



# 2019

## ANNUAL REPORT

RICE COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT FUND  
RICE EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAM





## **2019 Annual Report RCEF – RESP**

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# RICE COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT FUND

Rice Extension Services Program  
2019 Annual Report



Department of Agriculture (DA)



Agricultural Training Institute (ATI)



Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice)



Philippine Center for Postharvest Development  
and Mechanization (PHilMech)



Technical Education and Skills Development  
Authority (TESDA)

In partnership with



Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI)



Philippine Council for Agriculture  
and Fisheries (PCAF)



# MESSAGE



Cynthia A. Villar

Senator and Chairperson,  
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food



***After the enactment of Republic Act 11203 or the law which created the P10-billion Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund, training programs started to roll out under the Rice Extension Services Program.***

The law has set aside P1 billion for skills training and the Agricultural Training Institute, Philippine Center for Post-harvest Development and Mechanization, Philippine Rice Research Institute and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority were tasked to develop new education modules and conduct training sessions for farmers.

The training component of the law is crucial in the realization of the end goal of improving the harvest and at the same time increasing the income of farmers by bringing down the cost of producing palay from Php 12 per kilo to Php 7 per kilo in six years. By doing this, we will be able to boost capacity of farmers, enabling them to compete against our ASEAN neighbors.

I have given much premium to the training component of the RCEF program and made sure that it gets funding when we were crafting the law. I have also made it my special mission to nurture the growth of farm schools around the country so that farmers need not go far in order to avail of the free training programs offered by

ATI and TESDA and its accredited learning sites.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented challenges in the effort to bring skills development to farmers and I am happy to note that innovations are in place by offering learning formats with reduced contact days.

Our training programs at the Villar Social Institute for Poverty Alleviation and Governance (VillarSIPAG) Farm Schools have just resumed training activities recently and have effected changes in how we conduct the lectures and hands-on learning in order to keep our trainers and trainees safe.

I have faith that the law which paved the way for the Mechanization Program, Credit Program, and the Extension Services Program, will help us break the barriers and make the farming sector competitive. We just have to make sure the law is fully implemented and for us leaders to really take to heart this undertaking to eradicate poverty in our farming communities.

May we continue to work together for the achievement of our goals for food security and for a prosperous agriculture sector.

Maraming salamat po at Mabuhay!



## MESSAGE

FROM THE SECRETARY

Dr. William D. Dar

Secretary, Department of Agriculture

***Agriculture is at the core of our nation-building efforts and rice, being the staple food of Filipinos, is at the center of the development initiatives in this sector, which has led to a modest growth of 1.5 percent in 2019.***

Our vision towards rice competitiveness has enabled us to become more strategic in our approach in crafting and implementing a package of projects and services for farmers, agriculture workers, and consumers, in collaboration with the different sectors, institutions, organizations, and groups.

The Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) under Republic Act 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law brought the much-needed reform to further empower local farmers and make food affordable and available to Filipinos under this free trade regime. It formed a confluence of different, integrated components—seeds, mechanization, credit support, and training.

These interventions are indeed the application of our New Thinking for Agriculture, which pushes for both modernization and industrialization to achieve competitiveness. Likewise, as the capacities of farmers and extension workers remain at the forefront amidst the evolving agricultural landscape, the importance of extension support cannot be overlooked. RCEF certainly allows us to improve the knowledge, skills, attitude, and practices of our stakeholders through multi-level training activities, enterprise development assistance, development of farm schools, scholarships, and strategic communication services. These make it possible for our farmers to appreciate and apply modern technologies to become productive and profitable as they welcome a new wave

of innovations under the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

The year since the enactment of the law was not without challenges. However, we cannot afford to let these difficulties hamper our efforts towards food security. In 2019, we attained one of our first hallmarks when we raised over Php12 billion from tariffs on rice imports. Farmers who have, so far, benefitted from RCEF reported an increase in their yield of at least a ton per hectare. The seeds and other assistance they received also helped decrease their production cost. RCEF enabled us to make several rice grades available, promote fair competition in the market, and, more importantly, make rice no longer a driver of inflation.

RCEF is still set to be implemented for six years and this document allows us to take a look at the first year of our journey of empowering farmers as they compete in the international market. In the next year, we will strive harder to make palay harvest increase at least 3 percent and achieve an overall sectoral growth of not less than 2 percent.

I take this opportunity to thank everyone involved in this undertaking and continue to work hard to level up our rice industry. The entire Department of Agriculture thanks our partners from the other national offices, local government units, as well as the policy experts, researchers, scientists, and other development workers. Because of you, our farmers are now reaping the benefits of RCEF.

Most of all, we thank our farmers who are at the frontline in our bid to secure food in this country. Our partnership with you is what matters most as we even the playing field with our counterparts in other countries. May we keep this momentum and achieve more milestones in the future.

# MESSAGE

FROM THE SECRETARY



Dr. Isidro S. Lapeña, CSEE

Secretary, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)



***Upon my assumption as Director General of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), one of my earliest pronouncements was to prioritize scholarships for agri-fishery sector. Since then, I have always emphasized the need to intensify our programs related to agri-fishery to help the country achieve its food security. I have also directed our training centers, regional and provincial offices to establish their respective mini-organic farms – our simple gesture to showcase our regard for agriculture.***

As we recognize the importance of attaining food security for the country, the more that the government should provide programs that would lead to agricultural productivity. Our Filipino farmers should be extended with the appropriate support to ensure that the lands they till bring optimum yield.

The signing of Republic Act No. 11203 or the Rice Tariffication Law certainly came at an opportune time. In particular, the Rice Extension Services Program (RESP) provides the support needed by the farmers to further capacitate them.

As part of the RESP cluster, TESDA extended skills training to 14,798 rice farmer-beneficiaries. Among the training programs conducted is the Farmers' Field School on Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice, Seed Certification, and Farm Mechanization. Skills training on Rice Machinery Operation NC II, Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NC II, and Small Engine Servicing were also delivered.

We are optimistic that these skills acquired by our rice farmers enabled them to increase their yield at reduced production cost. They can now employ the modern and science-based farming techniques and can maintain their farm machineries without added expenses.

I would like to thank Secretary William Dar for the partnership and for the assistance extended to TESDA, especially in the training of our trainers. Indeed, on our shoulders rest the noble but challenging task of attaining food security for the nation. Together, let us help the President, Mayor Rodrigo Roa Duterte, attain his goal of providing a comfortable life for each and every Filipino.

Let us work for greater accomplishments in 2020 and in the succeeding years.



## MESSAGE

FROM THE CHAIR RCEF-RESP

Dr. Rosana P. Mula

Chair, RCEF-RESP

***Through the years, the country has traversed into a long and rough road towards a more resilient and competitive rice industry. Since the early 1960s, different measures and policy reforms were undertaken to achieve development in the Philippine rice landscape. As a staple food, and a major product in the consumption basket of consumers, it is also a main source of income of millions of Filipino farmers.***

It is in this context that the Department of Agriculture (DA) continues to execute strategies to boost the performance of the rice sector in the production, supply, and distribution spectrum. The recent enactment of the Rice Tariffication Law (RTL), has become one of the major reforms in the industry for 2019. Along with this is the implementation of the Rice Competitiveness Fund (RCEF) with four main component programs aimed at improving local rice production. These include the provisions of seeds, mechanization, extension services, and credit programs.

The RCEF implementation is anchored on the principle of collaboration to achieve its main objective to make Filipino rice farmers more competitive, ultimately helping both players in the supply and demand chain benefit. With the continuous efforts, experiences and expertise of RCEF implementing agencies combined, I am certain that we can attain a very competitive, profitable and resilient rice industry in the next five years.

Through the RCEF, we intend to work both for food security and price stability for the most pivotal and political commodity in the country. We aim to help our rice farmers improve their livelihoods, while

also provide the consumers with locally-produced variety of high quality rice at affordable prices.

As the Chair of RCEF-RESP, I have seen how the program encountered several challenges especially in 2019, as its initial year of implementation. However, with the continuous work of all program implementers, the guidance of the Secretary, support of the Office of Sen. Cynthia Villar, and the cooperation of our rice farmers; we were able to overcome all these roadblocks.

In terms of the provision of extension services, over 17,000 rice farmer beneficiaries nationwide were assisted through the conduct of training programs, enterprise development activities, and scholarship programs on various rice production technologies. Development of farm schools in different parts of the country was also undertaken, as well as series of information campaigns to educate farmers on the programs, provisions and services of RCEF. These were accomplished together with our partners in the extension component namely, the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMech) and the Technical Education Skills Development Authority (TESDA). Likewise, with our partners from Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), as well as with our local government units (LGUs).

May this document serve as a manifestation of how we, in the Institute, together with all our program partners, prove that the RCEF is not just another detour in the road to a rice-sufficient Philippines.



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- Chairperson, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Food
- Secretary, Department of Agriculture
- Secretary, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- Chair, RCEF Extension Program

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEW	–	Agricultural Extension Workers
ATI	–	Agricultural Training Institute
BPI	–	Bureau of Plant Industry
DA	–	Department of Agriculture
DBM	–	Department of Budget and Management
DMPS	–	Drying and Milling Plant Servicing
FCA	–	Farmers-Cooperative and Association
FFS	–	Farmers' Field School
FITS	–	Farmers' Information and Technology Services
FS	–	Farm School
IA	–	Implementing Agencies
IEC	–	Information, Education, and Communication
IG	–	Implementing Guidelines
KSL	–	Knowledge Sharing and Learning
PCAF	–	Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries
PhilMech	–	Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
PhilRice	–	Philippine Rice Research Institute
PSC	–	Program Steering Committee
RCEF	–	Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund
RESP	–	Rice Extension Services Program
RMO	–	Rice Machinery Operation
RSBSA	–	Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture
RSTC	–	Rice Specialists Training Course
RTL	–	Rice Tariffication Law
SES	–	Small Engine Servicing
SOA	–	School-on-Air
TESDA	–	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
ToT	–	Training of Trainers
TWG	–	Technical Working Group



# RICE EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAM

Republic Act 11203 also known as the Rice Tarrification Law has created the Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund (RCEF) to improve rice farmers' competitiveness and income amidst liberalization of the Philippine rice trade policy that lifted quantitative restrictions on rice imports and replaced it with tariffs, among others.

Details of the rice extension services are in Section 13.d of RA 11203, where it states that *ten percent (10%) of the rice fund shall be made available for the extension services provided by PHilMech, PhilRice, Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for teaching skills on rice crop production, modern rice farming techniques, seed production, farm mechanization, and knowledge/technology transfer through farm schools nationwide which are as follows: seventy percent (70%) to TESDA, and ten percent (10%) each to ATI, PhilRice, and PHilMech.*



# Objectives

## General

Enhance, through strategic extension services, the capability of RCEF beneficiaries in rice and seed production, mechanization, and other relevant skills for improved competitiveness and income.

## Specific

1. Improve knowledge, attitudes, skills, and practices of RCEF beneficiaries in producing more rice at a reduced production cost through training programs, enterprise development assistance, and communication support services;
2. Increase access to modern, science-based farming techniques and other relevant skills by developing farm schools and strengthening their capacities on rice knowledge/technology transfer; and
3. Enable availment of training programs under RCEF through a scholarship scheme.



## Scope

The RESP covered 57 rice-growing provinces identified and approved by the RCEF Program Steering Committee (RCEF PSC). Training allocation for farmers and extension intermediaries in these provinces and municipalities are proportionate to their area planted, or as deemed necessary based on a set of criteria, such as but not limited to, level of adoption of certified inbred seeds and farm machines, yield levels, production costs, as well as the current number of AEWs.



## Duration

The RESP projects and activities commenced immediately after approval of the Implementing Guidelines by the PSC, subject to availability of funds. Some preparatory and training activities by each agency started sooner to ensure the availability of support when the machines and seeds programs begin. The Program is set to end after six years, but may be continued, amended, or terminated depending on the results of the review by the Congressional Oversight Committee on Agricultural and Fisheries Modernization (COCAFAM) on the third and sixth year.



