

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Philippines

Project/Initiative Title: Sustainable Agriculture Farmers Education on MASIPAG Rice Production

Scale: many communities Nos. farmers: 300 Hectares: 600 ha

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

1x	2	3x	4x	5x	6x	7	8	9
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A. Key Impacts

A1 – Productivity

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Rice	80 cav/ha	80 cav/ha	0

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Restoration of soil fertility
- ?? Presence of beneficial insects

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Farmers slowly converted chemical farming practices by adopting SA technologies and alternative pest management
- ?? Farmers organise their efforts to promote SA farming practices
- ?? Farmers develop alternative pest management strategies

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Increase in net income up to \$ 4000 per /ha (from almost nothing)
- ?? Farmers produce organically grown crops
- ?? Consumption of organic produce
- ?? Trained farmers develop as trainers and model farmers
- ?? Farmers advocate environmental protection

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Planting of nitrogen fixing crops to be used as organic fertilizer
- ?? Decrease in capital inputs
- ?? Decrease in production costs – MASIPAG rice can harvest 80 cavans per ha like the certified varieties of IRRI and PhilRice. The difference is that the production cost is only \$8000 per ha rather than \$16000 for the other varieties
- ?? Alternative pest management to artificial pesticides
- ?? Gradually phasing out inorganic fertilizer inputs
- ?? Number of farm workers employed per hectare remains the same
- ?? Increased farm yield, low production cost and use of environment-friendly inputs can be had from masipag technology.

?? Reduced production cost by 50%.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system

Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components

Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies

Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital

Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes

Type 7: Access to Finance

Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns

Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	Farmers trained to produce organic fertilizer, compost making, bio-liquid fertilizer, animal manures
Type 2		
Type 3	x	Fish in rice Multi-livestock production
Type 4	x	
Type 5	x	Group organising Farmers organise their efforts to promote SA farming practices Farmers develop alternative pest management strategies
Type 6	x	Institutional partnerships on the part of CGUs NGOs and Pos
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C1 – Key Lessons Learned

Extravagant and excessive chemical farming technologies have caused the farmers to increase their inputs in production decrease their income and increase their unpaid debts

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

NGO and PO leaders advocacy on environmental protection and sustainable agriculture development initiatives

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

No financial support on the part of the farmer adaptor and trainer to monitor and document SA developed technologies and alternative practices

C4 – Policy issues

?? The government (DA) promotion of chemical farming technologies and inputs

?? No government policy on sustainable development

- ?? No advocacy of Sustainable agriculture by the Philippine government
- ?? Despite the clear advantage of Masipag rice farmers still go for the other varieties. This is because the the agrochemical companies have paid workers (dependant on rice production) promoting their products and rice varieties.
- ?? Also banks like the Land bank of the Philippines (LDP) has packaged loans for farmers who plant the government recommended and certified rice variety.
- ?? In other words there is no support for Masipag because it will damage the big business of MNCs selling inorganic fertilizers and pesticides

C5 – Scaling-up

- ?? Institutionalisation of SA and aquatic development by local government units, NGOs and Pos
- ?? Barangay based education and training
- ?? support services in production processing and marketing of organically grown crops

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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