

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC.
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CITY**

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

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THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

A Research Proposal
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of the Holy Cross College of Calinan

In Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements in Practical
Research 1 & 2

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APPROVAL SHEET

In partial fulfillment of the requirements in Practical Research 1&2, this study entitled **THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY**, prepared and submitted by **Villanueva, Trishia Kyle, Agon, Precious Jenni, Bunso, Roxanne, Alegria, Prince Herod, Cosep, Curt Jan, Aguspina, Jeanne Say**, is hereby recommended for oral examination, approval and acceptance.

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The Researchers

ABSTRACT

The aim of this investigation is to unravel the rice farmer's inspirations and experiences and to inspire other rice farmers to persevere with their plight. The study employed qualitative research that relates to ideas, perceptions, opinions and beliefs of the rice farmers using a thematic analysis in which it focuses, explores and investigates the participant's everyday experiences. Collaizi's method was used in data analysis in order to formulate meanings from raw data to new formulated ones. The key findings of the study are the main problems faced by the farmers such as the lack of support, constant floods, low income and unfair prices but are motivated by their relationship with their families, commitment and their faith as rice farmers. The researchers proposed several impactful methods to inspire and assist rice farmers through the study. These include purchasing rice products directly from local rice farmers, which supports local agriculture and the economy. Additionally, they emphasize the importance of raising awareness within oneself, families, peers, and the broader community about the benefits of supporting local rice farmers. Lastly, they form partnerships with local rice farmers through the school's community engagement and service operations (CESO) to foster collaboration and mutual support. These combined efforts aim to create a sustainable and supportive environment that benefits both the community and local rice farmers.

Keywords:*Rice Farmers, Untold Stories, Thematic Analysis, Experiences, Inspirations*

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Over half of all people on the planet eat rice as their primary food. Annual production of milled rice is over 480 million metric tons. As a source of vitamins and minerals, rice continues to be one of the food commodities with the highest levels of protection in international trade (Mutthaya et al., 2014). However, rice field agricultural ecosystems are concentrating on a number of issues, such as a pass or market that is difficult for them to access. Poor soil quality in the rice fields, which causes weed development, poor rice plant growth, and low yield, was another issue noted by many farmers (Hollaus et al., 2022).

In the global setting, rice is in trouble as the earth heats up, threatening the food and livelihood of billions of people. In China, a study found that extreme rainfall had reduced rice yields over the past 20 years. In India, limited rice exports are concerned for having enough to feed its own people. In Pakistan, heat and floods destroyed harvests, while in California, a long drought led many farmers to fallow their fields. Worldwide, rice production is projected to shrink last year, largely because of extreme weather (Sengupta, 2023).

In the national setting, the issues faced by rice farmers in the Philippines include low rice yields, rising cost of agricultural inputs, climate variability, and constraints in rice farming. In addition to that, 57.53% of rice farmers have low rice production levels. Other sources of income, and farm size are significant determinants of rice production level (Casinillio, 2023). Experts told the straits times that the Philippines failed to sustain its rice self-sufficiency in succeeding years due to its failure to modernize the industry, the

government's faulty import policies, extreme weather events and lack of support for farmers, who remain among the country's poorest population (Capeda, 2023).

In the local setting, the stage of the El Niño phenomenon has reached Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Sur with agriculture's products dying and experiencing effects on their crops (Alipala, 2023). Rice farmers in Davao City face several challenges in terms of crop production and yield. The challenges include a lack of management strategy and financial assistance, as well as lack of market linkages and lease agreements (Stuecker, 2018).

This research aimed to study the rice farmers that are in Calinan District, Davao City Philippines. The researchers aimed to study more about them as they are the ones who are capable of creating and developing such products in order for us to survive. The researchers believed that the role of the farmers is not well known from this generation as this generation does not give effort to appreciate and show recognition for their hard work.

Purpose of the Study

This study aimed to unravel the rice farmers' inspirations and experiences. To inspire other rice farmers to persevere with their plight. To give due recognition to the study participants by listening to their stories and sharing them to wider community and to cultivate appreciation to the hard work and the sacrifices of the rice farmers.

Statement of the Problem

1. What are the lived experiences of rice farmers?
2. What are the supports extended by the government and among the rice farmers?
3. What insights can be gained from the experience of rice farmers?

Theoretical Framework

This study is seen through the lens of the Human Capital Theory of economic

growth of Theodore Schultz in 1960. According to Schultz, the traditional agriculture industry cannot expand only on the basis of existing production variables without incurring significant costs. Therefore, both physical and human capital increase at the same time to ensure economic growth.

Basically, the theory supports the study because it focuses more on the life of the farmers which are involved in agriculture business. In addition, the theory emphasizes the importance of the support and help from external factors like the government to augment the human capital which is the rice farmers. The theory claims that investments in education, training, and health improve the productivity and economic outcome of individuals, which in turn contributes to overall economic growth. By applying Schultz's human capital theory, the study can provide an approach in improving the livelihoods of local rice farmers, contributing to the economic growth and community development and also can provide valuable insights.

Importance of the Study

This study has the potential to make a significant contribution in understanding rice farming practices and the challenges faced by rice farmers in Calinan District, highlighting the importance of rice farming practices, and identifying the challenges faced by rice farmers in Calinan.

The findings of this study will be beneficial to the rice farmers by providing a platform for them to share their experiences and have a chance to be heard. Through this, the rice farmers will benefit from this study. To the community, they will be able to know the struggles that research participants encountered. For future researchers, they can benefit from this paper as this provides an initial knowledge of rice farming.

The Department of Agriculture (DA) can have first-hand information from the rice farmers themselves so that they can formulate and design programs that are appropriate for the rice farmers. The Technical Education and Skill Development Authority (TESDA) will offer scholarships to the children of the rice farmers. By that, their education and learning will be secured, specifically their future. In addition, they will be able to learn new modern techniques and methods.

