

Rice and Corn Production Survey
RICE PRODUCTION SURVEY
January 2008 Round

**INSTRUCTIONS IN ACCOMPLISHING
THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. THE RICE PRODUCTION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The Rice Production Survey (RPS) January 2008 Round questionnaire intends to obtain data on rice area, production, disposition, ecosystem, irrigation, usage of yield enhancing and protecting inputs, area and production forecast, planting intentions, assessment of farms' rice production and farmers' participation in the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani Rice (GMA-Rice) Program of the government. The questionnaire is continuously undergoing modifications in order to capture information relevant to the present situation.

The major features of the questionnaire for the January 2008 Round of the RPS are as follows:

- More detailed sample status categories
- Modification on seed type classifications
- Inclusion of items on application of organic and yield protecting inputs
- Additional items on rice utilization and disposition and Ginintuang Masaganang Ani Rice Program components/benefits/services

Shown below are the different blocks and their corresponding page in the Rice Production Survey (RPS) January 2008 Round questionnaire: (**See Annex A**)

| Block | Location in the Questionnaire |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Title Block | |
| Block A – Sample Identification | } Page 1 |
| Block B – Sample Particulars | |
| Block C – Information on Paddy Rice (Palay) Harvested | Page 2 |
| C1 – Rice Area, Production, and Irrigation Information for the Fourth Quarter (October – December 2008) | } Page 3- 4 |
| C2 – Information on Yield Enhancing and Protecting Inputs For the Fourth Quarter (Oct. – Dec. 2008) | |
| Block D – Paddy Rice Utilization and Disposition (October – December 2008) | } Page 5 |
| Block E – Paddy Rice Production Forecast (On Standing Crop) | |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Block F - Paddy Rice Planting Intentions (January – March 2008) | Page 6 |
| Block G - Respondents Assessment of the Household's Paddy Rice Production | Page 7 |
| Block H- Farmer's Participation in Ginintuang Masaganang Ani Program (GMA-Rice) | |
| Block I - Data Collector, Supervisor, PASO and Encoder Identification | |

2. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS IN FILLING UP THE QUESTIONNAIRE

BLOCK A – SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

For items 1 to 7, copy from the list of samples the code for the region, the name and code for the province, municipality and barangay, the stratum and replicate number and the household weight.

For item 8, indicate the sequence of questionnaire used for the samples in barangay. Information on five sample households can be accommodated in a questionnaire. Thus if the sample barangay has 21 sample households, five (5) questionnaires will have to be used and they should be sequenced as follows:

- First five households – Questionnaire 1 of 5 questionnaires
- Second five households – Questionnaire 2 of 5 questionnaires
- Third five households – Questionnaire 3 of 5 questionnaires
- Fourth five households – Questionnaire 4 of 5 questionnaires
- Last one household – Questionnaire 5 of 5 questionnaires

BLOCK B – SAMPLE PARTICULARS

Column 1 – Line Number – This item is for control purposes. Column 1 is found in all pages of the questionnaire. Accomplish only one line for every sample household enumerated even if it operates more than one agricultural land.

Column 2 – Household Code – This is a five-digit serial number of the sample household, where the first two digits represent the Enumeration Area (EA) code and the last three digits represent the NSO-assigned household code.

From the list of samples, enter the corresponding EA code and the NSO-assigned serial number of the sample household in Column 2. Separate the EA code from the NSO-assigned code by a dash (-).

NOTE: Column 2 is found in the succeeding pages of the questionnaire. **The CDC should fill up this column whether the sample household has data or not.**

Column 3 – Complete name of sample agricultural operator – Copy the complete name of the sample farm operator from the list of samples on the space provided following the last name, first name format.

NOTE: All items in Block A and Items 2 and 3 of Block B should be accomplished immediately after the CDC orientation so that the field supervisor can readily spot and correct any transcription errors that may be committed by the CDC.

Column 4 – Sample Status – This column seeks to obtain information on the status of the sample household during the survey period, which should be determined by both the CDC and the field supervisor. The CDC will be the one to categorize the sample household as rice farming, non-rice farming or non-farming during the data collection phase.

