

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF VERMICOMPOSTING PROJECT  
AND CAPABILITY BUILDING NEEDS OF PARTICIPANTS  
IN LLANERA, NUEVA ECIJA

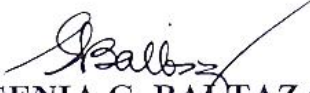
HNIANG TIAL

A thesis presented to the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Central Luzon  
State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines,  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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This thesis entitled, **ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF VERMICOMPOSTING PROJECT AND CAPABILITY BUILDING NEEDS OF PARTICIPANTS IN LLANERA NUEVA ECIA**, prepared and submitted by **HNIANG TIAL** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree **MASTER OF SCIENCE (Rural Development)**, is hereby accepted.



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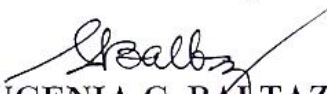
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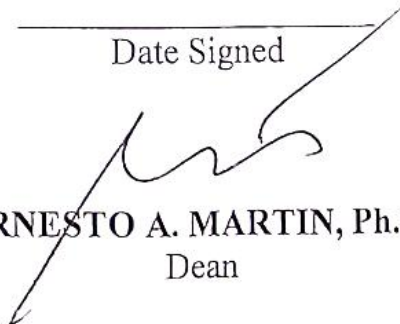
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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born on December 17, 1978 in the highlands of Dauchim Village, Hakha Township, Chin State, Myanmar (formerly Burma). She is the youngest and only girl of five siblings born to the late Sayakyi Kyaw Hla (Hmung Cin) and Daw Tial Hngel. She finished her elementary and middle education in State Middle School located at her own Dauchim Village and took secondary schooling in Hakha Township High School, also in Chin State, Myanmar. She took up Bachelor of Theology at the Chin Christian College and finished in 2003. Searching other areas of interest, she enrolled and handled Bachelor of Arts in History degree program through distance education mode at Kalay Degree College, Kalaymyo, Sagaing Division, Myanmar.

She worked in a number of Non-Government Organizations after her graduation from college until she was awarded capability building grant in 2010. She was among the few who took the 9-month Rural leaders Training Course held at the Asian Rural Institute, Tochigi-ken, Japan.

With the prodding of successful Burmese students who graduated at the Central Luzon State University, and with her thirst for further knowledge relevant to her interest in developing communities in Chin State, she enrolled Master of Science in Rural Development at the Institute of Graduate Studies, now verticalized under of the College of Agriculture of the Central Luzon State University. The author hopes to continue to take an active part in the journey of her beloved Chin State towards sustainable development.

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**HNIANG TIAL**

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## ABSTRACT

**TIAL, HNIANG**, College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University. Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, February 2017. **ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF VERMICOMPOSTING PROJECT AND CAPABILITY BUILDING NEEDS OF PARTICIPANTS IN LLANERA, NUEVA ECIJA**

**Adviser: PONCIANO D. CUARESMA, Ph.D.**

This study covered 138 active participants of the local government-sponsored vermicomposting project in Llanera, Nueva Ecija. The respondents were selected through Snowball sampling method. Guided by Tyler's Gap Theory Model modified to suit the purpose of this research, quantitative and descriptive design was adopted. More than two-thirds are female and their ages range from 24 to 80 years old, with a mean of 41.07. Eight out of ten are married, and using number of years of formal education as a measure, the mean educational attainment is 7.7 years equivalent to 2<sup>nd</sup> year high school. The average household size is 4.55, same with the national average of 4.6 household members of the Filipino family (NSCB, 2010). They have been producing organic fertilizer ranging from 1 to 6 years with a mean of 2.52. The total annual income derived from all sources excluding sales from vermicompost ranged from 20,000 to 210,000 pesos with a mean of P26,660.50. Mean added income from vermicomposting was PhP 5542.75. They strongly agreed that the local government of Llanera maintained its support to the project beneficiaries. Number of participants and vermicompost production increased, but there was no increase in the price of vermicompost from the start of the project to the present. Information comes from

interpersonal, institutional, broadcast, print media, and internet sources. Notably, Short Messaging System (Text) is a significant main source of information. The respondents have positive attitude towards the project and they remain to be active participant in vermicomposting. They have also high aspirations and expectations that sustained the viability of the project since its inception six years prior. The respondents described as “Most Needed” the list of vermicomposting tasks and subject content to be tackled on the conduct of capability building activities. Education, income and perceived status of the project are significantly related with the psychological attributes of attitude, aspirations and expectations of the respondents while civil status, education and income are also related with the capability building needs. All the psychological attributes are significantly related to the task analyses and subject content to be undertaken in the capability building activities for the participants. The identified problems relative to vermicomposting consisted of topics to be discussed, qualification of lecturers and venue of training. The suggested solutions concern mostly on the method of delivery of lectures, lecturers’ qualifications and training venue. The study confirmed initial studies that the participants have no other trainings aside from vermicomposting. It was also found out that the project, being supported well by local government unit and having beneficiaries with positive psychological attributes, is feasible and sustainable.

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