Buyers and consumers are the beneficiaries of this research, for them to know the struggles of rice farmers in terms of prices. In order to support the farmers' product and keep rice farmers' incomes high, consumers are becoming more knowledgeable about the rice they purchase. Additionally, knowing that rice is farmed in an environmentally responsible manner gives people more confidence in the product they eat.

Limitation and Delimitation of the Study

The study focused only on the experiences and insights of the rice farmers in Calinan District. The researchers found out what are the challenges, the support that they need and their insights as rice farmers. The researchers only interviewed ten participants as a maximum number for the study.

This study only focused on rice farmers. Other residents who are not rice farmer were excluded in this study. In this study, it focused more on rice farmers who are willing to share on their behalf. The researchers focused in areas around Calinan District and did not cross outside the said area. The number of participants throughout the study is only 10. The questions are lined with their experiences as rice farmers and no other irrelevant questions were further asked.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined operationally.

Rice Farmers	- refers to those individuals living in Calinan, Davao City whose source of income is through rice farming. They are the participants of this study.
Rice Farming Stories	- refers to how rice farmers cultivate their farm and plant it with rice. - refers to the joys and struggles experienced by the rice farmers living in Calinan, Davao City.
Insights	- refers to the pieces of learning shared by the rice farmers in this study.
Support	- refers to the financial assistance received by these farmers.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, a series of literature is provided in this study to support some claims. This includes various studies to back up claims, making findings more accurate and credible. The studies help strengthen this research and make it more reliable. This enhances the reliability of conclusions, enriching the study with valuable insights from existing literature.

Status of Rice Farming

The increasing input costs and agricultural wage rates have been decreasing overall profitability, which has created disincentives for rice growers. The study econometrically shows that the loss in profitability is typically greater for small farms than for large farms, as small farms use more labor and other inputs than large farm households to earn higher rice income and profit. The household income and expenditure survey data are for the years 2000 and 2010 (Mottaleb & Mohanty, 2014).

Agriculture is the main source of income in many developing countries and increased agricultural productivity has the potential to increase farming income and alleviate poverty in rural areas. Rice is the single most important agricultural crop in the Philippines and is therefore a major source of income for millions of Filipino farmers (Bordey et al., 2013). The literature points to several factors, such as the world food crisis in 2008, high prices of agricultural inputs, limitations on land ownership, and rising population, that set the Philippines back in its rice-self-sufficiency efforts—resulting in higher rice imports. The Philippines' high dependence on rice imports exposes the country to international market shocks and may have a serious risk for food security (Dawe et al., 2012).

Rice is the most important food staple in the world with approximately 90% of the global supply grown in Asia and 29% produced in Southeast Asia (Grisp, 2013). The importance of rice as a food staple will continue to increase with the growing global population. The productivity of rice farming in Southeast Asia has the potential to increase considerably, which will help meet increasing demands for food (Laborte et al., 2012).

Land is a crucial component of productive agriculture, and the land rental market is a significant agricultural institution. About 25% of the Philippines cultivated land is used for rental activity, including sharecropping and fixed rent contracts. Land ownership and agricultural productivity are affected by the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) of 1988, which essentially redistributes land to farmers who lack it. The study examined how land ownership affects the technical proficiency and production of rice producers in the Philippines. Results also indicate that land area, fuel prices, fertilizer prices, irrigation prices, and labor prices are important factors that influence rice output. The researchers discovered a mean technical efficiency score of 0.79, which is still lacking. Finally, technical inefficiency is higher among educated women and farmers who lease land (Koirala & Mishra, 2016).

Over half of the world's population, mostly in Asian nations, consumes rice, a staple food. It significantly affects social and economic development, which is crucial for ensuring sustainability and better utilizing rice output. This review sheds light on the significance of smart farming in raising rice output. The rice industry can achieve sustainable and resilient production systems through the use of smart farming, which might reduce environmental impact and protect food security. Therefore, the rice sector has promising future in changing current rice production practices into a new perspective in the development of rice smart farming (Hashim, et at., 2023).

The crop rice is very reliant. Compared to dryland crops like wheat, rice required far more effort, and its irrigation networks required farmers to coordinate water use. Rice villages established strict rules for labor exchange in response to these requests. The researchers examined close-by provinces in China that have different rice and wheat production but the same ethnicity, religion, and national government as a natural test case. Rice-growing provinces report stricter regulations than historically wheat-growing provinces, according to poll data from more than 11,000 Chinese individuals. Additionally, rice foresees strict norms everywhere. These findings imply that China's agricultural heritage continues to influence contemporary cultural distinctions, which may help to explain why East Asia has more rigid social rules than other wheat-growing countries (Talhelm & English, 2020).

Experiences and Struggles of Rice Farmers

The study provided this group of female farmers an opportunity to discuss their experiences as women farmers, as well as the difficulties and barriers standing in their way of achieving commercial success farmers. This opportunity allowed these women farmers to candidly share insights into the multifaceted aspects of their roles, shedding light on the distinctive challenges, triumphs, and nuances that characterize their journey in the agricultural sector. Through open and structured discussions, the study enabled these women to articulate not only their triumphs but also the formidable hurdles they encounter (Tshamano, 2021).

This implies that farming expertise is beneficial during the early phases of adopting a particular technology. Farmers are still evaluating its potential advantages, which ultimately determine whether it will be adopted or abandoned over time. Therefore, steady technological progress and ongoing farmer retraining are crucial for adoption of

agricultural technologies in a sustainable manner for some crops (Ainembabazi & Mugisha, 2014).

