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EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL GREENING PROGRAM AMONG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN REGION 12

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Abstract

The study assessed the community participation of the IP in the implementation of National Greening Program. It utilized the descriptive-correlational design in data gathering that was conducted in the three municipalities in Sarangani Province under which are recipients of the National Greening Program namely: Maasim, Kiamba, and Maitum municipalities to the purposively selected 105 Indigenous Peoples from the identified municipalities composed of tribal leaders, Local Government Unit officials and local farmers in the community. The study made use of the mean and Pearson r correlation as statistical tools in the analysis of data gathered.

The findings of the study revealed the implementation strategy on social mobilization was 3.64 (highest) described as very highly utilized, in terms of harmonization initiatives was 3.58 described as very high rating, in terms of provision of incentives was 3.44 (lowest) described as highly utilized and in terms of monitoring and management of data got a mean of 3.48 described as highly utilized. The level of mobilization participation indecision making is 3.53 (lowest) described as very highly participated, in terms of participation in selecting the sites was 3.55 very high participation, and in terms of supervision and forest protection was 3.56 (highest) described as very highly participated. The overall mean of the effectiveness in providing food security revealed 3.56 (highest) described as very highly effective while in terms of poverty reduction it got an overall mean of 3.37 (lowest) describes as highly effective. There is a significant relationship between the implementation strategies and participation of the IPs in the effectiveness of National Greening Program implementation. The study concludes that DENR has involved the Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of the National Greening Program. The Indigenous Peoples has shown active participation and support in the implementation on the National Greening Program because this has helped in providing food and additional income in their community.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, studies conducted by the United Nations show the continuous deforestation in most countries alarmingly increased. Each year, millions of hectares of forest were destroyed because of lack of knowledge, accountability and participation of the people. Often these responsibilities were seen by many people as major responsibilities of the government or the state. The continues ecological deterioration related to deforestation heightened danger of climate change and shortage of food for the people (United Nations, 2016).

In the Philippines, in 2011, an Executive Order 26 was declared by the President of the Philippine Republic implementing the so called National Greening Program (NGP). This program aims to reduce poverty, promote food security, environmental stability, conserve biodiversity, and adapt and mitigate climate change. One specific program included in the said order was the involvement of the Indigenous People in implementing it. However, reports shows many Indigenous people living in ancestral domain and forest areas were left out in academic, policy and public discussions and decisions making which affects their lives. The focus on the implementation of Indigenous Peoples Rights Acts of 1997 provided opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in decision making and activities implemented not only in their ancestral domain but also in the community where they lived (Matias, 2012).

In Mindanao, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Region 12 confirmed their massive implementation of the National Greening Program to help promote climate change and food production. The agency has intensified the implementation of NGP through convergence programs to different stakeholders including the IPs in many ancestral domains all over the region. However, studies to support their contribution in the effectiveness of this program were limited. The assessment of the participation of the IPS in the NGP implementation will help in improving accountability and responsibility of the tribe people towards protecting the environment they are living.

The aforementioned situation motivated the researcher to conduct the study on assessing the participation of the IP in the implementation of NGP as a way to formulate strategies in enhancing their capability in participating in this program for effective program goal attainment.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research utilized a descriptive - correlational design. This design was appropriate since it described the implementation strategies, participation of IPs and the attainment of the NGP program. Descriptive – correlational design is a scientific method of observing the characteristics

or a phenomena which utilized survey as data gathering tools and made use statistical formula in the analysis of the data gathered.

On the other hand, the correlational aspect of the study was the determination of the significant relationship of the implementation and participation in the effectiveness of the implementation of NGP.

Locale of the Study

The study was conducted in three municipalities in Sarangani Province which are recipients of the NGP program namely: Maasim, Kiamba, and Maitum municipalities.

Respondents of the Study

The respondents of the study were the 105 selected IPs from the identified municipalities composed of 30 tribal leaders, 5 LGU officials and 35 local farmers from each municipalities of Maasin, Kiamba and Maitum

Sampling Technique

The study used the purposive sampling method. The selection of the respondents was done with assistance from the LGU of the identified municipalities. The purposive sampling technique in this study required a criteria of selecting only those IPs with experience in the implementation of NGP were selected as respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Extent of Strategies Utilized by the Department of Environment
    and Natural Resources on National Greening Program

The strategies implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the implementation of NGP in terms of; social mobilization, harmonization of initiatives, and provision of incentives monitoring and management of data base.

