

APPENDIX VIII

UPRIIS FARMERS

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APPENDIX VIII UPRIS FARMERS

CHAPTER 1 OBJECTIVE AND SURVEY METHOD

Considering the importance of socio-economic and institutional aspects, a survey on UPRIS farmers, recipients of services from NIA-UPRIS, was conducted by the questionnaire method using the participant observation technique.

This questionnaire survey aims to: i) grasp general profile of UPRIS farmers and their farming status, ii) identify farmers' perception on water management, communication, irrigation service fee, farmers' associations, etc. and iii) clarify constraints against the proper management of the system.

Two hundred and seventy six (276) farmers were selected at random among farmers who had been identified in the Input and Output Monitoring Program (IOMP). The data obtained from this survey were compiled and analyzed under three categories classified on the basis of the following payment status of irrigation service fee: i) full payment, ii) partial payment and iii) non payment. Further, reasons for low efficiency of irrigation service fee collection was examined from various angles.

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL PROFILE OF FARMERS

2.1 General Profile

Based on the results of a socio-economic and an institutional questionnaire survey (See Table 8.1), the farmers in the UPRIIS area and their livelihood could be profiled as follows.

With regard to the civil status of UPRIIS farmers, more than 90% of them are "married". 46.9% of the heads of family are over 50 years old and 29.3% are between 40 and 49. Average family size is estimated at 6.

The educational standard of UPRIIS farmers is: primary school 45.6%, intermediate 30.7%, high school 15.7%, no school 4.7% and college 3.3%.

As to the ancestral origin of farmers, the percentages in order of size are the following: Nueva Ecija 77.4%, Bulacan 8.8%, Ilocos 4.4%, Pampanga 3.6%, Pangasinan 2.9%, Tarlac 2.6% and other 0.3%. About 75% of farmers speak Tagalog in daily life, while the rest (20.3%) speak Ilocano; the ratio increasing notably in the northern part of the UPRIIS area (District I and II).

2.2 Farming Conditions and Livelihood

The results of the questionnaire survey on farming conditions and livelihood of the UPRIIS farmers are given in Table 8.2.

The distribution pattern by land tenure and farm size of the UPRIIS farmers are summarized below:

Land Tenure	Farm Size				Total
	Below 1.0 ha	1.0 - 2.0 ha	2.0 - 3.0 ha	Above 3.0 ha	
Owner Operator	2	3	3	2	10
Amortizing Owner Operator	1	11	11	3	26
Lessee	3	24	24	13	64
Whole Area	6	38	38	18	100

It is noticeable that the lessees represent about 64% of the total number of farmers. The average farm size is estimated at about 2 ha. 82% of all UPRIIS farmers have farm of less than 3 ha in area.

About 36% of farmers have more than 11 years of farming experiences and about 85% of farmers have only one farm parcel. Most of the farms (86%) are located within 3 km from the farmers' home. 68% of farmers commute between their dwelling and their farm on foot, 16.1% by tricycle, 13% by bicycle and the remainder by other means.

As mentioned in Appendix V, Section 2.11, most of the incomes of UPRIIS farmers are derived from crop production. In addition, more than 50% of the farmers are earning off-farm incomes by subsidiary businesses such as: i) working for other farms (41.8%), ii) driver (12.0%), iii) sari-sari store (10.8%) and iv) others (35.4%).

Annual gross income of farmers ranges between P14,080 and P55,770 and annual gross outgo amounts to P11,600 to P40,060, including P7,510 to P14,880 of living expenses as described in detail in Appendix V.

The prevailing sharing ratio of harvesting works between laborers and land owner is 1/10 (50.8%) or 1/9 (31.7%) in the UPRIIS area. The fixed rent to be paid by lessee in one crop season is generally between 10 and 16 cavans per hectare in case of payment in kind and P400 to P700 per hectare in case of payment in cash.

Under these circumstances, more than 85% of the farmers are in debt which ranges from P500 to P6,000. Most of them (86%) borrow money and/or palay from blood relatives (57%), bank (18%), friends (11%), etc.

CHAPTER 3 FARMERS' PERCEPTION

3.1 Water Management and Farming Activities

The summary of questionnaire survey on water management & farming activities of the UPRIIS is presented in Table 8.3.

With regard to the present water management, it must be noticed that 35% of farmer-respondents express their dissatisfaction. This is mainly due to: i) inadequate supply of irrigation water (49.5%), ii) defective irrigation facilities (33%), iii) lack of responsibilities and duties of the UPRIIS staff (5.5%) and others.

For the matters mentioned in items i) and ii) above, the heart of the problems is the condition of the facilities and their operation which are closely interconnected.

The problems in the irrigation facilities are outlined hereunder.

Silted canal bottom	24.7%
Low embankment	16.5%
Problem in turnouts	15.5%
Lack of terminal facilities	14.4%
Erosion in canal	3.1%
Problem in checkgates	2.1%
Others	23.7%
Total	100.0%

As a consequence of the above-mentioned problems the UPRIIS farmers are suffering from the following difficulties in their farming activities: i) inadequate water supply (81%), especially in land preparation and normal irrigation periods, ii) improper drainage (9%), iii) flood due to lack of O & M (9%) and iv) hampered transportation of crops due to road erosion (1%).

Through a series of replies to questions on water management, it was confirmed that the major concern of the UPRIIS farmers is to get irrigation water at right time and in right volume. To meet such needs, farmers make every effort, e.g. by means of best use of rainwater and/or construction of illegal structures in the last resort.

Under such conditions, it is noticeable that 90% of farmers answer that they follow the original farming activities for reasons of avoiding the water wastage, etc. On the contrary, the rest of farmers (10%)

indicate the impossibility to follow it because of shortage of irrigation water at that time. As to the construction of illegal structures, 96.8% of the farmers concerned answer that they have never been given warning to remove them nor inflicted any sanction by NIA-UPRIIS.

About the rotational irrigation method, 77.2% of farmer-respondents reply that they are initiated in it by NIA-UPRIIS. Even though more than 90% of farmers have knowledge about this method and realize its effectiveness, it is not practiced in the UPRIIS area.

On the other hand, in spite of insufficient water supply, 56.2% of farmers witness the excessive water delivery due to defects of the facilities and/or miss operation of the same.

As regards the present performance of duties and responsibilities of the UPRIIS staff which has direct bearing to the "operation", farmers give severe marks compared with that in the 1970s. It is noticed that 37.4% of 273 farmers indicate "not improved" in the questionnaire survey. Further survey results show that there exists a correlation between farmers' discontent on water management and delinquency in irrigation service fee payment.

Synthetically, farmers are used to understand water management as UPRIIS staff's services, whereas these, as a whole, seem to be not yet creditable among them. Hence, in addition to the rehabilitation and/or construction of the facilities, farmers do hope that the performance of duties and responsibilities of the UPRIIS staffs will be much improved for betterment of water management.

3.2 Communication

In this Section, besides the results of questionnaire survey on 177 Assistant Water Management Technicians (AWMTs) and 236 UPRIIS farmers, those for 177 AWMTs and 236 Ditchtenders (DTs) were utilized in order to collate the answers of the both parties concerned in communication: UPRIIS farmers and field staff. The survey results on communication are shown in Table 8.4 and outlined hereunder.

Out of 276 farmer-respondents only 20.3% answer that they hold "regularly" the meeting on water scheduling, farming practices, etc., while the remainder's answer are "seldom" (62.3%) and "none" (17.4%). Most prevailing subjects in their meetings are: i) water management (25.5%), ii) irrigation service fee and its collection (25.5%), iii) control of pest (13.0%), iv) water scheduling (13.0%), v) maintenance of irrigation facilities (8.5%), etc.

As to the communication between UPRIIS staff and farmers, only 23.1% keep close communication with the UPRIIS staff, whereas the rest (76.9%) composed of answerers "not so much" (42.5%) and "seldom" (34.4%) have still poor contact. The reasons behind such regrettable situation are mainly due to: i) poor comprehension of UPRIIS staff (51.6%) and ii) no time because of busy daily work (41.8%).

The farmers' opinion on this matter forms a remarkable contrast with that of AWMTs and DTs. 81% of AWMTs and DTs give an answer to the same question that they keep close communication with farmers (against 23.1% of farmers).

The UPRIIS staff with whom farmers usually get in contact are the following (based on the order of frequency): 1) Assistant Water Management Technician & Watermaster (37%), ii) Ditchtender (34%), iii) Water Management Technologist (WMT) (28%) and so on. In the case of conflicts over water use, 62.4% of farmers reply that WMT and/or AWMT settled them.

The attitude of farmers towards Ditchtenders (DTs) is also worthy of attention. DTs who indicate that farmers are "obedient" occupy only 44% of 229 DT-respondents, while the rest (including 52% of "not so much" and 4% of "not at all") attain 56%.

However, only 16.2% of 272 farmers indicate frequent visit to the working station to discuss the problems they encountered, whereas 49% of 177 AWMTs make answer that they are frequently visited by farmers.

The results of the questionnaire survey can be summarized that a wider gap in communication is observed between UPRIIS staff and farmers in several aspects. This gap constitutes one of causes of brewing farmers' discontents over UPRIIS services and lessing reliance between the farmers and the UPRIIS.

3.3 Irrigation Service Fee

The summary of questionnaire survey on irrigation service fee is presented in Table 8.5.

In this survey, special attention was paid to the following items: i) concept, ii) payment status, iii) effects of payment, iv) pricing basis, v) price of irrigation fee, vi) fee exemption and vii) payment pattern.

For the question related to irrigation fee, it is noticeable that 87.9% of 273 farmer-respondents know that an irrigation service fee is charged for the operation and maintenance of the systems and nobody answers "no concept on irrigation fee, because water is a sort of blessing".

As a result of this survey, 55% of farmers indicate "full payment", followed by 34% for "partial payment" and 11% for "no payment". The reasons of non-payment are mostly concentrated on the following two points: i) inadequate supply of irrigation water (42.5%) and ii) insufficient net income (41.8%).

In connection with the payment of irrigation fee, 78% of farmers think that their payment affects the upgrading of NIA-UPRIIS's services. On the contrary, 38.5% indicate that the attitude of withholding payment was also effective to force the better management. Regarding the

relationship between payment of irrigation fee and participation to the maintenance works of farm level facilities, 88% of farmers answer that they are willing to participate in these works, if the rate of irrigation service fee is reduced.

As to the base of charging irrigation service fee, 66.8% of farmers approve of the present basis on size of farm irrigated, while the rest (33.2%) think that the NIA-UPRIIS should adopt other bases such as volume of water used (19.5%), average cost of irrigation services (7.4%) and quantity of produce (6.3%).

On the matter of the actual amount of irrigation service fee, 60.8% indicate "fairly high" (54.2%) or "very high" (6.6%) whereas the rest (39.2%) consider the prevailing amount "appropriate" (20%) or "not so much high" (19.2%). However, to the question of payable amount with actual net income, 5.3% of 264 farmers state "difficult to pay".

As the last resort, the NIA-UPRIIS grants the farmers/water users exemption from payment of irrigation service fees, when the average actual harvest is only 40 cavans or less per hectare due to water shortage, typhoon, flood, widespread pest and rat infestation and the like. 9.6% of farmers have so far applied to exemption from payment of irrigation service fee, but 6.2% don't know even the existence of this regulation. It must be noticed that out of the farmers who applied for exemption, 27.4% answer that their application has not yet been assessed, and that they have not received any response.

Relating to the payment pattern of irrigation service fees, 58% of farmer-respondents indicate "in cash", followed by 30.1% for "both (case by case)" and 11.9% for "in kind". In most cases (97.2%), farmers go to the UPRIIS field office to pay it and 97.1% of them approve of this pattern of payment. For the question on the delivery of bill and statement of account, 34.9% of farmers indicate receiving it from collector, followed by 18.7% from WM, 18% from DT, 15.2% from AWMT and so on. It goes practically in the same way for the person to whom farmers pay irrigation fee. 43.3% of farmers pay it to collector, while 18.7% to DT, 15.9% to WM, 13.8% to AWMT and so on. In view of the above-mentioned results, UPRIIS field personnel such as DTs, WM, AWMTs, etc. are being utilized for collection work in addition to their primary duties in the field.

3.4 Farmers' Associations

The results of questionnaire survey on farmers' organizations are given in Table 8.6 and summarized as follows.

The farmers' organizations to which UPRIIS farmers are (or have been) affiliated in the order of ratio are the following: i) Farmer-Irrigators' Group (FIG) (58.3%), ii) Samahang Nayon (37.5%), iii) ARBA (1.5%), iv) KKK (9.8%) and v) others (1.9%).

Among them, Samahang Nayon is most appreciated by farmers with 57.7% of 196 respondents, followed by FIG (39.3%). The reasons why UPRIIS farmers appreciate Samahang Nayon are mainly attributable to: i) loan services through its organization which plays a role as guarantor, ii) unity and cooperation in community such as mutual aid capability to settle problems, and various assistance functions for procurement of farm inputs, marketing of produce, acquisition of certification of land transfer, etc.

On the other hand, the appreciation of FIG (39.3%) is principally focused on: i) good communication & consensus on farming activities and ii) good understanding in water management. However, more than 30% of 248 respondents answer that FIG is still inactive. The reasons for its inactivity are: i) non cooperation (or lack of consensus) among farmers (50%), ii) poor assistance from NIA (17%), iii) poor irrigation facilities (9.5%), iv) poor leadership or lack of responsibility of chairman (9.5%), v) bad communication (2%) and vi) others (12%).

For the question on the necessity of Farmer-Irrigators' Group (FIG), 98.5% of farmer-respondents feel keenly its necessity for the proper implementation of water management.

To remove the causes of inactivity, farmers consider that it is necessary to take the following measures: i) reorganization (or reshifting) of FIGs (41%), ii) adequate supervision and cooperation of NIA (31%), iii) rehabilitation or improvement of irrigation facilities (19%), iv) intensive seminar and campaign (3%) and v) others (6%).

