Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
Elliptical Road, Diliman Quezon City
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Memorandum Order
No. 16
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Subject: Implementing Guidelines for the Inbred Rice Model Farm Project

I. PROJECT PURPOSE

The Inbred Rice Model Farm Project (IBDMF) is an extension intervention companion to the High Yield Technology Adoption Project for Inbred Rice (HYTA-IBD) of the 2017-2022 Rice Industry Roadmap for Development (RIRD). The project intends to showcase recommended localized packages of high yield and profitable commercial inbred rice cultivation cum harvesting and drying technologies, techniques and systems.

II. PROJECT SCOPE

A. Project Duration: The project starts in the Wet Season of 2018 and shall continue until the Dry Season 2022-2023, thus encompassing rice plantings from March 16, 2018 to March 15, 2023.

B. Project Coverage:

1. Location: All 16 regions with rice producing provinces tagged as priority for promotion of high yielding inbred rice (Refer to Annex: List of Priority Provinces for Promotion of High Yielding Inbred Rice). May also set up in priority provinces for hybridization but to a smaller scale.
2. Ecosystem: Irrigated lowland and rainfed lowland.
3. IBDMF Clusters: These are smaller units within the delineated HYTA-IBD zones consisting of generally contiguous or adjacent rice farm lots with aggregate area of 5 to 10 hectares wherein the farmer cultivators agree to participate in the project. Larger IBDMF clusters up to about 25 hectares may be established if participating farmers agree to partly shoulder the cost of seeds and fertilizer inputs required for the expanded area.

III. PROJECT TARGETS

Performance indicators for successful management of IBDMF cluster are as follows:

a. Wet Season - the average dry palay (with 14% moisture content) yield is at least 5.5 mt/ha and the average cost of production (combining both cash and non-cash expenses and imputed costs) does not exceed Php 9.00 per kilogram of dry palay.
b. Dry Season – the average dry palay (with 14% moisture content) yield is at least 6 mt/ha and the average cost of production

(combining both cash and non-cash expenses and imputed costs) does not exceed Php 7.00 per kilogram of dry palay.

IV. PROJECT FEATURES

1. Crops shall be established using a mechanical transplanter and/or direct seeder for at least one (1) site within the IBDMF cluster. Further, all harvesting operations shall use a combine harvester.
2. Use of mechanical dryer when available is preferred especially for wet Season harvest but conventional sun drying may be practiced.
3. Participating farmers may also sell their produce as fresh palay.
4. The Rice Crop Manager (RCM) and/or soil analysis shall be used to generate specific crop management recommendations to the model farm. The fertilizer recommendation shall be provided to the recipients. Soil ameliorants can also be given as input to the model farm. The DA-Regional Field Offices (RFOs) shall procure the inputs.
5. At least one (1) site practicing the System for Rice Intensification (SRI) shall be established for every region. Only the seeds and crop nutrient source shall be provided as DA grant. Appropriate institutional partner proficient on the SRI shall be engaged.
6. All participating farmer cultivators shall be required to attend project briefing/s, harvest festivals and other related project activities.

V. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP

A. Identification of Clusters:

1. The National Rice Program Secretariat shall release the list of 2018 and 2019 priority provinces separately and the list shall be updated annually.
2. A minimum of one (1) new cluster shall be established within 100 hectares of HYTA-IBD project zones of RIRD program areas as delineated by the DA RFO provided that there shall be at least one (1) cluster for each municipality within the zone.
3. In case both irrigated and rainfed ecosystems are extensively cultivated for inbred rice farming in a municipality, at least one IBDMF cluster shall be established for each ecosystem.
4. More clusters shall be established in zones and municipalities wherein soils, microclimate, and socio economic status of farmers are highly variable. Generally, smaller but adjacent individual farm lots are preferred choices for IBDMF clusters.
5. In provinces not currently included in the priority list, clusters may be set up in smaller scale but should pass the suitability criteria for the HYTA-IBD project zones. This will be subject to approval by the National Rice Program Coordinator. Main consideration shall be the localization strategic interventions for provinces in the 2017-2022 Rice Industry Roadmap for Development.
6. Clusters may also be established in "favorable" rainfed rice areas.
7. Clusters should be generally accessible for field days and field visits.
8. IBDMF clustered farm lots shall be geo-referenced. Farmer participants must be included in the updated field registry.

B. Implementers and Partners:
   1. RFO shall collaborate with the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist to identify IBDMF cluster in the province in consultation with the Municipal Agriculturist of targeted municipalities.
   2. IBDMF clusters shall be established and managed in collaboration with the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist.
   3. Partnership or collaboration with private companies is encouraged.
   4. Irrigators associations, farmers associations, rural based cooperatives, or other community-based organizations shall be engaged as institutional partners who will be the DA grant recipients. Criteria and process for engaging of institutional partners shall be set independently by each RFO.