Extent of Strategies Utilized in terms of Social Mobilization

Table 1 presents the strategies utilized by the DENR on NGP in terms of social mobilization.

Table 1
Mean Rating of the Extent of Strategies Utilized by the DENR in the Implementation of National Greening Program in terms of Social Mobilization
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1. Links with DepEd for NGP school participation.	3.92	Highly Utilized
2. Coordinates with CHED for tree planting.	3.54	Highly Utilized
3. Ties with CSOs on NGP activities.		
4. Connects with government offices for tree planting.	3.54	Highly Utilized

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
5.Joins forces with private sector for tree planting.	3.67	Highly Utilized
	3.53	Highly Utilized
OVERALL MEAN	**3.64**	**Highly Utilized**

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 Highly Utilized   1.50 – 2.49   Less Utilized
             2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Utilized 1.00 – 1.49   Least Utilized

The lowest mean rating was on statement 5 which states "Joins forces with private sector for tree planting" with a mean of 3.53 described as highly utilized. This implies that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is compliant with the mandate of the NGP guidelines to build partnerships with private sectors in ensuring everyone in the country participates in implementation of NGP.

According to Department of Environment and Natural Resources (2016) the linkages with private sectors provide higher compliance with the goals of planting 1o million trees . The private sector is an important aspect I ensuring the people in their organizations knows about the greening program of the country to ensure support on environment preservation and care.

The highest rating was seen on statement 1 "Links with DepEd for NGP school participation" that got a mean of 3.92 described as very highly utilized. This result signifies there is an existing engagement with private sectors which is part of the mandate in collaborative approach for National Greening Program.

The National Greening Program is an effort for reforestation that emphasized as mandated by Executive Order 26, the collective effort of all stakeholders and not only of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and other government agencies. EO 26 mandates the Department of Agriculture-Department of Agrarian Reform-Department of Environment and Natural Resources Convergence Initiative to be the oversight committee for the program, with Department of Environment and Natural Resources as the lead agency

The overall mean rating for the implementation strategy on social mobilization was 3.64 described as highly utilized. This implies that the DENR together with partners had intensive collaborative efforts towards ensuring tree planning and preservation activities are done.

Randa (2014) examined that the NGP has implemented strategies that involves all entities in the country both the private and non-private organizations. These are very important in the implementation of environment friendly practices in the organization such as tree planting and protecting trees from being cut down by any private enterprise.

Strategies Implemented in terms of Harmonization Indicatives
Table 2 shows the strategies implemented by the DENR on NGP in terms of harmonization initiatives.
The lowest mean that emerged was on statement 2 which states "Produces good quality seedlings from DA and ERDB" with a mean of

3.50 described as highly utilized. This implies confirms that the Department Environment and Natural Resources are compliant with types of seedling to be planted since this is one of the most important aspect of availability of seedlings to be implemented.

According to Israel and Lintag (2013) the quality of seedling provided in the NGP is controlled and managed by Department Environment and Natural Resources as the lead agency in ensuring the right hard word trees will be planted. Furthermore, maintenance of the nursery who grows it is also under the jurisdiction of the DENR but delegated to their partners.

Table 2
Mean Rating of the Extent of Strategies Utilized by the DENR in the Implementation of National Greening Program in terms of Harmonization Initiatives
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1.Implements Luntiang Pilipinas with BLGU.	3.51	Highly Utilized
2.Produces good quality seedlings from DA and ERDB.	3.50	Highly Utilized
3. Implements NGP with territorial domains.	3.59	Highly Utilized
4.Coordinates with Peoples Organization for nursery management.	3.67	Highly Utilized
5.Provides technical assistance through convergence programs.	3.62	Highly Utilized
OVERALL MEAN	**3.58**	**Highly Utilized**

Legend:
  3.50 – 4.00 Highly Utilized   1.50 – 2.49   Less Utilized
  2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Utilized   1.00 – 1.49   Least Utilized

Meanwhile, the highest mean rating given by the respondents was seen on statement 4 which states "Coordinates with Peoples Organization for nursery management" with a mean of 3.67 described as highly utilized. This result denotes stronger relationship of the DENR with the main organization entrusted to lead in the NGP which is the people organization. This can help in implementation of NGP better.