About optimum number of farmers in one FIG and the optimum scale of one irrigation service unit, it is noticeable that UPRIIS farmers indicate "the smaller, the better", giving answers as follows:

Optimum number of FIG members

- less than 25	95.6%
- 26 to 100	4.4%

Optimum scale of FIG (ha)

- less than 50	96.6%
- 51 to 200	3.4%

Furthermore, it is noticed that regarding the future course of farmers' organizational set-up, 71.9% of 303 respondents (with multiple answers) expect NIA-UPRIIS to take, besides water management, a responsibility for the introduction of and training on new technologies such as modern farming practices, high yielding varieties, etc.

As for the cleaning of farm ditches, more than 90% of farmers consider that it is farmers' responsibility to undertake it individually or in group. In addition, their attitude towards water scheduling and control in group is wholly affirmative with the answer of "willing to participate".

3.5 Crop Insurance

The crop insurance in the Philippines started in May 1981 with the Masagana 99, phase XVII. In twenty four (24) cities/municipalities related to the project area, 10,256 farmers covering 24,600 ha in 1982 wet season and 3,621 farmers covering 9,250 ha in 1983 dry 1983 dry season, are insured respectively as shown in Tables 5.15 and 5.16 of Appendix V.

According to the results of questionnaire survey, about 83% of 275 farmer-respondents know the existence of the Philippine Crop Insurance and reply "interested in it". (See Table 8.7)

As mentioned above, the UPRIIS farmers in risk-prone area often hit by natural calamities show a keen interest in insurance against crop losses. However, the objective crops and extent of coverage are limited to the following items:

Objective Crops

- 1) standing palay
- 2) standing corn

Extent of Coverage

- 3) cost of production (or production inputs) qualified for financing under the government - supervised credit program.
 - labor
 - fertilizer
 - pesticides
 - farmer's share of the insurance premium
 - others

Such being the situation, it is desired that eventually, the Crop Insurance will cover all types of agricultural produce and also indemnify the loss of crop itself so that farmers can make both ends meet and pay, whatever may happen, all expenses including irrigation service fee.

Table 8.1 GENERAL PROFILE OF UPRIIS FARMERS

1. Civil Status

Civil Status	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Single	4	0	3	6	13 (4.7)
b. Married	47	50	77	78	252 (91.3)
c. Widow	3	3	0	4	10 (3.6)
d. Separated	1	0	0	-	1 (0.4)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

2. Age Distribution

Age	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. 20-29	4	1	7	2	14 (5.1)
b. 30-39	9	10	16	16	51 (18.7)
c. 40-49	14	17	20	29	80 (29.3)
d. >50	25	25	37	41	128 (46.9)
Total	52	53	80	88	273 (100.0)

3. Number of Household Members

Number	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. 1-3	11	11	16	22	60 (22.0)
b. 4-6	24	20	39	39	130 (47.6)
c. 7-10	20	13	24	24	81 (29.7)
d. >11	0	1	1	0	2 (0.7)
Total	55	53	80	85	273 (100.0)

4. Educational Level

Status of Education	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Zero-school	3	3	6	1	13 (4.7)
b. Primary	20	20	34	51	125 (45.6)
c. Intermediate	18	22	24	20	84 (30.7)
d. High school	9	8	14	12	43 (15.7)
e. College	5	0	2	2	9 (3.3)
Total	55	53	80	86	274 (100.0)

5. Ethnic Origin

Name of Province	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Nueva Ecija	36	39	69	68	212 (77.4)
b. Tarlac	4	3	0	0	7 (2.6)
c. Ilocos	7	5	0	0	12 (4.4)
d. Bulacan	2	4	7	11	24 (8.8)
e. Pangasinan	4	2	0	2	8 (2.9)
f. Pampanga	1	0	4	5	10 (3.6)
g. Laguna	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
h. Others	1	0	0	0	1 (0.3)
Total	55	53	80	86	274 (100.0)

6. Language Used in Daily Life

Name of Language	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Tagalog	34	27	54	73	188 (74.9)
b. Ilocano	21	26	3	1	51 (20.3)
c. English	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
d. Others	0	0	0	12	12 (4.8)
Total	55	53	57	86	251 (100.0)

Table 8.3(1) FARMERS' VIEWS ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND FARMING ACTIVITIES

1. Farmers' Views on the UPRIS Services

Degree	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Very much satisfied	1	1	5	11	18 (6.5)
b. Satisfied	23	40	35	63	161 (58.5)
c. Slightly satisfied	2	1	22	9	34 (12.4)
d. Not satisfied	29	11	17	5	62 (22.6)
Total	55	53	79	88	275 (100.0)

2. Reasons behind Farmers' Discontent with Water Management of UPRIS

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Inadequate supply of irrigation water	18	7	14	6	45 (49.0)
b. Defective irrigation facilities	11	4	11	4	30 (33.0)
c. Lack of information dissemination	1	0	1	0	2 (2.0)
d. High irrigation charge	0	0	0	0	0 (2.0)
e. Lack of responsibility and duties of UPRIS staff	1	1	3	0	5 (6.0)
f. Complicated procedures	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
g. Unjust policy in granting exemption	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
h. Weak organization of UPRIS	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
i. Others	0	1	8	0	9 (10.0)
Total	31	13	37	10	91 (100.0)

3. Farmers' Views on Irrigation Facilities

Degree	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Good	12	35	23	47	117 (43.0)
b. Fair	21	14	42	36	113 (41.5)
c. Poor	21	1	15	5	42 (15.5)
Total	54	50	80	88	272 (100.0)

4. Prevailing Problems concerning the Irrigation Facilities

Problems	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Low embankment	7	0	5	6	18 (17.0)
b. Silted canal bottom	7	4	15	3	29 (28.0)
c. Erosion in canal	1	0	2	0	3 (3.0)
d. Problems in turnouts	3	1	3	8	15 (15.0)
e. Problems in checkgate	1	0	0	1	2 (2.0)
f. No measuring devices	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
g. Lack of terminal facilities	4	2	6	2	14 (13.0)
h. Others (specify)	8	2	13	0	23 (22.0)
Total	31	9	44	20	104 (100.0)

5. Reasons for Difficulty in Farming Activities

Difficulties	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Inadequate water supply	25	18	32	65	140 (81.0)
b. Poor drainage	7	3	5	1	16 (9.0)
c. Flood due to lack of O&M	6	2	6	1	15 (9.0)
d. Hampered transportation of crops due to road erosion	0	0	1	0	1 (1.0)
Total	38	23	44	67	172 (100.0)

6. Difficulties Encountered by UPRIS Farmers in Farming Activities

Period	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Saturation	0	2	7	2	11 (7.3)
b. Land soaking	10	4	3	2	19 (12.7)
c. Land preparation	5	4	21	40	70 (46.7)
d. Normal irrigation	21	6	13	10	50 (33.3)
Total	36	16	44	54	150 (100.0)

7. Most Important Factors for Better Water Management According to Farmers

Factors	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Good irrigation facilities	40	49	74	30	193 (59.2)
b. Sufficient water supply	8	15	29	56	108 (33.1)
c. Delegation of responsibility to farmers organization	8	2	9	1	20 (6.1)
d. Formation of irrigators' group	0	2	2	1	5 (1.6)
e. Others	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	56	68	114	68	326 (100.0)

8. Effort for the Utilization of Rainwater

Degree	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Do effort	35	51	80	85	251 (90.1)
b. Not so much	20	2	0	3	25 (9.9)
c. Not at all	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

9. Illegal Structures Constructed by Farmers

Kind	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Intake by using a pipe or bamboo tube	2	0	2	0	4 (16.0)
b. Intake by cutting canal embankment	3	0	0	0	3 (12.0)
c. Illegal check	4	1	1	2	8 (32.0)
d. Illegal pumping station	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
e. Others	0	1	9	0	10 (40.0)
Total	9	2	12	2	25 (100.0)

10. Reasons Why UPRIS Farmers Constructed Illegal Structures

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Irreg. topography	3	1	2	1	7 (25.9)
b. Size of farm	0	0	0	1	1 (3.7)
c. Length of farm ditch	0	0	1	1	2 (7.4)
d. Insufficient water supply	5	1	2	2	10 (37.0)
e. Poor irrigation facilities	0	0	0	1	1 (3.7)
f. Others	3	0	3	0	6 (22.3)
Total	11	2	8	6	27 (100.0)

Table 8.3(2) FARMERS' VIEWS ON WATER MANAGEMENT AND FARMING ACTIVITIES

11. Warning to Farmers about Demolition of the Illegal Structures

Warning	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Given	2	0	0	0	2 (3.2)
b. Not yet	0	3	11	39	61 (96.0)
Total	10	3	11	39	63 (100.0)

12. Sanction by UPRIS Office for Illegal Structures

Sanction	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Inflicted	0	0	0	2	2 (2.6)
b. None	10	3	11	52	76 (97.4)
Total	10	3	11	54	78 (100.0)

13. Observation of Original Farming Activities

Observation	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	51	51	56	84	242 (90.0)
b. No	3	2	11	1	17 (6.3)
c. Case by case	1	0	9	0	10 (3.7)
Total	55	53	76	85	269 (100.0)

14. Reasons for Following the Original Farming Activities

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Avoid water wastage	35	42	35	39	151 (62.0)
b. Follow UPRIS's schedule order	6	2	24	26	58 (24.0)
c. Water is sufficient	2	1	4	11	18 (7.0)
d. Afraid of water-off	5	3	2	0	10 (4.0)
e. In order to harvest at the same time	0	0	0	4	4 (2.0)
f. Others	2	0	0	0	2 (1.0)
Total	50	48	65	80	243 (100.0)

15. Reasons for Not Following the Original Farming Activities

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Rotation water is not enough; if all farmers plant at the same time	2	2	12	5	21 (66.0)
b. Lack of capital	0	0	1	0	1 (3.0)
c. No available labour (Transplanting) and farm machineries	0	0	1	0	1 (3.0)
d. Person's willingness to plant ahead	0	0	0	1	1 (3.0)
e. Different rice varieties	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. Others	2	0	6	0	8 (25.0)
Total	4	2	20	6	32 (100.0)

16. Occurrence of Excessive Water Delivery

Excessive Water	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	45	29	28	52	154 (56.2)
b. No	10	24	51	34	119 (53.8)
Total	55	53	80	86	274 (100.0)

17. Technical Transfer of the Method of Rotational Irrigation to UPRIS Farmers

Technical Transfer	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Made	26	42	59	86	213 (77.2)
b. Not yet	29	11	21	2	63 (22.8)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

18. Knowledge on Rotational Irrigation Method

Knowledge	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Know it	50	46	66	87	249 (90.2)
b. Do not know	5	7	14	1	27 (9.8)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

19. Effectiveness of Rotational Irrigation Method

Effect	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	48	50	70	88	256 (93.1)
b. No	1	0	0	0	1 (0.4)
c. No idea	6	3	9	0	18 (6.5)
Total	55	53	79	88	275 (100.0)

20. Performance of Duties and Responsibilities of UPRIS Staff Compared with Those in the 1970s

	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
FF					
a. Become worse	2	2	2	0	6 (3.9)
b. Not improved	11	15	7	0	33 (21.7)
c. Slightly improved	6	9	19	5	39 (25.7)
d. Improved	0	6	11	47	64 (42.1)
e. Highly improved	0	0	0	10	10 (6.6)
Total	19	32	39	62	152 (100.0)
PF					
a. Become worse	3	0	0	0	3 (3.2)
b. Not improved	11	11	15	1	38 (40.4)
c. Slightly improved	4	3	10	6	23 (24.5)
d. Improved	6	3	2	19	30 (31.9)
e. Highly improved	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	24	17	27	26	94 (100.0)
NF					
a. Become worse	2	0	2	0	4 (14.8)
b. Not improved	5	3	10	0	18 (66.7)
c. Slightly improved	4	0	0	0	4 (14.8)
d. Improved	0	1	0	0	1 (3.7)
e. Highly improved	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	11	4	12	0	27 (100.0)
Total					
a. Become worse	7	2	4	0	13 (4.8)
b. Not improved	27	29	32	1	89 (32.6)
c. Slightly improved	14	12	29	11	66 (24.2)
d. Improved	6	10	13	66	95 (34.8)
e. Highly improved	0	0	0	10	10 (3.2)
Total	54	53	78	88	273 (100.0)

Table 8.4 FARMERS' VIEWS ON COMMUNICATION

1. Frequency of Meetings on Water Scheduling, Farming Practices, etc. among Farmers

Frequency	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Regularly	14	5	18	19	56 (20.3)
b. Seldom	30	36	39	67	172 (62.3)
c. None	11	12	23	2	48 (17.4)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

2. Most Prevailing Subjects in Meetings

Subjects	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Irrigation fee/ collection	23	16	18	39	96 (25.5)
b. Maintenance of irrigation facilities	21	9	0	2	32 (8.5)
c. Water management	11	14	33	38	96 (25.5)
d. Water scheduling	7	6	8	26	49 (13.0)
e. Organization of irrigators' group	20	6	0	1	27 (7.1)
f. Control of pest	0	2	4	43	49 (13.0)
g. Modern farming	0	5	22	0	27 (7.1)
h. Drainage	1	0	0	0	1 (0.3)
Total	83	60	85	149	377 (100.0)

3. Communication between UPRIS Staff and Farmers

Communication	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Frequent	14	9	15	25	63 (23.1)
b. Not so much	23	24	18	51	116 (42.5)
c. Seldom	18	20	44	12	94 (34.4)
Total	55	53	77	88	273 (100.0)

4. Reasons for Farmers' Poor Communication with UPRIS Staff

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. No time due to busy daily work	5	7	13	13	38 (41.8)
b. Poor comprehension of UPRIS staff	19	9	19	0	47 (51.6)
c. Don't like to communicate with UPRIS staff	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
d. Others	2	0	4	0	6 (6.6)
Total	26	16	36	13	91 (100.0)