## Beneficiaries

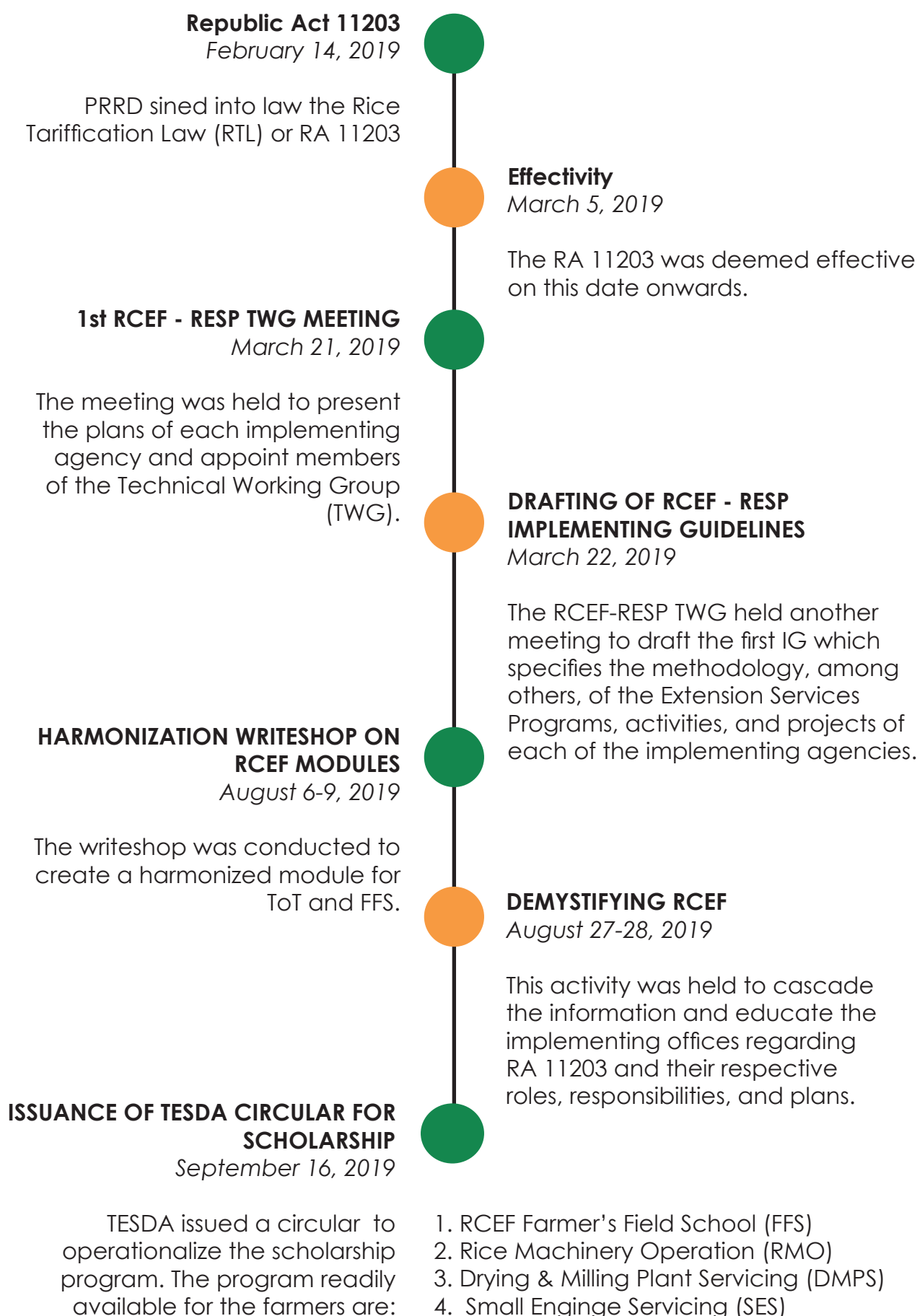
The primary beneficiaries of the RESP included the [1] rice farmers and [2] farmer-cooperatives and associations in the target provinces. The secondary beneficiaries that were tapped and mobilized include AEWs of LGUs, rice and machine specialists and trainers, potential seed growers, seed inspectors/analysts, owners, and potential owners of farm schools with rice components, farm leaders, local farm technicians, farm service center engineers and cooperators, and other extension intermediaries.

[1] Based on the DA-validated Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA) and includes farmers' dependents and farm workers

[2] Must be accredited by the DA, Cooperatives Development Authority (CDA), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), National Irrigation Administration (NIA), and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)



# RCEF-RESP TIMELINE





# FINANCIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

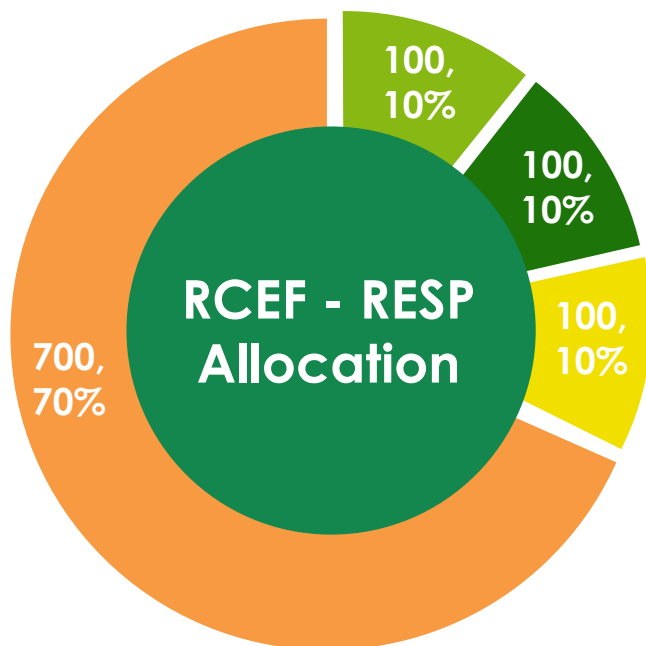
For the Fiscal Year, 2019, Rice Competitiveness Enhancement Fund – Rice Extension Services Program (RCEF – RESP) had an allocated budget of PhP1 Billion from the General Appropriation Act of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

Of the said budget allocation, PhP700 Million or 70% were allocated to TESDA and PhP100 Million or 10% each were allocated to Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), and PHilMech.

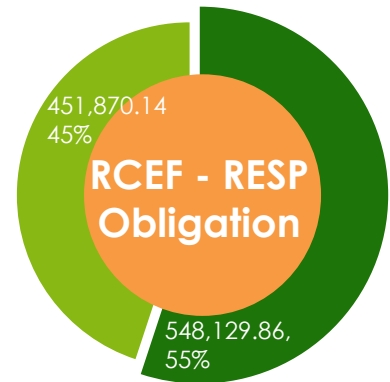
This budget is intended for teaching skills on rice crop production, modern rice farming techniques, seed production, farm mechanization, and knowledge/technology transfer through farm schools nationwide.



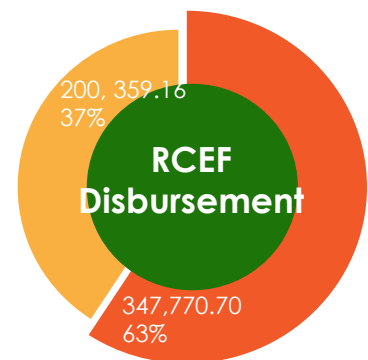




- ATI (10%)
- PhilRice (10%)
- PHilMech (10%)
- TESDA (70%)



- Obligated (55%)
- Unobligated (45%)



- Disbursed (63%)
- Undisbursed (37%)

Out of the PhP1 Billion budget, PhP548.129 Million were obligated or 55% and 347.770M or 63% were disbursed. There is an unobligated balance of PhP451.870 or 45% from 2019 which will be utilized in succeeding years of the program.

**Table 1 . FINANCIAL UTILIZATION PER AGENCY** (In '000 Pesos)

	ATI	PhilRice	PHilMech	TESDA
Obligation	86,038.07	74,119.22	63,655.00	324,317.57
Disbursement	71,851.77	44,956.68	14,893.00	216,069.25
Balance	13,961.99	25,880.78	36,345.00	375,682.43



# Physical Accomplishments

Training and  
other related  
activities

**748** (88.57%)  
Batches Conducted

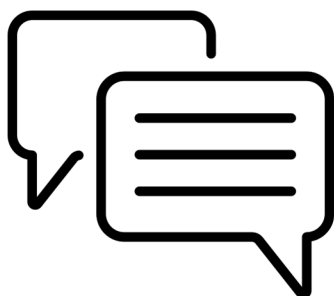
**17,506**  
Individuals Trained

Enterprise  
Development  
Assistance

**3** (10%)  
EDA Activities Conducted

**102**  
Individuals Trained

Strategic  
Communication



**92.70%**  
SCS Activities Conducted

**2,769,096**  
IEC Materials Distributed

**451,385**  
Farmers Briefed

Development of Farm Schools

**38** (88.37%)  
Farm Schools  
Newly Established

**345**  
Existing FS  
Nationwide

Scholarship Program

**14,401** (23.66%)  
Scholarship Slots  
Distributed



# Training and other related activities

## a. Training of Specialists

The two trainings being offered for the specialists are the RCEF - Rice Specialists' Training Course (RCEF – RSTC) which is being implemented by PhilRice and RCEF – Training Course on Rice Mechanization for Specialists (RCEF – TCRMS) implemented by PHilMech. Graduates of these courses will serve as resource person in various training activities.

### a.1. RCEF - Rice Specialists Training Course (RCEF - RSTC)

The RCEF – RSTC is designed to develop the technical competence of the trainees in rice and rice-based production technologies, specifically in diagnosing and managing field problems based on the concepts and principles of the PalayCheck and Palayamanan Systems.

### a.2. RCEF - Training Course on Rice Mechanization for Specialists (RCEF - TCRMS)

The RCEF – TCRMS is designed to develop the competence of the trainees which will serve as resource persons on various trainings and offer technical assistance to related matters on Rice Mechanization.

**TABLE 2. TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS**

	Batches Conducted	Specialists Trained
RCEF-RSTC	1	72
RCEF-TCRMS	2	61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>133</b>





## **b. Training of Trainers**

These trainings were aimed to capacitate the trainers that will be tapped for the conduct of the different extension activities especially Farmers' Field School(FFS). The training of trainers is being implemented by ATI, PhilRice, and PhilMech.

### ***b.1. RCEF - Training of Trainers (ToT) on Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization***

ToT is aimed to capacitate the trainers on the modern rice farming techniques that can increase yield and at the same time reduce the cost of production. The graduates of this training will be tapped as resource persons in the conduct of RCEF- Farmers' Field School (RCEF-FFS).

### ***b.2. RCEF - Training Course on the Operation and Maintenance of Rice Machinery (Farm Service Providers)***

This training is aimed to enhance the trainer's knowledge, skills, and attitudes on the operation and basic maintenance of rice machinery for land preparation, crop establishment, crop care, harvesting, threshing, drying, and milling.

### ***b.3. RCEF - Training Workshop on the Operation and Management of Rice Machinery (Farm Service Providers)***

This training is aimed to enhance and strengthen the trainer's technical and managerial capabilities, particularly on the managerial systems (that includes the decision-making process, functions of management, planning, organizing, staffing, directing, controlling, budgeting, organizational control and evaluation, business planning, and management).

**TABLE 3. TRAINING OF TRAINERS**

	<b>Batches Conducted</b>	<b>Trainers Trained</b>
RCEF - Training of Trainers (ToT) on Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization	46	1,153
RCEF - Training Course on the Operation and Maintenance of Rice Machinery (Farm Service Providers)	27	1,142
RCEF - Training Workshop on the Operation and Management of Rice Machinery (Farm Service Providers)	3	93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,388</b>





### **c. Training of Farmers**

These trainings were aimed to improve the knowledge, attitude, skills, and practice of rice farmers in yield-improving and cost-reducing technologies. These trainings were spearheaded by TESDA.

#### **c.1. RCEF - Farmers Field School (RCEF-FFS)**

The RCEF - FFS is a season-long training that trained 25 rice farmers per batch on the latest rice farming techniques. The FFS is being conducted in Farm Schools accredited by TESDA. Graduates of RSTC, TCRMS, and ToT are being tapped as resource speakers/trainers.

#### **c.2. RCEF - Rice Machinery Operation NCII (RCEF-RMO NCII)**

The RCEF – RMO NC II Qualification consists of competencies that a person must achieve in the operation and basic routine maintenance of rice machinery for land preparation, crop establishment, crop care, harvesting, and threshing, drying, and milling.

#### **c.3. RCEF - Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NCII (RCEF-DMPS NCII)**

The RCEF – DMPS NC III Qualification consists of what a Service Technician must have to service grains drying plant facilities, service rice milling plant facility, and service corn milling plant facility. It also includes competencies of a person to use a wide range of tools and instruments and take responsibility for the reliability of servicing to ensure conformance with specifications. He can perform any work within a quality improvement system in a drying and milling plant environment.

