

The Impacts of Enhancing Traditional Rice Production in the Upland Regions of the Philippines

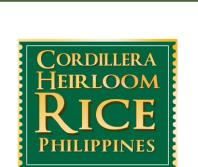
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INTRODUCTION

- Capturing value, preserving heritage
- Isolated, upland region
- Quantitative to qualitative data
- Measuring access to food
- The Food Insecurity Experience Scale by the FAO
 - 1980's: Surveying US women
- 1995: US House Hold Food Security Model
- 2004: Latin America and Caribbean Food Security Scale
- 2003: Voices of the Hungry Project
- The Food Consumption Score by the WFP
- Food consumption and insecurity portfolio







METHOD

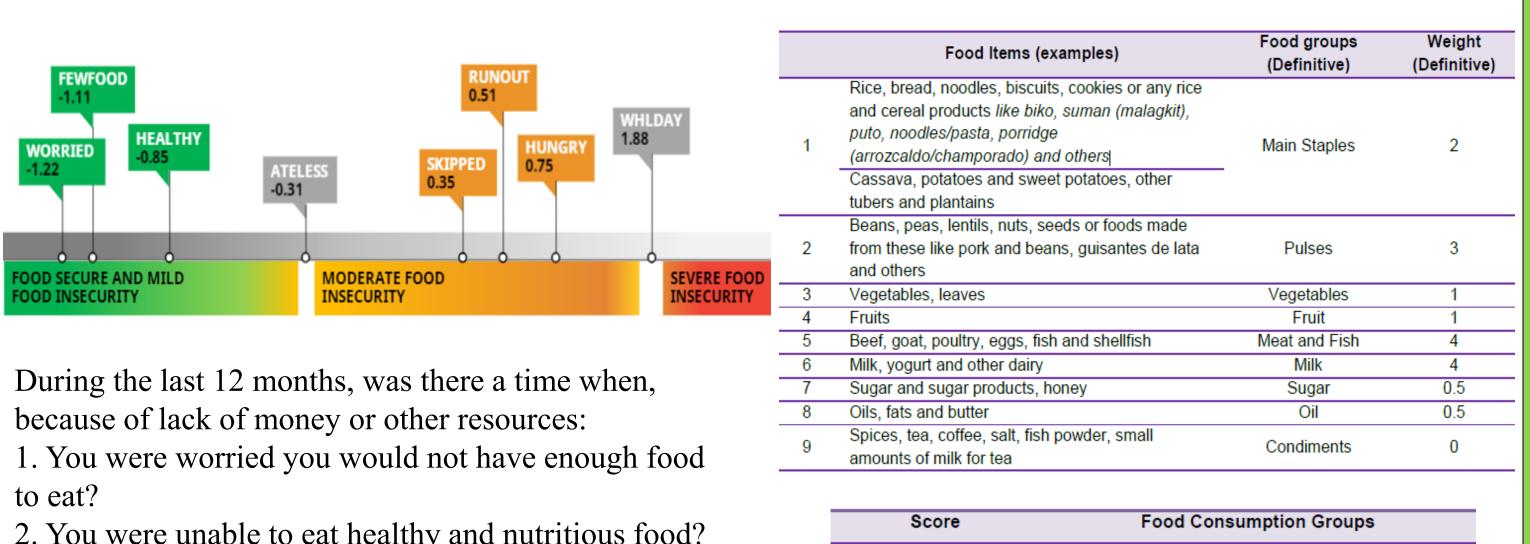
- Barangays served as blocks in a stratified sample
- Proportionally on the rice area of each respective barangay
- Surveys were done in person for the heirloom rice farmers in the Mountain Province, Kalinga, Ifugao and Benguet
- Prewritten, scripted interview
- Part one
 - Basic background information and sociodemographic information
- Part two
- Information regarding current practices in managing pest/earthworm problems
- Part three
- Diet and food security analysis
 - R-statistical software
- Biggest problem was unwillingness to participate







SURVEYS



2. You were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food?	
3. You ate only a few kinds of foods?	

- 4. You had to skip a meal?
- 5. You ate less than you thought you should?
- 6. Your household ran out of food?
- 7. You were hungry but did not eat?
- 8. You went without eating for a whole day?

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rs					
es, leaves		Vegetables	1		
		Fruit	1	-	
at, poultry, eggs, fish and sh	ıellfish	Meat and Fish	4	•	
urt and other dairy		Milk	4	·	
d sugar products, honey		Sugar	0.5		*
and butter		Oil	0.5		
ea, coffee, salt, fish powder	, small	Condiments	0		TOWN
of milk for tea		Condinients	U	V A	
					3 6
Score Food Consumption Groups 0-28 'Poor Food Consumption'					
					100
8 to <u><</u> 42	'Borderline Food Consumption'				
>42	'Acceptable	Food Consumption'		18/	
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CONCLUSIONS

- Still a long ways to go in terms of food insecurity
- Second most wealthiest area
- FCS over estimates nutritional consumption of people by overgeneralizing food categories
- Use this information to guide future policy
- SDG2 aims to eradicate hunger by 2030
- Protecting vulnerable populations





RESULTS

Sociodemographic findings:

- Ratio of male farmers to female farmers was nearly 1:1. While the national average is 89% of farmers are male vs 11% farmers are female.
- Programs targeted at women
- Average age of farmers if over 50.
- Aging population → unsustainable farming
- Children are losing interest in farming
- Average farm size was two as large as median farm size Presence of several outliers
- 10,000 sq meter versus median of 2,000
- Importance of farmers cooperatives
- 6 household members
- Waiting 33 days before transplanting
- Recommended 30 max, ideally 20
- 51% plant one cropping a year
- Commercial rice grows in 120-140 days good 4.JPG
- Heirloom rice is 2-4x more expensive

Food Consumption Finding:

- FIES
- 12.22% of farmers experience moderate or severe food insecurity
- 32% are below acceptable nutrition consumption
- 95% of farmers are buying fish
 - Rice-fish ecosystems



Geographical indication

- Trademark in order to protect from copycats
- Chardonnay
- Gene bank
- Black box
- FIES problems
- 12 month recall period
 - Seasonality Memory
- Adult data





- World Food Prize
- Crystal Harris
- Ambassador Quinn
- Farmers surveyed
- Cecilia Acuin Ana Cope
- Joyce Luis
- Ruben Nunez