5. UPRIS Staff with Whom Farmers Usually Keep Contact

UPRIS Staff	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Water Management Technologist (WMT)	14	25	14	22	75 (28.0)
b. Water Management Technician (AMHT)	6	9	9	53	77 (29.0)
c. Watermaster (WM)	7	1	7	6	21 (8.0)
d. Office tending (OT)	26	14	47	3	90 (34.0)
e. Gate Keeper (GK)	1	2	0	0	3 (1.0)
Total	54	51	77	84	266 (100.0)

6. Persons Who Settled the Conflict over Water Use

UPRIS Staff	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. WMT	1	1	0	3	5 (3.8)
b. AMHT	0	0	2	9	11 (8.3)
c. WM/AMHT	2	3	8	70	83 (62.4)
d. Farmers	4	7	14	0	25 (18.8)
e. Chairman of irrigators' group	0	0	1	0	1 (0.7)
f. Local leaders	3	1	1	0	5 (3.8)
g. Other	1	1	1	0	3 (2.2)
Total	11	13	27	82	133 (100.0)

7. Types of the Conflicts Involved

Type	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Priority in the use of water	9	8	6	0	23 (41.0)
b. Schedule of water delivery	1	0	1	3	5 (9.0)
c. Lack of communication during period of water distribution	1	1	5	1	8 (14.0)
d. Problem on physical facilities	0	1	6	0	7 (12.5)
e. Lack of water	1	0	2	4	7 (12.5)
f. Drainage problem	0	0	0	6	6 (11.0)
g. Destruction of irrigation facilities	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
h. Others	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	12	10	20	14	56 (100.0)

8. Experience of Conflict over Use of Water

Number	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Zero	43	43	41	73	200 (87.0)
b. One	5	1	0	6	12 (5.2)
c. Two	2	4	2	2	10 (4.3)
d. Three	2	2	3	1	8 (3.5)
Total	52	50	46	82	230 (100.0)

9. Frequency of Farmers' Visits to the Working Station

Frequency	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Frequently	4	7	15	18	44 (16.2)
b. Not so much	10	14	14	53	91 (33.5)
c. Seldom	23	26	45	16	110 (40.4)
d. Not a once	17	6	3	1	27 (9.9)
Total	54	53	77	80	272 (100.0)

10. Distance between Farm and the Nearest UPRIS Working Station

Location (km)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. < 2	34	38	66	52	190 (68.8)
b. 2 - 4	19	13	14	32	78 (28.3)
c. > 4	2	2	0	4	8 (2.9)
d. Don't know where it is	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

Table 8.5(1) FARMERS' VIEWS ON IRRIGATION SERVICE FEE

1. Understanding of Irrigation Fee

Concept	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Kind of tax of levy	2	1	4	2	9 (3.3)
b. As part of expenses of OSH cost	37	43	74	86	240 (87.9)
c. No concept on irrigation fee because water is a sort of blessing	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
d. Others	15	9	0	0	24 (8.8)
Total	54	53	78	88	273 (100.0)

2. Irrigation Fee Payment

Status	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. No payment	12	4	13	0	29 (11.0)
b. Partial payment	24	17	27	26	94 (34.0)
c. Full payment	19	32	40	62	153 (55.0)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

3. Reasons for Non Payment of Irrigation Fee

Reasons	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Inadequate supply of irrigation water	2	2	10	43	57 (42.5)
b. Lack or delay of information in fee collection	0	0	1	1	2 (1.4)
c. Incomplete or unclear bills	0	0	1	0	1 (0.7)
d. No sufficient net income to pay irrigation fees	25	15	13	3	56 (41.8)
e. Delay of procedure for exception from irrigation fees	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. No clear arrangement with landowner on payment of irrigation fees	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
g. Others	3	4	11	0	18 (13.6)
Total	30	21	36	47	134 (100.0)

4. Effect of Irrigation Fee Payment on Upgrading NIA-UPRIS Services

Effect of Payment	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. No improvement	17	8	33	2	60 (22.0)
b. Slight improvement	15	39	30	12	96 (35.2)
c. Improved	15	6	16	64	101 (37.0)
d. Highly improved	6	0	1	9	16 (5.8)
Total	53	53	80	87	273 (100.0)

5. Effect of Withholding Irrigation Fee Payment for Better Water Services

Effect of Non Payment	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. No improvement	34	39	54	42	169 (61.5)
b. Slight improvement	13	12	25	34	84 (30.5)
c. Improved	6	2	1	11	20 (7.3)
d. Highly improved	1	0	0	1	2 (0.7)
Total	54	53	80	88	275 (100.0)

6. Willingness of Participating in OSH Work, if Rate of Irrigation Fee is Reduced

	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	36	42	77	87	242 (88.0)
b. No	12	6	2	0	20 (7.3)
c. Case by case	4	5	0	0	9 (3.3)
d. Others	2	0	1	1	4 (1.4)
Total	54	53	80	88	275 (100.0)

7. Preference of Basis of Charging Irrigation Service Fee

Basis	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Quantity of produce	7	3	9	0	19 (6.3)
b. Volume of water used	2	5	48	3	58 (19.5)
c. Size of farm irrigated	31	44	44	80	199 (66.8)
d. Average cost of irrigation services	15	1	1	5	22 (7.4)
e. Others	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	55	53	102	88	298 (100.0)

8. Farmers' Views on Amount of Irrigation Fee

Views on Amount	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Very high	2	1	14	1	18 (6.6)
b. Fairly high	25	25	28	69	147 (54.2)
c. Not so much	15	25	9	3	52 (19.2)
d. Appropriate charge if water is supplied adequately	9	3	27	15	54 (20.0)
Total	51	54	78	88	271 (100.0)

9. Payable Amount with Actual Net Income

Payable Amount (av.)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. 1.0 - 2.0	7	2	4	6	19 (7.2)
b. 2.1 - 3.0	21	10	46	4	81 (30.7)
c. 3.1 - 4.0	8	22	23	78	131 (49.6)
d. Difficult to pay	3	7	4	0	14 (5.3)
e. Others	13	5	1	0	19 (7.2)
Total	52	46	78	88	264 (100.0)

10. Experience in Application for Exemption from Payment of Irrigation Fee

Experience	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	3	2	12	8	25 (9.6)
b. Not yet	40	49	57	73	219 (84.2)
c. Not know this regulation	7	1	7	1	16 (6.2)
Total	50	52	76	82	260 (100.0)

Table 8.5(2) FARMERS' VIEWS ON IRRIGATION SERVICE FEE

11. Result of Application for Exemption from Irrigation Fee Payment

Result of Application	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Totally assessed	0	0	7	4	11 (50.0)
b. Partially assessed	0	1	1	1	3 (13.6)
c. Refused	1	1	0	0	2 (9.0)
d. Not yet assessed	0	0	3	3	6 (27.4)
Total	1	2	11	8	22 (100.0)

12. Payment Pattern of Irrigation Fee

Pattern	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. In cash	47	46	51	12	156 (58.0)
b. In kind	4	0	0	28	32 (11.9)
c. Both	2	7	27	45	81 (30.1)
Total	53	53	78	85	269 (100.0)

13. Pattern of Fee Payment

Pattern	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Landlords pays UPRIS	4	0	0	0	4 (1.4)
b. Farmer pays UPRIS	50	53	78	87	268 (97.2)
c. Farmer pays landlord	1	0	0	1	2 (0.7)
d. Others	0	0	2	0	2 (0.7)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

14. Farmers' Preference of the Pattern of Fee Payment

Pattern	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Landlord pays UPRIS	4	0	0	0	4 (1.4)
b. Farmer pays UPRIS	51	53	78	86	268 (97.1)
c. Farmer pays landlord	0	0	0	1	1 (0.4)
d. Irrigators' group collects fee from farmers and pays UPRIS	0	0	0	1	1 (0.4)
e. Others	0	0	2	0	2 (0.7)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

15. Deliverer of Fee Bill and Statement of Account to UPRIS Farmers

Deliverer	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Billing clerk	0	0	1	9	10 (3.5)
b. Collector	12	35	41	13	101 (34.9)
c. Water master	14	2	22	16	54 (18.7)
d. Gatekeeper	1	0	1	0	2 (0.7)
e. Ditchtender	19	13	19	1	52 (18.0)
f. WMT	5	2	9	27	44 (15.2)
g. AMT	1	0	4	12	17 (5.9)
h. Chairman of IG	0	0	1	0	1 (0.3)
i. Others	7	0	1	0	8 (2.6)
Total	59	53	99	78	289 (100.0)

16. Person to Whom UPRIS Farmers Pays Irrigation Fee

Person	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Collector	0	34	37	46	125 (43.3)
b. Water master	14	2	23	7	46 (15.9)
c. Gatekeeper	1	0	0	1	2 (0.7)
d. Ditchtender	22	15	16	1	54 (18.7)
e. WMT	3	3	12	22	40 (13.8)
f. AMT	0	0	5	11	16 (5.5)
g. Chairman of IG	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
h. Others	1	0	5	0	6 (2.1)
Total	49	54	98	88	289 (100.0)

Table 8.6(1) FARMERS' VIEWS ON THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

1. Farmers' Organizations to Which UPRIIS Farmers Are (or Have Been) Affiliated

Name	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. FIG	35	34	13	73	155 (58.3)
b. CIA	0	0	0	1	1 (0.4)
c. ARBA	1	0	3	0	4 (1.5)
d. Compact Farm	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
e. Corporate Farm	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. KKK	0	2	0	0	2 (0.8)
g. Samahang Nayon	13	11	62	14	100 (37.5)
h. Others	4	0	0	0	4 (1.5)
Total	53	47	78	88	266 (100.0)

2. Farmers' Associations Appreciated by UPRIIS Farmers

Name	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. FIG	27	9	5	36	77 (39.3)
b. CIA	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
c. ARBA	1	0	1	0	2 (1.0)
d. Compact Farm	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
e. Corporate Farm	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. KKK	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
g. Samahang Nayon	12	13	56	34	115 (57.2)
h. Others	2	0	0	0	2 (2.0)
Total	42	22	62	70	196 (100.0)

3. Reasons for Which UPRIIS Farmers Most Appreciate Samahang Nayon

Reasons	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Unity and cooperation in the community (mutual aid & settlement of problems)	5	0	11	15	31 (28.0)
b. Loan (or guarantor)	8	15	5	26	54 (48.0)
c. Assistance in obtaining certificate of land transfer (CLT)	0	2	7	0	9 (8.0)
d. Marketing of produce	0	0	8	0	8 (7.0)
e. Procurement of farm equipment and inputs	0	1	3	0	4 (4.0)
f. Only organization active	0	0	6	0	6 (5.0)
Total	13	18	40	41	112 (100.0)

4. Affiliation to the Agricultural Guarantee Fund of Samahang Nayon

	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Being affiliated	16	23	67	67	173 (63.6)
b. Not affiliated	17	15	11	18	61 (22.4)
c. Was affiliated	21	14	1	2	38 (14.0)
Total	54	52	79	87	272 (100.0)

5. Reasons for Which UPRIIS Farmers Most Appreciate Farmer-Irrigators' Group (FIG)

Reasons	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Good communication and settlement of problems	17	7	6	13	43 (50.0)
b. Good understanding in water management	10	8	15	7	40 (47.0)
c. Loan	1	0	0	0	1 (1.0)
d. Procurement of farm equipment and inputs	1	0	0	0	1 (1.0)
e. Only organization active	1	0	0	0	1 (1.0)
Total	30	15	21	20	86 (100.0)

6. Activeness of the Farmer-Irrigators' Group (FIG) in Water Management

Activeness	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Active	25	35	52	54	166 (66.9)
b. Not so much	6	5	19	34	64 (25.8)
c. Inactive	16	0	2	0	18 (7.3)
Total	47	40	73	88	248 (100.0)

7. Reasons for FIG's Inactivity

Reasons	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Poor leadership or lack of responsibility of chairmen	4	0	0	0	4 (9.5)
b. Non-cooperation (or lack of consensus) among farmers	9	3	9	0	21 (50.0)
c. Poor assistance from NIA personnel	4	0	2	1	7 (17.0)
d. Poor irrigation facilities	2	0	2	0	4 (9.5)
e. Bad communication	1	0	0	0	1 (2.0)
f. Others	4	1	0	0	5 (12.0)
Total	24	4	13	1	42 (100.0)

8. Necessity of Irrigators' Group

Necessity	District				Total (\$)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	54	52	74	86	266 (98.5)
b. No	1	1	2	0	4 (1.5)
Total	55	53	76	86	270 (100.0)

Table 8.6(2) FARMERS' VIEWS ON THEIR ASSOCIATIONS

9. Suggestions for Removal of the Causes of Inactivity

Suggestions	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Reorganization (or reshifting)	9	0	3	1	13 (41.0)
b. Incentive seminar and campaign	0	1	0	0	1 (3.0)
c. Rehabilitation or improvement of farm structure	2	2	2	0	6 (19.0)
d. Adequate supervision and cooperation of NIA	4	0	6	0	10 (31.0)
e. No effective countermeasure	2	0	0	0	2 (6.0)
Total	17	3	11	1	32 (100.0)

10. Optimum Number of Farmers in One Irrigators' Group

Number	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. < 25	54	50	78	78	260 (95.6)
b. 26 - 100	0	2	0	10	12 (4.4)
c. 101 - 200	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
d. 201 - 300	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
e. 300 - 400	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. > 400	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	54	52	78	88	272 (100.0)

11. Optimum Scale of One Irrigation Service Unit

Scale (ha)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. < 50	53	47	78	79	257 (96.6)
b. 51 - 200	0	1	0	8	9 (3.4)
c. 201 - 400	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
d. 401 - 600	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
e. 601 - 800	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
f. > 800	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	53	48	78	87	266 (100.0)

12. Farmers' Expectation for UPRIS Service besides Water Management

Items	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Introduction/training of new technologists	29	27	75	87	218 (71.9)
b. Consolidation of marketing & transportation system	1	6	18	1	26 (8.5)
c. Coordination with other authorities to facilitate us to get loan service	0	1	12	0	13 (4.2)
d. Not want NIA-UPRIS intervention	20	19	0	0	39 (12.8)
e. Others	2	2	3	0	7 (2.6)
Total	52	55	108	88	303 (100.0)