Either the farmer or to be devoted to delivering the story or the notion, the individual telling the story must also have a certain set of abilities, engagement, and interest. In essence, the farmer is incorporated into the final product and the occasion. In this essay, a gender and class analysis are applied to research with subsistence farmers in Kenya. To investigate how and why overlapping social and political systems coexist, an ecologically informed intersectionality lens. The vulnerability of female subsistence farmers is increased by injustices and ecological conditions. their unresponsiveness to the climate catastrophe (Ndlovu, 2020).

This article discusses the challenges faced by a group of Danish biodynamic farmers working to create self-sufficient farm systems with no or very little reliance on imported resources by creating biologically, economically, and socially diversified farms based on a participatory interview process (Steinfeld, 2020).

Small farmers offered a localized explanation for the observed climate changes, but commercial farmers had a greater grasp of the science of climate change. Both sets of farmers' adaptations were influenced by non-climate factors (Menconi, 2017). Lack of understanding regarding farmers' perspectives of good welfare is a major barrier to such progress (Vigors, & Lawrence, 2019). Farmers' methods of knowledge acquisition, with a special emphasis on the contribution of their informal learning helps in the development of resilient and sustainable agriculture (Šūmane, 2017). In the study conducted in West Bengal, India, 75 rice cultivators and 75 control subjects were randomly selected to assess musculoskeletal disorders, thermal stress, and physiological stress among the rice cultivators.

The study which used a Modified Nordic questionnaire and posture analysis with the Ovako Working Posture Analyzing System Results showed discomfort, particularly in the lower back (99%), knee (91%), ankle (83%), and feet regions (68%). Rice farmers had lower lung function values and suffered from thermal stress (36°C) and physiological stress, with increased heart rates (148 beats/min) likely due to hazardous working conditions and dust inhalation, affecting their health and work performance (Das & Gangopadhyay, 2012).

In this study rice is a crucial staple crop grown by small-scale farmers worldwide. This relies on its diverse genetic resources for sustainability, the 3,000 Rice Genomes Project offers a vast dataset of publicly available genome sequences from 3,000 rice varieties, encompassing global genetic and functional diversity. These rice seeds can be obtained from the International Rice Genebank Collection. This resource is invaluable for advancing rice research and breeding. The primary challenge now is to analyze this dataset systematically to connect genetic variations to functional diversity, ultimately creating new, sustainable rice varieties to support the growing global population, projected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050 (Li, et al., 2014).

The study defines rice as the second most widely grown cereal crop and a staple for over 3 billion people. It faces challenges in sustaining its production, expanding rice cultivation is limited due to global water scarcity, urbanization, and high land development costs. Rice yield growth has slowed due to various factors, including the plateauing of high-yielding varieties and environmental concerns. Research and dissemination of findings are crucial to address the challenges and improve rice productivity, such as through hybrid rice and integrated crop management systems. The International Year of Rice provides an

opportunity to enhance food security, reduce poverty, and protect the environment (Nguyen & Ferrero, 2016).

In this study agriculture in Southeast Asia faces multiple challenges. Productivity gains from the Green Revolution have slowed, environmental issues and resource shortages are evident, and changing global markets impact local economies. In Bali where tourism dominates, farmers are marginalized but also have unique opportunities for premium and organic produce. This article explores these opportunities, focusing on one successful project that reduced production costs through organic farming but faced marketing challenges. It underscores the need for holistic studies of the entire rice production and marketing chain, with a farmer-centric approach (MacRae, 2011).

This study looks at what farmers in Malaysia think about how vulnerable they are to climate change. It also checks how things like their age, education, income, and other factors affect their ability to adapt to climate change. The study found that some of these factors make it easier for farmers to adapt, while others make it harder. Overall, farmers are open to the idea of adapting to climate change, but they face certain obstacles. Currently, Malaysia does not have specific policies to help different sectors, like agriculture, deal with climate change impacts. This research can help policymakers create better policies to overcome these obstacles and support farmers in dealing with climate change in Malaysia (Muhammad et al., 2017).

This study explores the potential of hydro-climatic information to improve agricultural productivity in the face of climate variability and water scarcity. It presents findings from a diagnostic assessment aimed at creating a hydro-climatic Environmental Virtual Observatory (EVO) for rice farmers in Northern Ghana, designed to integrate

scientific and traditional forecasting systems through stakeholder collaboration. The study highlighted the need to address both environmental and socio-institutional factors while emphasizing the EVO's potential to enhance adaptive decision-making while acknowledging associated implementation challenges (Nyadzi et al., 2018).

This study focused on the challenges faced by female rice farmers in Nigeria. It surveyed a hundred women rice farmers and found that finance, particularly personal savings, was a significant constraint. Other challenges included limited access to credit, a lack of modern farming equipment, and land degradation. Surprisingly, government support for funding had a negative impact on their productivity. The study recommends that female rice farmers engage in developmental programs to enhance their skills and competitiveness, and it calls for government and policymakers to develop initiatives supporting these farmers and agricultural development (Omiunu, 2014).

The study conducted a systematic review of original research articles published up until October 2016 to understand the perceptions and experiences of farmers about the impacts of climate change and variability on crop production. The study found that farmers worldwide have been experiencing changes in climate mainly related to rising temperatures, unpredictable and reduced rainfall. These changes have resulted in reduced agricultural production, and farmers have been responding differently to combat these changes. The study recommended that adaptation measures should be oriented towards those who are already experiencing and trying to respond to such changes. It is crucial to recognize and understand their views when formulating adaptation plans and policies (Karki et al., 2019).

The study explored the challenges faced by smallholder vegetable farmers in meeting the large volume demands of institutional buyers and wholesalers in Davao City. It examined the success factors and challenges of the Small Farmers Association of Quirogpang (SFAQ) in their collaborative cluster farming approach in Marilog, Davao City, Philippines. The study highlighted the importance of social connections and leadership in the success of collaborative cluster farming and recommended the implementation of institutional support and strategies to enhance its success (Montiflor et al., 2020).

