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COOPERATION WITH PHILIPPINE RICE PROGRAM

MASAGANA 99

August 9/76

Reeshon Feuer, Crop Production Specialist
International Rice Research Institute
under a
Manila, U.S. Agency for International Development contract with
The International Rice Research Institute, 1972-1977

- Established at the request of Philippine Secretary of Agriculture, Arturo R. Tanco Jr. to assist the National Food and Agriculture Council (a national coordinating body of agricultural programs) in developing a more effective rice extension program by incorporating the results of agricultural research into a rice production program designed to achieve sustained rice self-sufficiency in the Philippines.
- The Philippines has 3.6 million hectares in rice (2.8 million hectares area), and 1.7 million small scale rice farmers. During the May-October wet season 1.1 million hectares of irrigated, 1.3 million hectares of rainfed (diked); both mainly transplanted, and 0.4 of upland rice are grown. During the "dry" season 0.7 million hectares of irrigated and 0.1 million hectares of rainfed (diked) rice are grown.
- The Masagana 99 rice production program involves 700,000 small scale rice farmers growing 1.9 million hectares of rice; 1.5 million irrigated and 0.4 million rainfed (diked); both nearly all transplanted.

Biographical Resume of Reeshon Feuer: PhD Soil Science, MS Agronomy

1. Professor of Agronomy and departmental extension leader, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, 1956-1972
2. Visiting Professor of Agronomy and Soils, University of the Philippines - Cornell University Graduate Education Program (Ford Foundation) 1968-1972.
Assignment: Involved young faculty in national programs of food production.
3. Professor Emeritus, Cornell University, 1972.

Current Assignment in Philippine Masagana 99 Program - Full Time

- Member, National Management Committee
- " Interagency Pesticide Technical Advisory Committee
- " " Fertilizer Technical Advisory Committee

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

- Informal Member Interagency Information Committee
- Adaptive Farm Trials Consultant: Unified Rice Applied Research Training and Information Program (URARTIP), a six-agency program established in 1970 by the National Food and Agriculture Council, and based at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines Los Baños, 1970 to date

Highlights of Work with National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC) assisted in establishing:

1. Successful national rice production program that achieved rice self-sufficiency after five-crop seasons. A 1975 study showed that M99 rice farmers produced palay (rough rice) worth 1.1 billion pesos more than non-M99 farmers.
2. Implementation of successful integrated pest management recommendations for M99, nationally, based on varietal genetic resistance, economic thresholds, timing and amounts of approved insecticides with least risk to man, animals and environment.
3. Fostering interagency cooperation for common objectives.
4. Adoption in 1976 for M99 supervised rice farmers of a sustained baiting program for rat control in individual rice farms.
5. Reasonably effective brown planthopper control programs.
- Currently working on new biotype 2 outbreaks.
6. Training of Filipino provincial rice specialists (at URARTIP)
7. Preparation of more than ^{44,176} ~~10~~ rice informational materials with an estimated distribution in excess of ⁶⁵ ~~two~~ million copies.

Projects in Process to Solve Current Problems:

- a) Establishing a corps of national rice subject matter extension specialists to serve as the linkage between research and the 230 provincial rice specialists and supervisors who serve 3,000 rice extension workers, who guide 1.7 million small scale rice farmers.
- b) A program for eliminating the growing of tungro virus susceptible rice selection IR1561-228-3, replacing it with tungro resistant IR28, IR30, and currently with the new very early maturity (VEM), 110 day IR36 that is the most disease and insect resistant high yielding rice variety available in Southeast Asia.

- c) Establishing the geographic distribution of the new biotype 2 brown planthopper in the Philippines, now believed to be in 15 provinces. All older rice varieties as well as the dominant gene biotype 1 varieties, IR26, IR30, IR32, IR33 and IR36 are susceptible to the biotype 2 brown planthopper.
- d) The revision of insecticide recommendations, and the introduction of recessive gene rice varieties resistant to both brown planthopper biotypes 1 and 2. These are IR32, IR36, and IR38, (the latter resistant to three biotypes).
- e) On farm testing of highly promising new rice selections is in progress. These are: IR2070-114 (rice whorl maggot resistant), IR2071-28 (saline resistant), IR2071-586 (higher yield either with or without insecticide), IR23-23-399 and IR2863-38 (high protein).
- f) Improving the implementation of the rice adaptive farm trials program.
- g) The expansion of insecticide trials on farms with newest rice varieties to determine minimum amounts, kinds and timing of insecticide use to get improved economic commercial insect control in local areas of the Philippines. This includes root zone placement of systemic insecticides without nitrogen (and eventually with ammonium nitrogen solutions). Root zone placement may reduce insecticide needed by 75 per cent, and, nitrogen root zone placement may reduce the need for nitrogen fertilization by 30 to 40 per cent.

RFenerna
AD: 9-27-76

MASAGANA 99 PlusTen



Guidelines

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MASAGANA 99 PHASE VII

Introduction

Last year's Masagana 99 Program brought us again to another state of self-sufficiency in the staple. Out of a total aggregate area of 1.8 M hectares planted, a total production of 96.9 M cavans* of palay was realized.

The .2 M ton excess over last year's production plus carryover stock of 1 M tons from last year's supply gives the country a stock inventory surplus of 1.2 M tons or 24 M cavans by the end of June 1976. This is enough to meet the country's requirement for 114 days or nearly four months.

However, the success we have achieved should not be a cause for us to relax on our effort to increase production as the challenge is great due to pressure brought about by increase in population, reduction in area devoted to rice production and the demand of the commodity in the world market.

Come May, we will be starting Phase VII of the Masagana 99 Program. The program itself constitutes a big challenge to program implementors but with a unified effort between the private sector and that of the government as we have operated in previous years, it is hoped that we will end up with success.



The launching of Masagana 99 Phase VII

As for our target goal, we have set a total of 1,171,188 hectares broken down into 857,853 hectares irrigated and 313,335 hectares rainfed, (See appendix 1). Comparatively, this is more or less the same as our target during the same crop season last year (Phase V). At the projected average production per hectare of 85 and 70 cavans on irrigated and rainfed areas, respectively, our estimate on total production will be 94.85 M cavans.

*Cavans of 50 kgs.

1. Strategy of Implementation

A. Use of Package of Technology

Masagana 99 makes use of a package of technology which has been proven productive and effective in the country. The package includes the use of high yielding varieties; timely application of the proper amount of fertilizers; judicious use of pesticides, herbicides and rodenticides and proper water management practices.

Supplementary programs like Double Cropping and Direct Seeding, which are innovative strategies to further increase rice production are, likewise, implemented.

B. Supervised Credit

Non-collateral production loans under a supervised credit scheme are extended to needy farmers who have to organize themselves into a mutual liability group known as selda. Farmers who can put up the necessary collateral need not become members of a selda to qualify for a Masagana 99 loan, however, proper technical supervision should be provided them by production technicians.

1. Loan per Hectare

The guideline loaning rate consisting of a cash and input portion is P1,200 per hectare. The PT shall use his wise judgment in determining the actual credit requirement of the farmer, but in no case shall it exceed P1,200 per hectare.

The cash portion covers the cost of land preparation, pulling and transplanting of seedlings and baits and baiting station materials. The input portion covers the cost of fertilizers, chemicals and rodenticides.

The amount provided for seeds may be included in the cash portion when certified seeds are not available, and in the input portion when available. In case of the latter, a seed chit is issued to the farmer.



Secretary Tanco asks farmer-cooperators on their loan repayment problems.

The proceeds of the loan shall be budgeted as follows:

	<i>Regular M-99</i>	<i>Direct Seeding</i>
A. Cash Portion		
Land preparation	P 270	P 150
Pulling of seedlings	25	
Transplanting	100	
Harrowing		128
Baits and baiting station materials	30 ¹	30 ¹
Sub-Total	P 425	P 308
B. Seeds	90	90
C. Input Portion		
Fertilizers	425	400
Chemicals	183	
Pesticides		175
Herbicides		150
Rodenticides	20 ¹	20 ¹
Sub-Total	628	745
Grand Total	P1,143	P1,143
D. Barrio Savings Fund for Samahang Nayon members	57 ²	57 ²
Guidelines Loaning Rate	P1,200	P1,200

¹In cases where the Management type of rat control is adopted, the P50 for baits and rodenticides should be given in cash but not to exceed P50.

²This amount is equivalent to 5% of the total loan of P1,143. The 5% shall always be based on the total loan release, but in no case will the total loan exceed P1,200 per hectare.

2. *Borrowing Procedures*

a. *Organization of the Selda*

Before a farmer can be extended loan under the Masagana program, they have to organize themselves into selda consisting of 5 to 7 members with one of them to be elected as selda leader, based on one or combination of the following criteria:

1. *Affinity of farmers*—farmers must know each other intimately either as friends, neighbors in the barrio, or better as well, closely related to each other.
2. *Contiguity of farms*—farms must be adjacent or near each other in the same barrio.



NFAC Executive Director Panganiban discusses restructuring of the selda.

3. ***Size of farm***—the landholding of farmers constituting the selda shall more or less have the same size.
4. ***Yield***—productivity performance of the farms of farmers belonging to a selda should be more or less the same.
5. ***Cropping seasons***—selda members must at least have the same number of cropping season based on available irrigation facilities or cropping patterns in case the second crop is not rice.
6. ***Willingness to undertake the joint liability concept***—prospective borrowers must be aware of the duties and responsibilities as members of the selda, particularly, their joint obligation to pay the unpaid loan of the members of their selda (See appendix 2).

b. ***Restructuring of the Selda***

Farmers who previously belonged to a different selda can regroup themselves, and form another selda based on the above-listed criteria provided, however, that all members have paid their loans. In the event that there is one or more delinquent member, they can only be allowed to join a new selda after signing a promissory note undertaking to pay, on an amortization basis, the unpaid balance of delinquent members of their original selda under a plan of payment to be drawn between the previous co-selda members and the financing institution concerned. In the event that the bank will succeed in effecting collections from their delinquent co-selda mem-

bers, the paying members of the selda shall be reimbursed accordingly. However, no loan shall be extended them under their new selda unless the first installment of the amortization covering the unpaid loan of their delinquent co-selda members has been made.

Old seldas that meet the above criteria can be maintained with the same membership. They likewise will be granted new loans on condition that they have paid their loan obligations. However, in case of default of any member/s, all the other members will have to enter into an undertaking to amortize these overdue loans under the same terms and procedures described in the immediately preceding paragraph.

- c. A farmer should get a certification from the barangay leader attesting that he is a bonafide farmer in that barangay. In addition to this, production technicians must request a masterlist of farmer-cooperators from the DAR Field Offices which should indicate, among other things, the area of landholding per individual and the lot number as specified by parcellary maps conducted by the Bureau of Lands. In the absence of this, the PT must refer to a masterlist of farmer-cooperators provided by NIA if ever possible. Likewise, whenever possible, all farmer borrowers should be provided with identification cards for purpose of facilitating the processing of loan applications. (See appendix 3).
- d. The farmer, assisted by the production technician, prepares his farm plan and budget in accordance to his actual credit needs.
- e. On the second page of the farm plan and budget, the PT fills up a sworn statement certifying the farmer-borrower to be a bonafide farmer and the rice area he tills. Likewise, the barangay leader attests to the farm plan and budget by affixing his signature.
- f. The farmer then applies for the loan by filling up the prescribed forms, attaches the duly prepared farm plan and budget and the certification of his identity as farmer from the barangay leader.
- g. The selda leader consolidates the farm plan and budget and loan applications of the individual members of the selda, to which he attaches one set of duly accomplished promissory note. (See appendix 4).
- h. The farmer, with the assistance of the PT, will arrange for the procurement of certified seeds from any authorized seed distributor thru the seed chit system. Loan applications shall not be approved if the farmer-borrowers do not want to use certified seeds.

3. *Release of Loans*

The proceeds of the loan is released in one lump sum and is automatically credited in a Special Savings Deposit Account (SSDA) in the

name of the farmer-borrower. The proceeds earn an annual interest rate of 12% while the farmer is charged a monthly 1% rate of interest on the total amount of the loan he gets.

Withdrawal from the SSD is on a staggered basis in accordance with the approved farm plan and budget.

4. *Repayments*

The farmer shall pay his loan, either in cash or in kind, at the end of the loan period.

For payment in kind, prices shall be based on the government price support or the prevailing price whichever is higher. Payment in kind can be made to any NGA operated or designated warehouses.

a) *Method I — Payment in Cash*

1. The PT reports to the banks concerned, harvesting activities of farmer-borrowers under his coverage. Immediately after threshing, the Production Technician shall again report to the bank the volume of harvest of individual borrowers. Thereafter, the PT renders a continuous report on all harvesting and threshing activities of his farmer-borrowers to the lending institution including yield whenever possible.
2. The PT checks with the bank the outstanding obligations of his farmer-borrowers and consequently remind them of their due dates and amounts they have to pay. The Selda leader, in particular, is tapped so he could initiate his selda members into paying their loans, clearly explaining to them that payment in cash immediately frees them from the marketing contract provided for in the promissory note Trust Receipt.
3. The farmer-borrower goes to his bank and presents his cash payment to the cashier, who in turn, automatically credits the payment to his SSD account.

b) *Method II — Payment in Kind through NGA*

Where NGA has existing operated or designated warehouses, the payment-in-kind scheme under Letter of Instruction No. 372 will be implemented. The Scheme, in general, contains the following basic points:

1. The farmer-borrower delivers to an NGA collection center or NGA operated or designated warehouse, a portion of his farm produce equivalent to his outstanding loan obligation with the financial institution concerned computed at the current government support price.
2. From the collection centers, the farm produce shall be de-

- livered to NGA operated/designated warehouses for drying and/or storage. NGA shall immediately issue a purchase receipt to said farmer-borrower for the palay/corn delivered in payment of the loan and shall forthwith authorize PNB or the lender-Rural Bank to credit the account of the farmer-borrower with the corresponding peso value of said produce.
3. Upon presentation to the bank by the farmer-borrower of the warehouse purchase receipt which also indicates the cash value of the palay deposited, the bank credits to the borrower's account the cash value of the palay and pays the farmer an amount in excess of the loan.