13. Responsibility for Cleaning Farm Ditches

Responsibility	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. NIA-UPRIS responsibility	0	3	20	1	24 (8.6)
b. Farmers' responsibility	54	49	63	86	252 (90.6)
c. Both	0	0	1	1	2 (0.8)
Total	54	52	84	88	278 (100.0)

14. Farmers' Attitude towards Ditch Cleaning

Attitude	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Individually	35	35	60	4	134 (46.7)
b. Group	19	19	30	84	152 (53.0)
c. Unwilling to do	1	0	0	0	1 (0.3)
Total	55	54	90	88	287 (100.0)

15. Farmers' Attitude towards Water Scheduling in Group

Attitude	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Willing to participate	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)
b. Unwilling to participate	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

16. Farmers' Attitude towards Water Control in Group at Terminal Facilities

Attitude	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Willing to participate	54	53	80	88	275 (99.6)
b. Unwilling to participate	1	0	0	0	1 (0.4)
Total	55	53	80	88	276 (100.0)

Table 8.7 FARMERS' VIEWS ON CROP INSURANCE

1. Knowledge of Existence of the Philippine Crop Insurance

	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Yes	35	38	68	88	229 (83.2)
b. No	20	14	12	0	46 (16.8)
Total	55	52	80	88	275 (100.0)

2. Interest in Crop Insurance

Insurance	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Interested	26	42	72	88	228 (82.9)
b. Not interested	29	10	8	0	47 (17.1)
Total	55	52	80	88	275 (100.0)

APPENDIX IX

FARMERS'

ORGANIZATIONS

APPENDIX IX FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

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APPENDIX IX FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL

In twenty four (24) cities/municipalities covering the project area, there exist the following farmers' organizations:

Designation	No. of Units	No. of Members	Characteristics (Promotor)
1) FIG	3,082	45,913	Irrigation unit of 50 ha (NIA-UPRIIS)
FIA	98	27,279	Federation of FIGs, unit area of 500 ha (NIA-UPRIIS)
2) ARBA	488	22,124	Group of agrarian reform beneficiaries (MAR)
3) ISA	30	2,586	Small-scale (1,000 ha and below) pump irrigation system (FSDC)
KAISA	3	2,586	Federation of ISAs
4) CIA	14	2,568	Community systems
5) Compact Farm	46	3,568	Small individually cultivated farms
6) Corporate Farm	1	158	Private corporation farm
7) KKK	5	835	National livelihood program (MHS)
8) Kilusang Bayan (AMC)	4	-	Market and supply organization
9) Samahang Nayon	407	37,628	Barrio-based organization (MA)
10) FBC	22	2,377	Barrio cooperative
11) FACOMA	2	12,390	Cooperative at municipality level

As a rule, farmers' organizations are vertically set up with a view to meet the needs of farmers in various types and levels. (See Fig. 5.5 in Appendix V)

These organizations which number attains eleven (11) in and around the project area seem not to compete nor contend with each other, even though they have similar legitimate objectives.

However, many inconveniences and problems experienced by farmers are pointed out. At first, most programs lack an integrated approach in transferring modern technology as well as extending financial assistance to the farmers. Traditional banking system and credit sources are easily available from banks, while technology transfers are separately carried out by government and private research institutions. Secondly, farmers are periodically faced with extreme natural calamities, usually beyond their means of control; i.e. typhoon, floods, prolonged drought and heavy infestations by rats, pests and diseases. Thirdly, farmers complain of the weak farmers' organization and as a result thereof they have serious operational and financial troubles. At all events, farmers want that the irrigation water, farm inputs, etc. to be delivered on schedule.

CHAPTER 2 IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 General

In order to comprehend and evaluate the present status of Farmer-Irrigators' Groups (FIGs) and Farmer-Irrigators' Associations (FIAs), the institutional survey on these Irrigation Associations (IAs)^{/1} was conducted on 185 IAs leaders by the questionnaire method.

The specific objectives of this survey are to propose, based on its results, sound measures for consolidation of IAs and provide useful criteria on their capabilities in case that the NIA-UPRIIS turn over the operation and maintenance of a part of the system to viable IAs in line with the O & M cost reduction program of NIA.

The survey was carried out on all existing 71 FIAs (100%) and on 114 FIGs (about 4% of the total) selected at random in the areas where FIAs are not yet established or have regressed into FIGs.

2.2 Farmer-Irrigators' Groups (FIGs) and Farmer-Irrigators' Associations (FIAs)

With the view of instigating farmers' participation to operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems, FIGs and FIAs have been instituted in the UPRIIS under the assistance of NIA-UPRIIS.

According to the record of Agriculture Division, there exist at present 3,082 FIGs and 98 FIAs in the UPRIIS area as shown in Table 9.1.

45,900 farmers are affiliated with the FIGs and 27,300 farmers with FIAs. Out of 98 FIAs, twenty four (24) are now registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and have entered into a contract with NIA on matter of irrigation fee collection and irrigation water management.

The FIAs in the UPRIIS are non-stock, non-sectarian and non-profits association. It is defined in the Articles of Incorporation of the FIA that its major activities are: i) to serve as a foundation in strengthening agrarian reform, ii) to help and cooperate in operating and maintaining the irrigation facilities, iii) to serve as the channel between government and private agencies in the provision of technical assistance, etc., iv) to act as the catalyzer for payment of loans, land amortizations, irrigation fees as well as in the distribution of supplies for farmers and v) others.

^{/1}: The term of "Irrigation Association (IA)" is used herein as common name of FIGs and FIAs.

However, according to the results of evaluation survey of Irrigation Associations (IAs), a good deal of IAs are considered either least active or inactive. Further, it was confirmed by this survey that 27 FIAs among 98 (or 28% of the total) become already inactive and have regressed into FIGS.

2.2.1 Structure

The organizational structure of UPRIS Irrigation Association (IA) is shown in Fig. 9.1.

Institutionally, each of UPRIS farmers becomes member of one Rotation Unit Group (RUG) with about 10 ha. Five (5) RUGs are affiliated with one FIG covering 50 ha. Then, 8 to 10 FIGs are federated to one FIA covering 500 to 750 ha. Further, a bigger organization called the Federation of FIAs (FFIA) at division level (3,000 ha) is planned. In the structure of IA, the FIAs are core organizations which make a contract with NIA on water management and irrigation service fee collection as previously mentioned. The list of FIAs in UPRIS is given in Table 9.2.

The FIAs are managed in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and related By-Laws. The final decision of the policy and affairs on the FIA is made in the Board of Directors comprising the following seven (7) officials headed by the President: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, Irrigation Supervisor and Agricultural Supervisor. According to the FIA evaluation survey, the main subjects discussed in the meetings of Board of Directors are: i) farming activities and water delivery (38%), ii) capitalization, loans and collection (27%), iii) maintenance of structures & facilities (23%) and iv) others (12%).

Under this Board, six (6) standing committees are created, namely: i) Education and Training Committee, ii) Finance and Development Committee, iii) Audit and Inventory Committee, iv) Irrigation Management Committee, v) Agriculture Supervision Committee and vi) Complaint Committee.

2.2.2 Membership and Representation

In order to clarify the characteristics of IA (especially FIAs) representatives and members, the investigations on their general profile were conducted in the questionnaire survey, as shown in Table 9.3.

The age distribution of FIA representatives (Board members) is as follows: i) 29% from 51 to 60, ii) 28% from 41 to 50, iii) 23% from 31 to 40, iv) 14% from 61 to 70 and v) 6% for others. The educational level of the members is: i) intermediate school 44%, ii) high school 30%, iii) college 16%, iv) primary school 9% and no schooling 1%.

The land tenure of FIA representatives is as follows: i) owner operator 13%, ii) amortizing owner 54% and iii) lessee 33%. It can be noted that most of representatives concurrently hold posts in other organizations as shown hereafter: i) 60% of 253 FIA leader-respondents keep post of representative of Samahang Nayon, ii) 20% Samahang Nayon leader, iii) 12% Barangay representative, iv) 6% Barangay captain and 2% representative of other farmers' organization.

On the other hand, one FIA is generally composed of farmer-members belonging to several Barangays. As for the Barangay distribution of FIA representatives, 34% of 71 FIAs consists of member-representatives belonging to 3-4 Barangays, 31% for 2 Barangays, 24% for 1 Barangay and 11% for more than 5 Barangays.

Concerning the membership ledger, it is noticed that 39% of FIA leaders and 73% of FIG leaders answer "not existend".

Membership is open to any person of legal age, who is an agricultural lessee, amortizing owner, owner cultivator, and other lawful possessor of agricultural lands situated within irrigable service area of the irrigation system and is actually engaged in farming. All members are required to comply with the duties set forth in the By-Laws as well as the terms and conditions of the Membership Agreement.

2.2.3 Service Activities and Properties

Besides the water management at terminal areas, four (4) major activities can be considered for farmers' association. These activities are: i) agricultural extension, ii) purchasing, iii) marketing and iv) credit.

From the viewpoint that the integration of different activities into farmers' association is rational and more advantageous for its future development, investigations on service activities of IAs were conducted in the FIA evaluation survey. The results of the survey are shown in Table 9.4.

In this survey, it was found that IAs in UPRIIS are not actually engaged in activities other than some involvements in NIA-UPRIIS training programs.

The kinds of services appreciated by farmers' leaders are: i) maintenance of farm-ditches & canals (21%), ii) training & seminars for farmers (21%), iii) equitable distribution of irrigation water (17%), iv) improvement of roads and facilities (10%) and so on. As to the services requested to be rendered by Irrigation Association, farmers' leaders enumerate: i) maintenance of irrigation facilities and structures (31%), ii) improved distribution and supply of irrigation water (20%), iii) coordination between NIA personnel and farmers (14%), iv) capitalization and campaign for collection of irrigation fees (9%), vi) training & seminars for farmers (7%) and vii) others (6%).

As one of the measures to evaluate activities of IAs, the inventory survey of their properties was carried out, considering that certain facilities are necessary for their smooth management. As a result, it was revealed that most of IAs, except three (3) FIAs, do not have any own properties. For the question of facilities to be constructed in the near future, 70% of farmers' leaders indicate "canal structures", followed by 19% for drainage structures, 9% for FIA office hall and 2% for palay nursery.

2.2.4 Financial Status

The source of revenue of the FIA derives from any or all of the following: i) membership fees, ii) annual dues, iii) voluntary contributions, iv) penalties or fines and charges and v) incentives given by NIA-UPRIIS in accordance with the fixed criteria in the agreement "Kasunduan".

As for the amounts of fees, dues and others mentioned above, FIAs are given a free hand in their management and then these vary in each FIA. Funds accumulated as a working capital are, in principle, used for the payment of: i) charges and obligations of the IA, ii) cost of maintenance and repair of terminal facilities, farm ditches and other irrigation structures within the area of the IA, and iii) other expenses that may be incurred in the conduct and operation of its activities.

According to the results of the questionnaire survey (see Table 9.5), the amounts of membership fees and annual dues required are only ₱1 - 20 and ₱1 - 10, respectively. In spite of low amounts imposed by the IA, the survey results reveal extremely low collection ratios: 4% for membership fees and 7% for annual dues. These percentages clearly demonstrate the inefficiency of irrigation service fee collection.

As regards the incentives to be given by NIA-UPRIIS for the collection of irrigation fees and back accounts, only 4 FIAs merited them. Likewise, collection of contributions and other incomes are negligible.

Consequently, the number of FIAs which accumulated the working capital fund is no more than 13 out of 98 and the total amount of each is less than ₱1,000 except 2 cases.

Judging from the above-mentioned findings, it is well-founded to conclude that almost FIAs in UPRIIS, to say nothing of FIGs, are defective in all respects. Especially, lack of fund as well as leadership which are vital sources of their activities deals the IAs a fatal blow.

2.2.5 Perception of FIA Leaders on its Management

The summary of questionnaire survey on perception of FIA leaders on its management is presented in Table 9.6.

According to the results, the major constraints encountered by FIAs are: i) lack of discipline and non cooperation between NIA personnel & farmers and among farmers (45%), ii) defective and incomplete facilities (18%), iii) insufficient supply of irrigation water during dry season (17%), iv) lack of capital (10%), v) deficient O & M (8%) and vi) difficulties in transportation and marketing of palay (2%).

With a view to grasping the present situation of FIAs and getting the idea to improve its management, opinions & suggestions of FIA leaders are gathered and analyzed as shown hereunder.

As for the existing regulations such as Articles of Incorporation, related By-Laws, Kasunduan, etc., FIA leaders give the following answers: i) strict application is necessary (32%), ii) useful in FIA management (19%), iii) revisions should be made (17%), iv) close coordination with UPRIIS and assistance from other government agencies is required (16%) and v) clear explanation and information drive are requested (16%).

From the above, it is noticeable that about 80% of FIA leaders' opinions concentrates on the inconveniences of existing regulations and indicates the necessity of improvements in their implementation.

For the question of possible turn-over of UPRIIS O & M responsibilities to Irrigation Associations, opinions stated by 71 farmers' leaders (with multiple answers) are: i) too early to manage it (38%), ii) training & seminars should be conducted before the turn-over (25%), iii) trouble will arise (17%), iv) ready to take over it and it will help farmers (15%) and v) lack of capital for the management (5%). It should be noted that only 15% of their opinions are "ready" for the immediate turn-over, while the rest (85%) suggests the importance of preparation works setting up the consolidated IAs before taking over the O & M responsibilities.

As one of the principal means to consolidate FIAs financial status, the question on accumulation of their capital funds was posed to 71 interviewed FIA leaders. Most of the leaders recognize its importance and suggest to accumulate it by allocating: i) penalties imposed on delinquent farmers, ii) contributions of farmer-members, iii) incentives from NIA and iv) borrowing capital from lending institutions.