The study examined the sustainability of smallholder farming in India, particularly in the face of challenges posed by job-driven out-migration, globalization, and corporate industrial agriculture. The authors discussed four community-level initiatives that aim to promote sustainability in traditional farming and food systems. These interventions include linking organic agriculture to community-supported agriculture initiatives, linking smallholder farming to school meal programs, enhancing market access and value chain development for local agricultural produce, and creating employment opportunities for rural youth to reduce over-dependence on agriculture (Bisht et al., 2020).

The study examined the genetic erosion of rice landraces in traditional smallholder agricultural systems in the Sarangani uplands of the Philippines. The researchers found that the genetic base of rice crops has decreased due to various factors, including changing priorities of farmers, pest infestations, weakened seed supply systems, and natural calamities. These pressures have led to food and water scarcity, hunger, and suffering in upland communities. The study recommended interdisciplinary strategies to simultaneously address varietal losses, environmental degradation, and human well-being,

and to make traditional rice farming more lucrative for younger generations to continue farming as a profession, ensuring the continued presence of tribal groups in the Sarangani uplands (Zapico et al., 2020). The study analyzed the impact of farmer-entrepreneurial competencies (PECs) on the production and technical efficiency of rice farms in Laguna, Philippines. The researchers randomly selected and interviewed 40 farmers from May to July 2016, and performed descriptive, stochastic frontier production function, and regression analyses. The results showed that only the area cultivated significantly affected output during the dry season, but area cultivated, labor, N-fertilizer, and seeds were significant factors of output in the wet season. Furthermore, the study found that farms were technically efficient during the dry season but technically inefficient during the wet season, with a technical efficiency of only 69.70%. The dummies for "strong" level of competency for various PECs were found to be positive determinants of the technical efficiency of the farmer-respondents, suggesting the importance of improving farmers' entrepreneurial skills to enhance the efficiency and productivity of rice farms in the region (Arellano & Delos Reyes, 2019).

This study explored the experiences of female farmers in the Netherlands, and the challenging stereotypes about their education and socioeconomic status. Through interviews with six women, the study revealed a patriarchal paradigm in industrial agriculture and the women's passion for farming. They challenge traditional gender roles in motherhood and business ownership (Meulen et al., 2015).

This study aimed to explore the experiences of small-scale farmers in the Municipality of Banaybanay, Philippines, amidst climate change. It utilized a qualitative phenomenological approach and collected data from 18 farmers through focus group

discussions and in-depth interviews. The study identified five major themes in relation to the challenges faced by the farmers, such as uncertainties of weather and financial difficulties. The farmers coped with these challenges through crop-livestock diversification and personalized interventions. The study recommended raising awareness of environmental concerns, promoting innovation in crop management, and empowering farmers (Marisa, 2012).

The study examined the indigenous practices and beliefs of rice farmers in the second district of Capiz, Philippines. Findings showed that farmers perform rituals before planting and after harvesting rice, and use traditional methods to protect their crops. These practices are based on their forefathers and personal observations. The study recommended the documentation of farmers' indigenous beliefs and practices. The study explored how traditional, organic, cooperative farmers in the US Southwest communicate about their sustainable farming practices. It proposed a communication-based framework to understand farmers' stories about sustainability and their orientation towards farming, community, family, heritage, and education. The study concluded that sustainability is embedded in ecocultural and historical experiences, and environmental communication should be grounded in phenomenological experience of the natural world (Caminero, & Mabida, 2020). A study by Hoffman (2018) examined the challenges faced by farmers in Kerala, India, in adopting e-commerce for agriculture. It revealed low awareness of e-commerce opportunities among farmers, along with obstacles like inadequate storage, pricing issues, computer literacy gaps, and product perishability. The study emphasized the need for electronic devices and ICT knowledge for farmers to improve their livelihoods. It suggested integrating technology into agricultural economics and highlighted solutions

such as developing e-commerce portals, providing farmer education, involving the private sector, and simplifying online payments. The findings contributed to understanding the specific challenges in Kerala and offer insights for future agricultural e-commerce development (Hoffmann, 2018). Elrasheed's (2024) study examined the challenges faced by farmers in Gadarif State, Sudan, due to the parasitic weed Striga, which affects their sorghum crops and food security.

The Farmers Field School (FFS) program works with local farmers to develop weed control techniques by combining traditional practices with modern research. The study highlighted the need to revive and validate traditional practices such as crop rotation and deep plowing. It emphasized the importance of addressing livelihood diversification and wider social, economic, and ecological conditions. Overall, the study emphasized the goal of improving food security and building sustainable farming and livelihoods in Gadarif through the FFS program (Elrasheed, 2014).

Knowledge processes bring meaning into the process of searching for greater sustainability in agriculture and rural development. The article emerges from a master thesis in Human Geography where concepts from knowledge management were used to describe and analyze the knowledge sharing and learning processes within (Rutz & Zingerli, 2019).

Casinillio's (2015) study suggested that government support and development program is needed for the poor farmers' sustainability especially in rural areas to continue during the implementation of RTL. The local government must take an initiative to form farmers' associations and cooperatives to provide for farmers' needs and can access credit for farm inputs. the government must provide training and seminars for farmers concerning

RTL to become aware and knowledgeable about the pros and cons of the policy (Casinillio, 2015). According to the study of Shah (2017), farmers narrated their courage to get back up following loss and damage as well as their optimism, faith, and hope for brighter futures in farming and in life. These emotions flowed from their affective relationships with the cosmos, themselves and the divine (Shah, 2017).