Technicians as Collection Agents

As supplementary force in areas where Letter of Instruction No. 372 is not yet implemented, bonded production technicians shall collect cash payments directly from farmers. However, technicians are limited to three thousand pesos (P3,000) cash on hand at any one time.

All collections made by the production technician for the day should be turned over before closing hour of the same day to the banks concerned for proper application to the accounts of their respective farmer-payees. All payments should be covered by official receipts issued by the banks in the names of the paying farmers.

Guarantee Procedure

The Land Bank shall guarantee any loss that may be incurred by a participating lending institution due to non-payment of loans granted to farmer-cooperators under this program. The provisions and procedures are prescribed in the implementing guidelines set forth by the Land Bank of the Philippines.

C. *Input Distribution Scheme*

In order to maintain the proper distribution of Fertilizers, Chemical Seeds to Masagana 99 farmers, the following distribution scheme should be observed:

1. ***Use of Chits and Coupons***
 - a. ***Seed Chit***—Chit A corresponds to the chit used in withdrawing seed requirement of the farmer.
 - b. ***Fertilizer Chits***—Chit B shall be used in withdrawing the fertilizer location for basal application. There are 3 kinds of fertilizer chits

Chit B₁ shall be used in withdrawing fertilizer allocation of 1st top dressing and Chit B₂, for the end to 2nd top dressing.

Fertilizer Coupons—These coupons shall only be used by self-financed farmers in withdrawing their fertilizer allocation. These coupons can be secured from government production technicians.

- c. **Chemical Chits**—Chit C shall be used in withdrawing chemicals of which there are 3 kinds namely C₁ for Pesticides, C₂ for herbicides and C₃ for rodenticides.

2. **Routing of Chits**

The chits shall be accomplished and issued out with the farm plan and budget by the technician to the farmer before the loan is approved by the bank. The Bank shall stamp seal on chits upon the approval of the loan, and issue to the farmer the bank's and dealer's portions of the chits which shall be presented to dealer for input withdrawal. The dealer shall then submit the bank's copy of the chit to the bank concerned and keep his copy for audit purposes.

3. **Issuance of Chits**

The PT issues four (4) chits corresponding to the input requirements discussed in the preceding paragraphs together with the farm plan and budget before the bank approves the loan. The PT should have fully filled out chit with the following information:

- a. name of farmer
- b. effective date of chit
- c. type of infestation to be prevented/controlled
- d. area on which input shall be applied
- e. amount of input needed
- f. PTs signature

The PT keeps the stub portion of the chit for reference. The effectivity of the groups of pesticides/herbicides against the kinds of infestations in the field shall be explained to the farmer-borrowers by the production technician. A list of approved recommended chemicals (pesticides and herbicides) together with their corresponding codes shall be provided to farmer-borrowers for their reference and guidance (See appendix 5). Likewise, a list of accredited dealers/outlets and the lines carried shall be posted in lending banks and accredited outlet's store.

The farmer selects from the coded list of inputs the appropriate chemical and writes down the code numbers on the chit.

4. **Validation of Chits**

The farmer-borrower must first validate his input chit(s) before it could be of use. Chits are validated through the following steps:

- a. Farmer takes accomplished chit to the lending bank.
- b. Bank verifies the schedule of input releases and the corresponding amount to be withdrawn against the SSD.
- c. Farmer accomplishes withdrawal slip from the SSD.
- d. Bank stamps its seal on the chits and returns both bank's and dealer's copy to farmer.

A validated chit is good only for 15 days. Hence, the farmer-borrower must withdraw his inputs from his chosen dealer within the indicated term.

If, however, the farmer fails to get his inputs within the specified span of time, he can revalidate his expired chit(s) subject to the approval of the technician and the bank concerned.

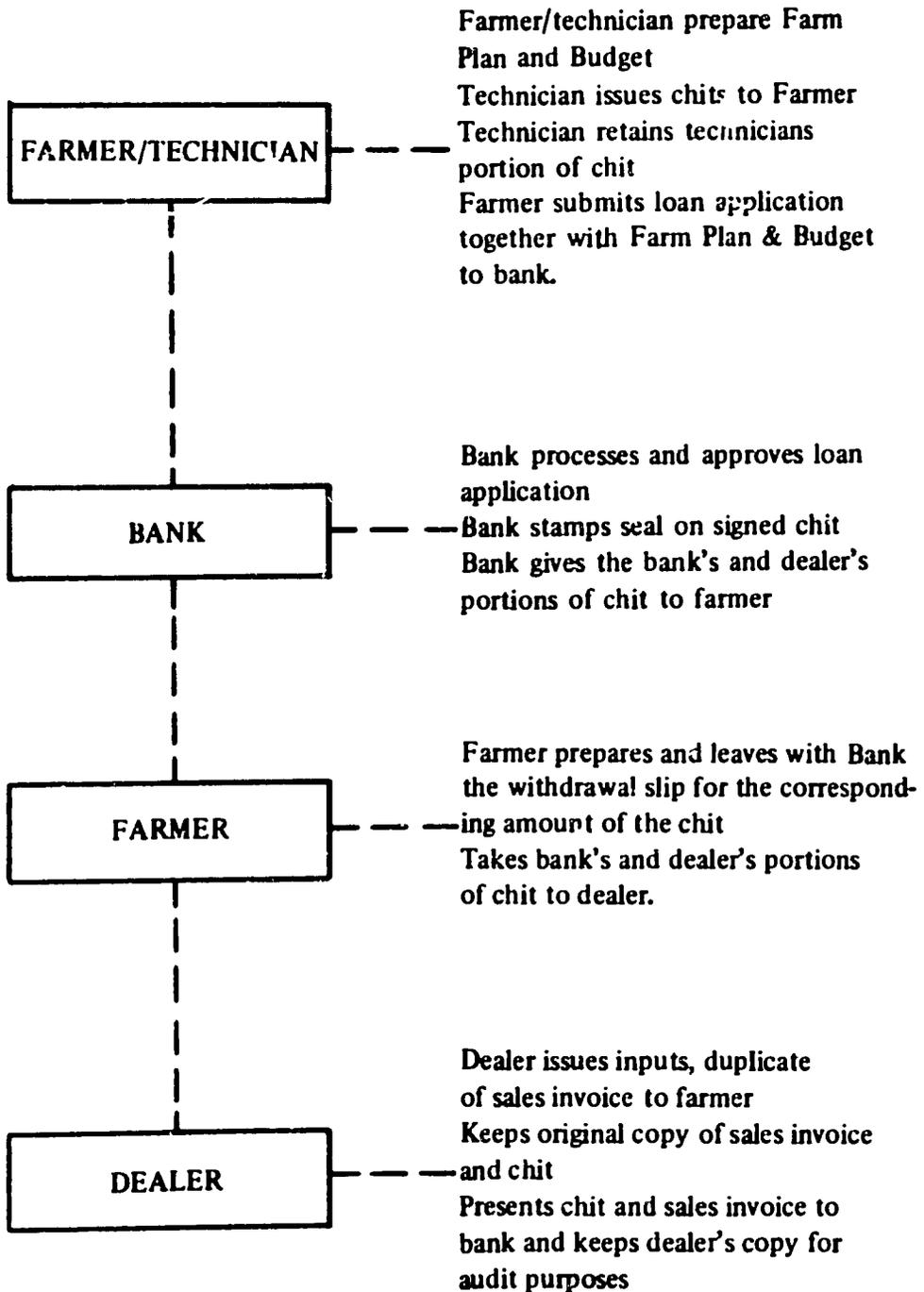
5. *Withdrawal of Inputs*

- a. Farmer brings validated chit(s) to the accredited dealer of his choice within the locality.
- b. Dealer verifies the effectivity date of the chit(s) and checks the code number and/or brand name of chemicals. Changes in the effectivity periods of the chit can only be made by the technician depending upon the necessity of the input use. Dealers should not, in anyway, substitute the input(s) preferred by the farmer as indicated in the chit. Changes in input shall be done by the farmers after which he initials the changes. In no case shall the PT or another person except the farmer himself alter the code on the chit.
- c. Chit(s) submitted before or after its effectivity dates shall not be honored.
- d. Dealer issues the input(s) with an invoice receipt indicating clearly the code number and the exact name, quantity and price of the withdrawn input(s).
- e. Using the chit stubs as reference, the PT visits the farmer and verifies actual input withdrawn. The PT also oversees the utilization of these inputs.

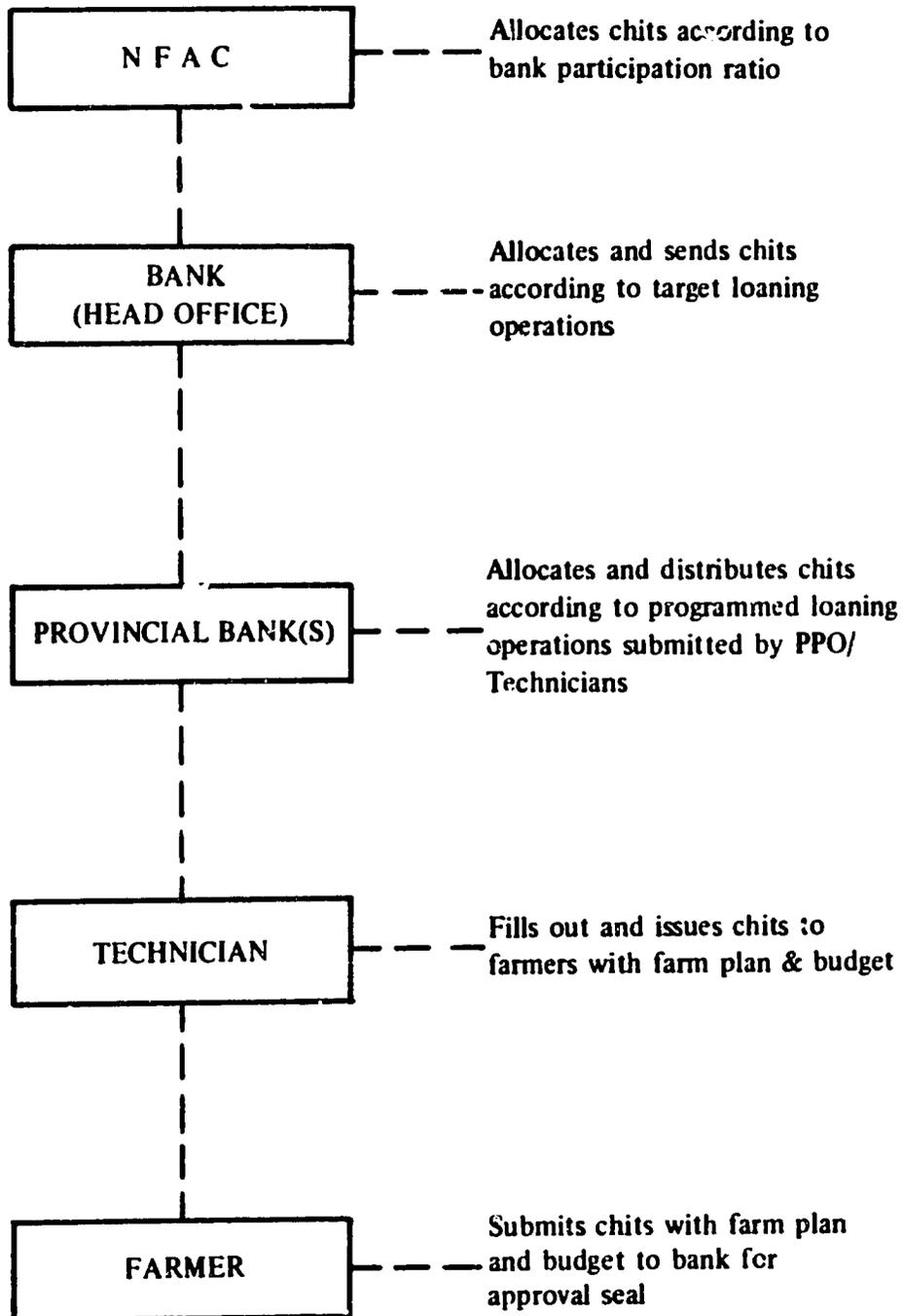
6. *Liquidation of Serviced Chits*

- a. The dealer summarizes weekly the chits served during the week. The summary together with the bank's portion of chits, invoice, and/or delivery receipt are submitted to the lending bank for payment.
- b. Authorized seed distributor consolidates the serviced chits and official receipts served during the week and submits to the lending bank for liquidation.

ROUTING OF CHITS



SOURCE OF CHITS



- c. Bank pays accredited dealer and the authorized seed distributor for the inputs/seeds withdrawn by the farmer.
- d. The chits, invoice and/or delivery receipt are retained and filed by the lending bank for audit verification purposes.

