-2001
(In Metric Tons)

Destination	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average	% Share
TOTAL	8,131	8,545	7,793	8,061	7,719	8,408	7,702	7,392	8,257	7,464	7,918	100.0
NORTH AMERICA	5,478	6,343	5,588	5,794	5,371	6,241	5,632	5,131	5,767	5,105	5,645	71.3
United States	5,317	6,113	5,340	5,460	5,068	5,976	5,488	4,912	5,533	4,892	5,410	68.3
Canada	161	230	248	334	305	265	144	219	234	213	235	3.0
EUROPE	919	968	753	857	716	766	875	809	965	939	927	10.4
United Kingdom	343	184	195	340	234	226	273	279	270	382	273	3.4
Germany	223	108	219	106	134	142	134	155	130	120	143	1.9
Belgium	73	71	52	52	20	39	47	35	12	85	49	0.6
Netherlands	261	240	213	307	257	255	298	249	400	219	270	3.4
Greece	-	34	33	21	31	53	80	56	97	92	50	0.6
Norway	19	31	41	29	40	51	43	35	47	41	38	0.5
ASIA	1,303	1,098	1,035	880	901	842	721	708	806	676	898	11.3
Australia	136	103	128	151	85	123	110	108	58	59	111	1.4
Singapore	650	540	548	495	423	394	429	329	484	363	465	5.9
Hongkong	69	60	53	29	64	34	28	33	50	59	48	0.6
Malaysia	127	198	155	68	147	191	99	131	156	124	140	1.8
Pakistan	27	-	3	5	8	5	6	12	10	6	8	0.1
Thailand	251	94	43	23	28	23	46	24	-	37	57	0.7
Sri Lanka	20	18	15	22	28	4	2	69	10	6	19	0.2
Indonesia	23	85	90	97	108	68	1	2	-	25	50	0.6
OTHER COUNTRIES	431	436	422	520	431	559	474	744	719	744	548	6.9

Source: Philippine Abaca Industry. Quezon City: FIDA, 2002..p.17.

Exports of Abaca Pulp by Country of destination, 1992-2001
(In Metric Tons)

Destination	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Average	% Share
TOTAL	11,907	10,796	11,348	11,508	13,227	13,459	14,987	15,988	15,142	15,171	13,171	100.0
ASIA	6,237	5,968	5,378	6,038	5,359	5,858	6,370	5,337	4,497	5,847	5,847	42.9
Japan	5,682	5,299	4,959	5,503	5,018	5,394	5,725	4,903	4,918	4,129	5,164	39.1
Taiwan	89	145	117	237	56	108	178	131	110	148	132	1.0
South Korea	224	161	38	81	102	91	59	114	98	78	107	0.8
China	232	363	264	216	183	265	408	232	241	142	255	1.9
EUROPE	5,162	4,159	5,028	5,029	7,120	7,150	8,055	7,324	5,524	9,841	8,354	52.9
Germany	4,850	3,955	5,942	4,744	6,191	5,967	6,610	5,500	5,955	5,431	5,526	42.0
Belgium	188	33	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0.2
Denmark	17	51	10	67	101	33	48	56	58	-	50	0.4
France	50	100	33	85	680	1,089	1,255	1,588	1,393	1,549	782	5.9
United Kingdom	67	50	37	118	149	61	151	70	2,078	2,961	674	4.4
NORTH AMERICA	492	609	537	418	748	450	550	302	728	615	545	4.1
United States	492	609	537	418	748	450	550	302	728	615	545	4.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	16	-	5	23	-	1	3	62	47	89	26	0.2

Source: Philippine Abaca Industry. Quezon City: FIDA, 2002, p.16.

APPENDIX H

Letter to the FIDA Regional Director (Bicol Region)

University of the Philippines Manila
College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Social Sciences
Padre Faura, Manila

December 4, 2002

Mr. Ramon Borromeo
Regional Director, FIDA
Bicol University Compound
Legaspi City

*Ed and
H. B. Smith
The Bicol
H. G.*

Sir:

Greetings!

I'm Rod Anthony A. Robles, a resident of Talojongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. I am a senior BA Development Studies student of the University of the Philippines in Manila and currently doing my undergraduate thesis entitled, "*A Socio-economic Study of the Present Conditions of Abaca Farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur*". The main objective of my research study is to know the present social and economic conditions of abaca farmers in Tigaon. The secondary objectives of my study are to describe the historical development of abaca industry in Tigaon, to know the current status of the abaca industry in Tigaon and to know the relations of production in abaca industry, particularly at the municipality of Tigaon.

In lieu with this, I am writing this letter in order to ask permission to allow the Provincial FIDA office in Tigaon to just give me data which are relevant to my research study. This data may include: list of abaca farmers in Tigaon or beneficiaries of FIDA projects in Tigaon (*the list of abaca farmers or beneficiaries of FIDA projects will be used as my reference in finding respondents for my study*), current projects/program of FIDA in Tigaon (*this may include the seminars, abaca disease eradication, technical assistance, and others*), statistics pertaining to the production volume of abaca in Tigaon, list of traders and GBES operating in Tigaon and development plan (*or target plan*) of provincial FIDA for the abaca industry in the province of Camarines Sur. I would also like to ask permission to allow me to have a short interview with the Provincial FIDA director (Mr. Edito Aril). The purpose of my interview is to have a bird's eye view of what the abaca industry in Tigaon is all about since I assumed that he is quite knowledgeable in this aspect, considering that he is the head of provincial FIDA. Furthermore, my interview will also tackle on his perception about the current status of the abaca farmers and the abaca industry in Tigaon, the present problems and constraints in the said industry and some information on how I can reach the abaca farmers (*for my interview with them*).

I am hoping for a positive response regarding my letter. I believed that this study will benefit both the local government of Tigaon and the abaca farmers since the former will further know the present condition of its constituents (particularly the abaca farmers) and hopes to encourage formulate socio-economic development plans for them and the latter will consciously know their current conditions and this study may hope to empower them. Thank you and God bless!

Respectfully yours,

Rod Anthony A. Robles
1999-39536/ BA Development Studies
UP Manila

Noted by:

[Signature]
Dr. Ediberto Villegas
Thesis adviser
Head, Development Studies program
UP Manila

[Signature]
12-10-02

APPENDIX I

Letter Asking Permission to Conduct Research (Barangay Captains)

University of the Philippines Manila
College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Social Sciences
Padre Faura, Manila

December , 2002


Good day!

I'm Rod Anthony A. Robles, a 4th year BA Development Studies student at the University of the Philippines, Manila. I am currently doing my undergraduate thesis entitled, "*A Socio-economic Study of the Present Conditions of Abaca Farmers in Tigaon, Camarines Sur.*"


In connection with this, I would like to ask permission to conduct research on your *barangay*. I am planning to distribute questionnaires and conduct interview to the abaca farmers in your *barangay*. Furthermore, I would like to ask your permission to allow me to have an interview with you.

I am hoping for a positive response regarding my letter. Thank you and God bless!

Sincerely yours,


Rod Anthony A. Robles
researcher

Noted by:


Dr. Ediberto Villagas
thesis adviser

Magandang araw po sa inyo!

APPENDIX J

Sample Questionnaires-Interview Questions

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talojongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw niyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na iililhim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at *Dios Mababalos sa Sa Indo!*

Lubos na gumagalang,

Rod Anthony A. Robles

Pakitagayn po ng isek () ang mga patlang ayon sa inyong kasagutan hal, () at _____

Petsa: _____

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: _____ Edad: _____

Kasarian (Sex): [] lalaki [] babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: _____

Estado Sibil: [] may asawa [] walang asawa

- Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? _____
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? _____
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay? _____

Sinu-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (dependents) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (paki-lagay ang bilang)

_____ mga magulang
_____ lolo at lola
_____ kamag-anak
_____ hindi kamag-anak

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

[] oo [] hindi

- Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan?

_____ sa karatig barangay _____ sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
_____ sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur _____ sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas

- Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? _____

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

_____ hindi nakapa-aral _____ nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
_____ elementarya _____ nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
_____ hayskul (Highschool) _____ Ano po ang kursong inyong natapos? _____

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

_____ maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
_____ maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

- _____ mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ katamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na
 na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, atbp.)
 _____ katamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro pataas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x6 m. pataas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Eubong (roofing)

- _____ GI sheet _____ cogon _____ pinatuyong balat ng abaka
 _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (*pakibanggit*) _____

3. Dingding (walls)

- _____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
 _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
 _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
 _____ mga pinagtap-i-tagging mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
 _____ plywood o lawanit
 _____ kawayan/ sawali
 _____ nipa/ cogon
 _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
 _____ iba pa (*pakibanggit*): _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

- _____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy
 _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o *flooring*

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

- _____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may butas
 _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? _____

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1..Ano ang pinagkukunan niyo ng tubig?