The 4R framework, which stands for Reform, Result, Resilience, and Return, was created using a grounded theory methodology to evaluate the resilience of several cutting-edge water management techniques. They discovered that every crop pattern has advantages and disadvantages in terms of resilience, and that intensive crop techniques result in less resilient systems overall, particularly when it comes to social, environmental, and ecological factors. The results offered valuable insights for Vietnam and other rice-producing deltas that are developing ecosystem resilience strategies to cope with worldwide issues like flooding, droughts, and saline intrusion (Binh, 2022).

The availability and cost of rice are issues facing the Philippine market. To keep the going rate in the market under control, a recommended retail price is put into place. Other than the alleged stockpiling of rice grains, the other problems relate to economic development. The city's explosive growth is spreading to neighboring communities. There are three categories for this development: commercial, residential, and industrial. Nonetheless, the first two classes dominated, turning larger tracts of valuable property into subdivisions before nearby malls eventually arose. These grounds, which produced hundreds of bags of rice, vanished overnight due to such development. It caused farming to shift from being extremely productive to being idle and somewhat low productive (Cabarles, 2018).

The findings of a participatory action research project on the socio-ecological extension system (SEES), a different kind of extension were put into practice in Kuttanad, Kerala, India. It assessed how well it could support climate-resilient agriculture in the region by enabling technological adjustments. The problem of integrating technical advancements with social and natural processes to accommodate field conditions can be successfully addressed by it (Rajeev & Sajnanath, 2016).

The availability of Sub1 rice information through farmer organizations, neighbors, and training are the primary forces behind this acceptance by sharing agricultural knowledge and encouraging farmers to cultivate Sub1 rice in Bangladesh's flood-prone areas, these measures will increase the spread of Sub1 seeds (Bairagi, et al., 2021). For enhancing effective agricultural knowledge management, it is important to take into consideration the knowledge management best practices, which include developing effective knowledge infrastructure, involving different stakeholders and using appropriate information and communications technology tools in enhancing access. Effective knowledge management activities increase the level of adoption of agricultural innovations. Agricultural knowledge management best practices are adapted for improving rice production of rice farmers (Mtega, 2019).

Research study commissioned by Oxfam showed that rice farmers in some countries can receive as little as 4% of the price paid by consumers. This has implications for poverty in Nepal, Farmers' income from rice farming is estimated at just 13% of the amount needed for a basic but decent income (Segal & Minh, 2019).

Government Limitations to the Rice Farmers

According to the study, farmers who experienced protracted drought and floods were more likely to use adaptation measures on their farms. The average net revenue per rice farm of those who used the techniques was much higher than that of those who did not, according to the ESRM treatment effect. Therefore, via the use of information and communication technologies, the government, stakeholders, and donor organizations must provide innovations for increasing capacity connected to agricultural extension systems and climate change education (Ojo & Baiyegunhi, 2020).

The most accurate predictor of farmers' safety behavior when using pesticides was their perception of obstacles to employing safety measures. Farmers' safety habits were negatively impacted by perceived impediments to implementing safety precautions and the average number of pesticide applications per cropping season. In contrast, farmers' safety behaviors were encouraged by the factor's education, level of self-consumed production in the home, experience of health risks associated to working with pesticides, regular health checkups, and perception of pesticide hazards (Determinants of pesticide safety behavior) among Iranian rice farmers (Sharifzadeh et al., 2019).

In Pakistan, rice, which is the second most essential food crop and livelihood source for millions of farm households, is facing significant yield reduction due to climate change. It is pertinent to consider the vulnerabilities of farm households and related factors to create a climate-resilient farming system (Khan et al., 2021).

Following the food price crisis in 2008, African governments implemented policies aiming at crowding in investment in rice value chain upgrading to help domestic rice compete with imports. We assess the state of rice value chain upgrading in West Africa by reviewing evidence on rice millers' investment in semi-industrial and industrial milling

technologies, contract farming and vertical integration during the post-crisis period 2009 (Soullier, 2020). In rice farming, it threatens freshwater resources, while also being increasingly vulnerable to drought due to climate change. Rice farming needs to become more sustainable and resilient to climate change by improving irrigation drainage systems (Li, 2023). In Ghana, rice is a major agricultural cereal crop and a significant source of income for rural impoverished communities. Many people in the nation cultivate and consume it. Effective knowledge sharing has a great deal of potential for addressing the problems with rice production in Ghana. When rice farmers engage in efficient knowledge sharing practices, knowledge will spread easily among rice farming communities, leading to sustainable agricultural practices that may eradicate hunger and poverty. It will boost rice production, enhance rice yield quality, and protect the natural environment's quality (Kommeyn & Fombad, 2023).

In the production of rice, Big Data (BD), Machine Learning (ML), and Internet of Things (IoT) are anticipated to have a significant impact on Smart Farming and engage the entire supply chain. The growing volume and diversity of data being collected and acquired by these new IoT technologies give the smart farming for rice strategy new tools for anticipating changes and spotting possibilities. The transformation of conventional rice farming techniques into a new perspective of intelligence in rice precision agriculture depends heavily on the efficient and successful integration of all three technologies (Alfred, 2021).

Given the connection between climatic variables and credit limitations found in this study, farmers may be better able to adapt to climate change by raising their level of knowledge about the credit market and the availability of climate change information. So,

it is advised that the government create an agriculture loan strategy that addresses the needs of smallholder farmers, especially in climate-vulnerable regions. To strengthen farmers' capacity for adaptation and ultimately their production, non-farm money can be returned back into farm operations. It can also be suggested that institutional support enhancement and strengthening policies be used to strengthen smallholder farmers' adaptation techniques (Ojo & Baiyegunhi, 2020).