D. *Seed Production and Distribution*

1. *Production*

The NFAC implements a massive seed production program through the Bureau of Plant Industry.

The BPI, IRRI, UP at Los Baños, College of Agriculture and other breeding institutions shall be responsible for the production and multiplication of breeder and foundation seeds.

Further multiplication of foundation seeds for the production of registered seeds shall be done by the BPI Experiment Stations and Seed Farms. Likewise, selected members of the Seed Growers Association may also be authorized by BPI to multiply foundation seeds to meet the requirements for registered seeds in the program area.

Certified seeds for commercial planting shall be produced by the Registered Seed Growers Association through its bonafide members. However, in provinces where there are no organized Seed Growers Associations, the BPI shall provide the seed requirement of the said province.

The Seed Growers in the province shall be tapped to complement the establishment of Selda Seed Banks. The Seed Inspector (BPI) shall provide the technical supervision and be responsible for selda members on matters pertaining to seed production, certification and distribution.

The PT informs the farmer-cooperator to buy certified tagged seeds of recommended varieties produced by the Seed Grower at a price set by BPI.

2. *Distribution*

To maximize yield, it becomes imperative to use rice seeds of high genetic purity which is highly responsive to the use of a package of technology employed under the Masagana 99 Program. The program is assured of meeting the supply and availability of Certified Seeds through the BPI, which on the other hand, taps the Seed Producers and Seed Growers Association for seed stock. The following guidelines are issued to effect efficient seed distribution:

1. Sales or distribution of produce of Seed Growers shall be the responsibility of the Seed Growers Association either on a farmer-to-farmer basis or through the financing institution by the Chit System.

2. Seed for distribution under the program must be tagged and sealed by the Seed Certifying Agency (BPI). The standard weight of duly tagged and sealed palay seed is 45 kilos gross and shall be contained in brand new jute sack. However, it is advisable to reduce the moisture content of the seeds to 12% or below when using polyethylene plastic bag to maintain the quality of the seeds.
3. Regional Seed Coordinators (RSC), Provincial Program Officers (PPO), Seed Inspectors (SI), Production Technicians (PT), in cooperation with other agencies involved with Masagana 99 shall assist the Seed Growers Association in creating the demand for wide usage of certified seeds in accordance with the procedure as follows:
 - a. PT shall assist the farmer prepare the Farm Plan and Budget (FPB) and shall accomplish the seed chit in the name of the farmer one week in advance of the actual loaning operation. The PT shall then inform the PPO as to the actual seed requirement of his area of coverage
 - b. The PPO with the assistance of the Seed Inspectors concerned shall notify the Seed Growers Association as to the proper positioning of seeds: i.e. when and where seeds are needed.
 - c. The farmer submits chits together with the FPB to the lending bank, and upon approval of loan, is given the seed chit which bears the bank seal and is ready for seed withdrawal from the Seed Growers Association designated warehouse or from authorized Seed Distribution Centers.
 - d. The Seed Growers Association and/or the authorized seed distributor services the Seed Chit issued by PPO or lending bank to the farmer-cooperators based on the approved FPB and shall issue duplicate copy of the receipt to each serviced seed chit.
 - e. The authorized seed distributor consolidates the serviced chits, prepares abstract using SPS Form 01 and submits the same to the lending institution concerned together with the original copy of the receipts for liquidation.

3. *Reporting System*

1. Seed Growers Association shall submit to the Regional Seed Coordinator, Provincial Program Officer, Financing Institution and Seed Inspectors with jurisdiction over the area, a weekly cumulative report on stock position by variety, seed class, and address of depository showing the beginning and ending inventory.

2. The RSC through the Regional Directors shall submit to BPI Central Office the consolidated weekly cumulative report on seed inventories using SPS Form—02.
3. Each of the Seed Inspectors shall submit monthly performance report on seed production to BPI Central Office, Manila, using Revised SPS Form 03. (See Appendix 6).

E. *Fertilizer Allocation and Distribution System*

The NFAC closely coordinates with the FIA so that subsidized fertilizer for Masagana 99 farmers can be properly allocated and distributed to them.

Provincial Program Officers submit to NFAC monthly fertilizer requirement based on the target area. NFAC in turn submits to FIA the said requirement for allocation and distribution.

The fertilizer chit/coupon system for financed and self-financed farmers respectively should be observed in order to regulate fertilizer distribution. This system facilitates accounting of every bag of fertilizer withdrawn either by financed or self-financed farmer.

Revised Fertilizer Withdrawal System for Financed and Non-Financed Farmers

In order to facilitate fertilizer withdrawal and insure that subsidized fertilizers are channelled to the food crops sectors, the fertilizer withdrawal system is hereby enforced with the following procedures:

- 1) Production Technicians must provide the list of accredited dealers/outlets and their areas of jurisdiction/coverage to financed and non-financed farmers.
- 2) The farmers must have the freedom to purchase their fertilizer requirements from any accredited dealers/outlets assigned to serve the area.
- 3) Only the financed farmers will be authorized to fill out their fertilizer chits with the name of the fertilizer dealer/outlet from which they want to purchase their fertilizer requirements, while only the non-financed farmers have the authority to write down the name of the fertilizer dealers/outlets from which to purchase the fertilizer requirements on their fertilizer coupons.
- 4) The accredited dealers/outlets should serve only farmers within the area of jurisdiction/coverage assigned to them. Likewise, farmers can only withdraw fertilizer from accredited dealers/outlets assigned to service their areas.

Responsibilities of the FIA Coordinator/PPO/PT in the Implementation of Revised Fertilizer Withdrawal System

- 1) The FIA Coordinator/PPO and the representatives of fertilizer com-

panies shall establish a list of all fertilizer dealers/outlets and their respective areas of jurisdiction.

- 2) PPOs/PTs shall make this list available to all lending institutions for the reference of the farmers.
- 3) The FIA Coordinator/PPO shall obtain a schedule of fertilizer withdrawals from the warehouse by the dealers/outlets and schedule available to PTs.
- 4) The FIA Coordinator/PPO/PT shall oversee that no one except the farmer can select, decide and write down the names of the accredited dealers/outlets from which he wants to withdraw this fertilizer.
- 5) The FIA Coordinator/PPO/PT shall oversee that the accredited dealers/outlets do not serve farmers outside their areas of coverages or farmers withdrawing fertilizer from dealers/outlets not authorized to serve their areas.

In case where the farmer has to withdraw his fertilizer from other dealers/outlets not assigned to serve his area due to unavailable fertilizer supply, a letter of authorization from the FIA Coordinator is needed.

F. *Irrigation*

The Rice Provincial Program Officer and Production Technician, together with the National Irrigation Administration superintendent, water masters or water tenders prepare the masterlist of farmer-cooperators based on the parcellary maps.

The masterlist is submitted to the lending institution, with certification of availability of irrigation water in the area for purposes of approving production loans to prospective farmer-cooperators. For rainfed areas, the Production Technician certifies to the availability of water during the critical rice growing period.

Hand in hand with its program of repair and maintenance on existing irrigation systems, the NIA distributes irrigation pumps to interested farmers to increase the availability of water. In addition the NIA in collaboration with the Rice Production Technicians and Rural Broadcasters, schedule radio broadcast on water use and management and schedule of water releases.

G. *Intensified Extension Services*

For Phase VII, 230 rice specialists and 4,103 production technicians shall be mobilized to closely assist and supervise Masagana 99 farmers. About 3,000 new technicians are expected to be fielded before the start of Phase VII.

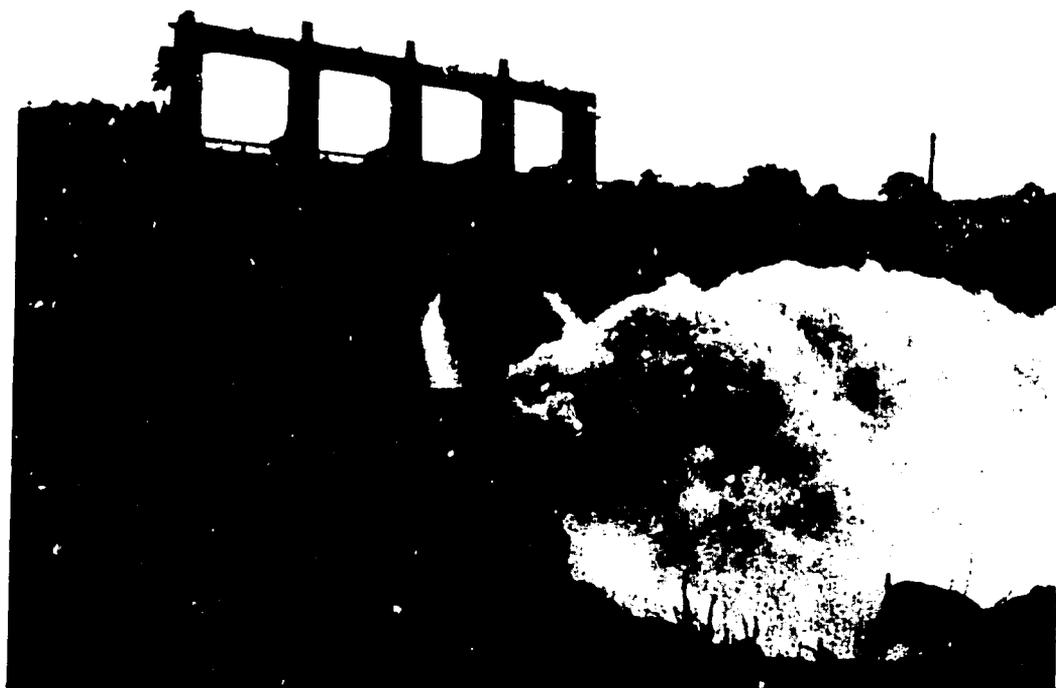
Supervision of farmer-cooperators by PT is a recurrent component of the package of technology which starts from the farmers' formation of the

selda, until the farmers have fully paid their loans. A continuous training for specialists and technicians is undertaken each year to strengthen their technical and management capabilities on rice production and other related activities. This scheme is corollary to the effective extension of the Masagana 99 package of technology.

Furthermore, technicians are assured of a wider range of coverage in terms of area and number of farmers supervised through motorcycles given them on loan basis under the Special Vehicle Loan Fund (SVLF).

H. *Barangay (Deputy) Technicians*

In view of the relatively low number of production technicians serving under the different NFAC coordinated programs, the government thru the Palayan ng Bayan of Bulacan, HR of Cavite, School on the Air of BAEx in Ilocos Norte, Agri-Counselors Training Program of DLGCD in coordination with MRRTC of Nueva Ecija, tapped local talents and outstanding farmer-leaders in the community. These local talents/outstanding farmer-leaders undertook one week intensive live-in training on rice production technology. However, before they could be deployed as Deputy Technicians, they have to pass the practical examination given by IRRI and undergo one week orientation by the NFAC Program Officer concerned.



Increase of irrigation facilities



Maguindanao Provincial Agriculturist Alon Amad meets with farmer-leaders of the community.

At the start of Phase V of the Program, 136 trained farmer-leaders from four pilot provinces namely: Ilocos Norte, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan and Cavite were deputized and deployed. Initial evaluation showed the effectiveness of these Deputy Technicians (now called Barangay Technicians) specifically in terms of average production/hectare and loan collections of their supervised farmer-cooperators. In view of this, NFAC envisions to implement the scheme nationwide by training at least 200 farmers annually in the 57 rice priority provinces.

I. *Intensified Pest and Disease Control Campaign*

The BPI Provincial In-Charge and the PPO shall coordinate a massive pest and disease surveillance network. They shall design a visitation system to be carried out by the production technicians through the leaders of selda/damayán/samahang nayon.

If infestation reaches an alarming proportion, the PAC MOBILIZES ALL RESOURCES, AGENCIES and civic groups in the province to partic-

ipate in the campaign against pests and diseases.

THE MASAGANA 99 RAT CONTROL PROGRAM —

To further minimize rat infestation in the rice area, NFAC with the BPI Provincial In-Charge coordinate in monitoring the rat control campaign. If he is the PPO, he concurrently becomes the provincial coordinator. Such campaign shall have the characteristic of being mobilized in short notices involving both private, civic and government resources and organization.

For Masagana 99 programmed areas, the rat control procedure to be adopted shall be as follows:

1. BPI Provincial In-Charge shall coordinate with PPO regarding the strategy to be used in the provincial rat control program.
2. PPO shall conduct meeting with PTs concerning the rat control program within the Masagana 99 programmed areas.
3. Production Technician determines with the BPI Pest Control Officer (PPCO) the requirements of the Rat Control Campaign in terms of kind, quantity and available supply of rodenticides within the area.
4. PT and PPCO coordinate with Municipal Mayors, Barangay Leaders and conduct meetings with all supervised farmers and non-Masagana farmers regarding the rat control program.
5. PT informs the banks about the rat control program to be undertaken.
6. PT indicates in the Farm Plan and Budget the amount for rat poison together with the necessary amount of cash portion for the purchase of baiting stations and materials.
7. PT indicates in the rodenticide chit the kind and quantity of rodenticide that shall be withdrawn by the farmer-borrower.
8. Farmer-borrower brings chits to bank for validation and withdraws the recommended rodenticide from accredited dealer according to the schedule of withdrawal.
9. PT informs supervised farmers without credit the kind quantity and schedule of rodenticide application in the area.
10. PT and PPCO supervise Masagana 99 cooperators and non-Masagana 99 farmers in preparing and applying rodenticide according to the schedule of rat control program in the area.
11. Dealer summarizes serviced chits and presents to bank for payment.