#### **c.4. RCEF - Small Engine Servicing (RCEF-SES)**

The RCEF – SES competency covers the knowledge, skills, and ability to inspect, diagnose, adjust and service the fuel, intake and exhaust, lubrication, cooling, transmission, and clutch system and its components where applicable to motorcycle/ small engine units.

**TABLE 4. TRAINING OF FARMERS**

	<b>Batches Conducted</b>	<b>Farmers Trained</b>
RCEF - Farmers Field School (RCEF - FFS)	463	11,585
RCEF - RMO NCII	103	1,645
RCEF - DMPS NCII	1	25
RCEF - SES	82	1,146
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>14,401</b>

**d. Training of Seed Growers, Inspectors, Analysts, and Other Extension Intermediaries**

These trainings were aimed to enhance the capacity of other extension intermediaries that will be tapped for the different activities not only in the RESP but also for other RCEF programs.

**d.1. RCEF - Training on Inbred Rice Seed Production and Certification for Potential Seed Grower (RCEF-TSG)**

RCEF-TSG is designed for progressive rice farmers who have the potential to become inbred rice seed growers. The participants were from the areas where there is no or limited number of seed growers or where the supply of high-quality seed is limited.

**d.2. RCEF - Training on Inbred Rice Seed Production and Certification for Deputized and Designated Seed Inspectors (RCEF-TSI)**

RCEF - TSI is designed for the seed inspectors consisting of deputized LGU and designated BPI staff to improve their technical capabilities on field inspection, seed testing, seed sampling for inbred seed production and certification. They shall also be updated with the status of implementation of rice program in the regions, harvest and post-harvest technology, varietal selection and characteristics of newly approved varieties, the role of seed inspectors, seed sampling, bagging, and tagging, and seed reserve.

**d.3. RCEF - Training for Seed Analysts (RCEF-TSA)**

RCEF-TSA is conducted by BPI-NSQCS with support of ATI for identified seed analysts to strengthen their technical capability in seed testing specifically in seed sampling and sample preparation, moisture content determination, physical purity, varietal purity, seed health and germination testing of inbred rice seeds through thorough and in-depth lectures and practicum/hands-on.

**TABLE 5. Training of Seed Growers, Inspectors, Analysts, and Other Extension Intermediaries**

	<b>Batches Conducted</b>	<b>Farmers Trained</b>
RCEF - TSG	16	471
RCEF - TSI	2	61
RCEF - TSA	2	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>584</b>



## Enterprise Development Assistance

This Enterprise Development Assistance is being offered to assist farmers' organizations in ensuring viable and sustainable FCA operations. Specific assistance being offered include: business plan preparation and preparation of technical and management operations manual.

## Strategic Communication Services

### A. RCEF - Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)

#### Materials

The different IEC Materials were developed by the various RCEF-RESP Implementing Agencies (IAs). These materials were science-based and presented the different yield-improving and cost-reducing technologies in Rice Farming. Likewise, information on the various services of RCEF and how to avail and access these services were also disseminated.

The IEC materials were mainly distributed to the intended clients via trainings, technical briefings, and other knowledge sharing and learning (KSL) activities. They were made available and accessible at the Farmers Information and Technology Services (FITS) Centers, Farmers' Cooperatives and Associations (FCAs), Farm Schools, and offices of the involved agencies. Moreover, the IEC materials were shared via existing strategic media platforms (e.g., social media, radio, SMS, print, and website) of the involved agencies and partners. Media placements were also carried out for wider reach of information.



### B. RCEF Information Caravan

RCEF-Information Caravan or Info Caravan for short is an extension modality developed by ATI. This is designed to amplify the promotion of the various rice farming technologies and RCEF services through the distribution of handouts and posting of collaterals (e.g., banners) in strategic areas in the community.

Strategic groups (e.g., youth, students, biker clubs, health & wellness groups, 4H club, and farmer organizations) in the local community were tapped in the conduct of the caravans.



### C. RCEF School-on-the-Air (RCEF-SOA)

RCEF-SOA is a season-long training course aired through radio to enhance knowledge and skills on inbred rice production, basic farm mechanization, rice value-adding technologies, and rice-based integrated farm technologies with rice farmers RCEF-Farmer beneficiaries as participants.

2

Batches  
Conducted

83

Participants

### D. Technical Briefings

RCEF-Technical Briefings were designed to orient the rice farmers. about the salient features of the high-yielding and cost-reducing rice farming technologies, machine services, credits, and scholarship grants.

These technical briefings were carried out simultaneously with the RCEF-Seed Program's high-quality inbred rice seed distribution.

100%

Seed Distribution  
Events Covered

424,967

Participants  
Briefed

## Development of Farm Schools

The RCEF Farm Schools (RCEF-FS refers to the following existing:

38

Newly  
Established  
FS

345

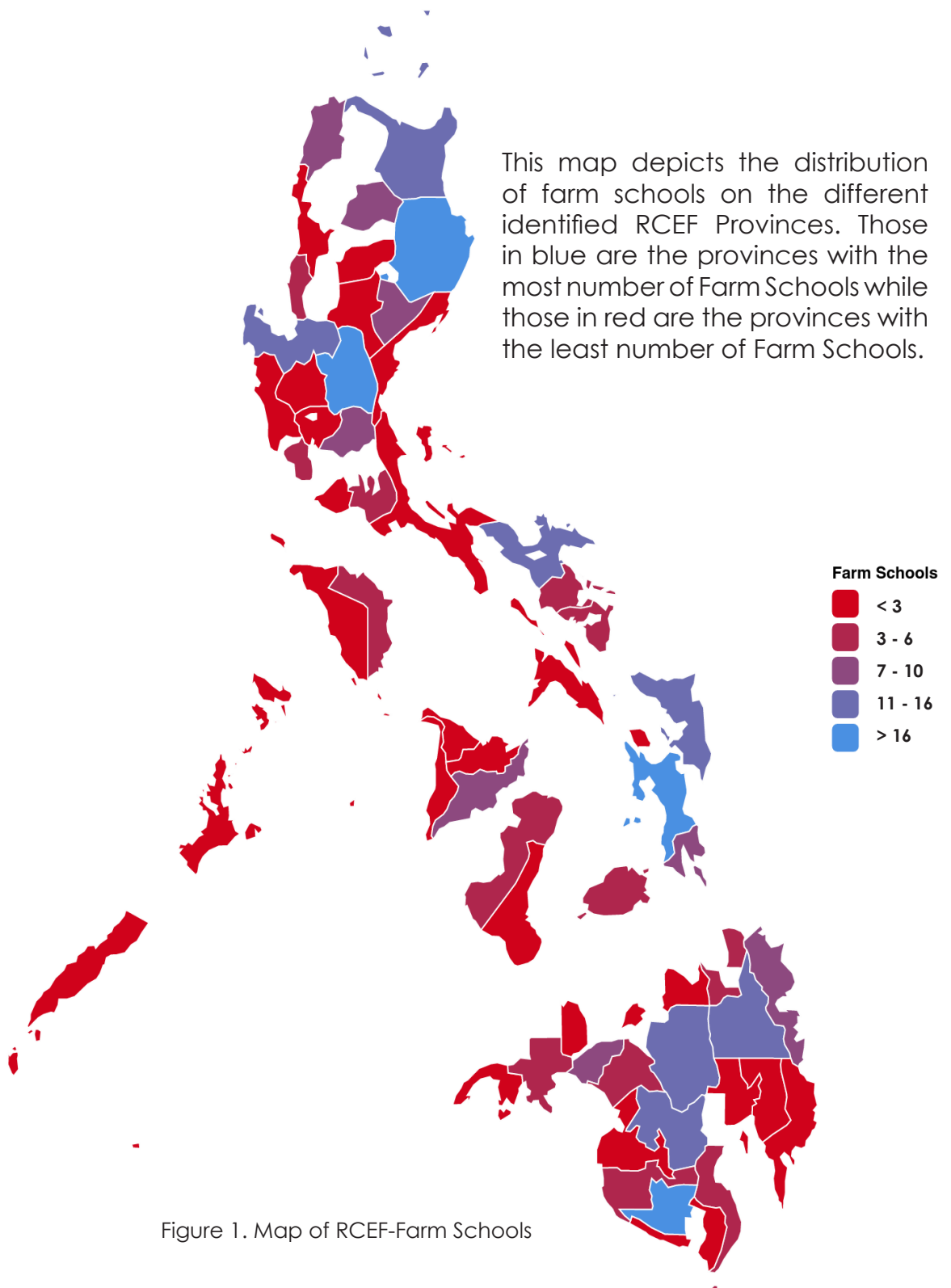
Existing FS  
Nationwide

1. TESDA Farm Schools (FS);
2. TESDA Technology Institutions (TTIs);
3. ATI Learning Sites for Agriculture (LSAs);
4. ATI Schools for Practical Agriculture (SPAs);
5. ATI Extension Service Providers (ESPs);
6. State and Local Colleges and Universities (SUCs and LUCs) offering agriculture qualification
7. Other Training Providers (PhilRice Branch Stations, PHlMech Cluster Stations, ATI Regional Training Centers, and DA Regional Field Offices)

The farm schools are sites where the RCEF-Farmer Beneficiaries could attend RCEF-Farmers' Field School (RCEF-FFS).



# RCEF FARM SCHOOLS



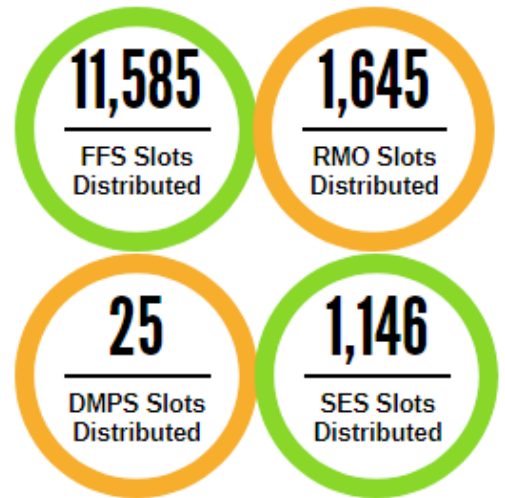


# Scholarship Program

TESDA designed and implemented a scholarship program through the use of vouchers (scholarship grant certificate). These scholarship vouchers are intended for farmers listed in the Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture (RSBSA) who are preferably members of Rice Cooperatives and Associations recognized by DA, including their dependents, and implemented mainly through the RCEF FFS conducted in Farm Schools.

The scholarship vouchers were awarded to both farm school and farmer-beneficiaries, which may cover the following: training cost, assessment cost, entrepreneurship training cost, and training support fund.

Aside from the RCEF-FFS, the scholarship program also covered relevant or applicable Training Regulations (TRs) from the existing list of TESDA TRs.





The training providers (i.e., Farm School) were to locate the trainee-farmer listed in the RSBSA through the LGU-MAO/PAO. The trainees were then oriented about the program. The provider organized the farmers in preparation for the implementation of the training. The provider conducted the training inside the providers' premises or at the community where the farmer lives. Trainers tapped by Farm Schools were graduates of RCEF RSTC or ToT, or experts from PhilRice, PHilMech, and ATI.

After graduation, the farmers were assessed to determine their level of skills acquisition. The provider billed TESDA the cost of training. The training support fund (i.e., allowance) was paid directly to the farmers by TESDA and in three tranches (upon registration, midway, and after completion). The training cost shall be paid to the Farm Schools by TESDA.

# 14,401

Total Scholarship  
Slots Distributed



# PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND SOLUTIONS MADE

The initial implementation of RCEF - RESP was laden with challenges such as farmers' lack of access to information on the different RCEF interventions, insufficient trainers that will capacitate them on the latest rice farming technologies, and insufficient farm schools that will serve as their learning site, among others. These challenges were efficiently and effectively addressed through the actions and innovations of the different key players involved in the extension program.

For 2019, here are the challenges encountered by the RESP Implementing Agencies as well as the actions they have undertaken.