Similarly, in the research of Ibanez (2013) the strategy of using Community-based Conservation (CBC) whereby rural people are an integral part of biodiversity conservation has become the hallmark of environmental actions in the Philippines. The key elements of CBC

include local communities driving resource planning and management, and more importantly, gaining economically from conservation. As a bottom-up rather than a top-down approach, CBC advocates see it as an exercise in democracy, where local people become active players in wildlife protection, letting them decide how to use and protect their lands, instead of having policies imposed from above.

The overall mean rating on implementation strategies in harmonization initiatives was 3.58 described as very high rating. This answer signifies the DENR is effective in their collaborative measures in involving as many people as they can include the IPs in their programs as partners to ensure accountability in the NGP. The involvement of the different sectors as part of the social mobilization is an effective strategy in attaining its objectives.

In the study of Ngaware (2012) the involvement of people's participation leads to significant community development and especially poverty reduction because there is an increase involvement in development project and particularly the poor which are responsive to their situation. This is true because the needs of the people are given attention and are solicited before making decisions on programs implemented.

Strategies Implemented in terms of Provision of Incentives

Table 3 shows the strategies implemented by the DENR on NGP in terms of provision of incentives.

Table 3
Mean Rating of the Extent of Strategies Utilized by the DENR in the Implementation of National Greening Program in terms of Provision of Incentives
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1. Shares proceeds of agroforestry plantation to the recipients.	3.51	Highly Utilized
2. Prioritizes NGP beneficiaries to CCT.	3.45	Moderately Utilized
3. Extends financial incentives for reforestation.	3.32	Moderately Utilized
4. Gives work incentives for convergence program.	3.48	Moderately Utilized
5. Shares product for fruit trees to the residents	3.42	Moderately Utilized
OVERALL MEAN	**3.44**	**Moderately Utilized**

Legend:

3.50 – 4.00 Highly Utilized   1.50 – 2.49   Less Utilized

2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Utilized   1.00 – 1.49   Least Utilized

The lowest rating is on item 3 which states "Extends financial incentives for reforestation" that got a mean of 3.32 described as moderately utilized. This result denotes that the government has provided financial capital but not in cash form it refers to seedling and other resources. However certain amount for labor and transportation cost were also included in the project thus it might be the reason it got lower rating.

According to DENR (2011) the financial support for reforestation program is limited to the needs since all the seedling and other needs are provided by the agency and those who will maintain the nursery.

Moreover, the highest mean that appeared was on statement 1 "Shares proceeds of agroforestry plantation to the recipients. " that got a mean of 3.51 described as very high extent.   This result is a good indicators that the NGP helped find additional income to the people if they helped in cultivating the trees planted since the products will be given to them as incentives.

The poverty reduction, food security and biodiversity preservation are included among the general objectives of the NGP (DENR, 2011), hence this program is being implemented through social mobilization and contract reforestation strategies such as Community Driven Development (CDD),

The overall mean rating of the implementation strategies in terms of provision of incentives was 3.44 described as moderately utilized. This result denotes good opportunities for those partner of DENR I the NGP because the additional income provided can motivate more people to join on it since they will earn cash and free harvested product from the trees. According to Asian development Bank (2015) many people are motivated to participate in the national greening program since this will provide additional income from the products and labor fee the DENR will give as support to the program.

Strategies Implemented in terms of Monitoring and Management of Data

Table 4 shows the strategies implemented by the DENR on NGP in terms of monitoring and management of data.