Below are the specific guidelines on how to accomplish Column 4.

| Sample Status | Definition | Instruction |
|------------------|--|---|
| Rice-farming | The sample household operates a farm, whole or part of which is rice area. | Indicate code 10 in Column 4, fill up Columns 5 and 6, skip columns 7 and 8 and continue with the interview. |
| Non-rice farming | The sample household operates a farm, which is devoted to commodities other than rice. | Indicate code 20 in Column 4, fill up Columns 5 and 6 and end interview. |
| Non-farming | The sample household <u>still operates an agricultural land</u> whose aggregate area does not satisfy the survey's operational definition of a farm. Farm - a parcel or parcels of land whose aggregate area is at least 1000 square meters used for agricultural purposes | Indicate code 30 in Column 4, fill up Columns 5 and 6, skip Columns 7 and 8 and continue with the interview. |
| Non-agricultural | The sample household does not operate an agricultural land. | Indicate code 40 in column 4, fill up Columns 5 and 6 and end interview |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Non-response | Refused to be interviewed | Indicate code 51 in Column 4, and end interview. |
| | Temporarily not accessible | Indicate code 52 in Column 4, fill up Columns 7 and 8 and end interview |
| | Temporarily away / on vacation / not at home – this includes households who are temporarily away and are <u>not expected to be back within the survey period.</u> Also included are households found to have <u>no qualified respondent to interview after several call backs.</u> | Indicate code 53 in Column 4, fill up Columns 7 and 8 and end interview |
| | Transferred residence / resides in another barangay - this covers households who have moved to another barangay | Indicate code 54 in Column 4, fill up Columns 7 and 8 and end interview |
| | Unknown/residence cannot be located | Indicate code 55 in Column 4, fill up Columns 7 and 8 and end interview |

The CDC should be very careful in determining the status of the sample household. Always bear in mind that the data to be gathered refer to the entire household and not only to the person identified in the list of samples. For example: if the listed operator has given up farming, the CDC should first consider the following cases in categorizing the sample household:

| Case | Instruction | Sample Status |
|---|---|---|
| Case 1- Operation of the farm is transferred to another member of the household | Cancel out the listed operator's name and indicate above it the new operator's name | Rice-farming, non-rice farming or non-farming |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Case 2 - Operation is transferred to a person who is not a member of the same household, but there is still another member of the same house who is an agricultural operator | Cancel out the listed operator's name and indicate above it the new operator member of the household. In case there are multiple agricultural operators within the household, choose the one with the biggest agricultural area to replace the listed operator. | Rice-farming, non-rice farming or non-farming |
| Case 3 - Operation is transferred to a person <u>who is not a member of the same household</u> , and nobody from the same household is an agricultural operator | Retain the listed name and classify the sample household as 'non-agricultural' | Non-agricultural |

NOTE:

- Information to be collected should pertain to the entire sample household and not only the listed operator.
- Reflect all corrections in the name of agricultural operator as well as the status of the sample household in both the questionnaire and list of samples.
- *If code 10-40, and 51, Skip Columns 7 and 8.*
- *If code 52-55, Go to Columns 7 and 8.*

Column 5 – First name of respondent – A respondent refers to the person being interviewed. He is a responsible member of the household who provides reliable answers to queries related to the household's rice farming operations.

Ask the first name of the respondent and write it down on the space provided. In case there are two or more persons being interviewed, the one who provides most of the answers needed should be reported as the respondent.

If none of the household members available for interview is knowledgeable on the farm operation of the household, inquire when you can most likely interview the household head or any knowledgeable member of the sample household so that a re-visit (call back) to that household can be scheduled.

Column 6 – Respondent's classification – Encircle the appropriate respondent code 1 - Household head operator, code 2 - Operator other than the household head or code 3 -

Other knowledgeable member of the household. These codes are found at the bottom of Block B of the questionnaire.

Columns 7 to 8 – Informants' Information - These columns must be filled up if the answer for Column 4 is either code 52-55. Ask the name of the informant and indicate in Column 7. Determine the designation of the informant and indicate the code in Column 8. Possible informants are either code 1 – Barangay/Purok Officials and code 2 – Neighbors.

Columns 9 to 12 – FARM INFORMATION

Column 9 – Total agricultural area – Ask the sample household the TOTAL AGRICULTURAL AREA he operates. This includes agricultural areas within the province and those located in other parts of the country which is devoted for agricultural purposes.

Column 10 – Total rice farm area – Get the TOTAL PHYSICAL AREA of the rice farm operated by the sample household within the province and those located in other parts of the country. This includes rice areas acquired by the sample household as of the date of interview, and those rice areas being operated by the sample household which are temporarily in fallow during the reference period. This excludes areas which were previously part of the farm but are no longer part of it by reason of sale (including farming rights) giving up of lease or tenancy rights, abandonment of squatted areas, etc.