In this connection, nearly 60% of FIA leaders answer "no need to increase irrigation service fee", whereas about 40% of them consider it acceptable, if certain conditions are filled up, namely good services of NIA-UPRIIS, high productivity, high support price of palay and other justifications.

For the service activities other than water management, their opinions on promoting activities in agricultural extension, purchasing, marketing and credit facilities are: i) training & seminars needed (38%), ii) not yet ready (30%), iii) not interested (17%), iv) assistance from other government agencies is necessary (12%) and v) useful for accumulating the capital fund (3%).

Finally, to keep the lasting viability of FIAs, most of FIA leaders feel keenly the need to establish closer relationship and good communication with NIA-UPRIIS and local authorities.

CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

3.1 General

In the UPRIIS, the FIGs and FIAs have been organized through assistance of the NIA-UPRIIS and local authorities. However, most of them are at a standstill and not viable as autonomous organizations as mentioned above.

The major constraints which cause their inactivity are supposed to be due to:

(1) Scale of the FIA (standard size: 500 - 750 ha)

Scale of the FIA is so large considering the number of farmers to be mobilized in a short time that they hardly manage it and face various problems, especially in institutional and financial aspects.

In view of such situation, it is proposed to determine the optimum size of IA from the standpoint of establishment of a cohesive face-to-face association.

(2) Share of the Incentive Granted by NIA

NIA gives due incentive to FIA in accordance with the following criteria.

- If the FIA achieves the efficiency of fee collection of more than 70%, incentive is applied in the following manner:

<u>Efficiency of Fee Collection</u>	<u>Incentive</u>
70 - 79%	1% of total amount of collection
80 - 85%	2% "
86 - 90%	3% "
91 - 95%	4% "
96 - 100%	5% "

- If the FIA pays their back account, the NIA gives two percent (2%) of their total collection.

However, the existing FIA consists of so large number of farmers (around 250 members on an average) that the chance that each individual member receives incentive is very slim and as a result, the cohesiveness of association becomes necessarily loose.

To solve such problem, it is advisable to introduce, in addition to incentive for IA itself, the additional incentive system to every member who pays the irrigation service fee on or before due date.

(3) Information Drive on Organizational Set-up

In the process of the FIA set-up, the farmers have not been disciplined sufficiently with respect to how to manage it.

Prior to and after organization of the farmers into an association, it is indispensable to conduct a series of the following training problems in each stage of development:

- a. Training of the NIA-UPRIIS main field staffs such as AWMTs & WMs, Ditchtenders, Gatekeepers and Irrigation Association Organizers (IAOs);
- b. Information campaign to farmers on the project orientation course;
- c. Project comprehensive course for orienting farmers on the benefits and organizational requirements of the project;
- d. Effective training course for farmer-leaders;
- e. Refresher course for the NIA-UPRIIS main field staffs;
- f. Refresher training course for farmers and farmer-leaders, etc.

(4) Poor Self-reliance of Farmers

It seems very hard to work out a countermeasure to promote farmers' self-reliance for irrigation water management. This problem which relates to the farmers' attitude of mind will be also settled through the above-mentioned training programs.

In order to establish viable Irrigation Associations (IAs), it is requisite to solve these constraints encountered in the UPRIIS in conformity with the formulated policy, strategies and program for the organization and development of IAs.

3.2 Structure

As mentioned in Appendix VII, Chapter 5, there exist several types of system management. Taking into consideration the present conditions of the NIA-UPRIIS, it is recommended to adopt the scheme of partial transfer of the responsibilities and duties of O&M to IAs.

This type of system management conforms to the basic philosophy "farmer participatory approach" of the Corporate Plan 1981-1990 of the NIA and the prevailing principle proposed in various studies and is also in line with the promotion of "participatory" democracy as envisioned by the New Republic.

As a first step, Farmer-Irrigation Group (FIG) will be established in each irrigation rotation area on the basis of 3,008 blocks in the UPRIS (see Table 9.7). FIGs will later be federated into Farmer-Irrigation Association (FIA). One FIA will be established in each irrigation block controlled, in principle, by a sub-lateral canal.

In case that the irrigation service block controlled by the sub-lateral canal exceeds 200 ha, the FIA will be established at the rate of about one association per 200 ha. The number of FIAs in the UPRIS reaches about 865 as shown in Table 9.8 and summarized hereunder:

Size of Irrigation Block Controlled by a Sub- lateral Canal (ha)	No. of Block	No. of FIA
0 - 50	105	105
51 - 100	169	169
101 - 200	237	237
201 - 300	116	151
301 - 400	37	68
401 - 500	17	43
501 - 600	14	42
601 - 700	4	16
701 - 800	4	16
Over 800	3	18
Total	706	865

The Farmer-Irrigation Association (FIA) will be administered by a Board of Directors, composed of five (5) members: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor. The Board of Directors will have entire charge of the affairs and properties of the FIA and general management of its activities and operations.

For its smooth operation, three (3) sections: O & M, Fee Collection and General Services will be created under this Board as illustrated on Fig. 9.2.

3.3 Activities of FIA and UPRIS Responsibility

Legally, Farmer-Irrigation Association (FIA) will be formed as non-stock corporation.

In principle, activities of FIA are: i) to serve as foundation in strengthening agrarian reform; ii) to help and cooperate in operating and maintaining the irrigation facilities; iii) to serve as the channel between government and private agencies in the provision of technical assistance, etc.; iv) to act as the catalyzer for payment of loans, land amortizations, irrigation fees and as well as in the distribution of supplies for farmers and v) others.

In concrete terms, activities of FIA are summarized below:

- 1) cleaning and maintenance of irrigation and drainage canals and related structures in the irrigation service area of FIA;
- 2) scheduling of water delivery within the FIA area;
- 3) preparation of a report on FIA's irrigated areas;
- 4) check of collection bills for all FIA members;
- 5) collection of irrigation service fees and remittance of the same to NIA-UPRIIS.

In return for the cooperative activities of FIA, UPRIIS will be, as a rule, responsible for: i) providing required volume of irrigation water, ii) taking charge of major repairs of irrigation and drainage facilities, iii) granting management and maintenance cost for the area controlled by a sub-lateral canal, iv) providing parcellary map and other documents necessary for fee collection and v) giving incentives/bonus to the FIA which attained a high efficiency in irrigation fee collection.

The form of Contract Agreement between National Irrigation Administration (NIA) and Farmer-Irrigation Association (FIA) is presented in Table 9.9 as specimen.

3.4 Strategy of Implementation

The program of the organization and development of Irrigation Associations will be implemented by "Irrigation Association Organizers" (IAOs), newly posted in the Farmers' Assistance Division (Former Agriculture Division) and O&M field personnel in the District Offices.

To establish a closer coordination link among the personnel involved, the IAOs and O&M field personnel will work as a team in selected programmed areas and a monthly coordination meeting with the District Chief will be conducted. Further discussion on the problems and assessment of the progress of program implementation will be made in the UPRIIS staff meeting.

It is scheduled that one Farmer-Irrigation Association will be organized during a period of 24 months in general. The implementation program for all FIA set-up in the UPRIIS will be planned to be completed within ten (10) years. Annual targets of the organization and development of FIAs are shown in Table 9.10.

This program will be carried out following the four (4) steps:
i) preparation, ii) pre-organization, iii) organization and
iv) development.

Prior to the step of preparation, IAOs and O & M personnel concerned will be disciplined on the mechanics of the program and the process of the organization and development of irrigation association.

This program will be revised upon ample deliberation between Irrigation Association Organizer (IAO), O & M field personnel and potential farmer-leaders (PFL) who are selected during the period of preparation work according to the specific local conditions.

The strategy and procedure of the program are outlined in Fig. 9.3 and explained as follows:

1) Preparation Works

- a) Site selection;
- b) Establishment of effective working coordination between IAO and O & M personnel;
- c) Familiarization of IAO with the area;
 - Identification of potential farmer-leaders
 - Preparation of preliminary program of the organization

2) Pre-Organization Activities

- d) Pre-organization tasks;
 - Mobilization of farmers and identification of their needs
 - Recognition of problems and planning of solutions and actions
 - Selection of Association Worker (AW)
- e) Preparation & updating of parcellary map on sub-lateral canal basis (by IAO and O & M field personnel) and information drive;
- f) Preparation of farmers' list;
- g) Conduct of orientation course for identified potential farmer-leaders;

3) Organization Activities

- h) Organization of FIG;
 - Setting up of organizational meetings
 - Election of farmer-leaders

- i) Training of FIG leaders and members;
 - j) Participation of FIGs in maintenance of farm level facilities and water distribution in main farm ditches;
 - k) Information drive for organization of FIA;
 - l) Formulation, amendment and ratification of by-laws at farmers' assembly;
 - m) Organization of Farmer-Irrigation Associations;
 - Setting up of organizational meetings
 - Election of the officers and formation of committees
- 4) Development Activities
- n) Discussion between FIA and O & M field personnel on water delivery schedules, distribution and cropping patterns in sub-lateral service canal and participation of FIA in water distribution and maintenance of sub-lateral level facilities;
 - o) Firm-up of FIA membership;
 - p) Training of FIA officers and development of skills, knowledge and attitudes on O & M;
 - q) Registration with the SEC;
 - r) Preparation for turn-over of the operation and maintenance activities of the sub-lateral service canal to the FIA;
 - s) Meeting with farmers to discuss the conditions of the Memorandum of Agreement for turn-over of O & M responsibility on sub-lateral service canal and such other issues as are necessary;
 - t) Signing of Memorandum of Agreement and turn-over;
 - u) Coordination between O & M field staff and FIA on operation and maintenance;
 - v) Periodic follow-up and evaluation of FIA by IA0.

As to the periodic evaluation of IAs, it is advisable to practise it not only by analyzing their financial status, but also basing on the standards and indicators of a cohesive IA evaluation of its leadership development and degree of farmers' participation, as shown in Table 9.11.

3.5 Manpower Deployment and Cost Estimate

As mentioned in Section 3.1, it is planned to set-up 3,008 FIGs and about 865 FIAs during a period of ten (10) years.

Manpower required for the implementation of this program is estimated at 50 IAOs under the assumption that one IAO will set up annually 6 FIGs and 1.7 FIAs on average.

Additionally, in order to serve as a reliable pipe-line between IAO and farmers in the process of organization and development of FIAs, it is proposed to assign, for a certain period, one well-educated farmer as an Association Worker (AW) in each FIA who will be selected jointly by potential farmer-leaders and UPRIIS. After set-up of viable organization, AW will be incorporated into Irrigation Association.

Institutional cost required for set-up of one FIA is estimated at ₱38,000 as follows:

Item	Cost (₱)
i) Transportation expenditures/perdiem	19,800
ii) Supplies & materials	4,000
iii) Training fee	12,600
iv) Sundries	1,600
Total	₱38,000

Total institutional cost will be estimated at ₱32.87 million as shown in Table 9.10.

Table 9.1 NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND AREA COVERED OF FIGs & FIAs BY DISTRICT
(As of July, 1983)

District	Farmer-Irrigator's Group (FIGs)		Farmer's Irrigator's Associations (FIAs)		Total Area Covered (ha)		
	No. of FIGs	Total Number of Members	Total Area Covered (ha)	No. of FIGs Federated		Total Members	
I	745	10,621	27,990	28 (42)*	456 (61%)	7,056 (66%)	14,095.56
II	728	11,603	28,360	18 (47)*	296 (41%)	5,275 (45%)	9,355.06
III	916	13,950	26,650	34 (49)*	596 (65%)	10,619 (76%)	18,339.42
IV	693 (786)*	9,739 (11,266)*	18,602.91	18 (48)*	274 (40%)	4,329 (44%)	9,687.78
Total	3,082 (3,175)	45,913 (47,440)*	101,602.91	98/1 (186)*	1,622 (53%)	27,279 (59%)	51,477.82

Remarks: /1: There exist 98 FIAs set-up on the record. But it was confirmed by FIA Evaluation Survey that among them, 27 FIAs became inactive and have regressed into FIGs. 24 FIAs are registered with the SEC.

Figures in () * are targets.

Percentages in () show the ratios of FIAs federation in set-up number and its membership.