C. Input Grants:
   1. DA shall provide NSIC-registered inbred rice seeds (certified seeds) recommended for the season and location by the National Rice Program, Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), and the RFOs with fertilizers required for 5 to 10 hectares as grant to the institutional partner. However, no single participating farmer shall receive DA input grant for more than twenty percent (20%) of the 5 to 10 hectares cluster area.
   2. Recommended inbred rice varieties shall be in bags of 40 kilograms per hectare. Packaging of smaller bags of 10 kg and 20 kg can also be made available.
   3. The inputs shall be distributed thru the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO).

D. Monitoring and Evaluation:
   1. The MAO, assisted by the RFO and assigned local farmer technician, shall undertake gathering of necessary data.
   2. The information and reporting system shall be established by the National Rice Program for the monitoring and evaluation of results of the IBDMF.

VI. SUPPLEMENTAL GUIDELINES:

The DA RFOs and DAF-ARMM are hereby authorized to formulate detailed supplementary guidelines to address peculiar situations in the regions. The supplemental guidelines shall be subject to approval of the National Rice Program Coordinator.

All previous issuances including supplemental guidelines of Regional Field Offices inconsistent herewith are superseded by this Memorandum Order and this shall take effect upon approval and remain valid until revoked in writing.

EMMANUEL F. PIÑOL
Secretary

Annex
List of Priority Provinces for Promotion of High Yielding Inbred Rice

2018	
1. Abra	33. Negros Occidental
2. Apayao	34. Bohol
3. Benguet	35. Cebu
4. Ifugao	36. Negros Oriental
5. Kalinga	37. Siquijor
6. Mountain Province	38. Eastern Samar
7. Batanes	39. Northern Samar
8. Cagayan	40. Samar (Western Samar)
9. Quirino	41. Zamboanga City
10. Aurora	42. Zamboanga del Norte
11. Bataan	43. Zamboanga Sibugay
12. Zambales	44. Bukidnon
13. Batangas	45. Camiguin
14. Cavite	46. Lanao del Norte
15. Quezon	47. Misamis Oriental
16. Rizal	48. Davao City
17. Marinduque	49. Davao Occidental
18. Occidental Mindoro	50. North Cotabato
19. Oriental Mindoro	51. Sarangani
20. Palawan	52. South Cotabato
21. Romblon	53. Sultan Kudarat
22. Albay	54. Agusan del Norte
23. Camarines Norte	55. Agusan del Sur
24. Camarines Sur	56. Dinagat Islands
25. Catanduanes	57. Surigao del Norte
26. Masbate	58. Surigao del Sur
27. Sorsogon	59. Basilan
28. Aklan	60. Lanao del Sur
29. Antique	61. Maguindanao
30. Capiz	62. Sulu
31. Guimaras	63. Tawi-Tawi
32. Iloilo	

2019	
1. Abra	27. Bohol
2. Apayao	28. Cebu
3. Benguet	29. Negros Oriental
4. Ifugao	30. Siquijor
5. Mountain Province	31. Eastern Samar
6. Batanes	32. Northern Samar

7. Zambales	33. Samar (Western Samar)
8. Batangas	34. Zamboanga City
9. Cavite	35. Zamboanga del Norte
10. Quezon	36. Camiguin
11. Rizal	37. Davao City
12. Marinduque	38. North Cotabato
13. Occidental Mindoro	39. Sarangani
14. Oriental Mindoro	40. South Cotabato
15. Palawan	41. Sultan Kudarat
16. Romblon	42. Agusan del Norte
17. Albay	43. Agusan del Sur
18. Camarines Sur	44. Dinagat Islands
19. Catanduanes	45. Surigao del Norte
20. Masbate	46. Surigao del Sur
21. Aklan	47. Basilan
22. Antique	48. Lanao del Sur
23. Capiz	49. Maguindanao
24. Guimaras	50. Sulu
25. Iloilo	51. Tawi-Tawi
26. Negros Occidental	

Annex
List of Priority Provinces for Rice Hybridization

2018	2019
1. Ilocos Norte	1. Kalinga
2. Ilocos Sur	2. Ilocos Norte
3. La Union	3. Ilocos Sur
4. Pangasinan	4. La Union
5. Isabela	5. Pangasinan
6. Nueva Vizcaya	6. Cagayan
7. Bulacan	7. Isabela
8. Nueva Ecija	8. Quirino
9. Tarlac	9. Aurora
10. Pampanga	10. Nueva Vizcaya
11. Laguna	11. Bulacan
12. Leyte	12. Nueva Ecija
13. Southern Leyte	13. Tarlac
14. Biliran	14. Pampanga
15. Compostela Valley	15. Bataan
16. Zamboanga Del Sur	16. Laguna
17. Misamis Occidental	17. Sorsogon
18. Davao Oriental	18. Camarines Norte
19. Davao del Norte	19. Leyte
20. Davao Del Sur	20. Southern Leyte
	21. Biliran
	22. Compostela Valley
	23. Zamboanga Del Sur
	24. Zamboanga Sibugay
	25. Misamis Occidental
	26. Bukidnon
	27. Lanao Del Norte
	28. Misamis Oriental
	29. Davao Oriental
	30. Davao del Norte
	31. Davao Del Sur
	32. Davao Occidental