Lands temporarily in fallow – these are lands which are allowed to stay idle for a period of at least one year and at most five years in order to recover its fertility after which it is again planted to crops.

Enter area in four decimal places, hectare unit. If the household operates more than one parcel, get the sum of the areas of all the rice parcels and indicate it in Column 10.

The CDC should probe deeper since it may be possible that the respondent cannot recall at once the household's total rice farm area specially if it has several parcels. In such cases, questions on the number of parcels operated and the corresponding area and utilization of each may be asked.

Column 11 – Did you harvest paddy rice (palay) during the period October-December 2007? – Ask if the sample household harvested rice in any of its parcels anytime during the reference quarter and encircle the appropriate response code 1 for YES and code 0 for NO. If code O, Go to Block E, Page 5.

Column 12 – Type of ecosystem – Ask the respondent the type/s of ecosystem of the harvested paddy rice during the reference period. Encircle the corresponding code/s and accomplish the appropriate items in Block C and in the succeeding blocks.

Three pre-coded types of ecosystem are provided:

Code 1 – **Irrigated** – rice grown on this type has irrigation facilities that supply water to the farm through artificial means, like gravity, force/power, pump. etc. A special case, however, is an area with no artificial means but remains moist throughout the year due to its proximity from the source of water, e.g., mountain or river.

Irrigated area become rainfed only, when the irrigation system is no longer operational and beyond repair and there is no plan of irrigating the farm.

Code 2 – **Rainfed** – rice that are grown on this type has dikes that retain water and is solely dependent upon rainfall for its water supply.

Code 3 – **Upland** – rice grown on this type does not have amenities for standing water. It is usually located along elevated lands, along rivers, between hills, hillsides, etc. Though crops planted in this type of ecosystem are drought-resistant and do not require standing water for their normal growth, irrigation by flushing is sometimes practiced to improve the crops' performance specially during the long dry spell.

Upland rice type is confined not only to high places or hillsides but also to low areas having no amenities for standing water.

BLOCK C – INFORMATION ON PADDY RICE (PALAY) HARVESTED

This portion of the questionnaire gathers detailed information on rice crop harvested during the period (October to December 2007).

BLOCK C1 – AREA, PRODUCTION, and IRRIGATION FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2007)

This block will gather information on the harvested area by type of ecosystem, planting method, seeding rate used, and irrigation system during the period October to December 2007. .

Columns 1 and 2 found in every page are for the line number and household code respectively, as previously discussed in page 2 of the manual.

Column 13 - Type of ecosystem – Indicate the type/s of ecosystem where the farmer harvested his rice. Two rows are allotted assuming that a farmer operates more than one type of ecosystem.

Beginning on pages 2 – 5, this column and the columns following thereafter are divided into two rows allotted for the different types of ecosystem in which the farmer operates during the reference period.

If the farmer operates irrigated type, indicate code 1 in the first row then fill up the necessary items up to column 30. If the same farmer aside from his irrigated type also has rainfed area, indicate code 2 in the second row and fill up the desired items up to column 27. If the same farmer has an upland area, meaning, he has three types, subdivide the second row from Column 13 up to column 27 and fill up the appropriate information.

If a farmer does not have the type 1 ecosystem (irrigated) but instead operates type 2 or type 3 (rainfed or upland respectively), the CDC can utilize the first row. Be sure to indicate the appropriate code for the type of ecosystem.

Case 1: A farmer has two types of ecosystems. The upper sub-row is allotted for the first or major type of ecosystem and the lower sub-row for the next type. Follow instruction to all the appropriate blocks of the questionnaire.

Case 2: A farmer has three types of ecosystems. Divide the second row from Column 13 up to Column 27 and utilize the sub-row/space for the third type of ecosystem. Follow instruction to all the necessary blocks of the questionnaire.

Note: If a farmer operates more than one type of ecosystem, e.g., irrigated and rainfed, ask all the required information for irrigated before proceeding to the rainfed type. This applies also if a farmer has an upland type.

Column 14 – Month when crop was harvested – Ask for the month when the crop was harvested for each type of ecosystem. Indicate the month's code on the space provided.

It may be possible that harvestings were not done within the same month especially when the household has several parcels. In this case, use the major portion concept.