**TABLE 6: Issues and Concerns**

Issues/Concerns	Actions Taken
<b>Training</b>	
1. Insufficient graduates of RSTC to be tapped as RPs for ToT	TESDA and ATI staff have undergone the specialists training as an addition to the pool of specialists.
2. Lack of farm machinery to be used for ToT hands-on activities	Requested MAOs to provide machinery to be used for the hands-on activities.
3. Limited number of TESDA assessment centers and assessors for the different training for farmers (i.e. Rice Machinery Operation NCII)	Established additional assessment centers. For example in Isabela, Quirino, and Nueva Vizcaya
4. Some of the willing farmers to be trained were not registered to RSBSA	TESDA coordinated with the LGUs to register the farmers to RSBSA
5. Possible duplication of participants being trained under ToT	PhilRice and ATI agreed to delineate the RCEF sites to avoid duplication of participants
<b>Strategic Communication Services</b>	
6. Late production of locally translated IEC materials	Tapped the ATI Regional Training Centers for the translation and production of IECs to local dialects (e.g. RCEF Farmers' Guide is now in English, Tagalog, Bisaya, Ilocano, and Hiligaynon)
7. Farmers' limited access to information regarding the different RCEF Programs and how to avail it.	a. Conducted more information caravans in the locality in partnership with LGUs to amplify information dissemination. b. Posted updates on the websites of the different RESP Implementing Agencies, and produced and distributed briefers, FAQs, and brochures regarding RCEF.
<b>Development of Farm Schools</b>	
8. Willing farm owner-applicants who are related to a government employee were unqualified due to the guidelines	Revised the RCEF LSA guidelines in which only the applicants who are first-degree relatives of DA Employees were not qualified.
<b>Financial</b>	
9. Late release of budget allocation	Push through with planned activities in spite of financial difficulty. Some service providers were requested for consideration of late payment.



# WAYS FORWARD

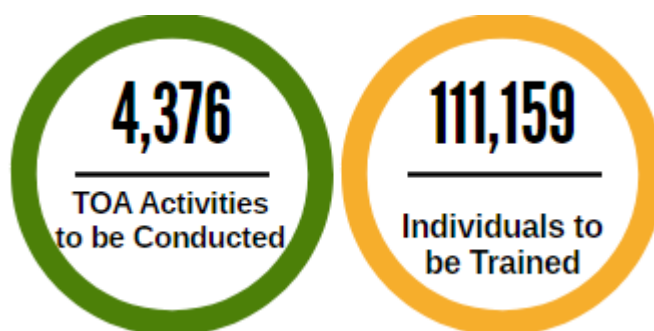
A year has passed since the Rice Extension Services Program has started and different milestones have been reached. With the overall purpose of enhancing the capability of RCEF Beneficiaries in high-quality inbred rice and seed production, farm mechanization, entrepreneurship, and other relevant skills, the whole program is set to deliver strategic extension services for the next two years.

With the wide array of extension activities programmed for the 2020-2021 in complementary with the other RCEF Programs, rest assured that Filipino Rice Farmers will surely achieve “Masaganang Ani at Mataas na Kita.”



# WAYS FORWARD 2020

## Training and other related activities



### Training for Specialists:

- RCEF-RSTC: **4** batches with a maximum of **120** participants
- RCEF-TCRMS: **6** batches with a maximum of **150** participants.

### Training of Trainers:

- RCEF - ToT on Production of High-quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization: **46** batches with a maximum of **1,340** participants.
- RCEF - Training for Capacity Enhancement of AEWs: **16** batches with a maximum of **480** participants.
- RCEF - Training Course on the Operation and Maintenance of Rice Machinery for Farm Service Providers: **60** batches with a maximum of **2,400** participants.
- RCEF - Training Workshop on the Operation and Management of Rice Machinery for Farm Service Providers: **60** batches with a maximum of **2,400** participants.
- RCEF - Training Course on Drying and Milling Plant Servicing (for FCA beneficiaries): **5** batches with a maximum of **125** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Repair, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting of Farm Machinery (By Technology): **3** batches with a maximum of **75** participants.

### Training for Farmers:

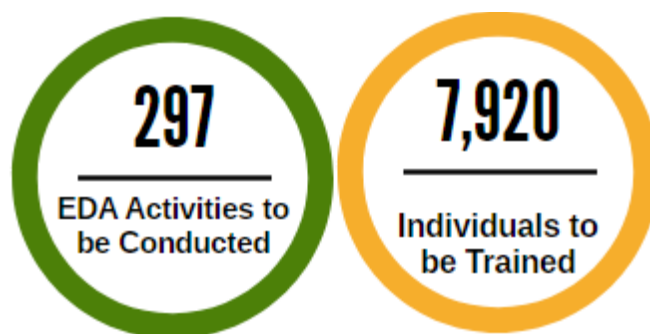
- RCEF - Farmers' Field School on Production of High-quality Inbred Rice, Seed Certification, and Farm Mechanization: **2,944** batches with a maximum of **73,600** participants.
- RCEF - Rice Machinery Operation NCII: **610** batches with a maximum of **15,248** participants.
- RCEF - Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NCIII: **147** batches with a maximum of **3,671** participants.
- RCEF - Small Engine Servicing: **345** batches with a maximum of **8,625** participants
- RCEF - Solar Powered Irrigation Systems: **115** batches with a maximum of **2,875** participants.

### Training for Seed Growers, Inspectors, Analysts, and Other

- RCEF - Refresher Course for Existing Seed Growers: **15** batches with a maximum of **450** participants

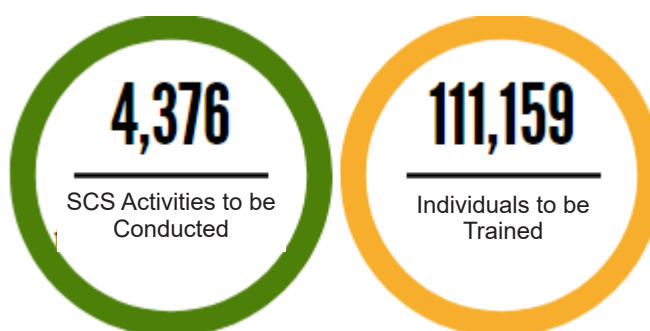


## Enterprise Development Assistance



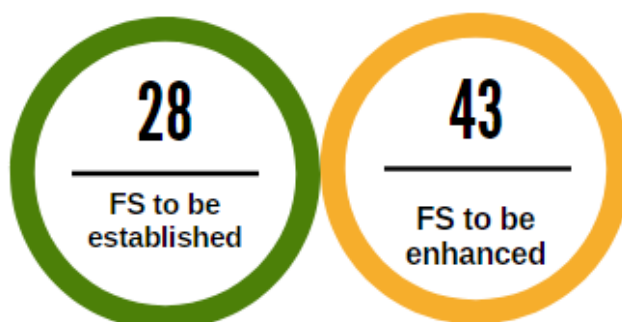
- RCEF - Business Plan Preparation: **117** batches with a maximum of **7,020** participants.
- RCEF - Need-based Learning Sessions/On-site Capability Enhancement: **180** batches with a maximum of **900** participants.

## Strategic Communication Services



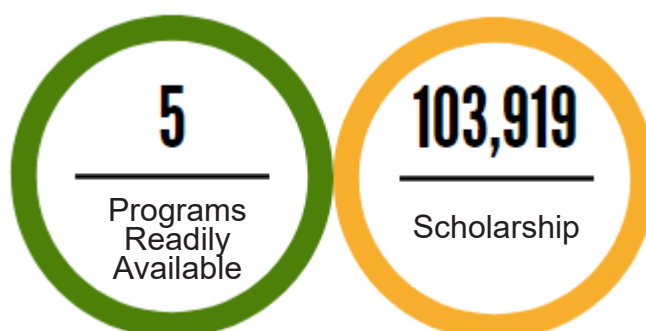
- Production of RCEF IEC Materials: **370,556** IEC materials to be developed and distributed.
- RCEF - Information Caravans: **110** batches with a maximum of **22,000** participants.
- RCEF - Information/Education Campaign: **35** batches
- RCEF - Knowledge Sharing and Learning: **158** KSL activities to be conducted
- RCEF - Farm Business Advisory Services: **500,000** recipients from ATI's Farmers Contact Center.
- Extension-Communication Modalities: **42** ECM activities to be conducted.
- RCEF - School-on-Air: **15** batches with a maximum of **750** participants.
- RCEF - Demonstration/Roadshow: **1** Demo activity to be conducted.
- RCEF - Social Preparation/Media Relations: **248** SP/MR activities to be conducted.

## Development of Farm Schools



- RCEF - Farm School Establishment: **28** Farm schools to be established
- RCEF - Farm School Enhancement: **43** Farm schools to be enhanced.

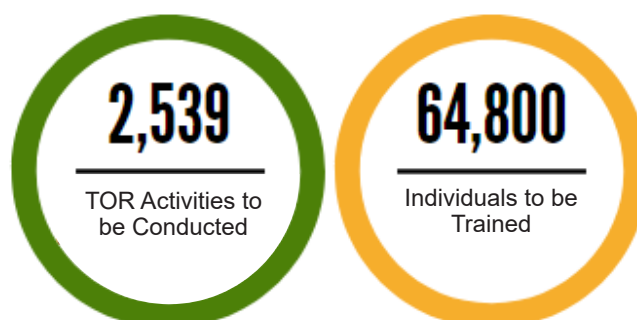
## Scholarship Program



- RCEF - Farmers' Field School on Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization: **73,500** slots.
- RCEF - Rice Machinery Operations NCII: **15,248** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NCII: **3,671** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Small Engine Servicing: **8,625** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Solar Powered Irrigation Systems: **2,875** slots to be distributed.

# WAYS FORWARD 2021

## Training and other related activities



### Training for Specialists:

- RCEF-RSTC: **6** batches with a maximum of **180** participants
- RCEF-TCRMS: **2** batches with a maximum of **40** participants.

### Training of Trainers:

- RCEF - ToT on Production of High-quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization: **11** batches with a maximum of **330** participants.
- RCEF - Refresher Course for ToT Graduates: **21** batches with a maximum of **630** participants.
- RCEF - Training Course on the Operation and Maintenance of Rice Machinery for Farm Service Providers: **50** batches with a maximum of **2,000** participants.
- RCEF - Training Course on Drying and Milling Plant Servicing (for FCA beneficiaries): **4** batches with a maximum of **120** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Repair, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting of Farm Machinery (By Technology): **4** batches with a maximum of **120** participants.

### Training for Farmers:

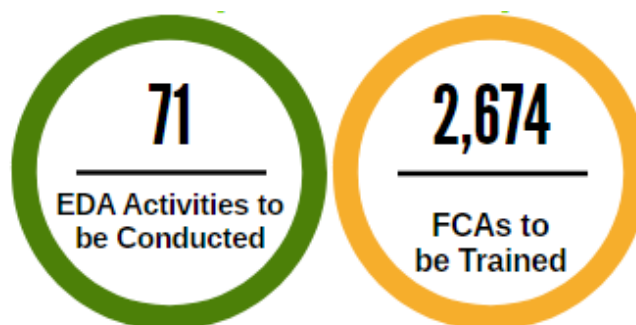
- RCEF - Farmers' Field School on Production of High-quality Inbred Rice, Seed Certification, and Farm Mechanization: **1,698** batches with a maximum of **42,450** participants.
- RCEF - Rice Machinery Operation NCII: **409** batches with a maximum of **10,230** participants.
- RCEF - Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NCIII: **72** batches with a maximum of **1,800** participants.
- RCEF - Small Engine Servicing: **160** batches with a maximum of **4,000** participants.
- RCEF - Other Trainings: **33** batches with a maximum of **830** participants.