The lowest mean that emerged based on the data was on statement 2 "The DENR formulates computer recording system for reports of DA" that got a mean of 3.40 described to have moderately utilized. This result denotes that that IP are aware that the DENR is using a computerized

Table 4
Mean Rating of the Extent of Strategies Utilized by the DENR in the Implementation of National Greening Program in terms of Monitoring and Management of Data
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
The DENR ,,,		
1.Uses computerized monitoring system.	3.47	Moderately Utilized

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
2.Formulates computer recording system for reports of DA.	3.40	Moderately Utilized
3.Provides academe assistance in data base system.	3.56	Highly Utilized
4.Provides equipment for database used by DENR.	3.48	Moderately Utilized
5.Assists in capability building for data base utilization by DENR..	3.50	Highly Utilized
OVERALL MEAN	**3.48**	**Moderately Utilized**

Legend:

3.50 – 4.00	Highly Utilized	1.50 – 2.49	Less Utilized
2.50 – 3.49	Moderately Utilized	1.00 – 1.49	Least Utilized

system in recording and reporting of the data and submitted to national office. Ibanez (2013) the strategy of using Community-based Conservation (CBC) program using technology whereby rural people are an integral part of biodiversity conservation has become the hallmark of environmental actions in the Philippines. This included orientation and capability building in the monitoring system using data bank for efficient record system.

The highest mean the appeared on the data showed statement 3 "Provides academe assistance in data base system" that got a mean of 3.56 described to have highly utilized. This result signifies the IPs have been informed that DENR in partnership with the academe is establishing a monitoring system that is recorded using computer technology which can provide more accurate results of target accomplishment ad implementation percentage.

In the study of Balangue (2016) it explained about the presence of collaborations of the DENR in partnership with the academe as partners in going in the community in ensuring computerized system are adopted in the record and monitoring activities of NGP.

The overall mean rating of the implementation strategies in terms of monitoring and management of data got a mean of 3.48 described as moderately utilized. This result denotes that the IP has knowledge that there is computerized recoding system for the NGP projects implemented and that several partners are extending their support in ensuring this mandate is complied in all communities under the NGP.

According to NEDA (2011), there are many agencies tapped by the DENR that provides technical assistance in the computerized recording and documentation system the program has adopted for faster and more accurate data processing. The computerization of the data serves is done to centralize all the reports towards the national records that monitors

the overall performances of the different communities in the National Greening Program.

Participation of IPs on NGP

The level of participation of the IPs in the implementation of NGP is explored in terms of : mobilization of participation in decision making, identification of sites and supervision of forest protection.

Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms of Mobilization
of Participation in Decision Making

Table 5 presents the level of participation of the IPs in the implementation of NGP is explored in terms of mobilization of participation in decision making.

The lowest rating is on statement 4 "Suggests policy adopting natural planting methods" that got a mean of 3.42 described to have moderately participated. This result signifies recognizing the knowledge of the IPs on planting using natural way since majority of the believed that the best way to care for nature is through natural planting method. Thus, their suggestion will have big impact in motivating them to share their ideas.

Table 5
Mean Level of Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms
of Mobilization of Participation in Decision Making
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1. Joins in deciding what trees to plant.	3.65	Highly Participated
2. Participates in deciding when to start planting.	3.44	Moderately Participated
3. Cooperates in the decision making for activities to be done.	3.54	Highly Participated
4. Suggests policy adopting natural planting methods.	3.42	Moderately Participated
5. Attends meetings about NGP planning.	3.62	Highly Participated
OVERALL MEAN	**3.53**	**Highly Participated**

Legend:
3.50 – 4.00 Highly Participated   1.50 – 2.49   Less Participated
2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Participated   1.00 – 1.49   Least Participated

The NCIP (2012) claimed that the IPs are commonly worshiping nature as part of the homes of their spiritual beings; thus, they use

natural planting method to protect the nature and environment. This is an environment friendly strategy that can be adopted by the NGP program for strengthening biodiversity.

The highest mean that emerged was statement 1 "Joins in deciding what tress to plant" that got a mean of 3.65 described as very highly participated. This implies that the DENR have asked for the opinion of the IPs on the trees to plant since they have known what kind of plants are adaptable in their place and soil. This will make higher support and effective program implementation.

Javier (2010) concluded in his study and reported that, participation of the members is a community is a collective decision making strategy that can initiate stronger support since distribution of responsibilities and accountabilities among the members is shared to everyone.

The overall mean rating of the level of mobilization participation indecision making is 3.53 described as very highly participated. This describes an effective collaborative relationship on the implementation of NGP that can contribute in higher attainment level of the objectives since different people in the community are motivated to join and participate in decision making.

 According to Mc Grew (2015) the motivation level of people whose decisions and opinion were asked in an organization results to higher productivity since satisfaction feeling drives the personnel to work harder same with the National Greening Program that of people involved are motivated the more they will work hard.

Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms of Identification of Sites

Table 6 displays the level of participation of the IPs in the implementation of NGP is explored in terms of identification of sites.

Table 6
Mean Level of Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms
of identification of Sites
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1.Suggests which areas trees should be planted.	3.50	Highly Participated
2.Suggests which areas are planted with fruit trees or hard wood.	3.57	Highly Participated
3.Attends in meetings during site selections.	3.57	Highly Participated
4.Shares feedback on location choice for NGP.	3.62	Highly Participated
5.Shares experience on planting sites disadvantages.	3.52	Highly Participated
OVERALL MEAN	**3.55**	**Highly Participated**

Legend:
3.50 – 4.00 Highly Participated   1.50 – 2.49   Less Participated
2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Participated   1.00 – 1.49   Least Participated

The answers of the respondents revealed the lowest mean is on statement 1 suggests which areas trees should be planted. That got a mean of 3.50 describe to have very highly participated. This result denotes the IPs are really given opportunities to share and give their opinion on the trees to be planter since this is important in their preference but should be in agreement with the DENR.

Based on Executive Order No. 26 on the NGP guidelines the IP are given opportunities to share the preferred trees they wanted to plant in their place for this sip part of their accountability in the program implemented. The Highest rating that emerged was on item 4 "Shares feedback on location choice for NGP.3.62 described as very highly participated. This result implies that the IPs are speaking up with the DENR on their ideas to guide the DENR since they are well experienced in the planting of trees in their place. This are valuable information to guide the DENR in planning for their programs.

Lopez (2017) emphasized in her message that the IPs must be consulted in the projects that will be implemented in their ancestral domains specially in the areas where the reforestation and tree planting will be conducted. These are basic legal protocols that should be complied in order not to violate their rights to participate in the projects for their place and communities.

In summary, the overall mean for the participation of the IPs selecting the sites was 3.55 very highly participated. This result denotes the DENR complied with the guidelines that the IPs are well involved and

are part of the decision makings in the NGP programs specifically in selecting the sites for the reforestation.

In the study of Swanson and Gail (2015) they have highlighted the higher community participation in decision making for community projects resulted to higher satisfaction rating from the people which yielded to higher implementation efficiency. This can be good way of motivating the community to participate actively.

Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms of Supervision of Forest Protection
Table 7 displays the level of participation of the IPs in the implementation of NGP is explored in terms of identification of sites.

Table 7
Mean Level of Participation of IPs on NGP in Terms of Supervision of Forest Protection
n=100

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1.Joins in patrolling areas for illegal logging.	3.50	Highly Participated
2.Joins in monitoring for growth and status of planted trees.	3.53	Highly Participated
3.Reports and monitor practices of kaingin.	3.63	Highly Participated
4.Cultivates planted trees.	3.55	Highly Participated
5.Reports cases of cutting tress for charcoal making.	3.57	Highly Participated
OVERALL MEAN	**3.56**	**Very Highly Participated**

Legend:
3.50 – 4.00 Highly Participated   1.50 – 2.49 Less Participated
2.50 – 3.49 Moderately Participated   1.00 – 1.49 Least Participated

The lowest rating that came out based on the result was statement 1 "Joins in patrolling areas for illegal logging" that got a mean of 3.50 described to have very highly participated. This result denotes the DENR allowed ad encouraged the IPs to be part of the patrol team which is part of the agreement for them to lead the group since they are familiar with the places.

Tionco (2016) identified basic activities that can be contributed by the community in the effective National greening program which can be done through patrolling, monitoring and ensuring the plants are growing. These are simple activities that can help detect problems are early stage and identify hampering events in the planting of tress.

On the other hand the highest rating is on item   3 "Reports and monitor practices of kaingin" that got a mean of 3.63 described as very

highly participated. This result signifies the IPs also helps in identifying people who are practicing Kaingin system which can destroy the quality of soil and destructive to the environment. This can help in discouraging the zips themselves in doing it since many of them prefer this kind of practice.

According to Matias (2012) the IPs are used to kaingin system which is one way of preparing their lands before planting another crops. This is now discouraged for they are harmful in the soil composition and environment.