Column 15 – Area harvested – Ascertain first whether the entire area planted was harvested during the reference quarter by asking the respondent the following screening question:

“Were you able to harvest the entire (irrigated/rainfed/upland) area you planted to the crop?”

If there is no change in the area the CDC may already ask for the area planted and record the response in Column 15. However, if a DECREASE in area is declared, determine the ACTUAL area from which rice was harvested during the reference quarter and write it down on the space provided.

If the respondent cannot give required area, explain to him that the figure being asked for is the area from which rice was ACTUALLY harvested during the reference quarter. If he still finds difficulty in giving the required area, resort to deeper probing by asking question on farm activities paid on per hectare basis. As a last resort, determine

the household's ACTUAL PRODUCTION first and estimate the area accordingly. This estimation technique, however, can be used only if the CDC has an idea of the average yield per hectare in the locality. After estimating the area based on the seeding rate and yield per hectare, try to confirm with the respondent if the estimated area is within acceptable range for him.

Columns 16 to 18 – Quantity of dry palay produced – refers to the household's GROSS PRODUCTION in dry weight during the reference quarter. **Dry weight** refers to the weight of palay with about 14% moisture content and ready for storing.

Column 16 – Total number of units – Determine from the respondent the total or GROSS volume of the reference quarter's rice production and indicate it in one decimal place on the space provided.

Column 17 – Unit of measure – Ask the unit of measure used in getting the dry weight of the crop, e.g., sack, ganta, kerosene can, etc. and indicate it on the space provided. The unit of measure code shall be accomplished by the field supervisor during the field editing phase.

Column 18 – Weight per unit of measure – Ask for the equivalent dry weight in kilogram of the crop contained per unit of measure reported. Enter the response in one decimal place on the space provided.

If the respondent gives a range of weight ask for the average equivalent weight per unit of measure used in getting the farm's harvest.

Column 19 – Month when crop was planted – Ask for the specific month of planting of the harvested crop and indicate its code on the space provided.

If planting were not done within the same month, use the major-portion concept.

Column 20 – Area planted to crop that was harvested – Record in hectare and in four decimal places the area planted to the harvested crop. Again, if the respondent cannot give at once the required area, explain to him that the figure being asked for is only the area planted to rice. If he still finds difficulty in giving the required answer, resort to deeper probing by asking questions on farm activities paid on per-hectare basis. As a last resort, ask for the quantity of seeds and the planting method used and estimate the area accordingly. This estimation technique, however, can be done only if the CDC has an idea of the average seeding rate. Try to confirm from the respondent if he finds the estimated area within acceptable range.

Column 21 – Major type/class of palay seed planted – Indicate code of the major type/class of palay seed planted. Six pre-coded major types/class of palay seed are:

Code 1 – **Hybrid**

A **hybrid** rice variety is the product of cross pollination or the transfer of pollen from the anther of one rice plant to the stigma of another rice plant. Thus, two rice plants are needed to produce its seed – one serving as the female parent and the other, as male parent. Also called an F1, a hybrid variety exhibits better performance than its parents. Seeds harvested from the F1 hybrid are not recommended for planting in the following season owing to expected reduction in the quality and quantity of the yield. Examples of hybrid varieties are PSB Rc26H (Magat), PSB Rc72H (Mestiso), and PSB Rc76H (Panay), NSIC Rc 114H (Mestiso 2), NSIC Rc116H (Mestiso 3), NSIC Rc124H (Mestiso 4), NSIC Rc126H (Mestiso 5), NSIC Rc132H (Mestiso 6), NSIC Rc136H (Mestiso 7), NSIC Rc 162H (Mestiso 8), NSIC Rc 164H (Mestiso 9)

An **inbred rice variety** is the product of self-pollination or the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower. Thus, only one rice plant is needed to produce its seeds. Seeds harvested from an inbred variety can still be used for the next planting season without much reduction in the quality and quantity of the yield, provided rouging was regularly done. All IR, PSB Rc, and traditional varieties are inbred, except PSB Rc26H, PSB Rc72H, and PSB Rc76H. NSIC Rc114H, NSIC Rc116H, NSIC Rc124H, NSIC Rc126H, NSIC Rc132H, NSIC Rc 136H, NSIC Rc 162H,, NSIC Rc 164H. Most of the rice varieties in farmers' fields are inbred.