Insights of Rice Farmers

The results showed that the perceived usefulness, perceived ease, and environmental concern affected positive and significantly on attitude. Meanwhile, the behavioral intention was influenced significantly by attitude, subjective norm, moral obligation and perceived behavioral control (Ashari, et al., 2012)

A farm base survey was carried out and rice farmers were investigated in Pakistan. The outcomes of the study showed that flood, input high prices, increasing temperature, and crop diseases are the perceiving risks among rice farmers. Different types of socio-economic factors are influencing farmers' risk perceptions and their attitudes, such as age, education level, a distance of farms from rivers, and non-farm income (Rizwan, 2020). A study by Khushi (2019) examined farmers' attitudes towards rice production and also identified factors influencing the attitudes. The study found that level of education, occupation and farm size had significant influences on the farmers' attitudes towards rice production (Khushi, 2019). Results of the study conducted by Yagos and Damayo (2015), showed that farming practices continually relied on their existing knowledge acquired from families, seminars, trainings and co-farmers. A majority still believed on their own instinct, beliefs and perceptions.

The rice industry in the country faces various challenges. This study aimed to find out the common issues farmers encounter and how these problems affect rice production. It used simple statistical tools and production function analysis. It was revealed that the farmers commonly face problems like high input costs, low prices for their rice, lack of money, labor shortages, inadequate postharvest facilities, pests, diseases, and issues with irrigation. Lack of money and pest/disease outbreaks significantly reduce production during the wet season, while irrigation problems affect both seasons. This suggests that improving these factors would help increase output. Surprisingly, while high input costs and low rice prices are significant issues, increasing them could actually boost total output. One reason might be that farmers are using inputs more efficiently or selling their rice fresh when prices are low due to problems with postharvest facilities. Understanding these issues can guide the government in improving rice programs to boost agricultural productivity and move towards rice self-sufficiency. Strengthening connections and support among stakeholders in the rice industry is also crucial to prevent farming problems (Arida, 2023).

This study looked at 400 farming families in Senegal to see what factors influence their decision to use better types of rice. It found that besides things like the size of their farm, what they think about these new rice types is really important. They measured farmers' thoughts using a special system, and found that these thoughts, along with other farm-related factors, affect whether farmers decide to use the new rice and how much they use it. The study suggested that farmers should have a say in developing new rice types, not just testing them after they are made. This way, their opinions can be considered from the start, which might be easier for researchers. This supports the idea of involving farmers more in creating new crops, which has been gaining popularity lately (Sall, 2022).

More seasoned farmers expressed satisfaction with the return on rice produced by conventional methods. Due to their larger farms, some farmers earned more money overall from crop production, and as a result, they are less conscious of the low yield associated with conventional rice agriculture. Farmers were given agricultural information, but they were unable to use it to produce rice. It is possible to raise farmers' understanding of the low yield by creating extension services programs that efficiently disseminate pertinent information on rice farming (Oo, 2020).

Despite not having access to organic fertilizer or certification, ORF farmers continue to have a very positive outlook on organic farming. Improving infrastructure and empowering the community, offering remuneration and incentives, increasing socialization, offering support and training on ORF, facilitating marketing, and offering subsidies on the cost and certification of organic rice are some of the tactics for implementing ORF (Sujianto, 2022).

Farmers' perceptions of drought and the need for action are influenced by their prior experiences with natural disasters. Farmers utilize readily available adaptive mechanisms. When it comes to choosing an adaptive mechanism, farmers' dedication to their social identity as rice farmers is the deciding factor. No matter what, people who are steadfast in their commitment to being rice farmers will find a way to keep growing rice. If a drought makes rice cultivation unfeasible, those who are not fervently dedicated to their identity as rice farmers may give it up (Manalo, 2020).

Farmers' usage of pesticides and understanding of risks were evaluated in interview research among smallholder rice farmers in Rufiji, Tanzania's coastal mainland, and in Cheju, Zanzibar. In most cases, farmers lacked the skills or resources to handle pesticides

according to manufacturer's instructions. Despite the comparatively modest usage of pesticides, health risks were a serious issue due to farmers' handling and application procedures. Most farmers didn't think it was possible to grow rice successfully without using pesticides to keep pests under control. Nevertheless, there was no difference in the anticipated yields between farmers employing neem tree extract or conventional methods and pesticide users. Farmers require improved support in their farming operations and pesticide control, as well as a basic education, in order to prevent adverse impacts on human health and the environment (Stadlinger, 2012).

Various things can make farmers decide how to deal with leftover rice straw after harvest. The researcher looked at why Thai farmers choose certain methods, using three theories about how people behave. There is a plan plan to talk to farmers about using rice straw in ways that are better for the environment and farming. They talked to 240 farmers and looked at the data using different methods. The researchers found that farmers who thought more about the environment and had more control over their decisions were less likely to burn rice straw. Also, they found that burning seemed cheaper to farmers compared to other options. To get farmers to stop burning rice straw, they need to explain the benefits of other methods clearly and make sure farmers feel responsible for their choices. They should also make it easy for farmers to learn and talk about these methods together (Sukanya & Noppol, 2022). Farmers must reduce their allotted time for unnecessary leisure activities and engage more in productive farming activities to increase economic profit (Casinillo, 2015).

According to the study of Shah (2017), farmers narrated their courage to get back up following loss and damage as well as their optimism, faith, and hope for brighter futures

in farming and in life. These emotions flowed from their affective relationships with the cosmos, and the divine (Shah, 2017). To sum it up, these studies show the status of rice farming in agriculture in developing countries and increase agricultural productivity, highlighting the increase in farming income and alleviating poverty in rural areas. Further, research also revealed the experiences and struggles rice farmers faced in adapting new advancement of technologies. The farmers used methods that were based on their practices, highlighting the challenges the rice farmers face with climate change. Furthermore, it also outlines the support rice farmers need by implementing policies aiming to invest in the rice value chain to help domestic rice compete with imports. Thus, the rice farmer's insight in terms of fertilizers highlights that despite not having access to organic fertilizer, the rice farmers continue to have a very positive outlook on organic farming to improve infrastructure and empower the community.