The overall mean rating of the participation of IPs in supervision and Forrest protection was 3.56 described as very highly participated. This result implies the IPs have been involved in ensuring activities such as illegal logging, burning of forest and other harmful activities are motored and reported which can help in preventing abuse of the environment. This is very helpful because they are the people who are always present in the community.

In the report of DENR (2015) majority of the people in the community helps in patrolling for the safety of their forest and the one reporting for illegal loggers who are destroying the forest. This is very helpful since people become aware of their contribution in protecting the forest and environment.

In corroboration with the report of the DENR, the informant confirmed that the IPs are very supportive in the patrolling and monitoring of those people abusing their forest and they report it immediately if there were some illegal loggers in their place.

The characters of the IPs who are caring for the environment is a good support in the program. To seek opportunities for cooperation and coordination with all governments, people and organizations of goodwill who are working towards a common goal of sustainable lifestyles and environmental care and encourage changes in attitudes to the environment that will lead toward a more responsible use of the environment and its resources by encouraging reflection on current and past practice

Effectiveness of the Implementation of the NGP

The effectiveness of the implementation of the NGP in terms of; food security and poverty reduction.

Mean Rating of the Implementation of the NGP on Food Security

Table 8 shows the effectiveness of the implementation of the NGP in terms of food security.

Table 8

Mean Rating of the Level of the Effectiveness in the

Implementation of the NGP in terms of Food Security
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1. Provides many fruits for consumption of the people.	3.72	Highly Effective
2. Makes living habitat for animals that can be source of dairy product.	3.58	Highly Effective
3. Produces products from coffee and cocoa for long time consumption.	3.50	Highly Effective
4. Maintains biodiversity for many plants to produce edible vegetables.	3.53	Highly Effective
5. Earns out of the programs for other necessity, goods and products for daily consumption.	3.46	Highly Effective
OVERALL MEAN	**3.56**	**Highly Effective**

Legend:
3.50 – 4.00	Highly Effective	1.50 – 2.49	Less Effective
2.50 – 3.49	Moderately Effective	1.00 – 1.49	Least Improve

The result described the lowest rating on statement 5 "Earns out of the programs for other necessity, goods and products for daily consumption" that got a mean of 3.46 described as highly effective. This answer signifies the IPs considered the NGP program to have helped them in a way since the production of the plants they earn will be given to them as incentives thus, it can mean additional income.

The DENR (2015) confirm that they are providing income through cash for work for the NGP nursery and other labor wherein the people earns and this can provide money to buy food or if the plants are fruit trees means additional food sources. This is highly helpful to the IP communities who have lesser source of income.

Meanwhile the highest rating is on statement 1 "Provides many fruits for consumption of the people" that got a mean of 3.72 described as very highly effective.

This result implies the NGP has helped in providing additional food sources and at the same time more trees planted on the place which are environmentally helpful and good source of food for the local people.

Jose (2015) concluded that if people are encouraged and are supported to plant permanent fruit trees they will have source of food, income and instill values of care for environment for they will feel to take care of these trees for they give food and income to them.

The overall mean of the effectiveness in providing food security revealed 3.56 that describes a very highly effective. This result confirms the claim of DENR that if NGP is effective then people will have good source of food from the plants they nurtured.

Valentina (2014) explained that in other countries in Asia people take care of their environment much more the trees for they are not only sacred for them but part of mother nature that should be nurtured for they can provide better food sources.

Effectiveness of the Implementation of the NGP on Poverty Reduction

Table 9 shows the effectiveness of the implementation of the NGP in terms of poverty reduction.

Table 9
Mean Rating of the Level of the Effectiveness of the Implementation
of the NGP in terms of Poverty Reduction
n=105

Statement	Mean	Interpretation
1. Develops ecotourism as source of income for people.	3.31	Highly Effective
2. Works as caretaker for DENR and received salary.	3.28	Highly Effective
3. Produces seedlings for selling as livelihood sources.	3.47	Highly Effective
4. Sells products of fruit trees as source of income.	3.38	Highly Effective
5. Makes handicraft from products of trees.	3.42	Highly Effective
OVERALL MEAN	3.37	Highly Effective

Legend:
3.50 – 4.00   Highly Effective   1.50 – 2.49   Less Effective
2.50 – 3.49   Moderately Effective   1.00 – 1.49   Least Effective

The lowest mean that emerged was statement 2 "Works caretaker for DENR and received salary" that got a mean of 3.28 described as highly effective. This implies that the IPs agree that the NGP has provided them additional income because working with this program has offered many additional incentives for them to earn.