Code 2 – Modern inbred-foundation

Foundation seeds refer to the progeny of breeder seeds as to the most nearly maintain specific genetic identity and purity. Foundation seed is the source for the registered and/or certified seeds.

Code 3 – Modern inbred-registered

Registered seeds refer to the progeny of foundation seed that is so handled as to maintain satisfactory genetic identity and purity and must pass the laboratory standard set forth by the seed certifying agency. This class of seeds is produced by experiment stations, and to some extent, by selected farmer-cooperators approved by the Philippine Seed Growers.

Code 4 – Modern inbred-certified

Certified seeds produced from the planting of registered seeds by selected farmer-cooperators throughout the country in accordance with prescribed rules and regulations. This class of seeds must pass the standard quality and purity set forth by the seed certifying agency.

Code 5 – Good seeds

Good seeds refer to seeds produced from varieties not yet approved by the Seed Board but meet the prescribed standards set by the Certifying Agency. Any class of certified seed that do not conform the corresponding standards set by the certifying agency. This may include second generation seeds provided the farmer practice rouging.

Code 6 – Native

Native (traditional) seeds refer to the indigenous varieties. However, this variety does not refer to the traditional varieties as identified by some localities. If the answer is code 6 - native, skip column 22.

Column 22 – Generation of seeds planted – Ask for the generation of palay seeds planted. Encircle the corresponding code.

Code 1 – First generation – refers to the seeds that have passed the standards set by the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC).

Code 2 – Others – refers to the farmer's produced seeds. Hybrid and F2 seeds are included in this group.

Column 23 – Product name of the variety planted (local/commercial name) – ask for the local/commercial name of the variety planted and write down on the space provided.

Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Rice Varieties

Column 24 – Method of crop establishment – ask the respondent the method how the crop was established.

Two pre-coded options are provided in the questionnaire: transplanting and direct seeding.

Code 1 – **Transplanting method** (Lipat-tanim) – a method of crop establishment wherein germinated seeds are broadcasted on the seedbed then transplanted (young seedlings of 5 to 30 days old) either at random or in straight rows on paddies.

Code 2 – **Direct seeding** (Sabog-tanim)- in dry seeding, seeds are drilled either along furrows or contours in the field, while in wet seeding, germinated seeds are broadcasted uniformly to the prepared paddies.

If both methods of planting were used, used the MAJOR-PORION concept.

Columns 25 to 27 – Quantity of seeds used – These columns are intended to determine the amount of seeds transplanted/direct seeded to the harvested crop.

Column 25 – Total number of units – Get the total volume of seeds planted to all parcels during the reference planting season and enter the response in one decimal place on the space provided.

Column 26 – Unit of measure – Ask for the unit of measure used in getting the seed transplanted/direct seeded and indicate it on the answer grid.

Column 27 – Weight per unit of measure – Ask the average equivalent weight per unit of measure then write it down in one decimal place on the space provided. Farmers who bought seeds tend to identify the type and weight of seeds used through tagging. **Tagging** is a system using various color by seed dealers in classifying the seeds. Examples are:

Foundation seeds - 40 kg – Red tag
Registered seeds - 40 kg - Green tag
Certified seeds - 40 kg - Blue tag
Hybrid seeds - 15-20 kg

Columns 28 to 30 – Irrigation System – These items solicit irrigation information for type 1 ecosystem (Irrigated) only and should be SKIPPED if the harvested crop is either rainfed or upland.

Column 28 – Type of irrigation facility – Ask the type of irrigation facility covering the rice farm and indicate appropriate code. If possible, report the major type but in case a farmer utilized other type, indicate proper notation. Following are the different types:

Code 1 – **NIS** (National Irrigation System) – a government irrigation system built or constructed and managed by the National Irrigation Administration to provide continuous supply of water for agricultural purposes to farmers in exchange for a fee.

CIS (Communal Irrigation System) – irrigation facilities constructed by the NIA and turned over to Irrigators Association (IA) upon completion. Operation and maintenance become the responsibility of the IA which in turn, collects direct operating cost of the project from farmer members. CIS facilities may either be:

Code 2 - **CIS - NIA assisted**

Code 3 – **CIS - LGU** (Local Government Unit) assisted

Code 4 – **CIS - Private**

SWIP (Small Water Impounding Project) – a structure constructed across a narrow depression or valley to hold-back water and develop a reservoir that will store rainfall and run-off during the rainy season for immediate or future use. Its structural height does not exceed 30 meters and has a volume storage not exceeding 50 million cubic meters. The average service area of SWIP is about 60 hectares (25-150 hectares).

