

**ASSESSMENT ON PROGRAMANG GULAYAN NG MASA (PGMA) AS COMPONENT OF
HUNGER MITIGATION PROGRAM ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF IMELDA,
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY**

A Special Problem

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School

J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE-DUMINGAG CAMPUS

Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur

In Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree

MASTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Agricultural Extension)

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ABSTRACT

SALI, ANISA M., MARCH 2010, J.. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE-Dumingag Campus, "ASSESSMENT ON PROGRAMANAG Dumingag, GULAYAN Zamboanga NG MASA del (PGMA) Sur. AS COMPONENT OF HUNGER MITIGATION PROGRAM ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF IMELDA, ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY", A Special Problem.

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This study generally aimed to evaluate the efficacy of the Programang Gulayan ng Masa (PGMA) as component of the hunger mitigation program of the government in the barangays of Imelda, Zamboanga Sibugay. Specifically the study aimed to (1) find out the socio-economic/demographic profile of the respondents (2) determine the agricultural production of its family (3) identify the nutritional problems encountered by its family (4) evaluate the economic impact of adopting the program and nutritional benefits acquired.

Results of the study reveal that majority of the respondents are females, married, high school level, Roman Catholics and residing in the barangays for 10 years and below. Majority of the respondents are tenant farmers which have a monthly income ranging from 1,000.00-5,000.00 pesos and have 1-3 siblings.

Many of them are members of the Rural Improvement Club organizations in their barangays. They have no access to credits but they can avail supports from the government on assorted vegetable seeds and attended trainings on vegetable gardening conducted by the LGU. Hence, majority has planted vegetables in their backyards and root crops like cassava and taro in their farm and they commonly raise chicken.

Poor housing and underweight problems are found less serious problems of the respondents in the barangays of Imelda, Zamboanga Sibugay.

On the socio-economic impact of adapting the program, the respondents are able to increase their family income, send their children to school, lessen the malnourish children, and have good family relation. The nutritional benefit acquired by the respondents is the decrease of underweight children. This is due to the increased consumption of vegetables and introducing appropriate complimentary feeding conducted by the DOH and LGUs to promote good nutrition as demanded in the Hunger Mitigation Program.