In the article of Hudson (92015) he mentioned that many native people who are recipient of the NGP had benefitted because they got job working as caretaker of the projects.

Meanwhile the highest mean was on item 3 " Produces seedlings for selling as livelihood sources" that got a mean of 3.47 described as highly effective. This means the IPs have established their nurseries wherein the seedlings they have produced were paid by the DENR for planting in the NGP programs.

According to DENR (2016) the farmers are often motivated to make their nurseries since the DENR is buying these seedling in good price and becomes the source for planting of the NGP in the different places. The supply is short so therefore the more they plant the more money they earn because the DENR will buy it immediately.

In summary the overall mean of the effectiveness of NGP is 3.37 describes as highly effective. This implies that the IP's have felt that it has helped them have additional income and food sources which can lessen poverty level in their community.

The article of NEDA (2011) confirmed that the NGP has provided millions of work to the recipient community and has provided good income sources for the families that are beneficiaries to this program.

Correlations Analysis Between the Utilization
  Strategies and Attainment of the Objectives
  of National Greening Program

To determine the significant relationship between the extent of implementation of strategies by the DENR and the effectiveness of the implementation of NGP, the Pearson r Correlation analysis was used at .05 level of significance.

Table 10
Correlations Analysis Between the Implementation
Strategies and Effectiveness of NGP

Implementation of strategies by DENR	Effectiveness of implementation of NGP					
	Food Security			**Poverty reduction**		
	r	Sig	Int	r	Sig	Int
Social Mobilization	.545**	.000	HS	.308**	.002	HS
Harmonization of initiatives	.494**	.000	HS	.424**	.001	HS
Provision of incentives	.632**	.000	HS	.472**	.000	HS
Monitoring and management of	.607**	.000	HS	.469**	.000	HS

data base
Int – Interpretation: HS – Significant; NS – Not Significant   HS is High Correlative
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 10 presented the r-value between social mobilization and food security is .545 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between social mobilization and poverty reduction is . 308 showing correlation with a p-value of .002. This implies that the participation of the IPs in the social mobilization implementation strategies of the DENR helped in improving the poverty and food security level of the people.

Additionally, the r-value between harmonization of initiative's and food security is .494 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between harmonization initiative's and poverty reduction is .424 showing correlation with a p-value of .001. This implies that the contribution of the IP in harmonization initiative's as part of the implementation strategies of the DENR helped in improving the poverty and food security level of the people of the community.

Also, the r-value between provision of incentives and food security is .632 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between provision of incentives and poverty reduction is . 472 showing correlation with a p-value of .000. This implies that incision of motivational incentives in involving the people as part of the implementation strategies of the DENR helped in improving production of fruit trees that can provide additional income and food for the people.

Finally, the r-value between monitoring and management of data base and food security is .607 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between monitoring and management of data base and poverty reduction is 0.469 showing correlation with a p-value of .000. This implies that knowledge of the IPs in the monitoring and management of database in involving the people as part of the implementation strategies of the DENR helped in improving satisfactory outcome of the NGP objectives of addressing poverty and food security..

In relation to the findings, since the p-values are less than .05 between the implementation strategies and effectiveness of the NGP describing a significant relationship, then the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship is rejected and the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship is accepted.

Israel and Lintag (2013), describes the importance of innovative implementation strategies to be adopted by the DENR and other line agencies to motivate the people towards ensuring the National greening Programs are implemented. These includes motivating high involvement and participation in decision making and in monitoring the outcome of the projects implemented in their community. This results to higher efficiency implementation level.

Correlations Analysis Between the Participation
  of IPs and Effectiveness of National Greening Program

To determine the significant relationship between the extent of participation of the IPs and the effectiveness of the implementation of NGP, the Pearson r Correlation analysis was used at .05 level of significance.

Table 11 presents the r-value between mobilization of participation in decision making and food security is .565 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between mobilization of participation in decision making and poverty reduction is . 579 showing correlation with a p-value of .000. This implies the active participation of the IPs decision making can help in active participation in the NGP that can result to more seedling sold to DENR that can provide additional income.