SFR (Small Farm Reservoir) – a small version of SWIP and is designed to collect and store rainfall and run-off for use in a single farm. It has a reservoir area of about 300 – 5,000 square meters and can serve 0.50 – 1.00 hectare. The embankment height above ground level is 4 meters and below. It can easily be constructed by usual manual digging or through a bulldozer. Irrigation is done with the use of a PVC siphon pipes or pumps. SWIP/SFR may either be:

Code 5 - **SWIP/SFR (NIA)**

Code 6 – **SWIP/SFR (Non-NIA)**

Pumps (STW or shallow tube well, open source pump) – an irrigation device provided personally by the operator for his farm’s irrigation needs. It could be rented, borrowed or owned by him or any other member of his household. Example are the Shallow Tubewell and Open Source Pump. Pumps may either be:

Code 7 – **Pump (NIA)**

Where NIA augment the supply of water from the canal tail-end to be utilized by the water system.

Code 8 - **Pump (Non-NIA)**

Code 9 – **SDD** (Small Diversion Dam) – a channel and supporting ridge constructed across the slope to collect and divert run-off. The purpose of this practice is to divert excess surface water from one area for use or safe disposal.

Code 10 - **Others** (specify) - Includes those not previously classified.

Column 29 - Irrigation during the reference period - Ask the respondent if the area was actually irrigated during the period and encircle the appropriate response code 1 for YES and code 0 for NO. If NO, Skip Column 30 and Go to Block C2.

Column 30 – Adequacy of irrigation water – Ask the respondent’s opinion on the supply level of the irrigation water availed from the system and encircle the appropriate response. Code 1 for **adequate**, code 2 for **inadequate**, and code 3 for **excessive**.

BLOCK C2 – INFORMATION ON YIELD ENHANCING AND PROTECTING INPUTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2007)

Columns 31 to 65 – Fertilizer and pesticide information – This portion pertains to fertilizer (**yield enhancing inputs**) and pesticide (**yield protecting inputs**) usage and quantity applied by type or grade on the crop that was harvested during the reference quarter.

Column 31 - Type of ecosystem – Indicate the type/s of ecosystem where the farmer applied fertilizer.

Column 32 – Application of fertilizer on the harvested area – Ask if any portion of the area harvested was applied with fertilizer. For a YES response, meaning applied, encircle code 1 and ask Columns 33 to 45. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and proceed to the next sub-block on Page 4.

Column 33 – Area harvested applied with fertilizer – Ask the respondent the portion of the harvested area that was applied with fertilizer. Enter area in four decimal places, hectare unit.

Columns 34a to 35b – Quantity of inorganic fertilizer applied – This sub-block will gather information on the four (4) most common type of fertilizer applied by the farmer namely: urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate and complete. Two sub-rows are allotted for every type of ecosystem applied with fertilizer. For a farmer who applied multiple types of inorganic fertilizer, the first two solid fertilizer should be indicated in Column 34a and the other two in Column 34b. For each of the specified inorganic fertilizer **grade and NPK composition** e.g., Urea, **46-0-0, 45-0-0**; Ammosul, **21-0-0**; Ammophos, **16-0-0**; Complete, **14-14-14** ask the respondent the number of 50 kg bags applied on the harvested area and enter in Column/s 35a and 35b in two decimal places.

Columns 36 to 40 – Quantity of other inorganic inputs applied - Ask for the product name and **grade/NPK** of other inorganic inputs applied including solid, liquid or other type e.g., Crop Giant/15-15-30; MRG Liquid fertilizer/1.43-0.44-3.79 (Column 36) , total number of units (Column 37), and the unit of measure (Column 38). Ask also the total weight or total volume per unit (Columns 39 to 40) and indicate answer in three decimal places.

Columns 41 to 45 – Quantity of organic inputs applied – Ask for the product name of organic input applied including solid or liquid type e.g., Provider's Organic Fertilizer/1-1-1; Cocorich organic fertilizer, animal manure or crop residues or stubbles (Column 41), total number of units (Column 42) and the unit of measure (Column 43). Ask also the weight or volume per unit (Columns 44 and 45). Indicate response in three decimal places.

Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Fertilizers

Column 46 - Type of ecosystem – Indicate the type/s of ecosystem where the farmer applied pesticide on the harvested area.