- _____ gripo sa loob ng bahay _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
 _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tigaon? [] oo [] hindi

- Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito? _____

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya? _____

- Sa tingin ninyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? _____

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? [] oo [] hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) [] oo [] hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

1. Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay ? [] oo [] hindi
▪ Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: _____
2. Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? [] oo [] hindi
3. May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? [] oo [] hindi
▪ kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba? _____
4. May access po ba kayo sa programang *Family Planning* ng lokal na gobyerno? [] oo [] hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

1. May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? [] oo [] hindi
▪ kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: _____

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

1. Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka:
_____ taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itanim na binhi ng abaka _____ *Abaca Stripper*
_____ taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka _____ kargador ng mga binilad na abaka
_____ taga-lagay ng abono (kung naglalagay ang abono sa plantasyon) _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____
 2. Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?
[] 1-2 taon [] 7-8 taon
[] 3-4 taon [] 9-10 taon
[] 5-6 taon [] 10 taon pataas
 3. Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:
_____ owner _____ homesteaders _____ leasee
_____ tenant _____ iba pa (paki-banggit): _____
-
- A. Kung kayo'y may sariling lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?
[] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas
- B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka? _____ irrigated upland
_____ rainfed lowland _____ mountain slope, rainfed _____ irrigated upland
- C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa inyong lupa? (hal. Kayo rin ang nagii-*stripped* ng inyong inaning mga abaka) [] oo [] hindi
- D. Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinanatim sa inyong lupa? _____
- E. Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) [] oo [] hindi
-

- A. Kung kayo naman po'y tenant sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?
[] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas

B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? _____

C. Paano po ba ang hatiaan sa naaani niyong abaka? _____

A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang *Abaca Stripper* o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? _____

B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (*magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan depende sa uri ng pagbabayad*) _____

C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? [] oo [] hindi

A. Sa kabuuan, inagkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka? _____

B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? _____

C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....	_____
Clothing.....	_____
Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....	_____
Education.....	_____
House maintenance.....	_____
Payment for rentals.....	_____
Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....	_____
Farm helper (if any).....	_____
Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc.).....	_____
TOTAL: _____	

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili: ang produkto ninyong abaka? (*Pakilagay po ang kanilang pangalan*)
_____ *Traders (Camano, Llaguno, D, Llaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)*
_____ *Grading and Bailing Establishment (hal. Tag Fibers)*

A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? _____

B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?

- [] pababa ang presyo
[] pataas ang presyo
[] walang pinagbao ang presyo

C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibiling mga traders sa bayan?

- [] wasto lamang ang presyo
[] hindi wasto ang presyo
[] minsan wasto, minsan di --wasto ang presyo

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka? [] oo [] hindi
▪ kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? _____

IV. Mga Persepsiyon

Pumili lamang po ng isa sa bawat titik na nakalaan.

- A. Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?
_____ nanghihina (*nanoluya*)
_____ umuunlad (*nagkukusog*)
_____ walang pinagbago/ gaya ng dati (*mayong pinagbago*)
- B. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?
_____ tila lalong humihirap ang aking kalagayan
_____ tila bumubuti ang aking kalagayan
_____ walang pinagbago ang aking kalagayan
- C. Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan?
_____ walang ginagawa ang gobyerno
_____ may ginagawa ang gobyerno ngunit hindi ko maramdaman ang epekto nito sa akin.
_____ may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto nito sa akin
- D. Natulungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?
[] oo [] hindi
▪ Kung oo, sa paanong paraan? _____ *seminars*
_____ *pagbibigay ng abaca seedlings*
_____ *pagbibigay ng mga pautang*
_____ *iba pa (pakibanggit):* _____

Pakitagayan ng tsek ang mga “pangunahing” balakid sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon: (Pumili po ng lima (5))

- _____ hindi *stable* na presyo ng abaka
_____ hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
_____ kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
_____ mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
_____ mga *abaca diseases* (hal. *Bunchy tops, etc.*)
_____ madalas na pagbagyo (*typhoons*)
_____ kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
_____ Pinapalitan ang mga daling plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang pataniman (*crop diversification*)
_____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbebenta ng inyong produktong abaka?

> (Pumili po lamang ng tatlo (3))

- _____ hindi alam kung papaano ginagrado ang binebentang abaka (*nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado at pag-kilo*)
_____ mababa ang bilihan ng produktong abaka
_____ hindi *stable* ang presyo ng abaka kaya paiba-iba ang kita sa pagbebenta ng abaka
_____ mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kita
_____ mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
_____ hindi makatarungan ang hatian sa inaning mga abaka (kung sistemang hatian (*sharing system*))
_____ may pagkakataong itumatanggap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa *oversupply* nito sa bodega
_____ mahirap at magastos dalhin sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
_____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

-end-

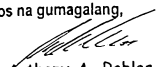
Magandang araw po sa inyo!

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talojongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw ninyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na iilihim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at *Dios Mabalos sa Sa indol!*

Lubos na gumagalang,


Rod Anthony A. Robles

Pakitagayan po ng isek (✓) ang mga patlang ayon sa inyong kasagutan: hal, (✓) at (✓)

Petsa: Jun 1, 2023

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: Francisco Lopez Edad: 05
Kasarian (Sex): ☒ lalaki ☐ babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: Unto, Tinawangan
Estado Sibil: ☒ may asawa ☐ walang asawa
• Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? 7
• Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? —
• Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay? 1 nat

Sino-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (*dependents*) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (*paki-lagay ang bilang*)

— mga magulang
— lolo at lola
— kamag-anak
— hindi kamag-anak
2 aki

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

☐ oo ☒ hindi

• Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan?

Oramp — sa karatig barangay — sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
— sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur — sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas

• Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? 27 yrs.

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

— hindi nakapa-aral
— elementarya
— hayskul (Highschool)

— nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
— nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
— Ano po ang kursong inyong nalapos?

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

— maliit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
— maliit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

- _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
- _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
- _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro pataas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
- _____ malaking bahay (5x8 m. pataas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Bubong (roofing)

- _____ GI sheet _____ cogon _____ pinatuyong balat ng abaka
- _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (*pakibanggit*) _____

3. Dingding (walls)

- _____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
- _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
- _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
- _____ mga pinagtapit-tagging mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
- _____ plywood o lawanit
- _____ kawayan/ sawali
- _____ nipa/ cogon
- _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
- _____ iba pa (*pakibanggit*) _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

- _____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy
- _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o flooring

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

- _____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may batas
- _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? _____

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1. Ano ang pinagkukunan niyo ng tubig?

- _____ gripo sa loob ng bahay _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
- _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naaabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tilgaon? [] oo [X] hindi

- Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito? _____

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya? *naipot, nag-aabot*

- Sa tingin niyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? _____

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? [X] oo [] hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) [] oo [X] hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

- Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
 Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: _____
- Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? ☐ oo ☒ hindi *500*
- May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
 Kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba? _____
- May access po ba kayo sa programang *Family Planning* ng lokal na gobyerno? ☐ oo ☒ hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

- May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
 Kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: *hanging basket*
hanging basket, sa bahay ng prob.
dan

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

- Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?
☒ taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itatanim na binhi ng abaka ☐ Abaca Stripper
☒ taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka ☐ kargador ng mga binilad na abaka
☒ taga-lagay ng abono (kung naglalagay ng abono sa plantasyon) ☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____
- Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?
☐ 1-2 taon ☐ 7-8 taon *magmamay-ari ng plantasyon*
☐ 3-4 taon ☐ 9-10 taon
☐ 5-6 taon ☐ 10 taon pataas
- Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:
☒ owner ☐ homesteaders ☐ leasee
☒ tenant ☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

A. Kung kayo'y may sariling lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas |
- 6.0 hectares*

B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> irrigated lowland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rainfed upland | <input type="checkbox"/> irrigated upland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rainfed lowland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain slope, rainfed | |

C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa inyong lupa? (Ilan. Kayo rin ang nag-i-strip ng inyong inaning mga abaka) ☒ oo ☐ hindi

- D. Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinatanim sa inyong lupa? *maize, abaka*
- E. Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) ☐ oo ☒ hindi

A. Kung kayo naman po'y tenant sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas |

B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? _____

C. Paano po ba ang hatiahan sa nasaan niyong abaka? _____

A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang *Abaca Stripper* o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? 3 (90, 180) 25

B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan depende sa uri ng pagbabayad) 2 (90, 180) 1, 100 kilo ng buwan

C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? ☒ oo ☐ hindi

A. Sa kabuuan, magkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka?
- 200 na kahon buwan

B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? magi, dahil 135

C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....
Clothing.....
Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....
Education.....
House maintenance.....
Payment for rentals.....
Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....
Farm helper (if any).....
Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc.).....
TOTAL: _____

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili ang produkto ninyong abaka? (Pakilagay po ang kanilang pangalan)
Laguna, M. Traders (Camano, Llaguno, D. Llaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)
Grading and Bailing Establishment (hal. Tag Fibers)

A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? 30. 00

B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?