Table 11
Correlations Analysis Between the Participation of the IPs
and Effectiveness of NGP

Participation of IPs in the implementation	Effectiveness of implementation of NGP					
	Food Security			Poverty reduction		
	r	Sig	Int	r	Sig	Int
Mobilization of participation in decision making	.565**	.000	HS	.579**	.000	HS
Identification of sites	.431**	.000	HS	.483**	.001	HS
Supervision of forest protection	.335**	.000	HS	.498**	.000	HS

S – Significant; NS – Not Significant
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Meanwhile the r-value between identification of sites and food security is .431 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between identification of sites and poverty reduction is . 483 showing correlation with a p-value of .001. This result shows the effectiveness of letting the community people choose the sites for reforestation for they know the land quality in their place which can result to more satisfactory outcome which can generally improved the issues on poverty and food security .

Lastly, the r-value between supervision of forest protection and food security is .335 showing correlation with a p-value of .000, and between supervision of forest protection and poverty reduction is . 498 showing correlation with a p-value of .000. This result shows that if the IPs are involved in the supervision of the forest protection activities such

as patrol their practices towards environment care improves as well as the community. This can help improve the overall outcome of the program that can be beneficial to them in a way that it will provde extra income and food sources.

In corroboration with the result, since the p-values are less than .05 between the participation of the IPs in decision making of the NGP describing a significant relationship, then the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship is rejected and the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship is accepted.

Connecting the contribution of IPs in the NGP would result to better support in the plan on selection sites, to the best suitable species, to the best practices of forest restoration and practices, to productive partners in the barangays and to social organizations and other institutions that are supportive to att objectives of forest restoration (Arroyo, 2011).

Summary of the Findings of the Study

After thorough analyses of data, the following are the major findings of the study:

The utilization of strategy on social mobilization was 3.64 (highest) described as very highly utilized, in terms of harmonization initiatives was 3.58 described as very high rating, in terms of provision of incentives was 3.44 (lowest) described as highly utilized and in terms of monitoring and management of data got a mean of 3.48 described as highly utilized.

The level of mobilization participation indecision making is 3.53 (lowest) described as very highly participated, in terms of participation in selecting the sites was 3.55 very highly participated, and in terms of supervision and forest protection was 3.56 (highest) described also as very highly participated.

The overall mean of the effectiveness in providing food security revealed 3.56 (highest) described as very highly effective while in terms of poverty reduction it got an overall mean of 3.37 (lowest) describes as highly effective.

There is a significant relationship between the implementation strategies and participation of the IPs in the effectiveness of National Greening Program implementation.

Conclusion

The study concludes that DENR has involved the IPs in the implementation of the national greening program. The IP has shown active participation and support in the implementation on the NGP because this has helped in providing food and additional income in their community. This has also adopted a strategy that is culturally accepted in the IPs for they considered the care for environment as one important sacred. This has resulted to higher compliance in the NGP program that developed environment friendly activities such as reforestation and tree planting activities. The establishment of nursery which are source of

income to the IPs and at the same time provides seedling sources for the DENR for the NGP, has been a good manifestation of symbiotic relationship between the DENR and the IP community because both have benefitted on the partnership forge between the two. The effective on the implementation strategies can initiate higher cooperation and support from the people. Additionally, the involvement of the IPs in decision making, site selection, patrolling and supervision empowered and enlightened the community of the important role they played in the effective NGP implementation wherein its goal is directly geared towards improvement of the life of the IPs also.

Recommendations of the Study

Based from the findings and conclusion of this study the following are strongly recommended:

To the National Government to provide stronger support for the IP people to increase incentives because it will motivate more support that can result to more trees planter which is good for the environment and the people itself.

People in the Community to intensify support and cooperation to the NGP whether with incentives or not for this is beneficial to mankind as source of food and good environment condition for the present and future generation.

DENR to implement the program based on the guidelines since their enforcement and management of the program is the key towards attainment of it goal. The governance of DENR in the implementation of NGP can motivate trust and more support from the stakeholder which will help in satisfactory outcome.

Partners and Stakeholders from DA, LGU, private sectors and etc. to extent bigger support for this program for this entails vital impact in sustainable development of living habitat for man and animals.

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