Columns 47 to 66 – Information on yield protecting inputs – This portion pertains to information on pesticide or the yield protecting inputs and quantity applied by type on the crop that was harvested during the reference quarter.

Column 47 - Application of pesticide on the harvested area – Ask if any portion of the area harvested was applied with pesticide. For a YES response, encircle code 1 and ask Columns 48 to 66. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and proceed to Block D.

Pesticides – refers to chemicals used to control/eradicate insects, weeds and/or animal pests.

Column 48 – Area harvested applied with pesticide – Ask the respondent the portion of the harvested area by type of ecosystem that was applied with pesticide. Enter area in four decimal places, hectare unit.

Columns 49, 55 and 61 – Name of pesticide – Ask the respondent the name of pesticide applied and indicate the product name/s on the space/s provided.

Note: Refer to the Compilation of Basic Information on Selected Agricultural Inputs for the list of Pesticide

Columns 50, 56 and 62 - Classification of pesticides – Indicate code on the classification of the pesticide applied on the corresponding space/s. Following are the classification:

Code 1 - **Insecticides** – refers to chemicals used to control insects.

Code 2 - **Herbicides/Weedicides** – refers to used to control weeds.

Code 3 - **Fungicides** – refers to chemicals used to control fungi.

Code 4 - **Rodenticides** – refers to chemicals used to control rodents.

Code 5 - **Molluscicides** – refers to chemicals used to control snails.

Code 6 - **Nematocides** – refers to chemicals used to control worms

Code 7 - **Others**, specify – include those not previously classified

Columns 51, 57 and 63 – Number of units – Determine the exact quantity of pesticides applied.

Columns 52, 58 and 64 – Unit of measure – Ask for the unit of measure used when the pesticides was applied. These maybe in the form of bottle, pack, can,box, etc.

Columns 53/54, 59/60 and 65/66 – Weight or Volume - These items apply to the weight or volume of the pesticide applied in granule/wettable powder form or in liquid form. Express answer in appropriate column in kg or in liter.

BLOCK D – PADDY RICE (PALAY) UTILIZATION AND DISPOSITION

This block deals with the breakdown of the sample household's utilization and disposition of its **total production during the reference quarter**.

Before accomplishing this portion, make sure that the unit of measure used in disposing the quarter's produce is consistent with the one used in getting the dry weight crop. Also, check that a common unit of measure was used in getting the household's harvest all throughout the reference quarter.

Columns 67 to 76 – Of your TOTAL production (in local unit) for the period OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2007, how many were ...

Column 67 – Type of ecosystem – Indicate the type/s of ecosystem where the farmer harvested his rice. Two rows are allotted assuming that a farmer operates more than one type of ecosystem.

Column 68 – ...sold

Column 69 – ...used for household consumption

Column 70 – ...given as share of landowner

Column 71 – ...given paid to harvesters, threshers and other farm laborers

Column 72 – ...for seeds

Column 73 – ...payment of loan

Column 74 – ...irrigation fee

Column 75 – ...for feeds

Column 76 – ...post harvest wastage/ losses

Wastage refers to the quantity of losses that occurred after the threshed palay have been put in sacks or any form of container.

Out of the TOTAL rice production during the reference quarter, determine the wastage in number of local unit. Enter disposition up to one decimal place. Only payments in kind made out of the previous quarter's harvest should be included.

If disposition breakdown is given in percentage, convert it first into its required local unit equivalent before entering the figure on the questionnaire using the formula:

Disposition (in loc. unit) = (% Disposition) X (Total Production for the Period)

Be sure to reflect also, as marginal note, the percentage breakdown given by the respondent.

BLOCK E – PADDY RICE (PALAY) PRODUCTION FORECAST (ON STANDING CROP)

This block gets information on standing crop as of December 31, 2007. It follows the same instructions in Block C except that it now refers to the household's EXPECTED harvest within the next five months.

Column 77 – Do you have any standing palay on your farm as of December 31, 2007.

Ask whether the sample household have standing palay on any of its parcel as of the end of the December 31, 2007 which are expected to be harvested within the next five months.

For a YES response, encircle code 1 and proceed to Column 78. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and Go to Block F.

Column 78 – Type/s of Ecosystem – This should be asked if code 1 is encircled in Column 77. Ask the respondent the type/s of ecosystem the household will harvest during the reference period. Indicate corresponding code 1 for irrigated, code 2 for rainfed and code 3 for upland and accomplish the following items. Indicate in the appropriate row.