☐ pababa ang presyo
☒ pataas ang presyo
☐ walang pinagbabao ang presyo

C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibiling mga traders sa bayan?

☐ wasto lamang ang presyo
☒ hindi wasto ang presyo, malaba, sila na ang nagprepresyo.
☐ minsan wasto, minsan di -wasto ang presyo

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
• kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? back to school / 4/4/22

Magandang araw po sa inyo!

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talojongan, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw niyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na iijihim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at Dios Mabalos sa Sa inyo!

Lubos na gumagalang,

Rod Anthony A. Robles

Petsa: Jan 3

Pakilagayan po ng tsek (✓) ang mga pangangayon sa inyong kasagutan; hal. (✓) laral

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: Josefa Dela Torre Edad: 21

Kasarian (Sex): [] Lalaki [✓] Babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: consuep

Estado Sibil: [✓] may asawa [] walang asawa

- Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? 2
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? 1 - Kinder
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay? _____

Sinu-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (dependents) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (paki-lagay ang bilang)

_____ mga magulang
_____ lolo at lola
_____ kamag-anak
_____ hindi kamag-anak

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

[✓] oo [] hindi

- Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan? _____ sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
_____ sa karatig barangay _____ sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur _____ sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas
- Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? 21

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

_____ hindi nakapa-aral _____ nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
_____ elementarya Grade _____ nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
_____ hayskul (Highschool) _____ Ano po ang kursong inyong natapos?

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

_____ maliit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
_____ maliit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

- mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ kalamlatan (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na
 na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
 _____ katamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro palaas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 m. palaas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Bubong (roofing)

- _____ GI sheet _____ cogon _____ pina'tuyong balat ng abaka
 _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ ~~da~~ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (pakibanggit) _____

3. Dingding (walls)

- _____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
 _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
 _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
 _____ mga pinagtapi-tagging mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
 _____ plywood o lawanit
 _____ kawayan/ sawali
 _____ nipa/ cogon
 _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
 _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

- _____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kaho
 _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o flooring

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

- _____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may butas
 _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? _____

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1..Ano ang pinagkukunan niyo ng tubig?

- _____ gripo sa loob ng bahay / *sakto* _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
 _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naaabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tigaon? [] oo [] hindi

- Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito? _____ *buhan*

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya?

- Sa tingin ninyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? _____ *gipon/ kalinlara*
 _____ *dipet*

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? [] oo [] hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) [] oo [] hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

1. Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay? [] oo [/] hindi
 ▪ Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: _____
2. Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? [/] oo [] hindi **MAYCANDA**
3. May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? [] oo [/] hindi
 ▪ kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba? _____
4. May access po ba kayo sa programang *Family Planning* ng lokal na gobyerno? [] oo [/] hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

1. May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? [/] oo [] hindi
 ▪ kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: **Beta - 95.00 2 bala**

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

1. Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka:
 _____ taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itinatanim na binhi ng abaka [/] *Abaca Stripper*
 _____ taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka **PAKOS** [/] kargador ng mga binilad na abaka
 _____ taga-lagay ng abono (kung naglalagay ng abono sa plantasyon) [/] iba pa (pakibanggit): **62 bal**
2. Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?
 [] 1-2 taon [] 7-8 taon
 [/] 3-4 taon [] 9-10 taon
 [] 5-6 taon [] 10 taon pataas
3. Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:
 _____ owner _____ homesteaders _____ leasee
 _____ tenant _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

A. Kung kayo'y may sariling lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng Inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?

- [] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas

B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka?

- _____ irrigated lowland _____ rainfed upland _____ irrigated upland
_____ rainfed lowland _____ mountain slope, rainfed

C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa inyong lupa? (hal. Kayo rin ang nag-i-*stripped* ng inyong inaning mga abaka) [] oo [] hindi

D. Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinatanim sa inyong lupa?

E. Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) [] oo [] hindi

A. Kung kayo naman po'y tenant sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?

- [/] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas

- B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? Ganlitorena
- C. Paano po ba ang hatiaan sa naaani niyong abaka? patag di

- A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang Abaca Stripper o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? 38/50
- B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan o depende sa uri ng pagbabayad) _____
- C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? [] oo [] hindi

- A. Sa kabuuan, magkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka? 1,000.00
- B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? 1,000.00
- C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....
 Clothing.....
 Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....
 Education.....
 House maintenance.....
 Payment for rentals.....
 Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....
 Farm helper (if any).....
 Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc).....

TOTAL: 1,000.00 26/5
patag

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili ang produkto ninyong abaka? (Pakilagay po ang kanilang pangalan)
Ganlitorena _____ Traders (Camano, Llaguno, D, Llaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)
 _____ Grading and Bailing Establishment (hal. Tag Fibers)

- A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? 30.00

- B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?
- [] pababa ang presyo
☒ pataas ang presyo
 [] walang pinagbao ang presyo

- C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibilig mga traders sa bayan?
- [] wasto lamang ang presyo
☒ hindi wasto ang presyo
 [] minsan wasto, minsan di -wasto ang presyo

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka? [] oo ☒ hindi
- kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? _____

IV. Mga Persepsiyon

Pumili lamang po ng isa sa bawat titik na nakalaan.

- A. Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?
_____ nanghihiina (*nanluluya*)
_____ umuunlad (*nagkukusog*)
_____ walang pinagbago/ gaya ng dati (*mayong pinagbago*)
- B. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?
_____ tila lalong humihirap ang aking kalagayan
_____ tila bumubuti ang aking kalagayan
_____ walang pinagbago ang aking kalagayan
- C. Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan?
_____ walang ginagawa ang gobyerno
_____ may ginagawa ang gobyerno ngunit hindi ko maramdaman ang epekto nito sa akin.
_____ may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto nito sa akin
- D. Natulungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?
[] oo [X] hindi — *not aware*

- Kung oo, sa paanong paraan?

_____ seminars
_____ pagbibigay ng abaka seedlings
_____ pagbibigay ng mga paulang
_____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Pakitagyan ng tsek ang mga " pangunahing" halakid sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon: [Pumili po ng lima (5)]

- _____ hindi *stable* na presyo ng abaka
_____ hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
_____ kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
_____ mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
_____ mga *abaka diseases* (hal. *Bunchy tops, etc.*)
_____ madalas na pagbago (*typhoons*)
_____ kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
_____ Pinapalitan ang mga dating plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang pataniman (*crop diversification*)
_____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbebenta ng inyong produktong abaka?

> (Pumili po lamang ng tatlo (3))

- _____ hindi alam kung papaano ginagrado ang binebentang abaka (*nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado at psq-kilo*)
_____ mababa ang bilihan ng produkto ng abaka
_____ hindi *stable* ang presyo ng abaka kaya paiba-iba ang kita sa pagbebenta ng abaka
_____ mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kita
_____ mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
_____ hindi makatarungan ang hatian sa inaning mga abaka [kung sistemang hatian (*sharing system*)]
_____ may pagkakataong di tumatanggap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa *oversupply* nito sa bodega
_____ mahirap at magastos dahil sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
_____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____ *using pattern*
_____ -end-

Magandang araw po sa inyo!

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talojongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw ninyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na iilihim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at *Dios Mabalos sa Sa indol*

Lubos na gumagalang,

Rod Anthony A. Robles

Pakilagayan po ng lasek () ang mga patlang ayon sa inyong kasagutan: hal: () at:

Petsa: 1-2

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: RICARDO A. SAKOLTA Edad: 43

Kasarian (Sex): ☒ Lalaki ☐ babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: LIGOD

Estado Sibil: ☐ may asawa ☐ walang asawa

- ☒ Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? 3
- ☐ Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? 2
- ☐ Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay? 1

Sinu-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (dependents) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (paki-lagay ang bilang)

 mga magulang
 lola at lola
 kamag-anak
 hindi kamag-anak

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

☒ oo ☐ hindi

- Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan?
 sa karatig barangay sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
 sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas
- Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? 43

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

 hindi nakapa-aral nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
 elementarya nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
 ☒ hayskul (Highschool) Ano po ang kursong inyong natapos?