Source: FIA Evaluation Survey conducted from June to July 1983.
Agriculture Division

Table 9.2(1) LIST OF FIAs IN UPRIIS

FIAs REGISTERED WITH SEC

Section	Name of FIA	Date of Establishment	Date of Registration (SEC)	No. of Members	Total Service Area
DISTRICT I					
1. I-A-1	Cristamakita IA Inc.	Dec. 9, '82	Dec. 9, '82	136	600
2. I-A-4	San Agustin IA Inc.	Mar. 22, '82	Mar. 22, '82	195	380
3. I-C-3	Mabini Casulucan IA Inc.	Jun. 10, '83	Jun. 10, '83	172	457
4. I-C-4	Pudiot IA Inc.	Sep. '82	Sep. '82	120	434
5. I-C-7	Kabukid IA Inc.	Oct. 29, '82	Oct. 29, '82	210	532
6. II-B-1	Baloc-Buasao IA Inc.	Apr. 28, '81	Apr. 28, '81	155	417
7. II-C-1	Sagaba Malasin Hulo Maloya	Dec. 9, '82	Dec. 9, '82	240	510
8. II-C-3	Pook Malaya IA Inc.	Dec. '81	Jun. 7, '82	300	530
9. II-C-4&5	San Valanfer IA Inc.	Oct. 29, '82	Oct. 29, '82	486	625
10. III-A-1	Sto. Rosario IA Inc.	Jan. 12, '74	Jul. 5, '82	250	500
11. III-A-2	Comitang Lunario IA Inc.	Nov. 3, '82	Mar. 21, '83	260	520
12. III-A-3	Siason IA Inc.	Dec. 12, '82	Dec. 12, '82	218	650
	<u>Sub-total</u>			<u>2,742</u>	<u>6,155</u>
	(Average)			(229)	(513)
DISTRICT II					
13. I-B-4	Talnorpipa IA Inc.	Oct. '82	May 19, '82	250	530
14. II-A-3	Murcon IA	Feb. 6, '82	May 20, '82	216	591
15. II-A-6	Casminalun IA	Oct. 10, '82	Dec. 9, '82	216	450
	<u>Sub-total</u>			<u>682</u>	<u>1,571</u>
	(Average)			(227)	(524)
DISTRICT III					
16. I-A-1	Masikap, Mapalad, Maunlad IA	Jun. 24, '81	Feb. '82	456	485
17. I-A-2	Pagkakaisa, Pangkaunlaran, Pangkabuhayan	Jun. 12, '81	Jun. 6, '82	340	525
18. I-A-3	Gabay ng Gininfuang Gawa IA Inc.	Jul. 29, '82	Dec. 8, '82	302	534.44
19. I-A-4	KKK IA Inc.	Feb. '81	Jan. '82	94	175
20. I-B-3	Anak-pawis IA	Jan. '81	May 10, '83	260	500
21. I-D-4	Anak-pawis IA Inc.	Sep. '81	May 5, '83	390	500
22. II-D-3	Kaisiwan IA Inc.	Apr. 25, '83	May 21, '83	391	571.05
	<u>Sub-total</u>			<u>2,233</u>	<u>3,290.49</u>
	(Average)			(319)	(470)
DISTRICT IV					
23. I-A-1	Peñaranda IA Inc.	May '81	Oct. 18, '82	220	380
24. III-B-4	Salupungan Cooperative Ass. Inc.	'69	Feb. 5, '69	153	500
	<u>Sub-total</u>			<u>373</u>	<u>880</u>
	(Average)			(187)	(440)
	<u>Grand Total</u>			<u>6,030</u>	<u>11,896.49</u>
	(Average)			(251)	(496)

Table 9.2(2) LIST OF FIAs IN UPRIIS

FIAs NOT YET REGISTERED

Section	Name of FIA	Date of Establishment	No. of Members	Total Service Area
DISTRICT I				
1. I-A-2	Tulat Irrigation Asso. Inc.	Nov. 22, '82	196	476
2. I-A-3	Kamanacsacan IA Inc.	Aug. 20, '82	178	475
3. I-B-1	Kamanacsacan San Reymundo Tomas	Sep. 9, '82	279	769
4. I-B-4	Sampaston IA Inc.	Jun. 20, '83	180	495
5. I-B-5	Sta. Barbara IA Inc.	Mar. 20, '82	275	597
6. I-C-2	Villa-cas IA Inc.	Aug. 21, '81	187	678
7. I-C-5	Villa-mapa IA Inc.	Jun. 17, '83	388	587
8. II-A-4	Maligaya Bakal FIA Inc.	Aug. '81	200	510
9. II-B-3	Burgos San Manuel IA Inc.	Feb. '82	444	505.31
10. II-B-4	Pasaguffab IA Inc.	Sep. 20, '81	80	460
11. DCIP	FIA DCIP Extn	May 30, '82	239	300
<u>Sub-total (Average)</u>			<u>2,646 (241)</u>	<u>5,852.31 (532)</u>
DISTRICT II				
12. I-A-2	Walang Sisihan IA Inc.	Jan. 10, '83	460	500
13. II-B-2	Tagunpay-Kaunlaran IA Inc.	'83	210	300
14. II-B-3	Cabiao-Llanera IA	May 12, '83	368	560
15. II-B-4	Abofrancogobec IA	May 26, '83	450	560
16. III-B-1	Bukang Liwayway sa Dakong Silargan	Apr. 12, '83	383	647
17. III-B-2	Pinbalhoms IA	May 24, '83	160	500
18. III-B-3	Pag-asa IA	Apr. 11, '83	180	490
19. III-B-4	Dinaloposapin	Mar. 25, '83	290	502
20. III-B-5	Pimababet	Mar. 23, '83	250	490
21. III-C-1	BBB & MS	Apr. 11, '83	150	400
<u>Sub-total (Average)</u>			<u>2,901 (290)</u>	<u>4,949 (495)</u>
DISTRICT III				
22. I-B-4	Sinipit Bato-bato IA Inc.	May 3, '83	255	523.34
23. I-C-2	I-C-2 IA	Feb. 10, '83	166	505.98
24. I-C-4	I-C-4 IA	Feb. 11, '83	283	510.63
25. II-A-4	II-A-4 FIA	Oct. 27, '82	269	535.00
26. II-B-1	Kaisahan sa Kaunlaran ng Kabuhatan	Nov. 10, '82	325	561.60
27. III-A-1	FIA	Jan. '80	420	500
28. III-B-2	Bucot IA	Sep. '81	218	500
29. III-B-5		Feb. '79	300	500
30. III-C-1	No name	Sep. 2, '79	250	619.59
31. III-C-2		Sep. 22, '79	230	610
32. III-C-3	Putot IA	Oct. 28, '79	316	549.58
33. III-C-4	Conception IA	Jan. '79	300	500
<u>Sub-total (Average)</u>			<u>3,332 (278)</u>	<u>6,415.7 (535)</u>
DISTRICT IV				
34. I-A-2	Pambuan Mangino IA	'76	250	550
35. I-A-5	Tabon IA	Sep. '81	200	500
36. I-B-2	San Roque IA	Oct. '79	216	540
37. I-B-3	San Fernando Norte IA	Apr. '81	230	550
38. I-B-6	Sinipit IA	May	200	600
39. I-C-1	Sta. Rita - Conception IA	Dec. '81	140	540
40. I-C-2	San Vicente IA	Jul. '81	200	600
41. I-C-3	Mapalad IA	Nov. '81	180	560
42. I-C-4	Tabuan - San Mateo IA	Dec. '81	170	515
43. I-C-5	Suklayin IA	Nov. '81	200	600
44. II-A-1	Sta. Cruz IA	Oct. '80	240	550
45. II-A-3	Kapalasisigan IA	Feb. '82	240	600
46. II-C-2	Garcia Sto. Cristo IA	Oct. '80	200	500
47. II-C-3	Sto. Cristo IA	Feb. '81	200	500
<u>Sub-total (Average)</u>			<u>2,886 (206)</u>	<u>7,705 (550)</u>
Grand Total			11,765 (250)	24,922 (530)

Table 9.3(1) GENERAL PROFILE OF IA MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES

1. Age Distribution of FIA Representatives

Age	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
21 - 30	3	1	4	1	9 (4)
31 - 40	16	12	13	9	50 (23)
41 - 50	23	11	15	12	61 (28)
51 - 60	22	13	17	13	65 (29)
61 - 70	7	4	10	11	32 (14)
More than 71	0	0	2	2	4 (2)
Total	71	41	61	48	221 (100)

2. Education of FIA Representatives

Level	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
Zero Schooling	0	0	0	2	2 (1)
Primary School	8	0	11	22	41 (9)
Intermediate School	74	28	52	40	194 (44)
High School	49	36	34	12	131 (30)
College	22	21	21	5	69 (16)
Total	153	85	118	81	437 (100)

3. Land Tenure of FIA Members

Classification	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
Owner Operator	828	298	860	343	2,329 (13)
Amortizing Owner Operator	3,468	1,198	3,208	1,741	9,615 (54)
Lessee	1,092	2,087	1,497	1,175	5,851 (33)
Total	5,388	3,583	5,565	3,259	17,795 (100)

Table 9.3(2) GENERAL PROFILE OF IA MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES

4. Concurrent Position of FIA Representatives

Position	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
Mayor	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
Barangay Captain	5	6	3	1	15 (6)
Barangay Representative	7	12	10	1	30 (12)
Leader of Samahang Nayon (SN)	25	10	13	3	51 (20)
Representative of SN	78	10	56	8	152 (60)
Representative of Other Farmers' Organizations	2	1	0	2	5 (2)
Total	117	39	82	15	253 (100)

5. Barangay Distribution of FIA Representatives

No.	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
1	3	3	5	6	17 (24)
2	7	3	7	5	22 (31)
3 - 4	9	7	4	4	24 (34)
More than 5	4	0	3	1	8 (11)
Total	23	13	19	16	71 (100)

6. Existence of FIA Membership Ledger

Existence	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
Yes	10	12	6	15	43 (61)
No	13	1	13	1	28 (39)
Total	23	13	19	16	71 (100)

7. Updating of FIA Membership Ledger

Updating	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
Seasonally	6	13	13	15	47 (72)
Annually	8	0	0	1	9 (14)
Occasionally	9	0	0	0	9 (14)
Total	23	13	13	16	65 (100)

Table 9.4(1) SERVICE ACTIVITIES AND PROPERTIES OF FIAs

1. Services Appreciated by FIA Leaders

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Equitable distribution of water	16	5	12	0	33 (17)
b. Regular meeting	9	2	0	1	12 (6)
c. Maintenance of farm ditches & canals	16	5	19	1	41 (21)
d. Training & seminars for farmers	8	7	6	20	41 (21)
e. Communication with NIA personnel	6	2	3	0	11 (6)
f. Collection campaign	3	3	6	0	12 (6)
g. Good services provided by FIA officers	1	9	2	0	12 (6)
h. Group work	1	1	6	0	8 (4)
i. Incentives given to farmers	1	0	1	0	2 (1)
j. Improvement of roads and facilities	0	0	0	20	20 (10)
k. Improved varieties being introduced to farmers	0	0	0	5	5 (2)
Total	61	34	55	47	*197 (100)

* With multiple answers

2. Services Requested to be Rendered by FIAs

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Maintenance of irrigation facilities & structure	22	6	16	16	60 (31)
b. Improved distribution and supply of water	15	14	5	4	38 (20)
c. Capitalization and campaign for collection of irrigation fees	12	1	4	1	18 (9)
d. Coordination between NIA personnel and farmers	4	8	15	0	27 (14)
e. Improvement of drainage by rehabilitation	0	0	0	7	7 (4)
f. Construction of FIA hall	0	0	3	0	3 (2)
g. Training and seminars for farmers	9	1	3	1	14 (7)
h. Marketing and storage of products	0	0	0	24	24 (13)
Total	62	30	46	53	*191 (100)

* With multiple answers

Table 9.4(2) SERVICE ACTIVITIES AND PROPERTIES OF FIAs

3. Existing Facilities of FIAs

Item	District				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Office hall	0	0	2	0	2
b. Communal dam	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	2	1	3

4. Facilities Proposed to be Constructed in the Near Future

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Canal structures	16	7	7	0	30 (70)
b. Drainage structures	3	2	3	0	8 (19)
c. FIA office hall	0	0	0	4	4 (9)
d. Palay nursery	0	0	0	1	1 (2)
Total	19	9	10	5	43 (100)

Table 9.5(1) FINANCIAL STATUS OF FIAs

1. Amount of Membership Fees

Amount (P)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
0.0 - 1.0	10	1	0	0	11 (28)
1.1 - 3.0	10	9	0	1	20 (50)
3.1 - 4.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
4.1 - 6.0	2	2	1	0	5 (12)
6.1 - 8.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
8.1 - 10.0	0	0	2	0	2 (5)
10.1 - 20.0	0	1	0	1	2 (5)
More than 20.1	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
Total	22	13	3	2	40 (100)

2. Amount of Annual Dues

Amount (P/year)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
0.0 - 1.0	4	1	0	0	5 (12)
1.1 - 2.0	10	4	0	1	15 (37)
2.1 - 3.0	1	2	0	0	3 (7)
3.1 - 4.0	6	1	0	0	7 (17)
4.1 - 5.0	0	4	2	1	7 (17)
5.1 - 6.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
6.1 - 7.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
7.1 - 8.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
8.1 - 9.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
9.1 - 10.0	1	1	2	0	4 (10)
More than 10.1	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
Total	22	13	4	2	41 (100)

3. Contribution

Amount (P)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
0.0 - 5.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
5.1 - 10.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
10.1 - 30.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
30.1 - 50.0	1	0	0	0	1 (13)
50.1 - 100.0	0	0	2	0	2 (25)
100.1 - 200.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
200.1 - 300.0	0	0	2	0	2 (25)
More than 300.1	2	0	1	0	3 (37)
Total	3	0	5	0	8 (100)

Table 9.5(2) FINANCIAL STATUS OF FIAs

4. Collection of Membership Fees & Annual Dues and Incentives
(Wet-1982 / Dry-1983)

Source of Revenue	District				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Collectible membership fees	*22 [25,745] (1,170)	*13 [17,915] (1,378)	*18 [26,585] (1,477)	*16 [16,295] (1,018)	*69 [86,540] (1,254)
Membership fees collected	*17 [1,970] (116)	*3 [961] (320)	*3 [225] (75)	*0 [0] (0)	*23 [3,156] (137)
Collection ratio (%)	8	5	1	0	4
Collectible annual dues	*22 [10,298] (468)	*13 [7,166] (551)	*19 [10,634] (560)	*16 [6,518] (407)	*70 [34,616] (495)
Annual dues collected	*13 [1,185] (91)	*1 [300] (300)	*2 [165] (83)	*1 [765] (765)	*17 [2,415] (142)
Collection ratio (%)	12	4	2	12	7
No. of FIA given incentives for irrigation fee	1	1	2	0	4
Total number of FIA	23	13	19	16	71
Percentage (%)	4	8	11	0	6
Amount of incentives given by NIA (P)	2,000	2,061	788.88	0	4,849.88
No. of FIA given incentives for back account	1	1	1	0	3
Total number of FIA	23	13	19	16	71
Percentage (%)	4	8	5	0	4
Back account incentive given (P)	254	500	67.04	0	821.04

Remarks: * Total number of respondents
 [] Total amount of member fees & annual dues
 () Average/FIA

Table 9.5(3) FINANCIAL STATUS OF FIAs

5. Other Incomes

Kind	District				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Penalties or fines	0	0	1	0	1
Donations	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	0	1	0	2