Column 79 – Month when crop will be harvested – Ask the month when the crop will be harvested and indicate code on the space provided.

Column 80 – Area to be harvested – Ask the respondent the area to be harvested in hectare and in four decimal places.

Columns 81 to 83 – Quantity of dry palay to be produced – Ask the quantity of palay to be produced. Specifically, determine from the respondent the following:

Column 81 – Total number of units – Ask the total number of units in one decimal place.

Column 82 – Unit of measure – Ask the unit of measure used in getting the dry weight of the crops to be harvested.

Column 83– Weight per unit of measure used – Ask for the equivalent dry weight in kilogram of the crop to be harvested per unit of measure reported.

Column 84– Month when crop was planted – Ask for the specific month when the crop was planted and indicate code on the space provided.

Column 85 – Major type/class of palay seed planted – Ask for the major type/class of palay seed planted and indicate code.

Column 86 – Generations of seeds planted – Ask for the generation of seed planted and encircle corresponding code.

Column 87 – Area planted to crop that will be harvested – Ask for the area planted to the crop that will be harvested.

BLOCK F – PADDY RICE (PALAY) PLANTING INTENTIONS

This block seeks to establish forecast on rice based on the planting intention of the farmers. These are to include all rice crops that are intended to be planted anytime during the succeeding quarter.

Column 88 – Do you intend to plant palay on your farm anytime from January – March 2008?

Ask whether the sample household intends to plant palay on any of its parcels anytime within the current quarter.

Encircle code 1 for a YES response. Otherwise, encircle code 0 and Go to Block G.

Column 89 – Type of ecosystem – Ask the respondent the type of ecosystem the household intends to plant during the reference period. Encircle the corresponding code/s 1 for irrigated, code 2 for rainfed and code 3 for upland.

Columns 90 to 98 – Accomplish these items in the same manner as in accomplishing Block E except that the forecast being established will be based on the household's planting intentions instead of standing crop.

BLOCK G - ASSESSMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S PADDY RICE PRODUCTION

This block establishes quarterly estimates from the respondent's viewpoint on the comparison between the current year's and the previous year's quarterly rice production/forecast. **Note: If no harvest for the reference period, Go to Block H.**

Column 99 – Was your farm's rice production in October to December 2007 ... - Ask the respondent if his farm's rice production in October to December 2007 the same, larger or smaller than his rice production in the same quarter of October to December 2006. Encircle code. If Code 1, Go to Block H. If Codes 2 and 3, Ask Column 100.

Column 100 – Major reasons for the change in production - Ask the respondent the major reasons for the change in production. Enter code/s and indicate specific reason/s.

Code 1 – Change in area

Code 5 - Fertilizer

Code 2 – Weather effects

Code 6 – Irrigation Services

Code 3 - Pests/Diseases

Code 7 – Others, specify
e.g., technology

Code 4 - Seeds

BLOCK H – FARMERS’ PARTICIPATION IN GININTUANG MASAGANANG ANI (Paddy Rice)

This block gathers information on the farmers’ awareness and participation in the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani or any government program on rice. It also seeks to find out the extent of their availment to the various services.

Column 101 – Awareness of the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) Rice Program – Ask the respondent if he is aware of the Ginintuang Masaganang Ani (GMA) Rice Program or any other government program on rice. Encircle Code 1 for YES and Code 0 for NO.

Column 102 – Availment of benefits from the GMA Rice program – Ask the respondent if he availed of any benefits from the GMA Rice program or any other government program on rice. Encircle Code 1 for YES and Code 0 for NO.

Columns 103 to 110 – Program components/benefits/services – If YES in Column 102, ask the respondent which of the following program components/benefits/services he availed and used in his rice production and marketing operation during the reference cropping. Check the particular answer such as seeds, fertilizer and other inputs, training on farming technology, irrigation facilities, post harvest facilities, marketing assistance, loan and others. Include in “others” those not previously classified like tractors, IPM (Integrated Pest Management), FMR (Farm to Market Road) etc. Specify if necessary.

BLOCK I – DATA COLLECTOR, SUPERVISOR, PASO AND ENCODER IDENTIFICATION

Accomplish this Block after completing the interview for the entire barangay. The CDC should signify accomplishment of his task by affixing his name, signature, and the date.

The Field Supervisor, PASO, and Encoder must also affix their name, signature, and the exact date of editing and encoding.