### Training for Seed Growers, Inspectors, Analysts, and Other Extension Intermediaries:

- RCEF - Training on Inbred Rice Seed Production and Certification for Deputized and Designated Seed Inspectors: **4** batches with a maximum of **120** participants

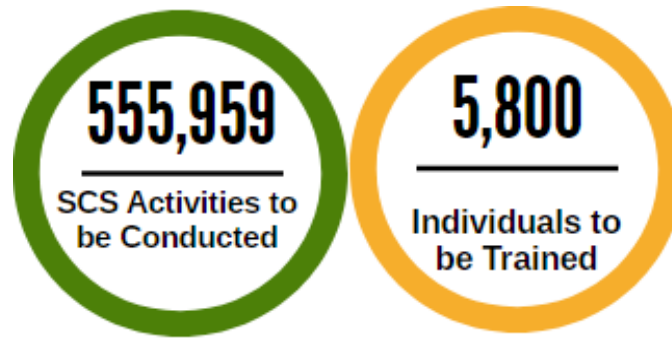
- RCEF - Training on Inbred Rice Seed Production and Certification for Potential Seed Growers: **10** batches with a maximum of **300** participants.
- RCEF - Refresher Course for Seed Growers: **11** batches with a maximum of **330** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Farm School Enhancement through Cross Visits: **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Farm Plan Layout, Design, and Landscape (AEWs and LS/FS Coordinator): **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Techno Demo on Inbred Rice Establishment using Mechanical Transplanter: **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Integrated Rice-based Farming System: **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Good Agricultural Practices on Rice Production and Management: **2** batches with a maximum of **60** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Palayamanan Plus: **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Capability Building/Enhancement of AEWs: **3** batches with a maximum of **90** participants.
- RCEF - Trainers Methodology I: **1** batch with a maximum of **30** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Farm Enterprise/Agribusiness and Value Adding: **8** batches with a maximum of **240** participants.
- RCEF - Training on Organization, Development, Business Plan Preparation, and Financial Literacy: **2** batches with a maximum of **60** participants.
- RCEF - Digital Farmers Program: **3** batches

## Enterprise Development Assistance



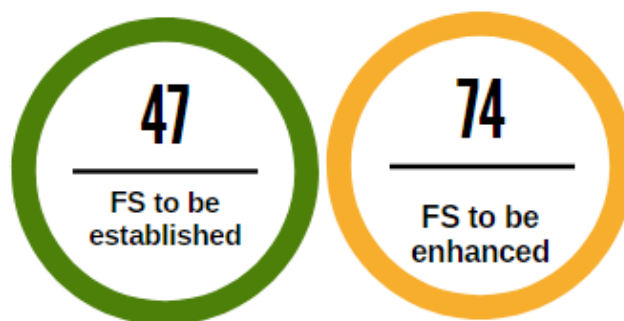
- RCEF - Business Plan Preparation: **44** batches
- RCEF - Project Assessment and Planning Workshops: **12** batches
- RCEF - Needs Assessment for FCA Recipients: **600** FCAs
- RCEF - Monitoring of FSP Utilization: **1,100** FCAs
- RCEF - Updating of Database: **950** FCAs
- RCEF - Documentation of Good-performing FCAs: **24** FCAs
- RCEF - Need-based Learning Sessions/Trainings: **15** Batches

## Strategic Communication Services



- Production and Distribution of RCEF IEC Materials: **520,612** copies of IEC Materials to be distributed.
- RCEF - Information Caravans: **29** batches with a maximum of **5,800** participants.
- RCEF - Information/Education Campaign: **40** batches
- RCEF KSL Activities: **33** batches
- RCEF - School-on-Air: **15** batches
- RCEF - Demonstration/Roadshow: **1** participation
- RCEF - Farm Business Advisory Services: **35,001** messages to be sent.
- RCEF - FITS Center Establishment: **7** centers to be established.
- RCEF - FITS Center Enhancement: **18** centers to be enhanced
- RCEF - Extension-Communication Modalities: **215** activities to be conducted.
- RCEF - Media and Public Relations: **3** activities

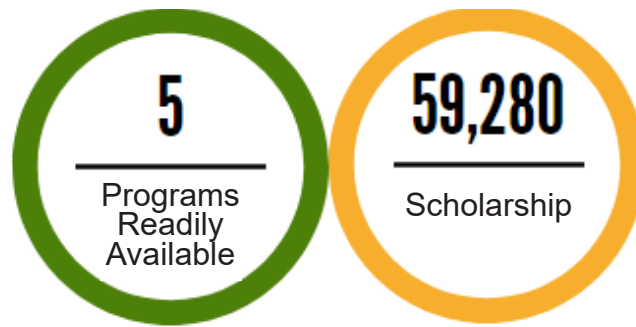
## Development of Farm Schools



- RCEF - Farm School Establishment: **47** Farm schools to be established
- RCEF - Farm School Enhancement: **74** Farm schools to be enhanced.
- RCEF - Establishment of Rice Production Techno Demo Area: **1** Demo Area to be established.
- RCEF - GAP Certification for FS: **1** FS to be certified.



# Scholarship Program



- RCEF - Farmers' Field School on Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice and Seeds, and Farm Mechanization: **42,450** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Rice Machinery Operations NCII: **10,200** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Drying and Milling Plant Servicing NCII: **1,800** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Small Engine Servicing: **4,000** slots to be distributed.
- RCEF - Other Trainings: **830** slots to be distributed.

# **ANNEXES**

# RCEF Covered Areas

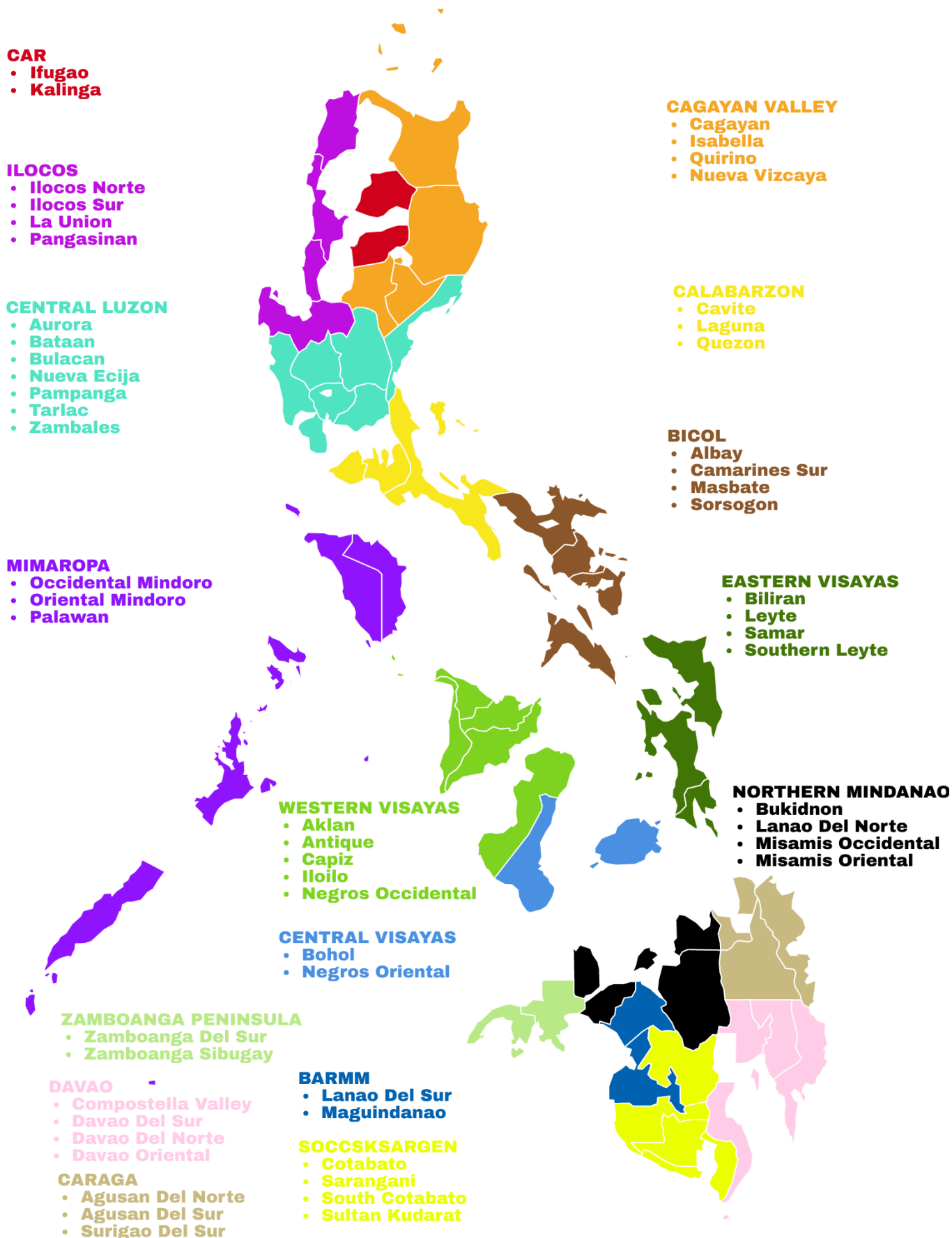


Figure 2. Map of RCEF covered areas

# CAR – CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
IFUGAO	1	1	2
KALINGA	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 1. Specialists trained in CAR

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
IFUGAO	29	16	45
KALINGA	36	17	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>98</b>

Table 2. Trainers trained in CAR

## Training for Farmers [2]

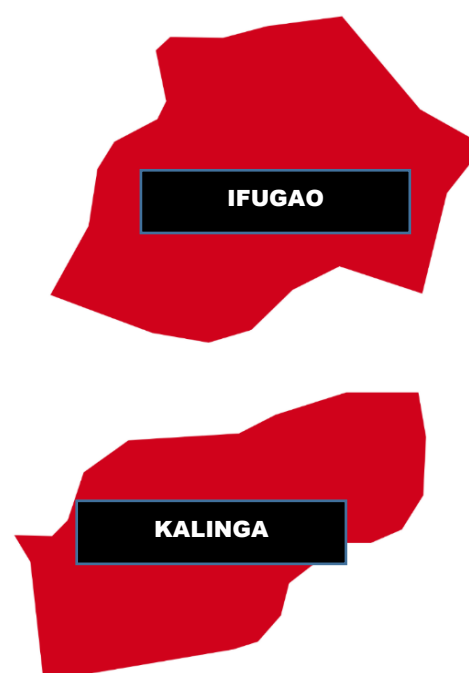
PROVINCES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
IFUGAO	34	30	64
KALINGA	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>

Table 3. Farmers trained in CAR

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCES	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
IFUGAO	1	3
KALINGA	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 4. Farm Schools developed in CAR





# I – ILOCOS

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>ILOCOS NORTE</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>ILOCOS SUR</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>LA UNION</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>PANGASINAN</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 5. Specialists trained in Region I

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>ILOCOS NORTE</b>	27	5	<b>32</b>
<b>ILOCOS SUR</b>	17	1	<b>18</b>
<b>LA UNION</b>	22	5	<b>27</b>
<b>PANGASINAN</b>	105	9	<b>114</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>191</b>

Table 6. Trainers trained in Region I

## Training for Farmers

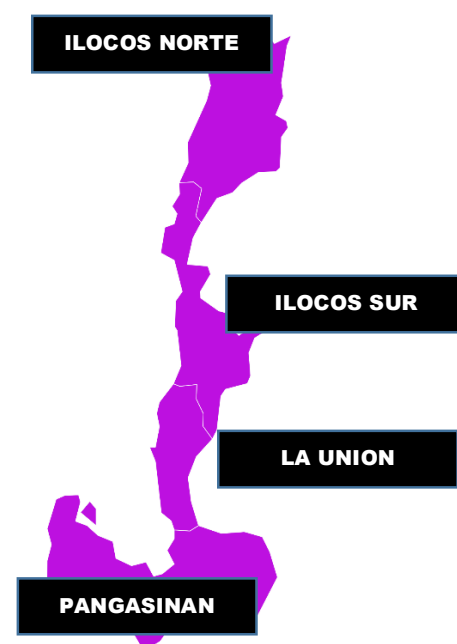
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>ILOCOS NORTE</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>ILOCOS SUR</b>	22	0	<b>22</b>
<b>LA UNION</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>PANGASINAN</b>	89	11	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>122</b>

Table 7. Farmers trained in Region I

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>ILOCOS NORTE</b>	0	<b>9</b>
<b>ILOCOS SUR</b>	1	<b>2</b>
<b>LA UNION</b>	0	<b>4</b>
<b>PANGASINAN</b>	1	<b>16</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>

Table 8. Farm Schools developed in Region I



## II – CAGAYAN VALLEY

### Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>CAGAYAN</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>ISABELA</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>NUEVA VIZCAYA</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>QUIRINO</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 9. Specialists trained in Region II

### Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>CAGAYAN</b>	71	9	<b>80</b>
<b>ISABELA</b>	129	13	<b>142</b>
<b>NUEVA VIZCAYA</b>	29	6	<b>35</b>
<b>QUIRINO</b>	19	4	<b>23</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>280</b>