6. Total Amount Accumulated (Working Capital Fund)

Amount (₪)	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
0.0 - 50.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
50.1 - 100.0	1	0	0	0	1 (8)
100.1 - 200.0	0	0	1	1	2 (15)
200.1 - 300.0	0	0	1	0	1 (8)
300.1 - 400.0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
400.1 - 500.0	0	1	0	0	1 (8)
500.1 - 700.0	3	1	0	0	4 (31)
700.1 - 1,000.0	1	0	0	1	2 (15)
More than 1,000.1	1	0	1	0	2 (15)
Total	6	2	3	2	13 (100)

Table 9.5(4) FINANCIAL STATUS OF FIAs

7. Expenditure (on the average as of 1982-1983)

Expenses (P)	District				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Charges and obligation of the Association	*8 [2,030] (254)	*1 [225] (225)	*1 [300] (300)	*1 [151] (151)	*11 [2,706] (246)
Cost of maintenance and repair of terminal facilities, farm ditches & other irr. structures within the area of the Association	*2 [450] (225)	*2 [3,000] (1,500)	*0 [0] (0)	*1 [765] (765)	*5 [4,215] (843)
Other expenses that may be incurred for the conduct and operation of its activities	*11 [3,220] (293)	*10 [2,290] (229)	*1 [800] (800)	*0 [0] (0)	*22 [6,310] (287)
Total	*21 [5,700] (772)	*13 [5,515] (1,954)	*2 [1,100] (1,100)	*2 [916] (916)	*38 [13,231] (1,376)

Remarks: * Total number of respondents
 [] Total amount of expenditure
 () Average

8. Revenues and Expenditures (on the average as of 1982-1983)

Balance (P)	District				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Revenues	*21 [26,974] (1,284)	*13 [6,069] (467)	*5 [3,514] (703)	*2 [964] (482)	*41 [37,521] (915)
Expenditures	*17 [26,494] (1,558)	*6 [4,245] (708)	*4 [1,550] (388)	*2 [966] (483)	*29 [33,255] (1,147)
Profit (+) or Loss (-)	(-274)	(-241)	(+315)	(-1)	(-232)

Remarks: * Total number of respondents
 [] Total amount of revenues & expenditures
 () Average

Table 9.6(1) FIA LEADERS' VIEWS ON ITS MANAGEMENT

1. Major Constraints Encountered by FIA

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Insufficient supply of irrigation water during dry season	17	4	11	4	36 (17)
b. Defective and incomplete facilities	11	9	14	3	37 (18)
c. Deficient O&M	12	3	2	0	17 (8)
d. Lack of capital	7	2	3	9	21 (10)
e. Lack of discipline and non cooperation between UPRIIS personnel & farmers and among farmers	14	20	29	31	94 (45)
f. Difficulties in transportation and marketing of palay	2	1	0	2	5 (2)
Total	63	39	59	49	*210 (100)

* With multiple answers

2. Improvement Measures for Constraints Encountered

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Proper control of water distribution	11	6	12	0	29 (15)
b. Construction and/or rehabilitation of facilities & structures	14	6	9	6	35 (18)
c. Proper O&M of facilities	6	8	8	0	22 (11)
d. Establishment of discipline & cooperation among UPRIIS personnel and farmers	22	9	19	8	58 (30)
e. Consolidation of transportation for communication and collection	3	4	3	0	10 (5)
f. Intensification of training & seminars and meetings	8	4	12	17	41 (21)
Total	64	37	63	31	195 (100)

Table 9.6(2) FIA LEADERS' VIEWS ON ITS MANAGEMENT

3. Opinions & Suggestions on Existing Regulations such as Articles of Incorporation, related By-Laws, Kasunduan, etc.

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Necessity of strict application	20	3	5	3	31 (32)
b. Useful in FIA management	17	0	1	0	18 (19)
c. Revisions to be made	5	1	1	9	16 (17)
d. Close coordination with UPRIIS and assistance from other government agencies required	5	0	2	9	16 (16)
e. Clear explanation and information drive requested	6	7	3	0	16 (16)
Total	53	11	12	21	*97 (100)

* With multiple answers

4. Opinions & Suggestions on the Turn-over of Responsibilities and Duties of NIA-UPRIIS to Farmers' Organizations

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Trouble expected	12	0	0	4	16 (17)
b. Too early to manage it	15	7	0	14	36 (38)
c. Training & seminars to be conducted before the turn-over	9	2	6	7	24 (25)
d. Lack of capital for the operation	3	0	0	2	5 (5)
e. Ready to take it over; turn-over considered helpful to farmers	1	4	8	1	14 (15)
Total	40	13	14	28	*95 (100)

* With multiple answers

Table 9.6(3) FIA LEADERS' VIEWS ON ITS MANAGEMENT

5. Opinions & Suggestions on the Accumulation of Capital Funds

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Voluntary contributions from farmers needed	11	6	0	0	17 (20)
b. Hard work for NIA incentives	6	7	0	0	13 (15)
c. Penalties to be imposed on the delinquents	15	5	0	0	20 (23)
d. Borrowing capital from lending institution	4	0	1	0	5 (6)
e. Necessary to accumulate by any means the capital funds for the IA management	0	0	15	16	31 (36)
Total	36	18	16	16	*86 (100)

* With multiple answers

6. Opinions & Suggestions on the Increasing Irrigation Service Fee Rate

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. No need to increase irrigation service fee	9	10	14	9	42 (58)
b. Agreed, provided that there will be good services from NIA-UPRIIS	8	0	1	6	15 (21)
c. Irrigation service fee increase acceptable, if the price of palay goes up	5	3	0	0	8 (11)
d. Depending on the harvest, in case of unsatisfactory harvest, fee must be the same	1	0	2	1	4 (6)
e. Necessary to establish policies to increase irrigation service fee	0	0	2	0	2 (3)
f. Reasonable for the NIA-UPRIIS to meet the cost of production	0	0	0	1	1 (1)
Total	23	13	19	17	*72 (100)

*With multiple answers

Table 9.6(4) FIA LEADERS' VIEWS ON ITS MANAGEMENT

7. Opinions & Suggestions on Promoting Activities in Agricultural Extension, Purchasing, Marketing and Credit Facility

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Not yet ready	18	4	3	0	25 (30)
b. Seminars & training needed	10	1	5	16	32 (38)
c. Not interested	13	1	0	0	14 (17)
d. Assistance from other government agencies necessary	1	2	7	0	10 (12)
e. Useful for accumulating the capital fund	0	3	0	0	3 (3)
Total	42	11	15	16	*84 (100)

* With multiple answers

8. Opinions on the Relationship with NIA-UPRIIS

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Fairly good	19	1	0	4	24 (29)
b. Closer relationship and good communication expected to be established	17	13	15	15	60 (71)
Total	36	14	15	19	*84 (100)

* With multiple answers

9. Opinions on Coordination with Local Authorities

Item	District				Total (%)
	I	II	III	IV	
a. Coordination with local authorities to be practised to insure the discipline among members	21	0	18	16	55 (80)
b. Coordination with local authorities creating trouble	0	2	0	0	2 (3)
c. Closer relationship with local authorities necessary	0	12	0	0	12 (17)
Total	21	14	18	16	69 (100)

Table 9.7 NUMBERS OF IRRIGATION ROTATIONAL AREAS AND IRRIGATION BLOCKS

Irrigation Systems	No. of I.R.A.	Areas (ha)											Total
		0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	Over 800		
<u>District I</u>													
TRIS	330	6	13	15	13	9	3	1	1	0	2	63	
SDA	340	3	11	19	11	5	2	3	1	1	0	56	
SAE	26	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Sub-total	696	12	26	38	24	14	5	4	2	1	2	128	
<u>District II</u>													
PRIS	359	6	22	22	13	5	3	2	1	1	0	75	
LTRIS	74	3	4	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	18	
RMA	65	0	0	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	12	
VACA	55	2	3	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	15	
MURCON	130	2	7	13	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	32	
Sub-total	683	13	36	54	29	9	6	3	1	1	0	152	
<u>District III</u>													
PBRIS (Pro.)	320	28	26	27	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	93	
PBRIS (Ext.)	360	21	24	37	11	4	0	1	0	1	0	99	
ALIAGA	134	3	8	6	5	3	2	0	0	1	0	28	
PLATER	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	
PCCA	34	1	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Sub-total	855	53	65	80	26	7	4	3	0	2	0	240	
<u>District IV</u>													
PENRIS (Pro.)	603	25	26	49	27	4	2	3	1	0	1	138	
PENRIS (Ext.)	171	2	16	16	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	48	
Sub-total	774	27	42	65	37	7	2	4	1	0	1	186	
Total (%)	3,008	105	169	237	116	37	17	14	4	4	3	706	
		(14.9)	(23.9)	(33.6)	(16.4)	(5.2)	(2.4)	(2.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(100.0)	

Remarks: Total irrigation service area is 111,200 ha.

Table 9.8 NUMBER OF IRRIGATION ASSOCIATIONS TO BE SET-UP

Irrigation Systems	Area (ha)										Total
	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	701-800	Over 800	
<u>District I</u>											
TRIS	6	13	15	17	16	7	3	4	0	9	90
SDA	3	11	19	14	9	5	9	4	4	0	78
SAE	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sub-total	12	26	38	31	25	12	12	8	4	9	177
<u>District II</u>											
PRIS	6	22	22	17	9	7	6	4	4	0	97
LTRIS	3	4	6	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	22
RMA	0	0	6	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	16
VACA	2	3	7	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	19
MURCON	2	7	13	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	37
Sub-total	13	36	54	38	17	16	9	4	4	0	191
<u>District III</u>											
PBRIS (Pro.)	28	26	27	12	0	5	3	0	0	0	101
PBRIS (Ext.)	21	24	37	14	7	0	3	0	4	0	110
ALIAGA	3	8	6	7	6	5	0	0	4	0	39
PLATER	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
PCCA	1	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Sub-total	53	65	80	35	13	10	9	0	8	0	273
<u>District IV</u>											
PENRIS (Pro.)	25	26	49	34	7	5	9	4	0	9	168
PENRIS (Ext.)	2	16	16	13	6	0	3	0	0	0	56
Sub-total	27	42	65	47	13	5	12	4	0	9	224
Total (%)	105	169	237	151	68	43	42	16	16	18	865
	(12.1)	(19.5)	(27.4)	(17.5)	(7.9)	(5.0)	(4.9)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(100.0)

Table 9.9(1) CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN NIA AND FIA
(FORM)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This CONTRACT, made and executed this _____ day of _____ at _____ between:

The NATIONAL IRRIGATION ADMINISTRATION, a government owned and controlled corporation, established under the power of RA _____ with office address of NIA Complex, EDSA, Diliman Quezon City, represented by

_____ duly authorized by the Administrator of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA);

and

_____, a non-stock association, organized and registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines with the office address at _____, represented by its elected President _____, duly authorized by the Board of Directors and members of the Association hereby declare:

WITNESS

Whereas, the NIA has full control and management of the _____ from the source of water and all appurtenant structures constructed therein:

Whereas, the _____ wishes to maintain and manage a portion of Sub-Lateral _____ from _____ to _____ where irrigation water is conveyed to _____.

Whereas, the NIA has decided to turn over the maintenance and management of the said portion of the Sub-Lateral to the _____ Irrigation Association as well as the collection of irrigation service fee from farmers covered by the service area of the Sub-Lateral _____ in _____ Irrigation Association and in return, NIA is giving incentive to the Association in the amount of _____ (P _____) as payment for the management and maintenance of the canal in one year's time and an additional _____%, if the Association will be able to collect _____% of the current irrigation service fee (ISF) within the year. This bonus/incentive shall be computed after deducting _____% discount given to every member who pays his ISF on or before due date;

Table 9.9(2) CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN NIA AND FIA
(FORM)

Whereas, the payment for the management and maintenance of the said canal shall be given every _____ months, while the bonus incentive shall be taken from the current collection of ISF has been approved and shall take effect this _____ day of _____ and shall cover the _____ Crops harvest of _____ as well as the _____ Crops harvest and the succeeding years.

Whereas, the _____ IA shall be held responsible for the collection of ISF from the members and the corresponding _____% discount of every member who shall pay his ISF promptly.

Whereas, the _____ IA shall be held responsible in the collection of backaccounts (ISF) of delinquent members and in return, NIA shall give the said IA a bonus of _____% from the amount collected. The said bonus shall be awarded on the _____ day of _____ and the succeeding years.

Whereas, the Association before assuming the responsibility of water management the following crop season shall be able to collect the ISF last Cropping Season (current collectible) and shall not be lower than _____% and IA shall be authorized to stop delivery of irrigation water to those members who have not paid.

Whereas, the NIA and the _____ Irrigation Association shall jointly examine the report/record on irrigated and planted areas and also areas not included in the program but was irrigated in every cropping season.

Whereas, the problems of every member regarding water distribution shall be the sole responsibility of the Association and the problems beyond the capability of the IA shall be referred to the NIA office.

Whereas, this contract shall be renewed on the _____ day of _____ every other year and can be revised or amended based on the agreement if the contracting parties so agree and if the expected duties and responsibilities of the IA are effectively implemented.

Whereas, if an extension shall be added to the said Sub-Lateral Canal, the IA shall be awarded additional bonus/incentive.

This contract shall take effect on the first _____ of _____.

That both contracting parties have agreed on the following responsibilities:

Table 9.9(3) CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN NIA AND FIA
(FORM)

I. Responsibilities of NIA:

1. Shall be held responsible for the required volume of irrigation water allotted for Sub-Lateral _____ and shall be used both in Dry and Wet Season based on schedule of water delivery.
2. Provide _____ IA with advance notice or schedule when irrigation water is not available due to unforeseen circumstances.
3. Shall take charge of major repairs of irrigation facilities, structure and drainage.
4. Shall give due payment to _____ IA the prescribed amount for the management and maintenance of Sub-Lateral _____ (_____) every other month which shall take effect upon approval of the contract and the succeeding months hereafter in the amount of _____ (P _____).
5. Shall provide _____ IA a copy of the Billing Report and the total amount to be paid by the members _____ days before harvest or earlier than the due date.
6. Shall provide the _____ IA a copy of the irrigation bills of backaccounts (ISF) of the members of the Association.
7. Shall provide the _____ IA parcellary maps covered by Sub-Lateral _____.
8. Shall examine the report on planted area submitted by _____ IA.
9. Shall supervise the maintenance of the canal and management of the project as stipulated in the contract.
10. Shall designate a bill collector who will issue official receipts to members of the association on the designated date of payments.