J. *National Artificial Rain Stimulation (NFAC-PAF)*

Artificial Rain Stimulation has been operational since the launching of Phase V. This program is undertaken by a task force of the Philippine Air Force (PAF) and NFAC. Provincial Program Officers (PPOs) of Masagana 99



Pesticide control

and Masaganang Maisan Programs are enjoined to submit program implementation report to NFAC on problem due to lack of rain or prolonged dry spell. The NFAC then requests the Task Force for a cloud seeding operation in the reported areas. Likewise, PPOs concerned are requested to provide a feedback on Artificial Rainmaking Operation conducted in their respective areas for transmittal to the National Artificial Rain Stimulation Task Force. (See Appendix 7).

K. *Information and Educational (Development Communication) Program*

Massive information and education campaign is sustained both at the national, regional and field levels, through the established media. This is designed principally as a strategy to complement and strengthen local extension-information programs, as well as encourage new farmers to sustain the support and enthusiasm of the local governments and civic groups.

Under the education and information program, radio spots, mini-dramas, theme spots, press releases and leaflets are produced and distributed to PPOs and radio farm broadcasters for further dissemination to farmers. PTs coordinate closely with farm broadcasters to design radio programs to dramatize actual field conditions and operations. Likewise, PTs together with NIA superintendents, and water masters/tenders coordinate with rural broadcasters for the broadcast of water release schedules in specific systems.

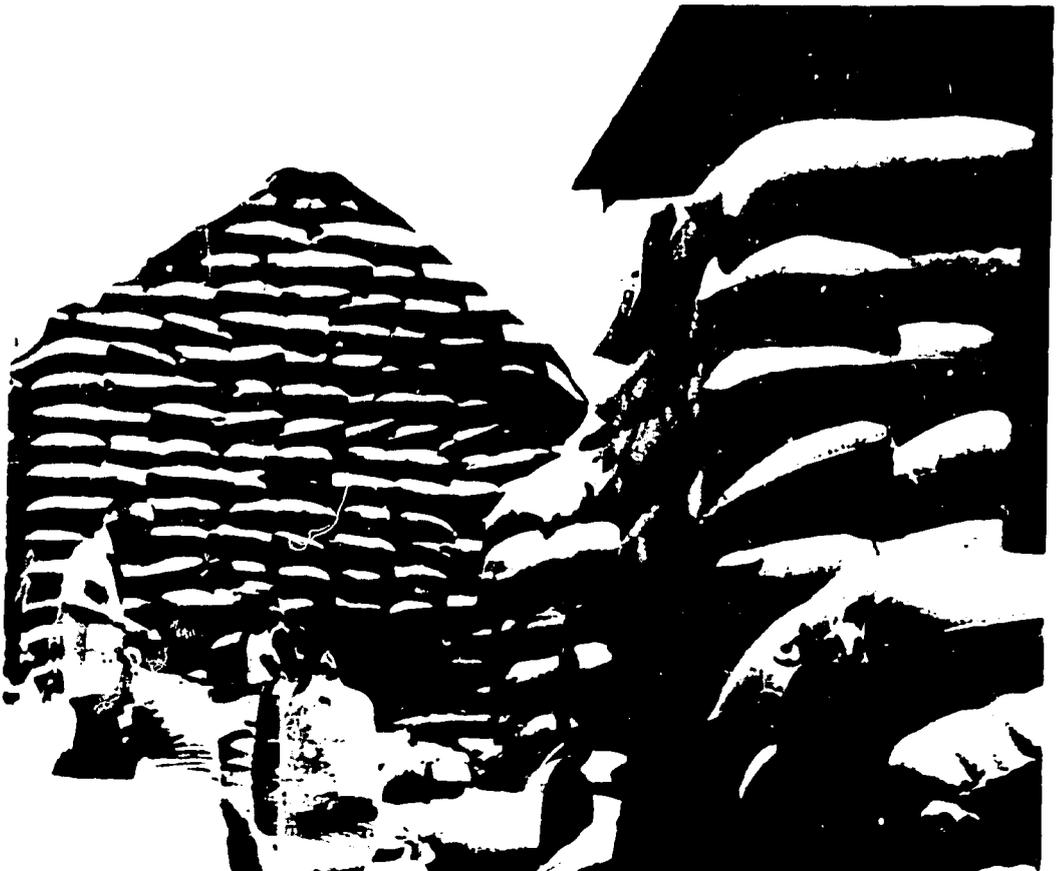
L. *Price Support, Procurement and Storage*

The price support on the farm level is P1.00 per kilo or P50.00 per

cavan of 50 kilos (14% M.C.). This is implemented by the NGA. When the prevailing price falls below the price support, the NGA shall go into a procurement operation either directly or through link-up with NGA authorized traders/millers. The NGA, through its own existing facilities and in coordination with the private sector, shall provide adequate facilities for storage of farmers' produce/deposits particularly in strategic production areas.



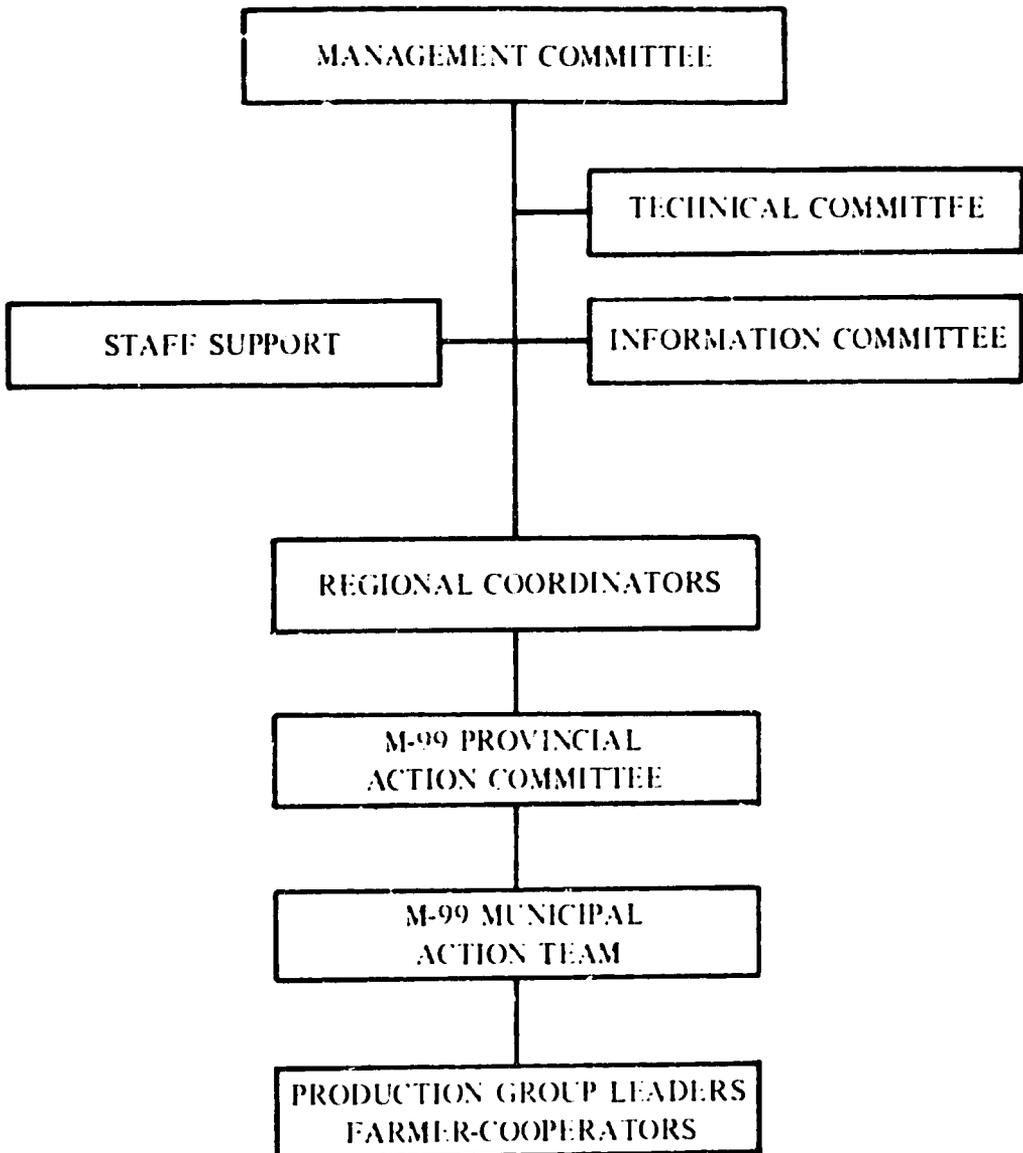
Threshing palay



Adequate storage facilities for rice produce

II. Organization and Management

ORGANIZATION CHART OF MASAGANA 99 RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM



A. National Level

On the national level Masagana 99 is run through the National Management Committee (NMC) composed of representatives from government and private entities involved in program implementation. This Committee takes charge in designing operational strategies to be adopted and formulates guidelines in solving major problems in the process of program implementation. The members of the NMC are:

Chairman : National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC)

Members : Representative from:

1. Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEx)
2. Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)
3. Philippine National Bank (PNB)
4. Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA)
5. Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon)
6. Central Bank—Department of Rural Bank and Savings and Loans Association (CB-DRBSLA)
7. Land Bank (LB)
8. Fertilizer Industry Authority (FIA)
9. Agricultural Pesticides Institute of the Philippines (APIP)
10. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
11. Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines (RBAP)
12. National Grains Authority (NGA)
13. Bureau of Cooperatives, DLGCD
14. Department of Applied Research Training and Information Program (URARTIP)
15. Philippine Constabulary (PC)
16. National Irrigation Administration (NIA)
17. Bureau of Soils (BS)
18. Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC)
19. Federation of Free Farmers Association (FFFA)
20. Federation of Farmers Association in the Philippines Incorporated (FFAPI)

B. Technical Committee

Working side by side with the NMC is a Technical Committee which determines and recommends the rice varieties and inputs that are to be used in the program. It also determines policy solutions in the control and eradication of pests and diseases. This Committee is composed of:

Chairman : Representative from BPI

Members : Representative from:

1. UPLB, College of Agriculture

2. Bureau of Soils
3. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

C. *Fertilizer Technical Committee and Pesticide Technical Committee*

The Fertilizer Technical Committee and the Pesticide Technical Committee backstop the National Management Committee in matters relative to fertilizers and pesticides used in the program. They advise, suggest and recommend to the NMC, actions/solutions to problems that have relevance to fertilizer and pesticide usage. The committees are composed of representatives from the following agencies:

Fertilizers

Chairman : Bureau of Soils
 Members : International Rice Research Institute
 UPLB — College of Agriculture
 Bureau of Agricultural Extension
 Fertilizer Industry Authority
 Bureau of Plant Industry
 Food and Agriculture Organization

Pesticides

Chairman : UPLB — College of Agriculture (Rodent Research Center)
 Members : Bureau of Plant Industry
 Bureau of Agricultural Extension
 International Rice Research Institute

D. *National Information Committee*

The National Information Committee takes charge of the promotional campaign of the program. Its composition is as follows:

Chairman :	Representative from DA
	" " BAEx
	" " BPI
	" " URARTIP
	" " NMPC
	" " DDC, UPLBCA
	" " APIP and FIA

E. *Provincial Action Committee*

At the provincial level, Masagana 99 is managed through the Provincial Action Committee (PAC) headed by the Provincial Governor who is the Chairman, and the PPO for Rice as the Executive Vice Chairman.

The PAC as a replica of the National Management Committee, takes charge of the over-all implementation of the program and formulates provincial policies which are necessary within the framework of the existing rules and regulations of Masagana 99. Other members of the PAC are:

1. PC Commander
2. Provincial Heads: BPI/BAEx, ACA, DLGCD, NGA, PN's
3. Representative from: Rural Bankers, millers traders and input dealers, CB-DRBSLA Agricultural Credit Supervisors, DAR, Farm Rural Broadcasters and Federation of Farmers Association.

F. *Municipal Action Team*

The Municipal Action Team (MAT) patterned after the PAC implements the program in the municipalities and oversees the local management systems among production groups of 5-7 farmers. Like the Governor, the municipal mayor is the Chairman of this Team and is responsible for involving the Barrio Captains and production leaders in the realization of the goals of the Program. The team is composed of:

Municipal Action Team

- Chairman : Mayor
Co-Chairman : Production Technician
Members : RB/PNB Representatives
Barangay Captains
Production Group Leaders

III. Implementing Agencies/Entities and their Principal Responsibilities

A. *National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC)*

1. Coordinates and supervises all government and private entities directly or indirectly involved in implementing the program.
2. Deposits a seed/starter fund to the Central Bank, Department of Rural Banks and Savings and Loans Association (CB-DRBSLA) to be utilized for Special Time Deposits (STDs) with RBs and PNB.
3. Prepares plans and programs jointly with the participating agencies.
4. Provides assistance to field organizations and management.

B. *Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEx) and Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)*

1. Provide key technical and supervisory personnel both at the provincial and municipal levels.
2. Coordinate with NFAC in program planning and implementation.
3. Participate or lead in the information drive of the program.