Table 10. Trainers trained in Region II

### Training for Farmers

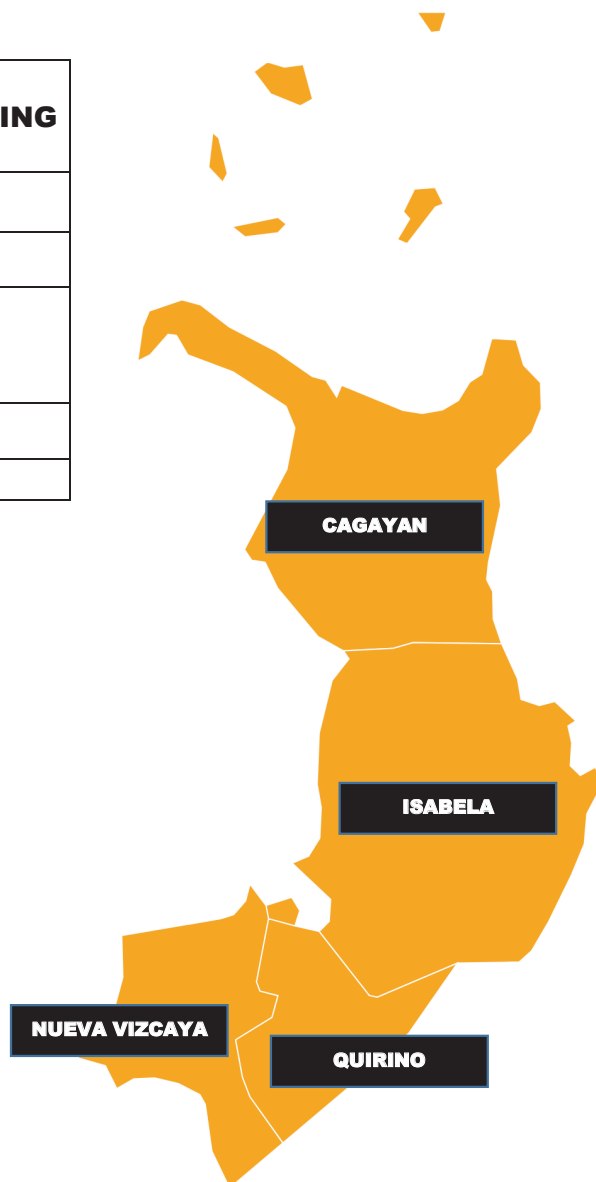
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>CAGAYAN</b>	364	264	<b>628</b>
<b>ISABELA</b>	1,835	1,110	<b>2,945</b>
<b>NUEVA VIZCAYA</b>	84	1,114	<b>1,198</b>
<b>QUIRINO</b>	104	96	<b>200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>4,971</b>

Table 11. Farmers trained in Region II

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>CAGAYAN</b>	0	<b>12</b>
<b>ISABELA</b>		<b>21</b>
<b>NUEVA VIZCAYA</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>QUIRINO</b>		<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 12. Farm Schools developed in Region II





# III – CENTRAL LUZON

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AURORA	0	0	0
BATAAN	1	0	1
BULACAN	0	0	0
NUEVA ECIJA	29	13	42
PAMPANGA	0	0	0
TARLAC	2	1	3
ZAMBALES	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 13. Specialists trained in Region III

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AURORA	22	17	39
BATAAN	22	2	23
BULACAN	40	3	43
NUEVA ECIJA	96	5	101
PAMPANGA	44	2	46
TARLAC	29	1	30
ZAMBALES	25	2	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>310</b>

Table 14. Trainers trained in Region III

## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AURORA	14	14	28
BATAAN	0	0	0
BULACAN	136	137	273
NUEVA ECIJA	336	195	531
PAMPANGA	19	6	25
TARLAC	43	7	50
ZAMBALES	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>907</b>

Table 15. Farmers trained in

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
AURORA	0	2
BATAAN	2	4
BULACAN	1	9
NUEVA ECIJA	1	17
PAMPANGA	0	3
TARLAC	0	3
ZAMBALES	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>

Table 16. Farm Schools developed in Region III



# IVA – CALABARZON

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CAVITE	1	2	3
LAGUNA	2	0	2
QUEZON	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 17. Specialists trained in Region IVA

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CAVITE	5	2	7
LAGUNA	28	9	37
QUEZON	18	6	24
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>68</b>

Table 18. Trainers trained in Region IVA

## Training for Farmers

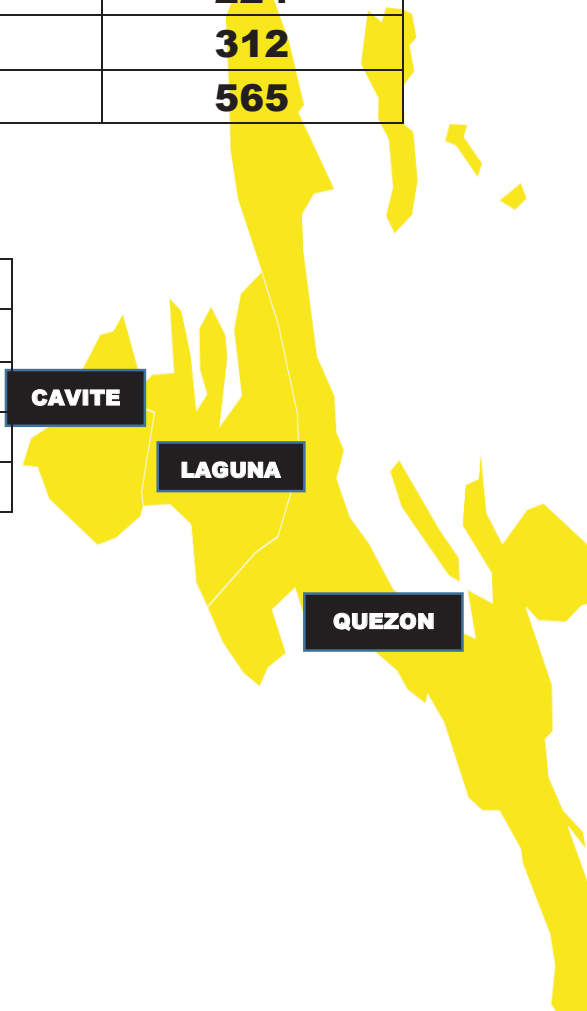
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
CAVITE	29	0	29
LAGUNA	174	50	224
QUEZON	210	102	312
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>565</b>

Table 19. Farmers Trained in Region IVA

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
CAVITE	0	1
LAGUNA	1	4
QUEZON	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 20. Farm Schools developed in Region IVA





# IVB – MIMAROPA

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>OCCIDENTAL MINDORO</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>ORIENTAL MINDORO</b>	2	0	<b>2</b>
<b>PALAWAN</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 21. Specialists trained in Region IVB

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>OCCIDENTAL MINDORO</b>	28	1	<b>29</b>
<b>ORIENTAL MINDORO</b>	44	4	<b>48</b>
<b>PALAWAN</b>	109	37	<b>146</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>223</b>

Table 22. Trainers trained in Region IVB

## Training for Farmers

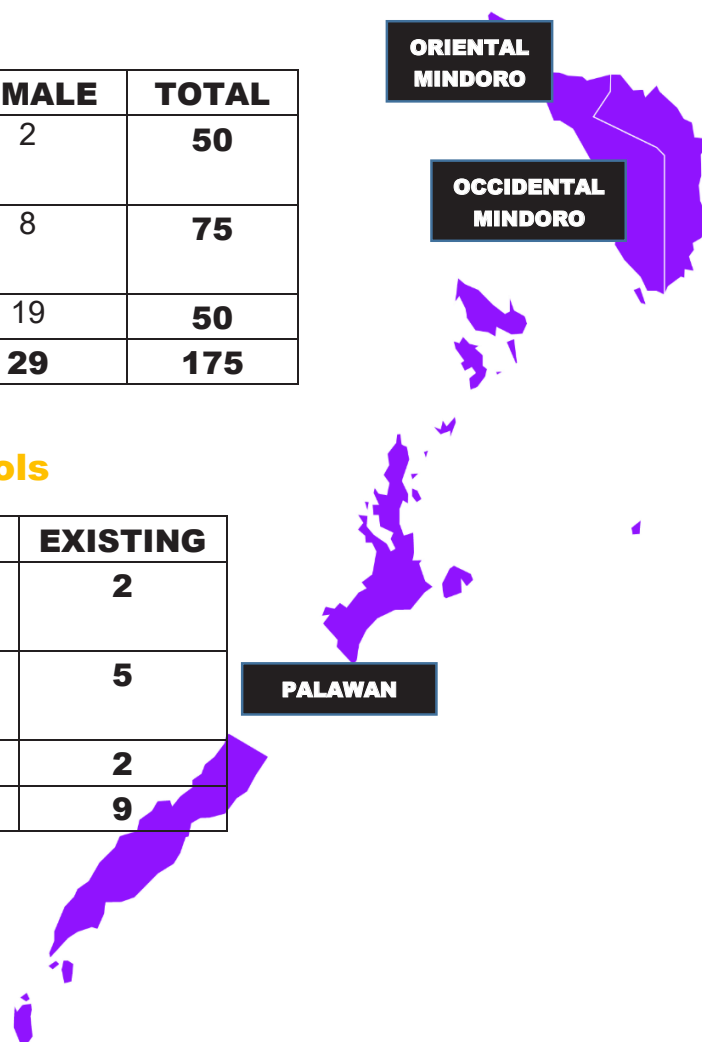
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>OCCIDENTAL MINDORO</b>	48	2	<b>50</b>
<b>ORIENTAL MINDORO</b>	67	8	<b>75</b>
<b>PALAWAN</b>	31	19	<b>50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>175</b>

Table 23. Farmers trained in Region IVB

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>OCCIDENTAL MINDORO</b>	2	<b>2</b>
<b>ORIENTAL MINDORO</b>	4	<b>5</b>
<b>PALAWAN</b>	0	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

Table 24. Farm Schools developed in Region IVB



# V – BICOL

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ALBAY	2	0	2
CAMARINES SUR	2	1	3
MASBATE	0	0	0
SORSOGON	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 25. Specialists trained in Region V

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ALBAY	42	19	61
CAMARINES SUR	51	24	75
MASBATE	13	8	21
SORSOGON	21	11	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>

Table 26. Trainers trained in Region V

## Training for Farmers

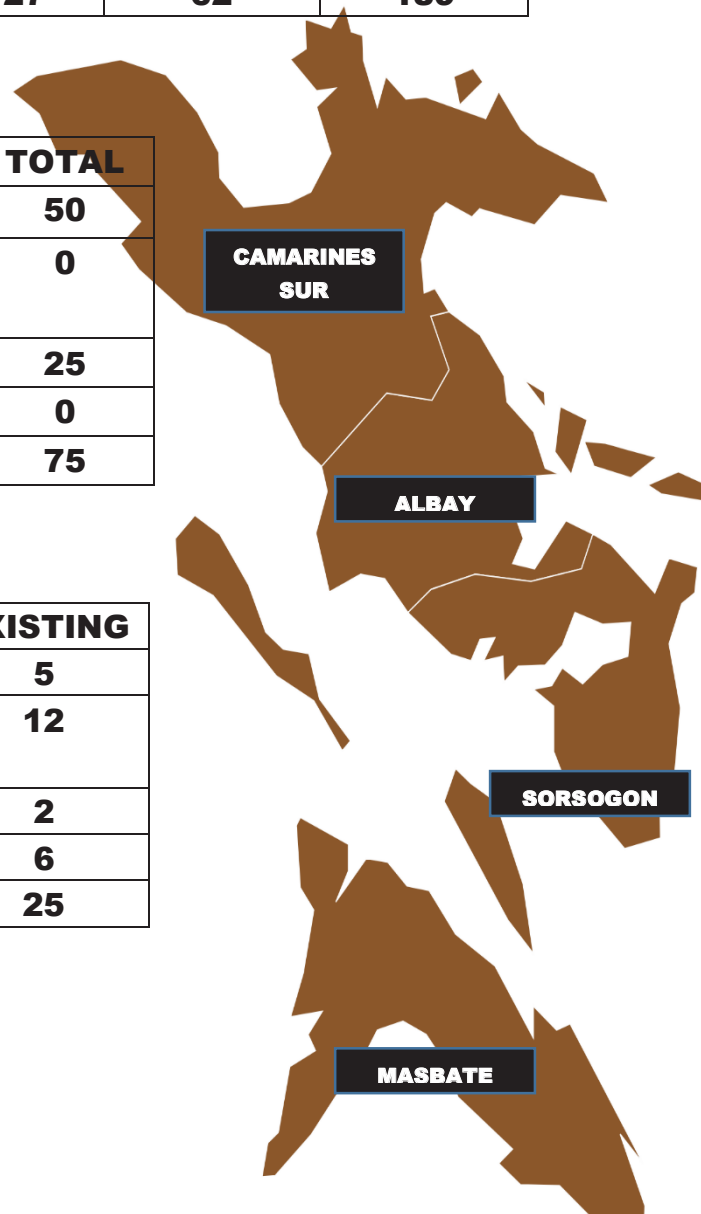
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ALBAY	33	17	50
CAMARINES SUR	0	0	0
MASBATE	9	16	25
SORSOGON	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>75</b>