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

 maliit lamang (1x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
 maliit lamang (4x 5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

_____ mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na
 na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, albp.)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ,ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro palaas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 m. palaas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Bubong (roofing)

_____ GI sheet _____ cogon _____ pinatuyong balat ng abaka
 _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (pakibanggit) _____

3. Dingding (walls)

_____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
 _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
 _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
 _____ mga pinagtapi-lagping mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
 _____ plywood o lawanit
 _____ kawayan/ sawali
 _____ nipa/ cogon
 _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
 _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

_____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy
 _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o flooring

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

_____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may butas
 _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? eluter & abto

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1..Ano ang pinagkukunan niyo ng tubig?

_____ gripo sa loob ng bahay _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
 _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tigaon? [100] hindi

▪ Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito? Kada Bulan 4 or 5

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya? frank's

▪ Sa tingin niyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? _____

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? [100] hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) [100] hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

- Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay? ☒ oo ☐ hindi *hindi*
 Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: *Kagawad*
- Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? ☒ oo ☐ hindi *ALAMAT* *Alayansa ng Magsasaka*
- May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
 Kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba?
- May access po ba kayo sa programang *Family Planning* ng lokal na gobyerno? ☒ oo ☐ hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

- May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? ☒ oo ☐ hindi
 Kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: *2 oras, sa loob*

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

1. Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itatanim na binhi ng abaka | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Abaca Stripper</i> <i>1989-1992</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> kargador ng mga binilad na abaka |
| <input type="checkbox"/> taga-lagay ng abono (kung nagatallagay ng abono sa plantasyon) | <input type="checkbox"/> iba pa (pakibanggit): |

2. Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 taon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7-8 taon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 taon | <input type="checkbox"/> 9-10 taon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-6 taon | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 taon pataas |

3. Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:

- pac abaka (CLOA)* ☒ owner ☐ homesteaders ☐ leasee
☐ tenante ☐ iba pa (paki-banggit):

A. Kung kayo'y may sariling lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya | <i>₱ 29,000 sq.m - 3ha.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas | |

B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka?

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> irrigated lowland | <input type="checkbox"/> rainfed upland | <input type="checkbox"/> irrigated upland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rainfed lowland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain slope, rainfed | |

C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa inyong lupa? (hal. Kayo rin ang nag-i-stripped ng inyong inaning mga abaka)

- ☐ oo ☐ hindi

D. Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinanatim sa inyong lupa?

- E. Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) ☐ oo ☒ hindi *may Canada, etc*

A. Kung kayo naman po'y tenante sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas |

B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? _____

C. Paano po ba ang hatiaan sa naaani'nyong abaka? _____

A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang *Abaca Stripper* o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? shom 50/50

B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan o depende sa uri ng pagbabayad) ₱ 100.00

C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? ☒ oo ☐ hindi

A. Sa kabuuan, magkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka? ₱ 100.00 x 30

B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng Inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? _____

C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....	_____
Clothing.....	_____
Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....	_____
Education.....	_____
House maintenance.....	_____
Payment for rentals.....	_____
Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....	_____
Farm helper (if any).....	_____
Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc.).....	_____

TOTAL: _____

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili ang produkto ninyong abaka? (*Pakilagay po ang kanilang pangalan*)
_____ *Traders (Camano, Ulaguno, D. Ulaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)*
_____ *Grading and Bailing Establishment (ha. Tag Fibers)*

A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? ₱ 30.00

B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?

- ☐ pababa ang presyo
☒ pataas ang presyo
☐ walang pinagbao ang presyo

C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibiling mga traders sa bayan?

- ☐ wasto lamang ang presyo
☒ hindi wasto ang presyo
☐ minsan wasto, minsan di -wasto ang presyo

carite, Tupas

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka? ☒ oo ☐ hindi .

- kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? pete - e - a kag kag

IV. Mga Persepsiyon

Pumili lamang po ng isa sa bawat titik na nakalaan.

- A. Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?
- _____ nanghihina (*naniluluya*)
 _____ umuunlad (*nagkukusog*)
 _____ walang pinagbago/ gaya ng dati (*mayong pinagbago*)
- B. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?
- _____ tila lalong humihirap ang aking kalagayan
 _____ tila bumubuti ang aking kalagayan
 _____ walang pinagbago ang aking kalagayan
- C. Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan?
- _____ walang ginagawa ang gobyerno
 _____ may ginagawa ang gobyerno ngunit hindi ko maramdaman ang epekto nito sa akin.
 _____ may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto nito sa akin
- D. Natulungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?
- [] oo [✓] hindi
- Kung oo, sa paanong paraan? _____ seminars
 _____ pagbibigay ng abaca seedlings
 _____ pagbibigay ng mga pautang
 _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Pakitagyan ng tsek ang mga "pangunahing" balakid sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon: [Pumili po ng lima (5)]

- _____ hindi *stable* na presyo ng abaka , *low to high price* 4768 800 + 166 6749
- _____ hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
- _____ kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
- _____ mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
- _____ mga *abaca diseases* (hal. *Bunchy tops, etc.*)
- _____ madalas na pagbago (*typhoons*)
- _____ kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
- _____ Pinapalitan ang mga dating plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang palaniman (*crop diversification*)
- _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbebenta ng inyong produktong abaka?

➤ (Pumili po lamang ng tatlo (3))

- _____ hindi alam kung papaano ginagrado ang binebentang abaka (*nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado at pag-kilo*)
- _____ mababa ang bilihan ng produkto ng abaka
- _____ hindi *stable* ang presyo ng abaka kaya paiba-iba ang kita sa pagbebenta ng abaka
- _____ mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kita
- _____ mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
- _____ hindi makatarungan ang halian sa inaning mga abaka [kung sistemang halian (*sharing system*)]
- _____ may pagkakataong di tumatanggap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa *oversupply* nito sa bodega
- _____ mahirap at magastos dalhin sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
- _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

-end-

Magandang araw po sa inyo!

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talolongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw niyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na ililihim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at Dios Mabalos sa Sa inyo!

Lubos na gumagalang.

Rod Anthony A. Robles

Pakilagayan po ng [X] ang mga pangangayon sa inyong kasagutan: hal. [X] at [X]

Petsa: 1-2

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: Artemio Castano Edad: 32

Kasarian (Sex): [☒] lalaki [☐] babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: Urd

Estado Sibil: [☒] may asawa [☐] walang asawa

- Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? 5
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? 3 elementary 4, 2, kinder
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay? 2

Sinu-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (dependents) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (paki-lagay ang bilang)

 mga magulang
 lolo at lola
 kamag-anak
 hindi kamag-anak

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

[☐] oo [☒] hindi

- Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan?
 sa karatig barangay
 sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur
 sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
 sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas
- Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? 21 taon

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

 hindi nakapa-aral
 elementary nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
 hayskul (Highschool) nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
 Ano po ang kursong inyong natapos?

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

 maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
 maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

_____ mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na
 na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, atbp.)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ,ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro pataas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 m. pataas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Bubong (roofing)

_____ GI sheet _____ cogon _____ pinatuyong balat ng abaka
 _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (pakibanggit) _____

3. Dingding (walls)

_____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
 _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
 _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
 _____ mga pinagtapi-tagping mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
 _____ plywood o lawanit
 _____ kawayan/ sawali
 _____ nipa/ cogon
 _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
 _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

_____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy
 _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o flooring

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

_____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may butas
 _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? radiyo

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1..Ano ang pinagkukurian niyo ng tubig?

_____ gripo sa loob ng bahay (*plumbing*) _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
 _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naaabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisiyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tigaon? ☒ oo ☐ hindi

▪ Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito? 2 beses sa isang buwan (humeres)

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya?

▪ Sa tingin ninyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? sipon, tubo sa lagay, klima

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? ☐ oo ☒ hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisiyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) ☐ oo ☒ hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

1. Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay? [] oo [X] hindi
Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: _____
2. Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? [] oo [X] hindi
3. May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? [] oo [X] hindi
Kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba? _____
4. May access po ba kayo sa programang Family Planning ng lokal na gobyerno? [] oo [X] hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

1. May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? [X] oo [] hindi
Kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: Sabong, sinehan, na bet

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

1. Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka:

_____ taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itatanim na binhi ng abaka Abaca Stripper
_____ taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka kargador ng mga binilad na abaka
_____ taga-lagay ng abono (kung nagalagay ng abono sa plantasyon) iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

2. Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?

[] 1-2 taon [] 7-8 taon
[] 3-4 taon [] 9-10 taon
[] 5-6 taon [] 10 taon pataas
17 taon

3. Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:

DAIR hirap owner homesteaders leasee
_____ tenant iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

- A. Kung kayo'y may sariling lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng Inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?

[] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas
1/2 hektare

- B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka?