Chapter 3

METHODS

The research approach used in this study is thoroughly described in this chapter. It is divided into a number of sections that allow for collaboration as the researchers discussed the study methods. The many elements of study design, research participants, research location, data collection process, ethical considerations, and data analysis are briefly described in this chapter.

Research Design

Qualitative research relates to ideas, perceptions, opinions or beliefs of the person being studied and all of them cannot be measured by numbers (Creswell, 2012). A

Phenomenological study explores what people experience and focuses on their experiences of the phenomenon (Makoy & Boyd, 2023). Thematic analysis is a method of analyzing a qualitative data. This is applied to a set of texts, such as an interview and transcripts (Caulfield, 2019).

This study explored qualitative research design in which the researchers identified common themes among the shared experiences of rice farmers through thematic analysis. The researchers conducted data through interview in individual setting, finding out individual's views, opinions, knowledge, experiences or values.

Research Participants

Rice farmers were the participants in this study. In this research, the researchers included a maximum number of 10. Rice farmers aged 25-80 years old were qualified for this study as it ranges in a long period of time. The rice farmer must be a worker or a tenant and does not own his/her work place.

A snowball sampling technique is used to gather the research participants. Snowball sampling begins with one or two study participants. It then continues on the basis of referrals from those participants. This process continues until the researchers reach the desired sample, or a saturation point (Nikolopoulou, 2023). The researchers identified one or two persons included in this study and rely on the participants in order for them to identify additional rice farmer participant.

Research Locale

Calinan is an administrative district of Davao City in the Philippines which is politically subdivided into 19 barangays. Calinan District is known for having a wide area of rice fields and is also known for production of durian, cacao beans, pineapples, and

bananas. The researchers chose to study rice farmers in Calinan District because of the personal connection of the rice farmers to the area, hoping to contribute to a deeper understanding of the agricultural landscapes, livelihoods and identities as rice farmers in Calinan District.



Figure 1: Map of Calinan District

Research Instruments

A formal set of questions was posed to each interviewee and was recorded. In conducting interviews with the participants, the researchers drafted an interview guide. The researchers formulated questions that are aligned with the statement of the problem. The validators checked and rated the formulated questions and gave feedbacks whether they are needed for improvement and changes.

Data Gathering Procedure

In gathering the data, the researchers asked permission from the school administration, the school principal, the school president, research advisers and teachers.

After asking permission, the researchers distributed consent forms to the participants to verify their participation. An orientation was given to the participants before starting the interview and before letting them read the questions that served as their guide. During the interview, the researchers wrote every information as possible, did video recording and audio recording for additional sources for the transcripts. After the interview, the researchers offered their small token as appreciation.

Ethical Considerations

The principles of ethical consideration in research serve as a guide for one's study designs and procedures (Bhandari, 2022). In order to maintain the study's beneficence, non-maleficence, anonymity, and confidentiality, the ethical considerations of the study were identified in this section.

According to Columbia University (2022), each research subject's wellbeing must be guaranteed in order to completely develop beneficence within the research community. Having sound health and financial security are aspects of basic well-being that many communities share, but it is crucial to recognize cultural differences. According to nonmaleficence ethics, harm should not be intentionally caused by the study. According to (Liddell & Baron, 2021), researchers should not intentionally harm, kill, or disable their victims.

The researchers visited each location or the interviewee's existing environment to ensure their safety and cause more or less inconvenience so as not to do harm. The researchers did not collect personal informations in order to respect their privacy. Only the researchers can access the responses of specific participants due to the confidentiality of the data acquired from the research participants. However, the researchers must take all

reasonable precautions to keep anyone not involved in the investigation from associating with their responses.

Trustworthiness

This qualitative concept is more difficult to understand because it is expressed in many ways. It is important to discuss how qualitative researchers establish that the research study's conclusions are credible, confirmable, and trustworthy because they do not employ instruments with established metrics for validity and reliability. Establishing these four factors—which are discussed in greater detail below—is the foundation of trustworthiness. The reliability or truth value of qualitative research and the openness with which the study was conducted are essential for the validity and reliability of the conclusions (Cope, 2014).

Transferability refers to the extent to which a reader can apply the researchers' conclusions or results to their own circumstances. Its idea is comparable to external validity in quantitative research. Generalizability is not usually a goal for qualitative researchers, but by giving readers detailed in-depth descriptions, detailing the study's background in detail, and employing maximum variance sampling, researchers might increase transferability. "Other contexts" in this context can refer to comparable contexts, populations, or phenomena. Thick description is a tool where us researchers can use to demonstrate the generalizability of the future findings to many contexts, conditions, and scenarios.

Confirmability is a measure of how impartial the research study's conclusions are. By giving a detailed audit record of all data analysis steps, the researchers can demonstrate that their conclusions are not skewed by conscious or unconscious bias and truly reflect the opinions of the participants. When data are examined and checked again during data

collection and analysis to verify that results would probably be replicable by others, the confirmability of qualitative data is assured. This entails checking to see that the researcher's prejudice did not slant how the participants were interpreted to support a particular thesis. The researchers can offer an audit trail to demonstrate confirmability by highlighting each phase of data analysis and providing justification for the choices taken. This supports the claim that participants' responses appropriately can reflect the study's findings.

Dependability is the degree to which the study could be reproduced by additional researchers with the same results. In other words, if someone wanted to duplicate this study, they have access to sufficient data from this research report and produce results that are comparable to this study. The researchers utilized inquiry audit to verify dependability, which calls for a third party to assess and examine the research procedure and the data analysis in order for them to make sure that the results are reliable and repeatable.