II. Responsibilities of _____ Irrigation Association:

1. Clean once a month, maintain and take charge of the minor and drainage canals covered by the area. The cleaning and maintenance of the canal, structures and drainage system covered by the area should be in accordance with the provision _____.
2. Designate a common irrigator who shall take charge of the equitable distribution of water. Shall put up a working station (shed) at _____ which shall serve as a consultation office for water distribution.

Table 9.9(4) CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN NIA AND FIA
(FORM)

3. Shall implement schedule of water delivery as per agreement between NIA and the Association.
4. Shall prepare a report of irrigated areas of the Association 15 days after planting.
5. Shall attend all meetings called for by NIA regarding water management and maintenance of canal, schedule of irrigation water delivery, collection of ISF, and the like.
6. Shall prepare collection bills of all members of the Association.
7. Shall coordinate, collect and remit payments of ISF to NIA as per schedule to facilitate the issuance of official receipts by NIA.
8. Shall submit to NIA the Guidelines and By-Laws of the Association in the management and maintenance of canal and water management.

In Witness whereof, the said parties have agreed and hereunto signed the contract this _____ day of _____ at _____.

National Irrigation Administration _____ IA
(NIA)

Signed in the presence of:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |

Approved:

Table 9.10. ANNUAL TARGETS FOR THE ORGANIZATION & DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION AND COST ESTIMATE

Year	Stage of Development			Institutional Cost (P103)
	Organization of FIG	Organization of FIA	Turn-over of O & Ms to FIA	
1985	300	-	-	-
1986	300	56	56	2,128
1987	300	146	146	5,548
1988	300	105	105	3,990
1989	300	105	105	3,990
1990	300	116	116	4,408
1991	300	111	111	4,218
1992	300	113	113	4,294
1993	300	97	97	3,686
1994	308	16	16	608
Total	3,008	865	865	32,870

Table 9.11(1) STANDARDS AND INDICATORS OF A COHESIVE IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

Standards	Indicators
I. <u>Leadership Development</u>	
1) High problem-solving capability	<p>At least 70% of farmers' leaders (member of the Board of Directors) with capability in problem solving as manifested by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying issues affecting them; - analyzing cause relationship in problems; - setting priorities; - setting general and specific objectives; - setting action: plans and strategies; - evaluating action strategies.
2) High organizational skills	<p>At least 70% of farmers' leaders (FLs) equipped with organizational skills as manifested by ability in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preparing/organizing meeting; - preparing agenda and keeping records; - conducting meetings/action reflection; - creating necessary committees and making these functional; - actively participating in collective activities; - communicating information on organization activities; - eliciting and sustaining maximum community participation.
3) High interpersonal effectiveness and group cohesion	<p>At least 70% of farmers' leaders (FLs) manifested interpersonal effectiveness and contributing towards group cohesion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expressing openly positive and negative feedbacks ref.: self and others in relation to activities undertaken;

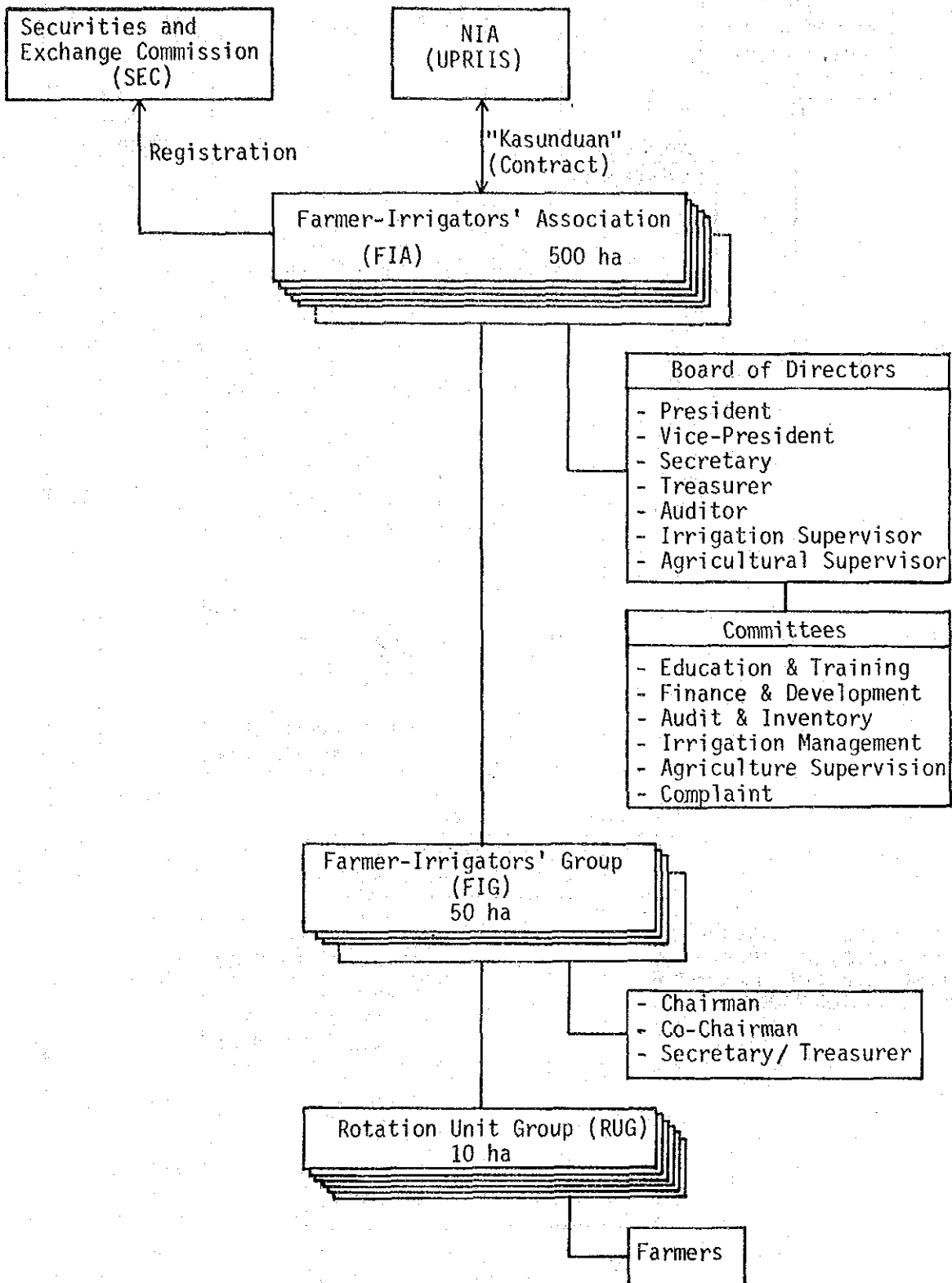
Table 9.11(2) STANDARDS AND INDICATORS OF A COHESIVE IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

Standards	Indicators
4) Adaptive leadership style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receiving positive and negative feedbacks on a group situations ref.: self and others relative to work/activities being undertaken; - manifesting acceptance, support and trust towards members in group situations; - identifying, analyzing and resolving conflicts among members in group situations. <p>At least 70% of FLs have shown flexibility in their leadership styles by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - being authoritarian when the need arises; - maximizing participation of the members by encouraging them to express their views/opinions/criticisms in groups situations.
5) Committed leadership	<p>At least 70% of FLs have shown commitment to the resolution of irrigation issues by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resorting their spare time to the affairs of the organization in ground working consistently attending meetings and participating in mobilizations; - have the initiative to groundwork fellow farmers even without prodding by the IAOs; - having selflessly offered their personal treasures for the use of the association without expecting anything in return.
6) Appropriate class leadership	<p>The farmers' leaders (FLs) belong to the middle and lower social strata in their respective communities;</p> <p>They are in no way influenced by the upper classes and politicians of the localities.</p>

Table 9.11(3) STANDARDS AND INDICATORS OF A COHESIVE IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

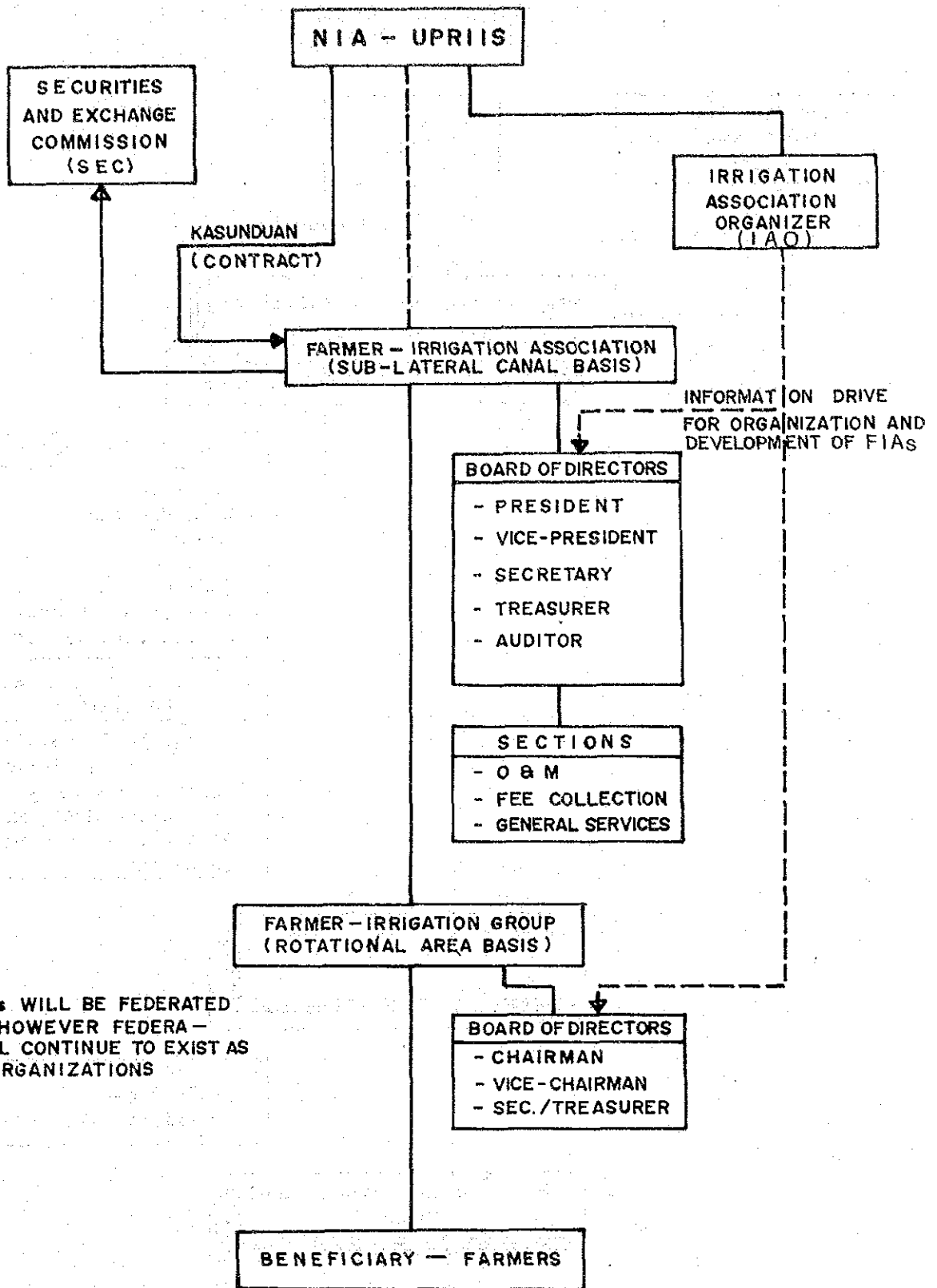
Standards	Indicators
<u>II. Degree of Farmers' Participation</u>	
1) High degree of farmers' participation in activities related to irrigation issues	<p>At least 90% of activities/mobilizations are FL initiated with the participation of the IAO limited to FL meetings;</p> <p>At least 70% of the total farmer population participate/attend consistently meetings and mobilizations on afore-said issues;</p> <p>At least 60% of farmers attending meetings are actively speaking up;</p> <p>At least 90% of farmers understand the issues and participate in the decision-making process involved in their resolution, whether or not they support it;</p> <p>Members who disagree or have doubts are still willing to abide by the majority's decision;</p> <p>Minority views are being encouraged;</p> <p>Farmers are free to express their opinions.</p>
2) Meeting the criteria for effective IA goals and objectives	<p>Goals set by the IA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific - Measurable - Attainable - Observable - Workable - Time-bounded
3) IA goals and objectives are relevant to IA needs	<p>If majority of IA members are satisfied/ have expressed approval regarding IA goals and objectives;</p>
4) High degree of organizational specialization and flexibility	<p>Existence of organized groups characterized by formality of rules, procedures and other controlling processes;</p> <p>Existence of structures responding to organizational needs, i.e. Ad Hoc Committee, etc.</p>

Fig. 9.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF UPRIIS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION



Remarks: One FIA consists of 8 to 10 FIGs in general.
One FIG consists of 4 to 5 RUGs in general.

Fig. 9.2 PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART OF UPRIS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION



NOTE:

FIGs WILL BE FEDERATED INTO FIA. HOWEVER FEDERATED FIGs WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST AS "LOOSE" ORGANIZATIONS

Fig. 9.3 FRAMEWORK ON THE ORGANIZATION & DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION ASSOCIATIONS IN SUB-LATERAL SERVICE CANALS