_____ irrigated lowland rainfed upland irrigated upland
_____ rainfed lowland mountain slope, rainfed

- C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa Inyong lupa? (hal. Kayo rin ang nag-i-strip ng inyong inaning mga abaka) [] oo [X] hindi
n/a

- D. Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinatanim sa inyong lupa? maito

- E. Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) [] oo [X] hindi

- A. Kung kayo naman po'y tenant sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?

[] 1 ektarya pababa [] 3 ektarya [] 5 ektarya
[] 2 ektarya [] 4 ektarya [] 6 ektarya pataas

B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? _____

C. Paano po ba ang hatiaan sa naaani'nyong abaka? _____

A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang *Abaca Stripper* o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? 50/50

B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan o depondo sa uri ng pagbabayad) 2,000

C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? [] oo ☒ hindi hayaan, mas dapat mag-set

A. Sa kabuuan, magkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka? 7,000 / buwan

B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? 4,500

C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....	_____
Clothing.....	_____
Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....	_____
Education.....	_____
House maintenance.....	_____
Payment for rentals.....	_____
Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....	_____
Farm helper (if any).....	_____
Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc.).....	_____

TOTAL: tama lang

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili ang produkto ninyong abaka? (Pakilagay po ang kanilang pangalan)
_____ Traders (Camano, Ulaguno, D. Ulaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)
_____ Grading and Bailing Establishment (hal. Tag Fibers)

A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? 30

B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?

- [] pababa ang presyo
[☒] pataas ang presyo
[] walang pinagbao ang presyo

C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibiling mga traders sa bayan?

- [☒] wasto lamang ang presyo
[] hindi wasto ang presyo
[] minsan wasto, minsan di -wasto ang presyo

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka? oo [☒] hindi

- kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? mag-trader sa ng 50/50

IV. Mga Persepsiyon

Pumili lamang po ng isa sa bawat titik na nakalaan.

- A. Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?
- ☒ nanghihina (*nanluluya*)
 - ☐ umuunlad (*nagkukusog*)
 - ☐ walang pinagbagal gaya ng dati (*mayong pinagbago*)
- B. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?
- ☐ tila lalong humihirap ang aking kalagayan
 - ☐ tila bumubuti ang aking kalagayan
 - ☐ walang pinagbago ang aking kalagayan
- C. Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan?
- ☐ walang ginagawa ang gobyerno
 - ☐ may ginagawa ang gobyerno ngunit hindi ko maramdaman ang epekto nito sa akin.
 - ☒ may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto nito sa akin
- D. Natulungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?
- [☐] oo [☒] hindi
- Kung oo, sa paanong paraan? ☐ seminars
 - ☐ pagbibigay ng abaka seedlings
 - ☐ pagbibigay ng mga pautang
 - ☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Pakilagayan ng tsek ang mga "pangunahing" balakid sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon: [Pumili po ng lima (5)]

- ☒ hindi *stable* na presyo ng abaka
 - ☐ hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
 - ☐ kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
 - ☒ mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
 - ☐ mga *abaka diseases* (hal. *Bunchy tops, etc.*)
 - ☐ madalas na pagbagyo (*typhoons*)
 - ☐ kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
 - ☒ Pinapalitan ang mga dating plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang pataniman (*crop diversification*)
 - ☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____
- sa abaka keda semcha may income.*

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbenta ng inyong produktong abaka?

➤ (Pumili po lamang ng tatlo (3))

- ☐ hindi alam kung papaano ginagradó ang binebentang abaka (*nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado at pag-kilo*)
- ☒ mababa ang bilihan ng produktong abaka
- ☐ hindi *stable* ang presyo ng abaka kaya paiba-iba ang kita sa pagbenta ng abaka
- ☒ mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kita
- ☐ mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
- ☐ hindi makatarungan ang hatian sa inaning mga abaka (kung sistemang hatian (*sharing system*))
- ☐ may pagkakataong di tumatanggap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa *oversupply* nito sa bodega
- ☐ mahirap at magastos dalhin sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
- ☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

- end -

Magandang araw po sa inyo!

Ako po si Rod Anthony A. Robles, nakatira sa Talojongon, Tigaon Camarines Sur. Kasalukuyan po akong nag-aaral sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas sa Maynila (UP Manila) at kumukuha ng kursong BA Development Studies.

Gumagawa po ako ng isang pag-aaral tungkol sa kasalukuyang kalagayan ng ating kababayan na magsasaka ng abaka at pati na rin ng kasalukuyang kalagayan ng industriya ng abaka sa ating bayan. Hinihiling ko po na nawa'y buong giliw niyong sagutan ang mga katanungang inihanda sa ibaba. Umasa po kayo na ang inyong mga kasaguta'y lubos na ililihim at gagamitin lamang sa nabanggit na pag-aaral.

Maraming salamat po at *Dios Mabalos sa Sa Inyo!*

Lubos na gumagalang,

Rod Anthony A. Robles

Pakilagayan po ng tsek (✓) ang mga patlang ayon sa inyong kasagutan: hal. [✓] at [✓]

Petsa: Jan 3

I. Demograpiya

Pangalan: RODELIO SAMPANIANO Edad: 92

Kasarian (Sex): ☒ Lalaki ☐ babae Kasalukuyang Tirahan: CURUP

Estado Sibil: ☒ may asawa ☐ walang asawa

- Kung may asawa, ilan ang kabuuang bilang ng mga anak? 7
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nag-aaral pa lamang? 4
- Ilan sa inyong mga anak ang nakakatulong na sa inyo sa inyong pamumuhay?

Sinu-sino pa ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan (*dependents*) maliban sa inyong mga anak? (*paki-lagay ang bilang*)

 mga magulang
 lolo at lola
 kamag-anak
 hindi kamag-anak

Dito na po ba kayo nakatira simula ng kayo'y ipinanganak?

[] oo [] hindi

- Kung hindi, saan ang lugar na iyong pinanggalingan?
 sa karatig barangay gahad sa ibang probinsiya sa Bikol
 sa karatig bayan ng Camarines Sur sa ibang probinsiya sa Pilipinas
- Ilan taon na po ba kayo sa lugar na ito? 30

Antas ng Edukasyon na naabot:

 hindi nakapa-aral nakatuntong sa Kolehiyo ngunit hindi nakatapos
 elementarya nakatapos ng kolehiyo;
 hayskul (Highschool) Ano po ang kursong inyong natapos?

II. Lebel ng Pamumuhay at Sosyal na Datos

A. Pisikal na anyo/ kabuuan ng Tirahan

1. Lawak o uri ng bahay

 maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan, cogon, atbp.)
 maliit lamang (4x5 metro pababa ang kabuuang sukat), ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at

mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ang mga materyales ay gawa sa mga lokal na
 na materyales lamang (hal. Kawayan , cogon, atbp.)
 _____ kalamtaman (4x6 hanggang 5x8 metro ang lawak) ,ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ malaking bahay (5x8 metro pataas ang sukat) ang mga materyales gawa sa lokal at
 mabibigat na uri ng materyales (*heavier materials*)
 _____ maiikling bahay (5x8 m. pataas) at gawa sa bato at mabibigat na materyales.

2. Bubong (roofing)

_____ Gl sheet _____ cogon _____ pinatuyong bala't ng abaka
 _____ nipa/ anahaw _____ dahon ng niyog _____ iba pa. (pakibanggit)

3. Dingding (walls)

_____ konkreto, makinis na pagkagawa (*fine finished*)
 _____ konkreto, di-makinis na pagkagawa (*rough finished*)
 _____ konkreto, (hollow blocks)
 _____ mga pinaglapi-tagping mga kahoy (hal. Narra at yakal)
 _____ plywood o lawanit
 _____ kawayan/ sawali
 _____ nipa/ cogon
 _____ pinaghalong nipa, cogon, kawayan at iba pang lokal na materyales
 _____ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

4. Sahig (flooring)

_____ konkreto _____ nakaangat na kahoy o papag _____ pinaghalong konkreto at kahoy
 _____ kahoy _____ walang sahig o flooring

5. Palikuran (Toilet Bowl)

_____ standard, de tubig _____ may flooring na gawa sa kawayan o kahoy at may butas
 _____ konkreto, de tubig _____ sa hukay _____ sa kanal, sapa, o ilog

Anu-ano po ba ang kagamitan (*appliances*) niyo sa inyong bahay? _____

B. Sanitasyon/ Kalusugan

1..Ano ang pinagkukunan niyo ng tubig?

_____ gripo sa loob ng bahay _____ poso/ bombahan (*artesian wells*)
 _____ pump _____ bukal, sapa o ilog

2. Naaabot ba ang inyong lugar ng serbisyong medikal ng lokal na pamahalaan ng Tigaon? [] oo [✓] hindi

- Kung oo, gaano kadalas ito?