4. Spearhead the education, pest and disease regulatory and rat control programs.
5. Participate in applied research in cooperation with UPCA, BS and IRRI under the URARTIP.
6. Facilitate the acquisition by the PTs of motorcycles under the Special Vehicle Loan Fund to improve their mobility.

Additional Functions for BPI only:

7. Provides inspector in the seed production program.
8. Undertakes seed testing analysis.
9. Provides funds for seed procurement.
10. Undertakes regulatory pest control program including the national rat control program.

C. *Central Bank of the Philippines (CB)*

1. *Department of Rural Banks and Savings and Loans Association (DRBSLA)*

- a. Administers the funds intended for loaning by participating RBs under the program and continues and abides by the reporting procedures.
- b. Provides key-supervisory personnel and participates actively in the information drive of the program.
- c. Simplifies loaning procedures aimed at smooth and speedy operation of the supervised credit scheme.
- d. Encourages more rural banks to participate in the program.

2. *Department of Loan and Credit (DLC)*

- a. Rediscounts at 100% all eligible papers under supervised credit at a preferential rate of not more than 1% interest per annum for rural banks and 3% interest per annum for PNB loans, granted under this program.

3. *Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines (RBAP)*

- a. Encourages more rural banks to participate in the program.
- b. Assists in informing rural banks on the operating procedures of the program.
- c. Assists in simplifying and expediting procedures aimed at a smooth and speedy operation of the supervised credit scheme.
- d. Participates actively in the implementation of the program through its representative to the NMC.

4. Rural Banks (RBs)

- a. Provide production loans to farmer-cooperators and continue and abide by the reimbursement and reporting procedures.
- b. Arrange, whenever feasible, credit and marketing tie-up with NGA-Agent-Warehouses Millers (NGA-AWM) or bonded warehouses of their choice.
- c. Supply NGA-Agent-Warehouse Millers (NGA-AWM) and bonded warehouses in their areas with a list of farmer-borrowers under this program.
- d. Participate in the seed distribution program.
- e. Undertake the principal responsibility of collecting loans with the help of the PTs.
- f. Provide incentive allowances to supervising PTs as per guidelines issued for this purpose (See Appendix 8).
- g. Confirm target for financing.



PNB services farmers at their doorsteps.

D. Philippine National Bank (PNB)

1. Provides production loans to farmer-cooperators to complement loaning operations of RBs and continues and abides by the reimbursement and reporting procedures.

2. Participates actively in the implementation and information drive of the program.
3. Arranges, wherever feasible, credit and marketing tie-up with NGA-AWM or bonded warehouse of its choice.
4. Supplies NGA-AWM and bonded warehouse in their areas with a list of farmer-borrowers under the program.
5. Participates in the seed distribution program.
6. Undertakes the principal responsibility in the collection of loans with the help of the A PTs.
7. Provides incentive allowances to supervising PTs as per guidelines set for this purpose.
8. Confirms target for financing.

E. *Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA)*

1. Provides production loans either to organized groups of farmer-cooperators or through operating Farmer-Cooperatives (FCs) and continues and abides by the reporting procedures.
2. Participates actively in the implementation and information drive of the Program.
3. Arrange, whenever feasible, credit and marketing tie-up with NGA-AWM.
4. Undertakes the principal responsibility in the collection of loans with the help of the Production Technicians.
5. Confirms target for financing.

F. *United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*

1. Participates actively in the implementation of the Program through its representative to the National Management Committee.
2. Provides the services of a Management System Advisor who participates actively in the design, development and analysis of project implementation/reporting and evaluation systems.
3. Provides the services of a Crop Production Specialist who assists in organizing and incorporating the results of agricultural research into an effective extension program.
4. Provides the services of short-term consultants in various aspects of agricultural development who from time to time conduct studies, evaluations and make recommendations for improving the program.

G. *National Irrigation Administration (NIA)*

1. Provides and certifies masterlist of farmers who will be supplied irriga-

tion water during the period from among whom the prospective farmer-cooperators will be selected.

2. Provides the necessary fieldmen who will work with the NFAC production technicians in selecting the prospective farmer-cooperators.
3. Rehabilitates its existing systems to increase their irrigation efficiency.
4. Develops new irrigation systems.
5. Distributes irrigation pumps.

H. *National Grains Authority (NGA)*

1. Within the limits of its financial capabilities, NGA provides marketing support to farmer-cooperators through its price support program.
2. Supplies the NFAC the list of NGA-AWM and bonded warehouses for distribution to the RBs and PNB branches/agencies and to the PAC and MAT.
3. Supplies the Provincial Program Officers copies of their Procurement Scheme.
4. Participates actively in the information drive of the program.
5. Designates representative to the NMC.

I. *Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon)*

1. Assists in the monitoring, compilation and analysis of provincial reports.
2. Conducts program evaluation in collaboration with the Management Information System Unit of NFAC.
3. Participates actively in the information drive of the program.
4. Designates representative to the NMC.

J. *Fertilizer Industry Authority (FIA)*

1. Determines allocation by crop and coordinates with NFAC the positioning of monthly provincial fertilizer allocation.
2. Coordinates the distribution of fertilizer to farmers through the fertilizer companies and accredited provincial dealers/outlets.
3. Provides a periodic local fertilizer supply situation to the NMC.
4. Authorizes the fertilizer companies to import/manufacture specific grade and quantity of fertilizer.
5. Regulates/controls the operations of participating fertilizer companies.
6. Recommends/institutes price adjustments on fertilizer grades used in the program.

K. *Participating Members of the Fertilizer Industry Authority (FIA) and the Agricultural Pesticides Institute of the Philippines (APIP)*

1. Supply fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides through the accredited dealers/outlets in the municipalities and barrios at standardized prices and in the amounts required at the time and place indicated (socialized prices in case of fertilizers).
2. Supply NFAC list of all accredited dealers/outlets, complete with addresses, who are to serve the farmer-cooperators, indicating the available supply, together with three specimen signatures of each dealer (copy furnished to NEC-USAID and CB-DRB). Existing dealers/outlets presently servicing a locality are allowed to participate in the program at socialized prices provided they submit their products for analysis.
3. Provide their dealers with a written designation certifying to their being accredited dealers in the program.
4. Supply a list of grade standardization for quality and quantity on all commodities and see to it that bags or containers of inputs are properly labelled as to their chemical composition.
5. Dealers/outlets supply technicians the quantities of available inputs by grade.
6. Assist in the information drive.
7. Designate representatives to the NMC.

L. *National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)*

1. Lays down broad plans for the agricultural sector.
2. Provides the necessary funds support for the program.

M. *U.F. College of Agriculture (UPCA) and International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)*

1. Conduct the necessary training for specialists and technicians.
2. Assist in the preparation of information materials.
3. Assist in providing technical guidance in the application of the package of technology in the field.
4. Assist in providing the necessary seed materials of HYVs.
5. Put up micro-kits for demonstration to selected farmer-cooperators and serve as source of seeds of the new varieties.
6. Conduct cooperative trials with the BPI and the Bureau of Soils.

N. *Department of Local Government and Community Development, Bureau of Cooperatives (DLGCD, BC)*

1. Furnishes all participating Rural Banks and PNB branches lists of registered Samahang Nayon and their bonafide farmer-members.
2. Certifies that the farmer-borrower is a bonafide farmer-member of the Barangay and attests the Farm Plan and Budget.
3. Facilitates the formation/organization of selda/damayan in the Samahang Nayon.

O. *Land Bank*

1. Provides guarantee fund for Masagana loans granted to farmers.
2. Provides personnel who will become a member of the Committee Government Adjusters in the province.
3. Facilitates the processing of guarantee claims.

P. *Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)*

1. Provides additional personnel as needed in the program.
2. Assists in the information campaign for Masagana 99.
3. Assists in the collection of loans from the supervised farmers.

Q. *Philippine Constabulary (PC)*

1. Designates representatives to the National Management Committee and Provincial Action Committee.
2. Assists in the distribution of inputs by providing transport trucks as the situation calls for.
3. Assists in the collection of loans.

IV. Additional Functions

A. *Role of CB-DRBSLA/PNB/ACA/Agricultural Credit Supervisors (or equivalent)*

1. Encourage RBs/FCs Farmer Cooperatives/Samahang Nayon/Compact Farms and farmers to participate in the Program.
2. Verify, evaluate and recommend applications for special time deposits (STDs) of participating RBs, PNB and ACA/FCs.
3. Expedite the release of STD and supervise the utilization thereof.
4. Advise and counsel RB/PNB/ACA and PT on supervised credit implementation.
5. Promote and encourage the formation of "selda"/"damayan" for eligible farmers.
6. Supervise the preparation of required reports on the program and re-

view the same before submission to the CB-DRBSLA.

7. Submit monthly itinerary and schedule of activities for RB/PNB/ACA review and approval. The RB/PNB/ACA should be informed in advance of any deviation from the itinerary.
8. Conduct regular visits to production groups and be on the alert for any emergency occurrences in the farm.
9. Advise a week in advance RB/PNB/ACA of the schedule of harvest of each of the farmer-borrowers under his supervision.
10. Regularly remind farmers in the payment of their obligation with the RB/PNB/ACA.
11. Plan with the production groups during his visits their succeeding farming activities.
12. Submit evaluation report of results of projects financed.
13. Provide continuity of the program by maintaining/re-organizing "dama-yan" immediately after every harvest.
14. Assist the farmers in preparing damage reports to the banks concerned.
15. Test-check application of inputs and utilization of cash portion of the loan by farmer-cooperator, including the pricing and delivery of the inputs by dealers.
16. Represent the CB/PNB/ACA in conference with the NFAC, PAC, PPO, RBAP and other agencies involved in the implementation of the program.

B. *Duties and Responsibilities of Provincial Program Planning Officers*

1. To gather data relevant to the program.
2. To set up target goals in coordination with the financing institution.
3. To estimate input requirements.
4. To determine adjustments within the loaning rate.
5. To assist NGA on the marketing operations.
6. To evaluate progress of the program.
7. To recommend solution to problems.

Implementation

1. To determine deployment pattern of supervisors-specialists and Production Technicians.
2. To conduct regular/special meetings with PTs, specialists/supervisors and initiate PAC meetings as the need arises.
3. To coordinate with involved agencies, institutions and personnel on

matters related to the Program.

4. To decide and act on all field problems.
5. To recommend to the Regional Director and/or Regional Coordinator the hiring, transfer and suspension/firing of PTs.
6. To recommend to the PAC disciplinary action against erring financial institutions, input dealers, representatives of fertilizer, chemical and veterinary drug companies and farmers.
7. To recommend with concurrence of provincial agency heads, from among his technicians, candidates for manpower trainings.
8. To execute whenever necessary, the conduct of training programs in coordination with training institutions.
9. To submit timely monthly progress reports (MIS for Rice, Corn, and Feedgrains) to NFAC, copy furnished mother agencies.
10. To recommend to the NFAC Provincial Chairman the holding of incentive allowance of erring or delinquent PTs.

B-1. *Duties and Responsibilities of PTs and RB Technicians*

1. Encourage farmers to participate in the Program.
2. Provide PNB/RB/ACA with a list of qualified farmer-cooperators who are willing to participate in the Program.
3. Organize eligible farmers into "selda"/"damayan", and recommend them to RB/PNB/ACA for loan available under supervised credit.
4. Coordinate with RB/PNB/ACA in the orderly scheduling of loan approval and release.
5. Administer CHITS releases of farmer-cooperators under his supervision and act as custodian of unused chits.
6. Assure that the recommended improved farm practices under Masagana 99 and application of inputs are complied with in accordance with the approved Farm Plan and Budget.

C. *Duties and Responsibilities of Barangay Technicians*

1. Provide PT with a masterlist of supervised farmer-cooperators within one week after deployment.
2. Furnish a copy of the masterlist of 30 farmer-cooperators to Barangay Captains concerned and secure the certification of their farmers.
3. Organize the 30 farmer-cooperators into "selda/damayan" with the assistance of the PT.
4. Assist farmer-cooperators in preparing their Farm Plans and Budget and initial these before submitting to the PG for review and signature.

5. Secure chits/coupons from PT, assist farmer-cooperators in accomplishing chits/coupons and initial the same before PT signs.
6. Regularly visit and provide technical advice to farmer-cooperators concerning seed treatment, land preparation, proper application of fertilizer and pesticides.
7. Furnish PT all information needed for the reports to NFAC (Form 2) and FIA (Form 1 & 3) as well as for the evaluation of the Farmer Aide Scheme.
8. Keep record of PT's schedule of visit and his observation and recommendation (PT's Visitation Program) and transmit recommendation to his farmer-cooperators.
9. Inform PT one week in advance the schedule of harvest of supervised farmer-borrowers.
10. Remind farmer-borrowers of their obligations with the financing institutions.

D. *Duties and Responsibilities of Barangay Captains*

1. Certify that the farmer securing production loans is a bonafide member of the barangay and is actually farming a definite hectarage of rice land to be financed by the Masagana 99 loan.
2. Attest the farmer's Farm Plan and Budget to the effect that the Production Technician has actually visited the farmer-borrower's farm prior to the preparation of the Farm Plan and Budget.