Table 27. Farmers trained in Region V

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
ALBAY	1	5
CAMARINES SUR	0	12
MASBATE	2	2
SORSOGON	1	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>

Table 28. Farm Schools developed in Region V



# VI – WESTERN VISAYAS

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>AKLAN</b>	0	2	<b>2</b>
<b>ANTIQUE</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>CAPIZ</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>ILOILO</b>	2	3	<b>5</b>
<b>NEGROS OCCIDENTAL</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 29. Specialists trained in Region VI

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>AKLAN</b>	23	15	<b>38</b>
<b>ANTIQUE</b>	28	11	<b>39</b>
<b>CAPIZ</b>	6	0	<b>6</b>
<b>ILOILO</b>	49	0	<b>49</b>
<b>NEGROS OCCIDENTAL</b>	90	41	<b>131</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>263</b>

Table 30. Trainers trained in Region VI

## Training for Farmers

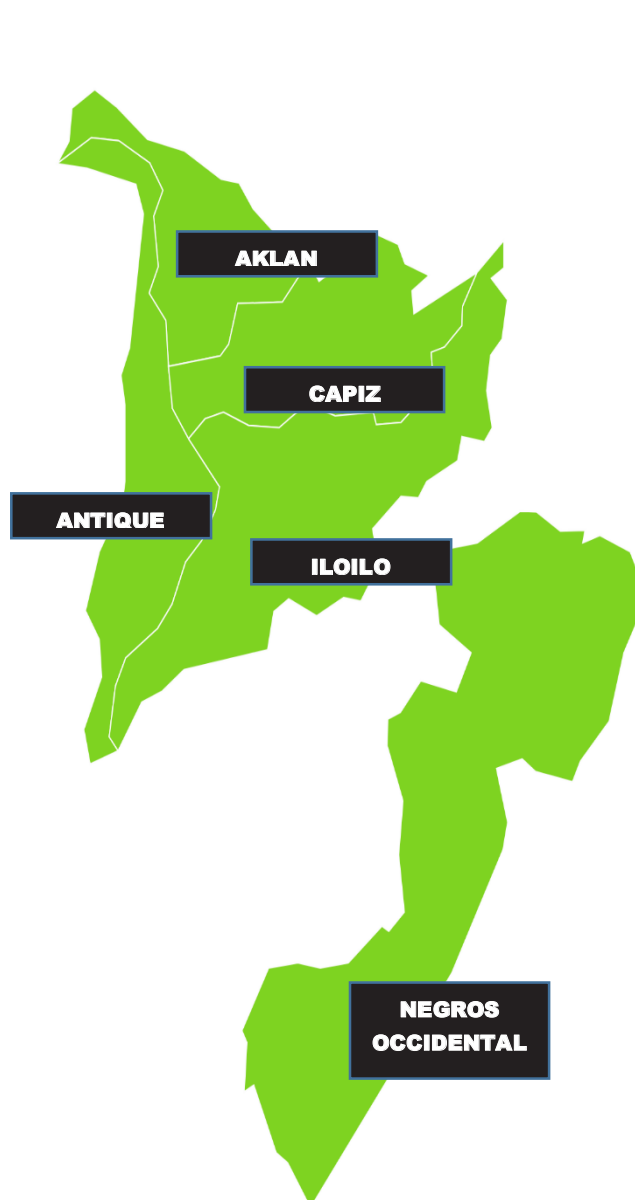
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>AKLAN</b>	786	1,274	<b>2,060</b>
<b>ANTIQUE</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>CAPIZ</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>ILOILO</b>	227	147	<b>374</b>
<b>NEGROS OCCIDENTAL</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>2,434</b>

Table 31. Farmers trained in Region VI

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>AKLAN</b>	0	<b>2</b>
<b>ANTIQUE</b>	0	<b>2</b>
<b>CAPIZ</b>	0	<b>3</b>
<b>ILOILO</b>	0	<b>7</b>
<b>NEGROS OCCIDENTAL</b>	0	<b>6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>

Table 32. Farm Schools developed in Region VI





# VII – CENTRAL VISAYAS

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BOHOL</b>	3	3	<b>6</b>
<b>NEGROS ORIENTAL</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 33. Specialists trained in Region VII

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BOHOL</b>	69	17	<b>86</b>
<b>NEGROS ORIENTAL</b>	29	8	<b>37</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>123</b>

Table 34. Trainers trained in Region VII

## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BOHOL</b>	47	3	<b>50</b>
<b>NEGROS ORIENTAL</b>	15	10	<b>25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>75</b>

Table 35. Farmers trained in Region VII

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>BOHOL</b>	1	<b>4</b>
<b>NEGROS ORIENTAL</b>	0	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 36. Farm Schools developed in Region VII



# VIII – EASTERN VISAYAS

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BILIRAN</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>LEYTE</b>	5	2	<b>7</b>
<b>SAMAR (WESTERN)</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>SOUTHERN LEYTE</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 37. Specialists trained in Region VIII

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BILIRAN</b>	6	2	<b>8</b>
<b>LEYTE</b>	99	22	<b>121</b>
<b>SAMAR (WESTERN)</b>	18	3	<b>21</b>
<b>SOUTHERN LEYTE</b>	16	4	<b>20</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>170</b>

Table 38. Trainers trained in Region VIII

## Training for Farmers

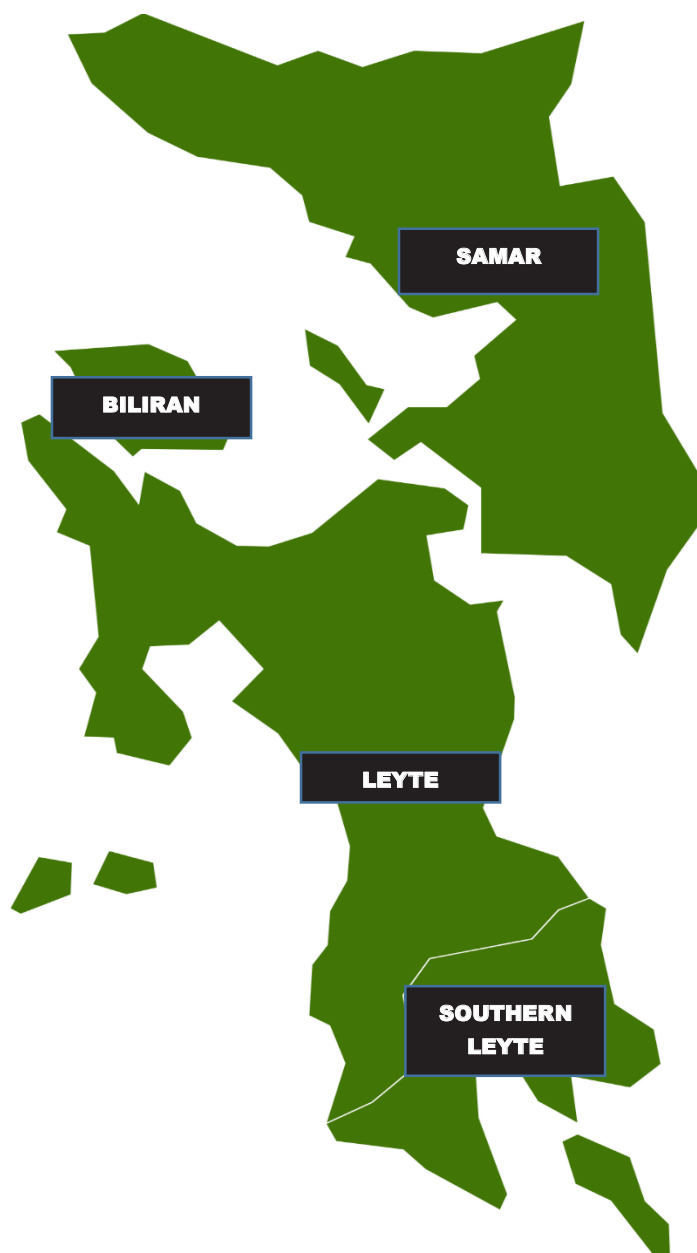
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BILIRAN</b>	43	32	<b>74</b>
<b>LEYTE</b>	1,334	1,554	<b>2,888</b>
<b>SAMAR (WESTERN)</b>	153	59	<b>212</b>
<b>SOUTHERN LEYTE</b>	135	39	<b>174</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>3,348</b>

Table 39. Farmers trained in Region VIII

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>BILIRAN</b>	0	<b>3</b>
<b>LEYTE</b>	2	<b>18</b>
<b>SAMAR (WESTERN)</b>	1	<b>12</b>
<b>SOUTHERN LEYTE</b>	0	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>

Table 40. Farm Schools developed in Region VIII



# IX – ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	3	1	4
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 41. Specialists trained in Region IX

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	40	19	59
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	31	9	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>99</b>

Table 42. Trainers trained in Region IX

## Training for Farmers

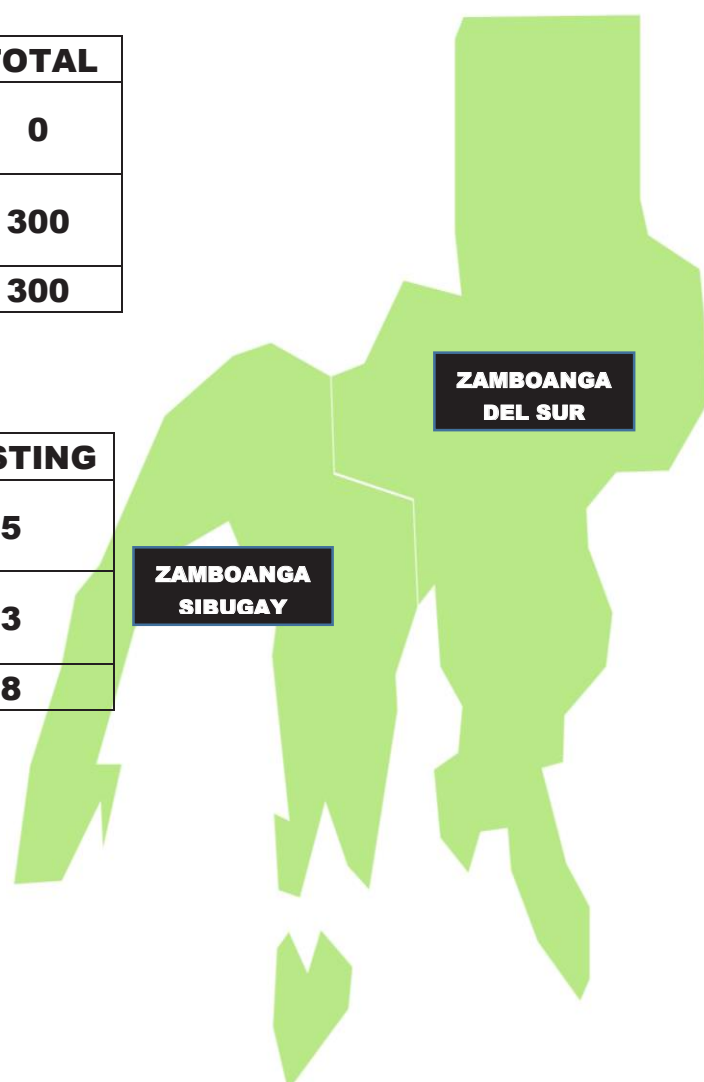
PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	0	0	0
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	271	29	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>300</b>

Table 43. Farmers trained in Region IX

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	2	5
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 44. Farm Schools developed in Region IX





# X – NORTHERN MINDANAO

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BUKIDNON</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>LANAO DEL NORTE</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>MISAMIS ORIENTAL</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 45. Specialists trained in Region X

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BUKIDNON</b>	60	27	<b>87</b>
<b>LANAO DEL NORTE</b>	22	4	<b>26</b>
<b>MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL</b>	12	1	<b>13</b>
<b>MISAMIS ORIENTAL</b>	13	4	<b>17</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>143</b>

Table 46. Trainers trained in Region X

## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>BUKIDNON</b>	129	96	<b>225</b>
<b>LANAO DEL NORTE</b>	135	24	<b>159</b>
<b>MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>MISAMIS ORIENTAL</b>	128	20	<b>148</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>532</b>

Table 47. Farmers trained in Region X

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
BUKIDNON	3	11
LANAO DEL NORTE	0	10
MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL	0	2
MISAMIS ORIENTAL	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 48. Farm Schools developed in Region X



# XI- DAVAO

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COMPOSTELLA VALEY	0	2	2
DAVAO DEL NORTE	4	2	6
DAVAO DEL SUR	1	1	2
DAVAO ORIENTAL	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 49. Specialists trained in Region XI

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COMPOSTELLA VALEY	0	2	2
DAVAO DEL NORTE	4	2	6
DAVAO DEL SUR	1	1	2
DAVAO ORIENTAL	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11 [3]</b>

[3] 123 trainers trained by ATI RTC-11 but has no submission of disaggregated data by province and sex.