3. Ano po ba ang pangkaraniwang sakit sa inyong pamilya? Kalintura Sipon

- Sa tingin ninyo, ano po ang karaniwang sanhi nito? klima

C. Iba pang serbisyo

1. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyo ng kuryente ang inyong bahay, particular na ng CASURECO? [] oo [✓] hindi

2. Naabot po ba kayo ng serbisyong Telekomunikasyon (hal. Linya ng telepono, etc.) [] oo [✓] hindi

D. Partisipasyon sa Politika o sa isang Samahan

- Kayo po ay may katungkulan sa inyong barangay ? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
▪ Kung oo, ano po ang inyong katungkulan: _____
- Kasali po ba kayo sa isang kooperatiba o Samahan? ☒ oo ☐ hindi
- May samahan po ba sa inyo ng mga magsasaka ng abaka? ☐ oo ☐ hindi
▪ kung oo, ano po ang pangalan ng samahan o kooperatiba? _____
- May access po ba kayo sa programang *Family Planning* ng lokal na gobyerno? ☐ oo ☒ hindi

E. Libangan (recreation)

- May oras pa po ba kayong maglibang at mamasyal? ☐ oo ☒ hindi
▪ kung oo, ano po ang kadalasan ninyong libangan: _____

III. Datos pang-Ekonomiko

- Ano po ba ang inyong partikular na ginagawa bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka:
_____ taga-handa ng lupa para sa bagong itatanim na binhi ng abaka ☒ *Abaca Stripper*
☒ taga-putol ng mga puno ng abaka ☒ kargador ng mga binilad na abaka
_____ taga-lagay ng abono (kung nagalagay ng abono sa plantasyon) _____ iba pa (paki-banggit): _____
- Ilan taon na po ba kayong naghahanap-buhay bilang isang magsasaka ng abaka?
☐ 1-2 taon ☐ 7-8 taon
☐ 3-4 taon ☐ 9-10 taon
☐ 5-6 taon ☒ 10 taon pataas *de mas na*
- Paki-lagyan ng tsek ang inyong estado (o relasyon) sa pagmamay-ari ng lupa:
owner _____ *owner* _____ *homesteaders* _____ *leasee* _____
_____ *tenant* _____ iba pa (paki-banggit): _____

A. Kung kayo'y may saring lupa (owner), ilang ektarya ng inyong lupang sakahan ang binubungkal para sa pagtatanim ng abaka?

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas |

B. Saan matatagpuan ang lupang inyong sinasaka?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ <i>irrigated lowland</i> | _____ <i>rainfed upland</i> | _____ <i>irrigated upland</i> |
| _____ <i>rainfed lowland</i> | _____ <i>mountain slope, rainfed</i> | |

C. Kayo rin po ba mismo ang nagtatrabaho sa mga gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka sa inyong lupa ?(hal. Kayo rin ang nag-i-*stripped* ng inyong inaning mga abaka)

☒ oo ☐ hindi

- Bukod sa abaka, ano pang produkto ang inyong itinatanim sa inyong lupa? *waly*
- Makabagong teknolohiya po ba ang inyong ginagamit sa inyong pagsasaka (Abaka) ☐ oo ☒ hindi

A. Kung kayo naman po'y *tenant* sa lupang inyong sinasaka, ilang ektarya ng kabuuang lupa ang inyong sinasaka sa lupang yaon?

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ektarya pababa | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 ektarya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 ektarya |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 ektarya | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ektarya pataas |

- B. Sino po ang nag-mamayari ng lupang inyong sinasaka? 'apt. Isaguro Bg/601950
- C. Paano po ba ang hatiaan sa naaani niyong abaka? 50/50

- A. Kung kayo po naman ay isang *Abaca Stripper* o manggagawa sa isang plantasyon ng abaka, paano po ba ang bayaran ng sahod? 50/150
- B. Magkano naman po ang inyong kinikita? (magkano sa isang araw kung arawan at magkano naman kapag lingguhan o depende sa uri ng pagbabayad) 150 900 450
- C. May pagkakataon po ba na nagkakautang pa kayo? 100 [] hindi

- A. Sa kabuuan, magkano po ang inyong kinikita sa isang buwan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasaka ng abaka? 450 x 4
- B. Magkano naman ang po ang kita ng inyong pamilya sa isang buwan, kabilang na rito ang lahat ng inyong kita maliban pa sa pagsasaka at pagbebenta ng abaka? 450 x 4
- C. Ano po ang inyong kabuuang gastos sa isang buwan?

Food.....	_____
Clothing.....	_____
Household needs (fuel, light, etc).....	_____
Education.....	_____
House maintenance.....	_____
Payment for rentals.....	_____
Farm expenditures (fertilizer, feeds, etc).....	_____
Farm helper (if any).....	_____
Miscellaneous (brgy. Contribution, etc.).....	_____

TOTAL: 1,500

3. Kanino niyo po ipinagbibili ang produkto ninyong abaka? (Pakilagay po ang *kanilang pangalan*)
- Occampo Traders (Camano, Ulaguno, D. Ulaguno, M., Melchor, F, atbp)
- Grading and Baling Establishment (hal. Tag Fibers)

- A. Magkano ang bilihan kada isang kilo ng abaka sa kasalukuyan? _____

- B. Ano sa tingin niyo ang tunguhin ng presyo ng abaka , partikular na sa Tigaon?

☒ pababa ang presyo

☐ pataas ang presyo

☐ walang pinagbago ang presyo

- C. Sa inyong tingin, sapat o wasto lamang po ba ang pagprepresyo ng inyong abaka ng mga bumibiling mga traders sa bayan?

☐ wasto lamang ang presyo

☒ hindi wasto ang presyo

☐ minsan wasto, minsan di -wasto ang presyo

5. May iba pa po ba kayong hanap-buhay maliban sa pagsasaka?

☒ kung oo, ano po ang inyong ibang hanap-buhay? dealer katayo

IV. Mga Persepsiyon

Pumili lamang po ng isa sa bawat titik na nakalaan.

- into ang 1
Ela
- A. Sa inyong tingin, ano ang kasalukuyang kalagayan ng abaka sa Tigaon, Camarines Sur?
☒ nangingihina (*nanluluya*)
☐ umuunlad (*nagkukusog*)
☐ walang pinabago/ gaya ng dati (*mayong pinabago*)
- B. Sa inyong palagay, ano ang masasabi mo iyong kasalukuyang sosyo-ekonomikong kalagayan?
☒ tila lalong humihirap ang aking kalagayan
☐ tila bumubuti ang aking kalagayan
☐ walang pinabago ang aking kalagayan
- C. Ano sa tingin mo ang ginagawa ng lokal na gobyerno upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan?
☒ walang ginagawa ang gobyerno
☐ may ginagawa ang gobyerno ngunit hindi ko maramdaman ang epekto nito sa akin.
☐ may ginagawa at positibo ang epekto nito sa akin
- D. Natulungan na ba kayo ng FIDA upang mapabuti ang inyong kalagayan, lalo na gawaing pagsasaka ng abaka?
☐ oo ☒ hindi
 Kung oo, sa paanong paraan? ☐ seminars
☐ pagbibigay ng abaka seedlings
☐ pagbibigay ng mga pautang
☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Pakilagyan ng tsek ang mga "pangunahing" balakid sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon: (Pumili po ng lima (5))

- ☒ hindi stable na presyo ng abaka
☐ hindi magandang daanan (*farm to market road*)
☐ kulang sa pasilidad sa transportasyon at komunikasyon
☐ mababang uri ng teknolohiya sa industriya ng abaka sa Tigaon
☒ mga abaka diseases (hal. *Bunchy tops, etc.*)
☐ madalas na pagbagyo (*typhoons*)
☐ kulang ang suporta ng gobyerno
 (Ela) ☒ Pinapalitan ang mga dating plantasyon ng abaka sa Tigaon tungo sa iba pang pataniman (*crop diversification*) (tlo)
☐ iba pa (pakibanggit): _____

Ano sa tingin niyo ang mga problemang kinahaharap niyo sa pagbebenta ng inyong produktong abaka?