E. *Duties and Responsibilities of Radio Farm Broadcasters*

1. Act as information officer of Provincial Action Committee.
2. Broadcast early morning at 5:00 to 6:00 at mother station.
3. Fill up daily broadcast report.
4. Gather and prepare research materials needed for farm broadcast.
5. Answer letters, queries or requests of farmer or radio listener.
6. Interview and tape record messages, talk with provincial, municipal or local officials and personnel, government and private sectors; also with farmers, homemakers, students, etc., on topics or subjects of local interest.
7. Sit down with provincial chairman of Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas at least once a week and discuss, analyze and review program for the past week and following week and other matters that will rebound to the improvement of the farm broadcast.
8. Attend public and private meetings, conferences, seminars, rallies etc. relative to food production and farm radio broadcasting, held in baran-

gay, municipality, provinces or city offices.

9. Coordinate with all agencies on information activities and programs pertaining to agriculture and allied matters geared towards rural development.



Zambales farm broadcaster Vivencio Argel interviews farmers right in the field.

F. Qualifications of a Farmer-Cooperator

1. Must be engaged in rice production.
2. Ready to commit to:
 - a. Use of certified seeds of the recommended HYVs:

<i>VARIETIES</i>	<i>MATURITY DATE (DAYS)</i>	
	<i>DRY</i>	<i>WET</i>
1. IR20*	120	135
2. IR20-1		
3. IR-26	125	125
4. IR206; (IR28)	105	105
5. IR-1529		
6. IR30	106	109
7. C4-63G*	103	125
8. IR32		
9. C4-137	135	130
10. C-22		
11. C-168	135	125
12. C-12	130	125
13. BPI-3-2	130	125
14. BPI-76-1		
15. BPI-2		

*To be replaced by IR-26 in all continuously irrigated areas when brown planthopper burn has developed.

- b. IR-1561-228-3-3 variety is recommended under Direct Seeding Program only and *NOT* for M-99 transplanted program.
- c. Follow the Masagana 99 farm practices prescribed by the technician based on the approved Farm Plan and Budget.
- d. Deposit agreed quantity of palay-product at warehouse indicated in the promissory note (PN).
- e. Agree to pay irrigation fees if his land is irrigated by the National Irrigation System.

G. *Program Audit*

The Program Audit Team, as a built-in evaluation unit of NFAC shall continuously observe, inspect and gather important information in the field. This is designed to evaluate the field and operational implementation, delivery system and application of inputs by the farmer-cooperators. This is also devised to improve the system and management by identifying constraints/ bottlenecks in the process so that solution can be appropriately provided.

V. APPENDICES

Appendix I

MASAGANA 99 PHASE VII TARGET*

REGION/PROVINCE	IRRIGATED (HA.)	RAINFED (HA.)	TOTAL
<i>Ilocos Region</i>			
Abra	3,000	6,000	9,000
Ilocos Norte	17,000	10,000	27,000
Ilocos Sur	12,000	18,000	30,000
La Union	13,050	12,000	25,050
Pangasinan	60,000	15,000	75,000
Sub-Total	105,050	61,000	166,050
<i>Cagayan Valley</i>			
Cagayan	17,765		17,765
Isabela	29,515	588	30,103
Nueva Vizcaya	16,150	100	16,250
Kalinga-Apayao	6,100	450	6,550
Sub-Total	69,530	1,138	70,668
<i>Central Luzon</i>			
Bataan	10,500	3,000	13,500
Bulacan	27,000	15,000	42,000
Nueva Ecija	90,000	30,500	120,500
Pampanga	54,388	21,255	75,643
Tarlac	41,295	15,945	57,240
Zambales	9,700	10,300	20,000
Sub-Total	232,883	96,000	328,883
<i>Southern Tagalog</i>			
Batangas	9,470	2,530	12,000
Cavite	8,570	1,430	10,000
Laguna	40,620	—	40,620
Mindoro Occidental	10,400	5,400	15,800
Mindoro Oriental	13,000	—	13,000
Quezon	13,600	2,400	16,000
Rizal	5,020	4,200	9,220
Palawan	10,000	5,000	15,000
Sub-Total	110,680	20,960	131,640

*Includes Direct Seeding target

Masagana 99 Phase VII Target (con't)

Bicol Region			
Albay	17,000	1,000	18,000
Camarines Norte	5,123	3,351	8,474
Camarines Sur	20,500	5,000	25,500
Sorsogon	9,100	400	9,500
Sub-Total	51,723	9,751	61,474
Western Visayas			
Aklan	7,180	1,665	8,845
Antique	6,585	2,030	8,615
Capiz	5,025	13,725	18,750
Iloilo	40,000	60,000	100,000
Negros Occidental	11,000	9,400	20,400
Sub-Total	69,790	86,820	156,610
Central Visayas			
Bohol	7,065	2,545	9,610
Negros Oriental	4,500	1,000	5,500
Sub-Total	11,565	3,545	15,110
Eastern Visayas			
Leyte	20,000	—	20,000
Leyte Sur	8,000	1,500	9,500
Northern Samar	3,235	3,000	6,235
Sub-Total	31,235	4,500	35,735
Western Mindanao			
Zamboanga Norte	4,220	7,780	12,000
Zamboanga Sur	21,000	—	21,000
Zamboanga City	4,205	—	4,205
Sub-Total	29,425	7,780	37,205
Northern Mindanao			
Bukidnon	10,850	3,150	14,000
Surigao Norte	3,600	—	3,600
Misamis Occidental	6,955	365	7,320
Misamis Oriental	2,630	—	2,630
Agusan Norte	1,530	1,370	2,900
Agusan Sur	2,110	400	2,510
Sub-Total	27,675	5,285	32,960

Masagana 99 Phase VII Target (con't)**Southern Mindanao**

Davao City	2,500	500	3,000
Davao Norte	6,900	—	6,900
Davao Oriental	5,000	—	5,000
Davao Sur	7,760	—	7,760
South Cotabato	25,000	—	25,000
Surigao Sur	4,000	—	4,000

Sub-Total	51,160	500	51,660
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Central Mindanao

Lanao Norte	6,410	2,280	8,690
Lanao Sur	7,885	1,000	8,885
Maguindanao	7,750	2,250	10,000
North Cotabato	15,500	1,820	17,320
Sultan Kudarat	9,300	—	9,300

Sub-Total	46,845	7,350	54,195
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TOTAL	837,561	304,629	1,142,190
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Associate Provinces

Quirino	2,700	—	2,700
Aurora	5,000	—	5,000
Romblon	3,585	1,415	5,000
Marinduque	1,000	—	1,000
Catanduanes	2,318	577	2,895
Masbate	1,758	—	1,758
Guimaras	881	3,489	4,370
Siquijor	400	—	400
Cebu	1,700	1,175	2,875
Eastern Samar	680	820	1,500
Western Samar	270	1,230	1,500

TOTAL	20,292	8,706	28,998
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GRAND TOTAL	857,853	313,335	1,171,188
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DIRECT SEEDING PHASE VII TARGET

PROVINCES	ORDINARY DIRECT SEEDING (HA.)		INTENSIFIED DIRECT SEEDING (HA.)	TOTAL
	IRRIGATED	RAINFED		
1. Abra		1,400		1,400
2. Ilocos Norte			5,000	5,000
3. Ilocos Sur		5,000	3,000	8,000
4. La Union		3,000	2,000	5,000
5. Pangasinan		10,000	5,000	15,000
6. Cagayan	1,205	—	—	1,205
7. Isabela			588	588
8. Nueva Vizcaya	150	100		250
9. Kalinga-Apayao	100	450		550
10. Bataan	1,500	—	3,000	4,500
11. Bulacan			5,000	5,000
12. Nueva Ecija			10,500	10,500
13. Pampanga		5,010		5,010
14. Tarlac			5,000	5,000
15. Zambales	500	1,000	3,500	5,000
16. Batangas	470	1,530		2,000
17. Quezon	600	400		1,000
18. Rizal	20	50		70
19. Palawan	4,500	2,500		7,000
20. Camarines Norte	331	947		1,278
21. Camarines Sur	500			500
22. Sorsogon		400		400
23. Aklan	100	200		300
24. Antique	385	100		485
25. Capiz		750		750
26. Iloilo			15,000	15,000
27. Negros Occidental		400		400
28. Bohol		105		105
29. Negros Oriental	500			500
30. Bukidnon	850	150		1,000
31. Misamis Occidental	60	90		150
32. Agusan Norte		400		400
33. North Cotabato			1,820	1,820
34. Catanduanes		64		64
35. Guimaras	70	1,250/ 2,200*		3,520
TOTAL	11,841	37,496	59,408	108,745

*Upland

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE COUNCIL
Diliman, Quezon City

April 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM NO. 17
Series of 1976

TO: All Regional Coordinators
Provincial Chairmen
Provincial Program Officers
PNB/RB/ACA Heads/Managers
Accredited Dealers/Outlets
Production Technicians & Others

FROM: Domingo F. Panganiban
Executive Director

SUBJECT: *Guidelines on Restructuring the Selda for Masagana 99 and Masaganang Maisan.*

The existing selda system has been identified as one of the major impediments to effective collections. Farmers, who can pay, do not pay since they will be disqualified from new crop loans because one or more members of the selda have unpaid past due loans. Farmers are not also fully aware of the *joint liability concept* — that in the event of a defaulting member, the rest of the selda must jointly and severally shoulder the payment of the unpaid loan of the defaulting member.

On the other hand, some selda members do not want to shoulder the unpaid loans of defaulting members since their co-members are strangers to them.

Therefore, these guidelines on restructuring the selda have been set to make it an effective tool in collections and in order to allow good farmers to avail of new crop loans starting May 1, 1976, Phase VII Masagana 99 and July 1, 1976 Phase V Masaganang Maisan.

(SGD.) DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN
Executive Director

—ooOoo—

GUIDELINES ON RESTRUCTURING THE SELDA

1. PPOs/PTs conduct educational campaign/farmers classes on the mechanics of the supervised credit scheme emphasizing the concept of the selda system and responsibilities of farmer-borrowers undertaking a joint liability agreement.
2. PTs with the Barangay Captains must assist in re-organizing the seldas based on any or a combination of the following criteria:

- a. Affinity of farmers to each other —
Farmers must know each other intimately, close friends, neighbors in the barrios, or related to each other.
 - b. Contiguity of farms —
Farms must be adjacent to each other or located in the same barrio.
 - c. Equal farm sizes —
The size of the farms must be more or less equal.
 - d. Comparative yields —
Productivity performances must likewise be similar for all members of a given selda.
 - e. Same number of cropping seasons —
Selda members must at least have the same number of cropping seasons based on available irrigation facilities or cropping patterns in case the second crop is not rice.
 - f. Willingness to undertake the joint liability agreement —
The contiguity of farms and farms irrigated can be determined from the parcellary map of the NIA Provincial Offices where these are available.
3. A minimum of five farmers should compose a selda with one of them elected as Selda leader. Five to seven, preferably five, should be target selda size. The selda leader shall act as the spokesman of the selda. He shall report to the bank any misgivings they may have in respect to the actions or lack of it on the part of the PTs assigned to work with them or on the part of any bank field personnel dealing with them or on the part of any seed or input supplier. He shall also see to it that all requirements of the program are fulfilled by the selda members.
- The minimum of five is set so that in case any member or members fail to pay for their loans the rest of the members can sustain amortization installments on unpaid balances of the non-paying members without too great a difficulty. Installments over a three-season period or more should be allowed as much as possible.
4. New seldas may be formed to regroup farmers according to above-listed criteria (paragraph 2) and are willing to accept the responsibilities imposed by the joint liability concept and on the following condition:
- If the farmers come from a selda where one or more members have past-due loan obligations under the program they can only be allowed to form a new selda after signing a new promissory note undertaking to pay the unpaid balance of the delinquent members under a plan of payment of the institution. The farmers will be reimbursed accordingly if and when the Bank succeeds in enforcing collections from the delinquent farmers. The first installment must be made before a new crop loan can be extended to the new selda.
5. Old seldas that meet the above criteria can be maintained with the same membership. They likewise will be allowed new loans on the condition that they have paid their loan obligations. If some members of such a selda have past due balances, the members will have to enter into an undertaking to amortize these overdue loans under the same terms and procedures described in the immediately preceding paragraph (paragraph 4).

FARMER-BORROWER'S IDENTITY AND LAND VERIFICATION

Picture	Republic of the Philippines Province of _____ _____ Farmer	I. D. No. _____ _____ Tax Acct. No.
Thumbmark	_____ Home Address _____ Production Technician _____ Provincial NFAC Chairman	_____ Signature

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LAND VERIFICATION

TCT/OCT CLT	PMS/SN Nos.	Lot Nos.	Area	Farm Address/ Location	Land Tenure Status

Certified: _____ DAR TEAM LEADER
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CREDIT STATUS

Bank	Amount Release	Phase No.	Repayment	Technician Certification

RURAL BANK OF _____

Supervised Credit

PROMISSORY NOTE AND TRUST RECEIPT

Amount of Note : _____ Date of Note: _____
 Maturity Date: _____

_____ days after date, I/We promise to pay, jointly and severally, to the order of the RURAL BANK OF _____, at its office at _____ the sum of _____ Pesos (P _____), Philippine Currency, with interest at the rate of _____ percentum (_____ %) per annum from _____ until fully paid.

In the event this note is placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection, I/We jointly and severally shall pay TEN percent (10%) as attorney's fees, computed on the principal plus interest and other allowable charges and fees, which attorney's fees shall not, however, be less than FIFTY PESOS (P50.00).