Table 50. Trainers trained in Region XI

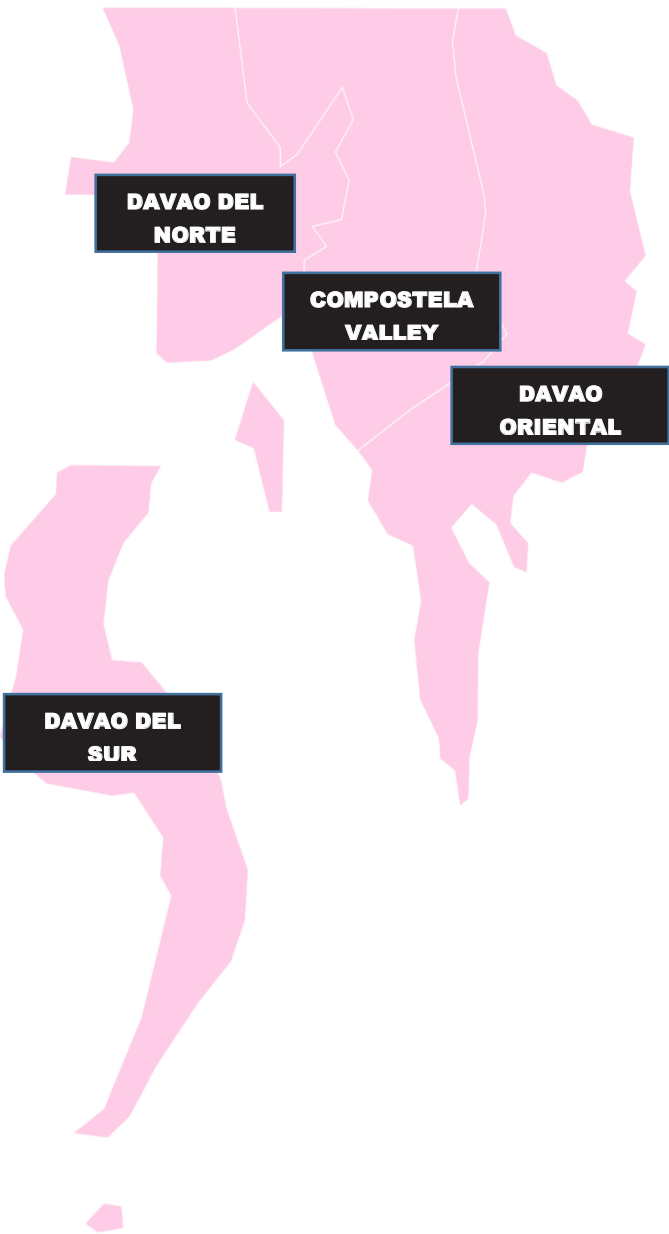
## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
COMPOSTELLA VALEY	146	151	297
DAVAO DEL NORTE	251	85	336
DAVAO DEL SUR	0	0	0
DAVAO ORIENTAL	94	6	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>733</b>

Table 51. Farmers trained in Region XI

Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
COMPOSTELLA VALEY	0	2
DAVAO DEL NORTE	2	2
DAVAO DEL SUR	1	3
DAVAO ORIENTAL	1	1
TOTAL	4	8





# XII– SOCCSKSARGEN

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>NORTH COTABATO</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>SARANGANI</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>SOUTH COTABATO</b>	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>SULTAN KUDARAT</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 52. Specialists trained in Region XII

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>NORTH COTABATO</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>SARANGANI</b>	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>SOUTH COTABATO</b>	3	2	<b>5</b>
<b>SULTAN KUDARAT</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6 [4]</b>

Table 53. Trainers trained in Region XII

[4] 137 trainers trained by ATI RTC-12 but has no submission of disaggregated data by province and sex.

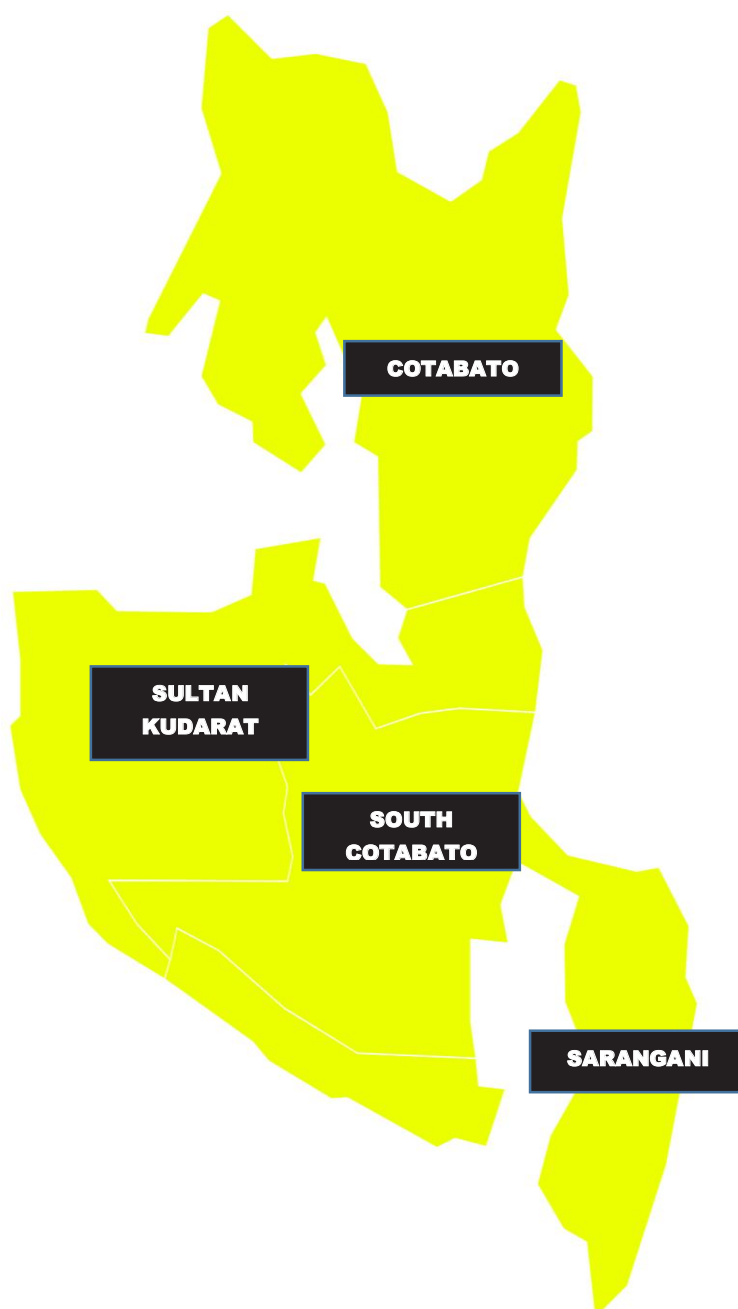
## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>NORTH COTABATO</b>	70	5	<b>75</b>
<b>SARANGANI</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>SOUTH COTABATO</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>SULTAN KUDARAT</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>

Table 54. Farmers trained in Region XII

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
<b>NORTH COTABATO</b>	0	<b>16</b>
<b>SARANGANI</b>	0	<b>3</b>
<b>SOUTH COTABATO</b>	1	<b>20</b>
<b>SULTAN KUDARAT</b>	0	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>



# XIII – CARAGA

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	1	2	3
AGUSAN DEL SUR	1	0	1
SURIGAO DEL SUR	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 55. Specialists trained in Region XIII

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	42	26	68
AGUSAN DEL SUR	32	7	39
SURIGAO DEL SUR	29	12	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>148</b>

Table 56. Trainers trained in Region XIII

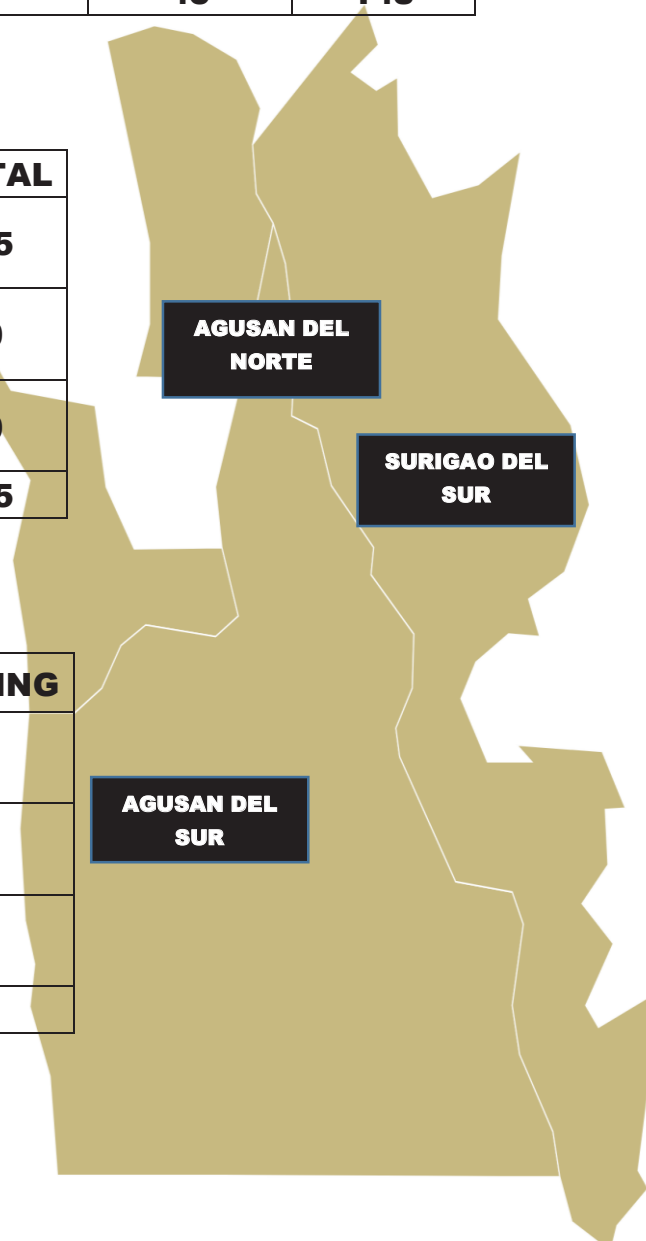
## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	19	6	25
AGUSAN DEL SUR	0	0	0
SURIGAO DEL SUR	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>

Table 57. Farmers trained in Region XIII

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
AGUSAN DEL NORTE	1	5
AGUSAN DEL SUR	0	11
SURIGAO DEL SUR	1	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>



# BARMM – BANGSAMORO AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

## Training for Specialists

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LANAO DEL SUR	0	0	0
MAGUINDANAO	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 58. Specialists trained in BARMM

## Training of Trainers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LANAO DEL SUR	0	0	0
MAGUINDANAO	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 59. Trainers trained in BARMM

## Training for Farmers

PROVINCE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LANAO DEL SUR	0	0	0
MAGUINDANAO	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 60. Farmers trained in BARMM

## Development of Farm Schools

PROVINCE	ESTABLISHED	EXISTING
LANAO DEL SUR	0	5
MAGUINDANAO	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 61. Farmers trained in BARMM





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# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

RICE COMPETITIVENESS ENHANCEMENT FUND  
RICE EXTENSION SERVICES PROGRAM