> (Pumili po lamang ng tatlo (3))

- ☐ hindi alam kung papaano ginagrado ang binebentang abaka (*nag-aalangan na baka di tama ang paggrado at pag-kilo*)
☒ mababa ang bilihan ng produkto ng abaka
☐ hindi stable ang presyo ng abaka kaya paiba-iba ang kita sa pagbebenta ng abaka
☒ mataas ang gastusin sa pagsasaka ng abaka ngunit kaunti lamang ang kita
☐ mataas ang renta sa lupa (kung umuupa ng lupa)
☐ hindi makatarungan ang hatian sa inaning mga abaka (kung sistemang hatian (*sharing system*))
☐ may pagkakataong di tumatanggap ng mga abaka ang traders dahil sa oversupply nito sa bodega
☐ mahirap ang magastos dalhin sa bayan ang mga produktong abaka
☒ iba pa (pakibanggit): diit sana sa kahag-otan
☒ FIDA, walang ginagawa -end-

ABACA FACT SHEET*

Abaca fiber, known worldwide as *Manila hemp*, is obtained from the leafsheath of the abaca, *Musa textilis* *nee*. Abaca is indigenous to the Philippines and is similar to banana in appearance except that the leaves are upright, pointed, narrower and more tapering than the leaves of the banana.

Abaca fiber is considered as the strongest among natural fibers. The length of the fiber varies from three to nine feet or more, depending on the height of the plant and the age of the leafsheath. The color of the fiber ranges from ivory white to light and dark brown.

USES/APPLICATIONS:

Cordage, ropes and twines

Pulp and specialty paper (S2 Grade – electrolytic (condenser) paper, high grade decorative paper, Bible paper, dissolving pulp; JK Grade – tea bag, coffee filter, meat and sausage casings, special art paper, cable insulation paper, adhesive tape paper, lens tissue, mimeograph stencil base tissue, carbonizing tissue; Y2 Grade – currency paper, checks, cigarette paper, vacuum cleaner bag, abrasive base paper, weatherproof bristol, map, chart, diploma paper; All grades – handmade paper; S2, 1, G, JK grades – nonwovens)

Fibercrafts

Textiles/fabrics

INDUSTRY SECTORS: (2001)

• Farmers	71,305
• Traders (licensed)	645
• GBEs/Exporters (licensed)	13
• Cordage firms (licensed)	7
• Pulp manufacturers (licensed)	5
• Fibercraft processors (licensed)	102

TOTAL HECTARAGE: (2001) 110,423 hectares

PRODUCTION: (Ave: 1997 – 2001) 68,467 m.t.

MAJOR PRODUCING PROVINCES:

Abaca is grown practically all over the Philippines. The top-ten producing provinces are:

1. Southern Leyte
2. Catanduanes
3. Leyte
4. Davao Oriental
5. Sulu
6. Davao del Sur

Source: Fiber Industry Development Authority.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7. Sorsogon | 9. Samar |
| 8. Surigao del Sur | 10. Northern Samar |

METHODS OF EXTRACTION:

Hand-stripping and Spindle-stripping

GRADES OF FIBER:

Excellent – AD, EF, S2, S3
 Good – I, G, H
 Fair – JK, M1
 Coarse – L
 Residual – Y1, Y2, O, T, WS

EXPORTS: (Ave: 1997 – 2001)

	VOLUME (in m.t.)	VALUE (in FOB US\$)
• RAW FIBERS	17,307 m.t.	16,311,535
• MANUFACTURES		
▪ Pulp	14,464 m.t.	34,196,728
▪ Cordage, ropes and twines	7,845 m.t.	10,934,592
▪ Yarns and fabrics		444,569
▪ Fibercrafts		17,106,471
TOTAL EXPORT EARNINGS		\$78,993,895

MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES:

• RAW FIBERS	United Kingdom, United States, Japan
• MANUFACTURES	
▪ Pulp	Germany, Japan, U.K., France, U.S.A.
▪ Cordage, ropes and twines	USA, Singapore, Netherlands, U.K., Canada
▪ Yarns	Japan, U. K., Germany, U.S.A.
▪ Fabrics	Italy, U.K., Japan
▪ Fibercrafts	U.S.A., Japan, Spain, U.K., Hongkong

FIDA-Camarines Sur ANNUAL Report (January-December 2002)

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
FIBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Tigzon, Camarines Sur

ANNUAL REPORT January-December 2002

In line with FIDA's program thrusts and targets aimed at sustaining the supply of quality fiber, increased abaca farmer's income, farmers empowerment, the Camarines Sur FIDA provincial office, with its very limited resources, complimented with four extension personnel, one licensing officer, one fiber inspector and a Provincial Fiber Officer has the following activities and accomplishments, to wit:

A - Training Services

A. Training of Trainers (TOT)

To equip the field personnel of the different strategies, technical knowhow in the conduct of Farmers Field School (FFS) all extension and development workers in the province underwent the training.

B. Farmers Field School (FFS)

Transfer of information and technology thru a season long training or Farmer Field School is found to be effective. This involves the actual participation of farmer participants in the conduct of field activities, observations, discoveries analysis, etc. One of this kind was conducted at Villaflorida, Ocampo, Camarines Sur which activities culminated last March 22, 2002. This training yields 27 graduates, 11 male and 16 are female. Original registrants/enrollees were 30 farmers but the three failed to cope up with the requirements.

C. HVOC - High Value Commercial Crop and IPM

Two FFS training under High Value Commercial Crop and IPM Insertion program targetted this year failed to take off due to non-release of fund.

II - Production Support Services

A. Nursery Development -

To compliment the abaca rehabilitation and expansion project, abaca nurseries were established and maintained in strategic areas to ease the transportation and hauling of planting materials to subject or target areas. Technical knowhow and planting materials were extended to cooperators of this project. (Table I)

a. FIDA-LGU ET. AL funded Nurseries

These are nurseries established thru resource sharing of cooperating agencies, LGU or PO. FIDA provides the planting materials and technical services while the partner entity shoulders the maintenance and development costs. One hectare is maintained by Naga City LGU at Panicuassen, Naga City. One hectare is also maintained at Tinawagan, Tigzon, by FIDA-DTI. Another half of a hectare in Goa by FIDA-DAR-LGU and PO.

Source: Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA)-Camarines Sur Provincial Office, Tigzon Camarines Sur

200 planting materials were distributed and another 4,000 suckers awaits for distribution to interested farmers from Pinaglabanan, Coa, nursery while Ilog City nursery reserves its planting materials for further expansion of the project.

b. FC-funded or Farmer. Cooperator funded nurseries

Farmer cooperator funded nurseries were established and maintained in all abaca producing districts in the province. In second district, one hectare is maintained at Guinsaban, Ocampo, Camarines Sur, distributed 1,500 suckers to one farmer and another 2,000 suckers awaits claimant or buyer. In 3rd district, 2.0 hectares are maintained at Patitinan and Matuntalan, Sualmonon, Sorsogon, Camarines Sur. Distributed 500 suckers. In 4th district, 2.5 hectares are maintained at Cabatuan, Macaangay, and Namurabod, all in Buhi, Camarines Sur, distributed 1,000 suckers and 6,000 suckers awaits interested buyers.

B. Assistance/Monitoring of Fibrocrop

a. Rehabilitation of Abaca Plantations;

Aware of the need to increase their production, abaca farmers though financially handicapped have carry on with abaca rehabilitation even on a very slow pace. This activity is very important on old and less productive plantations. Data shows that 403.25 hectares were rehabilitated by 118 farmers sporadically located throughout the province. This represents 215.06% accomplishment against the target of 187.50 hectares. (Table II)

An increase of 277.0 hectares from last year accomplishment of only 126.25 hectares or 209.91% increase. This may be due to the awareness inculcated to the farmers on the benefits and importance of abaca.

b. Expansion and Development;

Plantation of corn almost everywhere coupled with the restriction on forestal areas, expansion activities was minimal and need to refocus this program to the coastal areas where corn are not cultivated, hence the very low target of only 17.50 hectares. With this target, 21.25 hectares were opened and develop by 6 farmers. This represents 121.42% accomplishment. (Table III)

c. Pest and Disease Control;

Requisite to abaca rehabilitation of replanting especially infested plantations is the treatment or removal of the diseased plants, otherwise replanting will be of no avail. Equipped with awareness, knowledge of the disease and its control, farmers carry out disease treatment despite limited FIDA personnel. 68.50 hectares were treated of the disease by 18 farmers or 304.44% accomplishment based from the target of 22.50 hectares in the barangay of Sangay. However this activities were conducted throughout the province. (Table IV)

IV - Licensing:

A total of 24 Abaca Traders, 1 GSE and 2 classifiers were registered from January to December 2002. There was no new registrant this year. With these the Agency have collected a total of P33,060.00 as registration and license fees.