I/We furthermore expressly submit to the jurisdiction of the Municipal/City Court of _____ and/or the Court of First Instance having the proper jurisdiction over any legal action arising out of this note.

Demand and dishonor waived. Holder may accept partial payment reserving his/its right of recourse against each and all endorsers.

The Rural Bank having obliged itself to finance all inputs and cash requirements for the production of the commodities mentioned in my/our Farm Plan and Budget and for the cost of all inputs necessary to such production, it is of the essence of this contract that the portion of my/our harvest, sufficient to pay this obligation, computed at NGA support prices (in the case of palay and corn) or other government official prices, is acknowledged by me/us to belong to the rural bank, and for this purpose, I/We hereby execute this Trust Receipt over said portion of our harvest belonging to the bank, under the following terms and conditions, and other applicable provisions of the Trust Receipts Law (Presidential Decree No. 115).

1. I/We shall inform the bank three days in advance before I/we harvest, to afford the bank the opportunity of sending its representatives;
2. Within fifteen (15) days after the said harvest, if I/we cannot pay our obligation in full, then I/We shall deposit at my/our expense with a warehouse designated by the bank that portion of the harvest corresponding to it, in the name of the bank but for my/our account.
3. Between the date of my/our harvest and the date of the maturity of this note, I/we shall have the authority to sell or otherwise dispose of said portion of my/our harvest belonging to the bank, (whether in my/our possession or deposited in a warehouse as provided for above) at prices acceptable to the bank, and to turn over to said bank all proceeds of such sale to the extent of the amount owing the bank under this note; any

excess from said sale shall belong to me/us, but any deficiency shall likewise continue to be my/our obligation to the bank; should no sale or other disposition materialize on the date of maturity of this note, then the bank may sell said produce deposited in the warehouse and apply the proceeds of the payment of my/our obligation under this note, the consequences of excess or deficiency being as provided for above;

4. The risk of loss of that portion of the harvest belonging to the bank, whether in my/our possession or deposited in a warehouse designated by the bank, shall be for my/our account.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed or thumbmarked this PROMISSORY NOTE and Trust Receipt on this _____ day of _____, 197__ at _____

	<u>Amount of Loan</u>
(Signature/thumbmark of Maker)	P _____
(Signature/thumbmark of Maker)	

With our conformity:

RURAL BANK OF _____

By:

President/Manager

Signed in the presence of:

(Signature of Witness)

(Signature of Witness)

(Signature of Witness)

(Signature of Witness)

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Pagsasaka
PAMBANSANG PANGASIWAAN NG PAGKAIN AT PAGSASAKA
(National Food and Agriculture Council)
Diliman, Quezon City

March 1, 1976

MEMORANDUM No. 10
Series of 1976

TO : All Regional Coordinators
Provincial Chairman (Governors)
Provincial Program Officers
PNP/RB/ACA Heads/Managers
Production Technicians and Others

FROM : DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN
Executive Director

SUBJECT : *Updated Prices of Recommended Pesticides for the use of Masagana '99 Rice Production Program Phase VI and Direct Seeding Program.*

Attached herewith is the Updated Prices of Recommended Pesticides for the use of Masagana '99 Rice Production Program Phase VI and Direct Seeding Program.

This supersedes Memorandum dated January 26, 1976.

Please be guided accordingly.

(SGD.) DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN
Executive Director

**UPDATED LIST/PRICES OF RECOMMENDED PESTICIDES FOR THE USE OF
MASAGANA 99 RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM AS OF NOVEMBER, 1975**

COMMON NAME	TYPICAL BRAND NAME	% FORMULATION ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PACKING	PRICE UNIT	CODE NO.
Granulars					
Carbofuran	Furadan 3G	3.0%	1 kilo/pack	P 6.55/bag	P1
			8.3 kg./bag	57.00/bag	
			16.7 k/bag	109.67/bag	
Clordimeform	Spanone 3G	3.0%	16.7 k/bag	79.95/bag	P2
Diazinon	Basudin 10G	10.0%	10 k/bag	89.00/bag	P3
	Basudin 5G	5.0%	15 kg./bag	128.05/bag	P107
	Dianol 5G	5.0%	10 k/bag	105.00/bag	P4
Gamma BHC + MIPC	Gamma Hytox G	6.0% & 4.0%	16 k/bag	105.00/bag	P5
Gamma BHC + MTMC	Dolmix 6/3G	6.0% & 4.0%	25 k/bag	149.55/bag	P6
	Dolmix 6/6G				P7
Endosulfan	Thiodan 5G	5.0%	10 k/bag	50.00/bag	P8
	Endosulfan 5	5.0%	20 k/bag	96.80/bag	P74
Gamma BHC & Carbaryl	Sevidol	6.0% & 6.0%	5.0 k/bag	26.25/bag	P9
			10.0 k/bag	51.00/bag	
			16.7 k/bag	84.25/bag	
			20 k/bag	99.50/bag	
Mephosfolan - <i>Removed from official list</i>	Cyrolant 5G	3.0%	17.0 k/bag	85.00/bag	P10
Gamma BHC	Agrocide 6G	6.0%	1.0 k/bag	4.10/kilo	P11
			25.0 k/bag	102.50/bag	
	Lindol 6G	6.0%	1.0 k/bag	3.50/kilo	P12
			20.0 k/bag	72.00/bag	
	Dol Granule 6G	6.0%	25.0 k/bag	102.50/bag	P13
	Lindane 6G	6.0%	1.0 k/bag	3.60/kilo	P14
			25.0 k/bag	90.00/bag	

Sprayables

Azinphos Ethyl	: Azinos 40 EC	: 40.0%	: 4.0 fl. oz.	: 6.65/bot.	: P30	:
	:	:	: 8.0 fl. oz.	: 12.05/bot.	:	:
	:	:	: 16.0 fl. oz.	: 31.10/bot.	:	:
	:	:	: 32.0 fl. oz.	: 60.60/bot.	:	:
	: Cotnion 40 EC	: 40.0%	: 1 pint	: 29.00/bot.	: P31	:
	:	:	: 1 quart	: 56.95/bot.	:	:
	: Gusathion A EC	: 40.0%	: 16.0 fl. oz.	: 28.00/bot.	: P32	:
Azinphos Methyl	:	:	: 32.0 fl. oz.	: 54.00/bot.	:	:
	: Gusathion M EC	: 20.0%	: 16.0 fl. oz.	: 19.75/bot.	: P33	:
Carbofuran	:	:	: 32.0 fl. oz.	: 48.90/bot.	:	:
	: Furadan 2 F	: 20.3%	: 1 quart	: 65.04/bot.	: P76	:
Chlorpyrifos	: Flowable	:	:	:	:	:
	: Dursban 158 EC	: 15.8%	: 1 pint	: 21.40/bot.	: P34	:
Chlorpyrifos & BASSA	:	:	: 1 quart	: 38.00/bot.	:	:
	: Eradex	: 15.8%	: 1 pint	: 21.40/bot.	: P72	:
	:	:	: 1 quart	: 38.00/bot.	:	:
Diazinon	: Brodan	:	: 1 pint	: 26.00/bot.	: P73	:
	:	:	: 1 quart	: 48.00/bot.	:	:
Fenitrothion	: Basudin 20 EC	: 20.0%	: 1 quart	: 32.00/bot.	: P20	:
Dimethoate	: Sumithion 30 EC*	: 30.0%	:	:	: P21	:
Dimethoate	: Cygon 400 EC	: 40.0%	: 8 fl. oz.	: 11.00/bot.	: P22	:
	: Perfekthion EC	: 40.0%	: 16 fl. oz.	: 19.80/bot.	: P23	:
	: Rogor L-40 EC	: 40.0%	: 4 fl. oz.	: 6.65/bot.	: P24	:
	:	:	: 16 fl. oz.	: 31.10/bot.	:	:
	:	:	: 32 fl. oz.	: 60.60/bot.	:	:
	:	: Thylpar 400 EC	: 40.0%	: 1 liter	: 35.00/bot.	: P48
Fenthion	: Dimethone 400 E	: 40.0%	: 16 fl. oz.	: 22.80/bot.	: P25	:
	:	:	: 32 fl. oz.	: 44.50/bot.	:	:
	: Lebaycid	: 50.0%	: 16 fl. oz.	: 41.60/bot.	: P26	:
Triazophos	:	:	: 32 fl. oz.	: 81.50/bot.	:	:
	: Hostathion E	: 40.0%	: 1 pint	: 46.75/bot.	: P27	:
Phosphamidon	:	:	: 1 quart	: 87.15/bot.	:	:
	: Dimecron EC	: 50.0%	: 16 fl. oz.	: 30.50/bot.	: P28	:
	:	:	: 1 quart	: 53.95/bot.	:	:

*Not available during Phase VII

Endosulfan	Thiodan 35 EC	35.0%	1 pint	23.30/bot.	P29
	Endox <i>not approved brand</i>	35.0%	1 quart	45.40/bot.	
			8 fl. oz.	10.45/bot.	P71
			1 pint	20.10/bot.	
			1 quart	37.20/bot.	
Fenitrothion/Malathion	WB Endosulfan 35 EC	35.0%	32 fl. oz.	45.00/bot.	P103
	Endosulfan 35%	35.0%	16 fl. oz.	23.00/bot.	
			8 fl. oz.	12.15/bot.	P75
	Ambithion 1000EC	82.0%	1 pint	23.00/bot.	
			8 fl. oz.	9.35/bot.	P35
Methyl Parathion			16 fl. oz.	23.00/bot.	
	Agro Parathion M	50.0%	1 quart	36.00/bot.	
	Dypar 50 EC	50.0%	1 quart	33.50/bot.	P36
			16 fl. oz.	24.50/bot.	P37
			1 quart	48.05/bot.	
Methyl Parathion	Ekatox 50	50.0%	4 fl. oz.	3.85/bot.	P38
			8 fl. oz.	6.40/bot.	
			1 pint	12.50/bot.	
			1 quart	24.90/bot.	
	Folidol M 50	50.0%	16 fl. oz.	22.35/bot.	P39
			32 fl. oz.	42.50/bot.	
	Meptox	50.0%	1 quart	44.83/bot.	P41
	Methyl Fosferno	50.0%	16 fl. oz.	23.10/bot.	P42
			32 fl. oz.	42.30/bot.	
	Niran	50.0%	250 cc	9.50/bot.	P43
Methyl Parathion			500 cc	18.75/bot.	
			1000 cc	35.60/bot.	
	Nyletar	50.0%	16 fl. oz.	15.60/bot.	P44
			32 fl. oz.	26.64/bot.	
	Parapest M-50	50.0%	1 pint	21.95/bot.	P45
			1 quart	41.50/bot.	
	Parathion M-50	50.0%	1 quart	42.50/bot.	P46
Toll 50	50.0%	1 quart	44.80/bot.	P47	
		500 cc	21.00/bot.	P48	

				946 cc	39.50/bot.		
	Unidol	50.0%		2 fl. oz.	2.00/bot.	P49	
				8 fl. oz.	10.00/bot.		
				32 fl. oz.	32.00/bot.		
	Atlas Parathion M-50:	50.0%		1 quart	42.20/bot.	P102	
Toxaphene + Methyl Parathion	Dygun	42.2% + 10%		16 fl. oz.	15.10/bot.	P50	
				1 quart	28.30/bot.		
	Torbidan	38.2% + 19%		1 quart	32.00/bot.	P51	
Acephate BPUC (BASCA)	Orthene	75.0%		50 gram-tin	13.05/can	P17	
				500 gram-foil	100.25/bot.		
	Baycarb	50.0%		16 fl. oz.	27.40/bot.	P52	
				32 fl. oz.	52.00/bot.		
	Hopcin	50.0%		1 pint	26.60/bot.	P53	
				1 quart	51.40/bot.		
Carbophenothion	Lethox EC	48.0%		1 pint	25.75/bot.	P54	
				1 quart	48.00/bot.		
Chlordimeform	Spanone 800 SP	80.0%		500 gm. box	68.65/box	P19	
Metalkamate (Bux)	Bux 300 EC	24.0%		16 fl. oz.	29.00/bot.	P55	
				32 fl.oz.	58.00/bot.		
Monocrotophos	Azodrin 168 EC	16.8%		946 ml.	37.50/bot.	P56	
	Azodrin 202 R	30.0%		946 cc.	67.33/bot.	P57	
Perthane	Perthane EC	42.0%		1 pint	26.55/bot.	P58	
				1 quart	49.50/bot.		
Gamma BHC	Agroicide	20.0%		16 fl. oz.	15.65/bot.	P59	
				32 fl. oz.	30.60/bot.		
	Dypest	20.0%				P60	
	Gammexane	20.0%		16 fl. oz.	15.90/bot.	P61	
				32 fl. oz.	30.60/bot.		
	Lindane EC	20.0%		1 pint	7.50/bot.	P101	
				1 quart	14.00/bot.		
Malathion	Malathion (regular)	57.0%					
				8 fl. oz.	7.00/bot.	P62	
				1 quart	22.70/bot.		
				6 gals. pail	397.50/pail		

Revised by Company in Oct 1970

		: Malathion	:	:	:	:	:
		: (premium)	: 57.0%	:	: 8 fl. oz.	: 7.80/bot.	: P62
		:	:	:	: 1 quart	: 24.85/bot.	:
		:	:	:	: 5 gal. pail	: 545.00/pail	:
		: WB Malathion E	: 57.0%	:	: 16 fl. oz.	: 14.25/pail	: P105
		:	:	:	: 32 fl. oz.	: 28.00/pail	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:
Wettable Powder		:	:	:	:	:	:
Carbaryl		: Carbin 85-S	: 85.0%	:	: 100 gm./box	: 4.75/box	: P67
		:	:	:	: 500 gm./box	: 23.00/box	:
		:	:	:	: 25 kg./box	: 955.89/box	:
		: Sevin 85-S	: 85.0%	:	: 200 gm./box	: 8.85/box	: P69
		:	:	:	: 500 gm./box	: 21.25/box	:
		: Dicarbam WP	: 85.0%	:	: 250 gm./box	: 10.45/box	: P68
		:	:	:	: 500 gm./box	: 19.65/box	:
		:	:	:	: 25 kg./box	: 887.50/box	:
		: Vetux 85	: 85.0%	:	: 500 gm./box	: 23.00/box	: P70
Imidan		: Imidan	: 50.0%	:	: 500 gm./box	: 32.00/box	: P15
		: Thioxin WP	: 50.0%	:	: 500 gm./box	: 32.00/box	: P16
MIPC		: Etrofolan WP	: 50.0%	:	: 1 kgram	: 52.60/box	: P63
		: Hytox WP	: 50.0%	:	: 200 gm./box	: 11.30/box	: P64
		:	:	:	: 500 gm./box	: 27.00/box	:
		: Mipcin WP	: 50.0%	:	: 200 gm./box	: 11.30/box	: P65
		:	:	:	: 500 gm./box	: 27.00/box	:
MTMC		: Tsumacide WP	: 50.0%	:	: 500 gm./box	: 28.20/box	: P66
		: Unden	: 50.0%	:	: 500 gm./box	: 56.50/box	: P18
		:	:	:	: 1 kg./box	: 110.00/kilo	:
Gamma BHC		: Agrocide 26 DP	: 26.0%	:	: 1 kilo	: 39.75/bag	: P104

**UPDATED LIST/PRICES OF RECOMMENDED HERBICIDES FOR THE USE OF
MASAGANA 99 RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM, PHASE VI**

COMMON NAME	TYPICAL BRAND NAME	% FORMULATION ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PACKING	PRICE/UNIT	CODE NO.
Granulars					
Benthiocarb	: Saturn S	: 5.0%	: 12.5 k/bag	: ₱ 54.00/bag	: H 1
Benthiocarb + 2, 4-D & IPE	: Saturn D	: 4% + 2.0%	: 10 k/bag	: 45.70/bag	: H 2
	:	:	: 15 k/bag	: 67.80/bag	:
Butachlor	: Machete 5G	: 5%	: 25 k/bag	: 112.50/bag	: H 3
2,4-D Ethyl Ester	: Weedone G	: 3.2%	: 12.5 k/bag	: 35.50/bag	: H 4
	:	:	: 25 k/bag	: 68.00/bag	:
2,4-D Isopropyl Ester	: Hedonal	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 61.00/bag	: H 6
2,4-D Isobutyl Ester	: Hoechst 2,4-D	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 61.40/bag	: H 7
	: Planters 2,4-D G	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 59.00/bag	: H 8
	: Shell 2,4-D G	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 64.50/bag	: H 10
	: Atlas 2,4-D I BE	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	:	: H 43
Isoclyle Ester (ICE)	: Plantguard 2,4-D	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 68.00/bag	: H 9
	: IBE	:	:	:	:
EPTC + 2,4-D	: Eptam D	: 4.0% & 2.0%	: 20 k/bag	: 75.72/bag	: H 15
MCPA K Salt	: Agroxone 6 G	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 70.00/bag	: H 11
	: MPCA G	: 3.2%	: 25 k/bag	: 70.00/bag	: H 12
Linuron (Afolon) + 2,4-D IPE or IBE	: Wegard WK	: 31 + 2.85%	: 10 k/bag	: 35.00/bag	: H 16
	:	:	: 20 k/bag	: 70.00/bag	:
Nitrofen	: TOK	: 7.94%	: 25 k/bag	: 120.00/bag	: H 13
Trifluralin + 2,4-D IPE	: Treffan R	: 1.67 + 2.13%	: 12.5 k/bag	: 56.32/bag	: H 14
2, 4-D Isopropyl	: Ciba Giegy	: 3.2%	:	:	: H 5
Sprayables					
2, 4-D Amine EC	: Hedonal	: 3.34 U 40%	: 16 fl. oz.	: 11.50/bot.	: H 17
	:	:	: 32 fl. oz.	: 21.60/bot.	:

U/Acid equivalent per U.S. gallon

	Hoechst	4.50%	1 pint	14.45/bot.	H 18
		6.75%	1 quart	27.75/bot.	
	Macondray	4.50%			H 19
		6.75%			
	Miracle		1 pint	11.00/bot.	H 20
			1 quart	21.00/bot.	
	Planters	3.34 ^{1/} 40%	1 quart	21.00/bot.	H 21
	WB 2,4-Amine	4 50%	16 fl. oz.	14.20/bot.	H 22
			32 fl. oz.	27.00/bot.	
	WB 2,4-D Amine 3.34	3.34	16 fl. oz.	13.40/bot.	H 56
			32 fl. oz.	25.65/bot.	
	U-46 - D	50%			H 23
	Defolan	40%	1 quart	26.00/bot.	H 24
2, 4-D Ester IBE	Shell 2,4-D	3.34 40%	1 quart	27.42/bot.	H 44
2,4-D Ester IBE	Hedonal L	3.34 40%			H 25
	Macondray	3.34 40%	8 oz./bot.	7.70/bot.	H 26
			16 oz./bot.	14.30/bot.	
2, 4-D Ethyl Ester EC	Weedone Con 48		1 quart/bot.	37.40/bot.	
2,4-D Isobutyl			1 pint	14.05/pint	H 34
			1 quart	27.20/quart	
	Ciba Geigy	3.34 40%			H 28
	Hoechst	3.34 40%	1 pint	16.25/bot.	H 29
2,4-D Isobutyl Ester IPE	Macondray	3.34 40%	1 quart	27.20/bot.	H 30
	Miracle (Agchem)	3.34 40%	1 pint	14.05/pint	H 31
			1 quart	27.10/quart	
2,4-D Sodium	Planters	3.34 40%			H 32
	Hedonal	80%	500 gm/box	18.90/box	H 35
			1 kilo/box	35.00/box	
MCPA, EC	Agroxone S	3.34 40%	16 fl. oz.	14.50/bot.	H 37
			32 fl. oz.	27.00/bot.	
	Hedonal M	3.34 40%	16 fl. oz.	13.80/bot.	H 38
			32 fl. oz.	26.10/bot.	
	Hoechst	3.34 40%	1 pint	9.35/bot.	H 39
			1 quart	18.05/bot.	

^{1/} Acid equivalent per U.S. gallon

2, 4-D Isoctyl Ester	: V 46-D	: 4 50%	:	:	:	:	H 27	:
Paraquat Dichloride	: Gramaxone	: 20%	:	8 fl. oz.	:	16.00/bot.	:	H 52
	:	:	:	16 fl. oz.	:	31.00/bot.	:	:
	:	:	:	1 quart	:	60.00/bot.	:	:
Trifluralin + MCPA, EC	: Trellan EC	: 1.9 1.2 38%	:	1 quart	:	35.00/bot.	:	H 41
Butachlor, EC	: Machete 600 EC	: 5 60%	:	16 fl. oz.	:	26.00/bot.	:	H 53
C 1889 + 19490	: Avirosec	: 4.5 75%	:	1 quart	:	70.00/bot.	:	H 55

Herbicides for direct seeded rice and retail price

A. Puddled, Irrigated, Flooded or Rainfed (diked paddies)

Benthiocarb	: Saturn 6	: 5.0%	:	2.5 k/bag	:	54.00/bag	:	H 1
	:	:	:	25 k/bag	:	106.00/bag	:	:
Butachlor	: Machete 5 G	: 5.0%	:	25 k/bag	:	112.50 or 4.50/k	:	H 54

B. Non-Puddled Rainfed (diked paddies)

Butachlor	: Machete 600 EC	: 5 60%	:	16 fl. oz.	:	26.00/bot.	:	H 53
	:	:	:	32 fl. oz.	:	50.00/bot.	:	:
Butralin	: Amex 820 EC	: 4	:	1 quart	:	58.75/ quart	:	H 42
	:	:	:	1 pint	:	29.90/pint	:	:

C. Upland (use dry seeds)

Butachlor	: Machete 600 EC	: 5 60%	:	16 fl. oz.	:	26.00/bot.	:	H 53
	:	:	:	32 fl. oz.	:	50.00/bot.	:	:
Butralin	: Amex 820 EC	: 4	:	1 pint	:	29.90/pint	:	H 42
	:	:	:	1 quart	:	58.75/quart	:	:

NOTE:

1. As of January 20, 1976, prices of some products listed above have not been received.
2. All Planters chemical products listed above are ex-Planters warehouse prices. Freight and handling costs are still to be added to final retail price.
3. For Shell Chemical Products, schedule of freight rates for various regions are as follows:

	PER PACKING OF 50/100 GRAMS	PER BOTTLE OF .946 L/.360 L/ 500 gm/kilo PACKING	PER BAG OF 24D G/ FURADAN
Ilocos Region	0.10	0.20	2.70
C. Valley/Bicol	0.15	0.27	3.10
C. Luzon/S. Tagalog	0.10	0.15	1.62
Visayas	0.50	1.00	3.00
Mindanao	0.50	1.00	5.00

4. For Union Carbide Products listed above, prices are for Luzon only. Freight and handling charges have to be added to above prices for Visayas and Mindanao.

**UPDATED LIST /PRICES OF RECOMMENDED RODENTICIDES FOR THE USE OF
MASAGANA 99 RICE PRODUCTION PROGRAM, PHASE VI**

COMMON NAME	BRAND NAME	PACKING	PRICE/UNIT	CODE NO.
Chlorophacinone	Liphadione	50 cc	₱ 9.15/bot.	R 1
(Chloradione		200 cc	27.50/bot.	
LM 91, Raviac)		1 liter	117.10/bot.	
	Ratoxin 5 %			R 2
Warfarin (Actosin				
Coumafene, Neratox:	Warfarin			R 8
Sareza, Zaocumarin):	Ratoxin 2 %	1 kilo	64.05 ^{1/}	R 3
			66.05 ^{2/}	
Diphacinone	Diphacinone			R 4
	Racinon	250/gram	12.00/pack	R 7
Coumachlar	Tomarin	1 kilo/bag	13.55/bag	R 5
	Racumin	1 kilo	11.60/box	R 6

^{1/} For Luzon only

^{2/} For Visayas & Mindanao

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE COUNCIL
Diliman, Quezon City

October 10, 1975

OFFICE ORDER)
No. 55 :
Series of 1975)

SUBJECT: *Guidelines on Artificial Rainmaking Operation (NFAC-PAF).*

1. Upon receipt of information from the Provincial Program Officers and other reliable source that drought is imminent in certain locality due to lack of rain, the Rice Division shall prepare a letter of request to the Task Force, Philippine Airforce to conduct cloud seeding operation in said area.
2. As soon as a feedback information is received from the Airforce on the matter, the information shall be plotted on the map provided for the purpose indicating thereon the number of sorties performed and whether or not sufficient rain were thereby stimulated.
3. This information shall be further relayed to the source of origin (PPOs and or other sources) for further verification as to the correctness of the information received from the Philippine Airforce and for them to evaluate the effectiveness of said operation.
4. A monthly report on Rainmaking Operation shall be prepared for the notation of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Other instruction:

Rainfall anomaly as reported by PAF Weather Chart shall be indicated on the operation map using the following color schemes:

Red	50 & Below Normal
Yellow	0 to 50 Normal
Green	50 & Above Normal

Up-to-date and accurate compliance is hereby enjoined.

(SGD.) DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN
Executive Director

GUIDELINES ON THE PAYMENT OF INCENTIVE ALLOWANCES**A. To Production Technicians by Financing Institutions**

1. For the duration of the loan fifty centavos (P0.50) per month for every farmer supervised. However, full payment of the loan prior to maturity date shall also entitle the production technicians to the balance of the total amount corresponding to the loan period which is three pesos (P3.00) for Masagana 99 and two pesos and fifty centavos (P2.50) for Masaganang Maisan. Maturity of Masaganang Maisan loans shall be reduced from 6 to 5 months.
2. Six pesos (P6.00) upon full payment of the Masagana 99 loan on or before maturity date. Six pesos and fifty centavos (P6.50) upon full payment of the Masaganang Maisan loan on or before maturity date.
3. There shall be a one-peso (P1.00) deduction from the six pesos (P6.00) for every month the loan is past due.
4. In no case, however, shall the production technician receive less than three pesos (P3.00) on the fourth month that the loan is past due or thereafter when the loan is fully repaid. (This also covers restructured loans.)
5. These new guidelines shall apply to new loans released for Masagana 99 and Masaganang Maisan Program starting May 1, 1975.

B. Payment of the P3.00 for each Fully-Paid Past Due Loan Granted from May 1, 1976. (Start of Phase VII until allowance is revoked.)

1. Starting May 1, 1976 the production technicians or the Barangay Chairman shall be entitled to receive the P3.00 incentive allowances for each fully-paid *past due* loan granted during the following periods:
 - a. Masagana 99 Program — All Phases throughout.
 - b. White Corn and Feedgrains Program (All phases throughout).
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