Table I. Number of Abaca Traders by District;

District/Num.	Traders	GSE	Classifier	Amt. Collected
2nd District;				
Naga	2	-	-	P340.00
Calabanga	3	-	-	1,830.00
Ocampo	5	-	-	4,410.00
3rd District;				
Tigaon	5	-	-	12,800.00
Goa	4	-	-	4,040.00
Ligonoy	2	-	-	500.00
Sungay	-	1	2	12,190.00
4th District				
Baki	3	-	-	870.00
T o t a l	24	1	2	P37,060.00

List of Abaca Traders:

2nd District;

A. Ocampo (5)

1. Nelly Penolio - Hanawan, Ocampo, Cam. Sur
2. Francis Belcos - " " " "
3. Zenaida Benosa - Gatbo, Ocampo, Cam. Sur
4. Michael Rosales - Poblacion, Ocampo, Cam. Sur
5. Ocampo Ag. Supply- Ocampo, Cam. Sur

B. Naga City (2)

1. Panicasoon MP Coop. - Panicasoon, Naga City
2. Delfin Brofas - " " " "

C. Calabanga (3)

1. Domingo Divison - Cumaguilingking, Cal. Cam. Sur
2. Marcelina Godoy - " " " "
3. Esteban Severo - Binanuagan, Cal. Cam. Sur

3rd District;

A. Tigaon (5)

1. Justino Samano Jr. - May-Arago, Tigaon, Cam. Sur
2. Tac Fibers Inc. - Tigaon, Cam. Sur
3. Mariso Llaguno - " " " "
4. Daisy Llaguno - " " " "
5. Felicidad Melchor - " " " "

B. Goa (4)

1. Mario Pan - Buyo, Goa, Cam. Sur
2. Ricardo Lim - San Juan Bautista St., Goa, CSUR
3. Oscar Lim - " " " " " "
4. J.R. Comprada - " " " " " "

C. Lagonoy (2)

1. Rebecca Beringuela - Lagonoy, Cam. Sur
2. Alex Enterprises - " " "

4th District

A. Buhi (3)

1. Romulo Cabais - Lakeside, Buhi, Cam. Sur
2. Ricardo Callo - Macaangay, Buhi, Cam. Sur
3. Mauricio Carullo - " " " "

Grading and Baling Establishment;

3rd District;

1. Manila Hemp Trading Inc. - Mabca, Sangay, Cam. Sur

Licensed Classifiers;

1. Ely Cuadalupi - C/o Manila Hemp Trading Inc. - Sangay, CSur
2. Alfonso Bonina - C/o Manila Hemp Trading Inc. - Sangay, CSur

V - Other Activities:

1. Extend support and assistance in the preparation of Abaca Project proposal, a joint efforts of FIDA, DA and PSU.
2. Extend support to PSU abaca research on varietal collection by extending technical knowhow and planting materials.
3. Attend and participate in the KALAHI programs launching Caravan in selected areas in the province.
4. Attend MAFC and PAFC meeting and other conferences, fora called by other agencies, LGUs and NGOs or PO.

VI - Problems:

1. Lack of personnel to cover all abaca producing areas.
2. Lack of government support as to the project funding and operations.
3. Peace and Order in areas operation.
4. Price of abaca fiber (low) which affects harvesting activities.
5. Scarcity of strippers, hence the need for mechanical stripping facilities.
6. Farm to market roads.

Prepared by:

EDITO C. ARIL
Prov'l. Fiber Officer

APPENDIX M
Master list of Abaca Farmers 2002

Republic of the Philippines
FIBER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Tigaon, Camarines Sur

Masterlist of Abaca Farmers 2002

Barangay: Cabalinadun
Municipality: Tigaon

<u>Name of Farmer</u>	<u>Area</u>
1. Jose Ferrnedeje	2.1

Barangay: Timawagan
Municipality: Tigaon

<u>Name of Farmer</u>	<u>Area</u>
1. Victor Garbitorona	2.0
2. Manuel Garbitorona	5.0
3. Francisco Lopez	6.0
4. William Lopez	0.5
5. Toedlife Oca Jr.	10.0
6. Jolly Aquino	3.0
	<u>26.5</u>

Barangay: Gingeray
Municipality: Tigaon

<u>Name of Farmer</u>	<u>Area</u>
1. Gelsolo Baduria	5.0
2. Angel Palomares	1.0
3. Jimmy Cordere	1.0
	<u>7.0</u>

Barangay: Gensecap
Municipality: Tigaon

<u>Name of Farmer</u>	<u>Area</u>
1. Gladie Francisco	25.0
2. Victor Garbitorona	25.0
3. Mariano Ilaguna	10.0
4. Juan Ilaguna	5.0
5. Ramon Jallera	5.0
6. Gedeon Aguilera	20.0
7. Graciano Paoay	11.0
8. Remarita Brimela	6.0
	<u>107.0</u>

Barangay: Libed
Municipality: Tigaon

<u>Name of Farmer</u>	<u>Area</u>
1. Jesselito Brimela	4.0
2. Mariano Ilaguna	10.0
3. Primitivo Atanacio	10.0
4. Domingo Brimela	1.0
5. Elpidio Pottico	1.5
6. Saturnino Sney	1.0
7. Victor Sney	16.5
8. Daisy Ilaguna	2.0
9. Herberto Brimela	3.0
10. Cecilia Barrena	10.0
11. Genaro Barrena	1.0
12. Jacinto Eballar	10.0

Source: Fiber Industry Development Authority (FIDA)-Camarines Sur Provincial Office, Tigaon Camarines Sur.

13. Domingo Amur	2.00
14. Jacinto Brizuela	1.00
15. Carlos Paulito	3.00
16. Juan Clutario Jr.	2.00
17. Emilio Marden	6.00
18. Alfredo Amur	4.00
19. Leonora Brizuela	2.00
20. Vicente Delingman	1.50
21. Juan Pesino	7.00
22. Vidal Capon	3.00
23. Carlos Garza	1.00
24. Rosy San Jera	1.00
<hr/>	
	92.50

Submitted by:

PACITA N. ASICO
R DO J

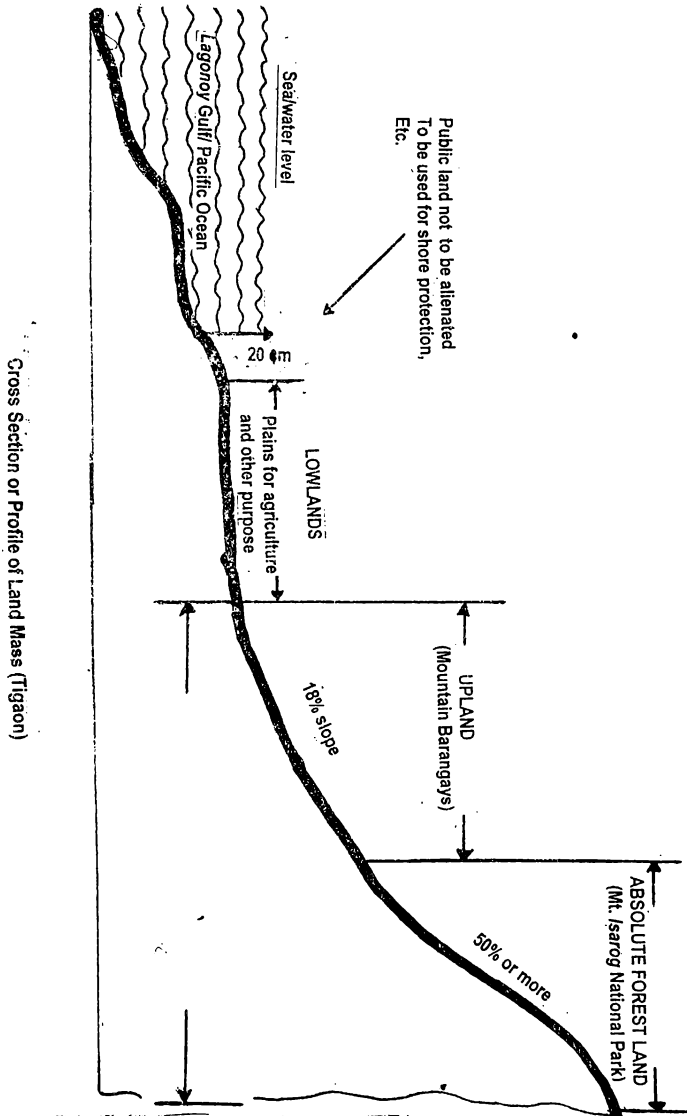
Republic of the Philippines
FIRST INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
Tuguegarao, Cagayan

Masterlist of Abaca Farmers
as of January, 2002

Barangay	Area	No. of Farmers
1. Cabalinawan	2.03	8
2. Tinawagan	26.5	6
3. Cingray	7.0	3
4. Consocep	107.0	8
5. Libel	52.50	24
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	235.1 ha.	42

Submitted by:

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PDC I



Source: Rodríguez, L. & Tumpalan, Ma. T. *Survey of Village Level Capabilities Toward Improving Agricultural Technology in Communities*. Quezon City: NSTA-UPS. 1987.

Map of Tiguaon