In conducting research related to traditional farmers, ensuring trustworthiness is paramount. To establish credibility, the researchers were transparent about their biases and positions. They carefully selected representative participants, utilized diverse data sources, and employed rigorous analysis methods. Building trust with participants and engaging in reflexivity further enhance the integrity of their findings. They involved the participants in the research process through member checking and provide clear descriptions of the researchers' qualifications. These strategies ensure the reliability and authenticity of this research, contributing valuable insights to the field.

Data Analysis

The use of Collaizi's method for the data analysis enabled new knowledge to be revealed and provided insights into experiences. Collaizi's (1978) method data analysis is rigorous and robust, and is therefore a qualitative method that ensures the credibility and reliability of its results (Wirihana, 2018).

In this study, Collaizi's method was followed during the formulation of the data. The first step done by the researchers was familiarizing the raw data, followed by identifying of significant statements, then the formulation of themes, then formulating exhaustive description (Describing the themes), then the development of fundamental structures (Evaluation), and last the verification of the fundamental structure by the research participants (clarification/returning of manuscripts).

Chapter 4

RESULTS

This chapter presents the implication of themes. They are presented and interpreted according to the order of the research questions in chapter 1. This chapter is composed of three tables from three research questions. Significant statements, formulated meanings

and the formulated themes are presented in this chapter. Below the presented tables, short discussions of the formulated meanings with transcriptions were shown.

Research Question no. 1: What are the lived experiences of rice farmers?

Table 1. Themes of Significant Statements of a Lived Experiences of Rice Farmers

Remarkable resilience and innovation, Unjust market practices, Circumstances beyond one's control and Unwavering love and perseverance to the work they love are the four major themes. Remarkable resilience and innovation state about what are the knowledge they possess despite the hardships and simply how they manage it throughout its journey. Unjust market practices simplify the inequality when it comes to marketing. It is not just only in the market pricing problems but also on natural disasters that cause main problems for the farmers. Unwavering love and perseverance to the work they love reveals on how long the farmers dedicated or worked despite all the challenges and hardships.

Significant Statement	Formulated Meanings	Theme
<p>Working in the rice field made me aware of the diseases affecting the crops, so I applied a specific fertilizer and insecticide.</p> <p><i>Sa pag trabaho nako sa basakan nga makibalo ko unsay mga sakit sa humay, mao na nga nag apply ko ug fertilizer ug insecticide.</i></p>	<p>The farmer gained knowledge about the diseases that can affect crops while working in a rice field.</p>	
<p>We farmers strive to provide food for the people, especially during calamities.</p> <p><i>I try namo as a farmer para sa katawhan mao nang sa kalamidad lisod siya.</i></p>	<p>Being a rice farmer is a difficult task, but despite the challenges, they make a sincere effort to do their best.</p>	<p>Remarkable resilience and innovation</p>
<p>You could see my field turning into lake, but despite the struggles, we farmers</p>	<p>Despite its challenges, the farmer never disappoints itself as it</p>	

<p>persist to contribute rice to the community.</p> <p><i>Nakita to ninyo akong area nanag nalunopan siya pero struggle siya, pero naga try ang farmer para makahatag ug bugas sa katawhan.</i></p>	<p>continuous to strive in order to contribute rice in the community.</p>	
<p>It's important for us to participate to improve our livelihoods.</p> <p><i>Importante na mag apil ta sa mgta butang aron mapalampio ang atong panginabuhi.</i></p>	<p>The farmers must not only depend on their selves but also to the people around them, through participate on and collaborations if possible.</p>	
<p>Others are stopping rice cultivation, but my thought is to keep planting to produce rice for the people here in Calinan.</p> <p><i>Ang uban karon kay mag aplan na mag stop na sila, pero akong gi huna-huna is para maka produce ko ug humay para naay makaon ang mga katawhan diri sa Calinan.</i></p>	<p>There is a process when it comes to farming, including from planting to harvesting. Usually, it takes 3-4 months.</p>	
<p>There are very cheap traders with huge deductions, and many of them are like cunning foxes, especially during heavy rain, when you sell, there are many deductions.</p> <p><i>Naay mga barat kayo na mga trader na dagko kayo ug mga deductions niya, dghan ug ilahang mga ang mga murag mga alibay na mao ni, mao na labi nag ting ulan, inig pag baligya na nimo daghan na kaayog deduction.</i></p>	<p>Some traders take advantage of farmers by offering low prices for their produce and make significant deductions.</p>	<p>Unjust market practices</p>
<p>Making it difficult to cover the costs of expensive items like medicine and fertilizer.</p>	<p>Some buyers buy the harvest at a really low price and it makes it difficult for them to have enough income.</p>	

<i>Dili baya lalim jud ang namasak pag baligya nimo saimong kuan perti ng baratoha mahal ang kuan medisina ug abono.</i>		
14 only every kilo. <i>14 lang kuan ang kilo sa humay.</i>	It's tough for the rice farmers, especially when the rice price is only 14 per kilo.	
We also experience flooding here, that's our main issue here. <i>Mabaha-an man gud mi diri, mao lang judd na siya among problema diri.</i>	Flooding is the primary concern or problem faced by the community.	
It was tough when we started, with flooding and continuous rain for five days. <i>Lisod siya nag start gani mi noh bag o rako nag tanom unya pila ka days nag baha diba nag kuan kaning sunod- sunod ang baha, ang ulan 5 days.</i>	Rainfall has caused excessive water accumulation in an area, leading to flooding.	
Hard to harvest, it's muddy, raining <i>Lisod mag harvest, maputik, ulan.</i>	Harvesting is hard when its muddy and raining.	
It's still about the floods because our rice crops get damaged easily when flooding occurs. <i>Bahin lang gihapon sa ano sa baha kay madaot man gud ang humay namo diri</i>	This underscores the vulnerability of rice crops to flooding, indicating that they are easily damaged by the water.	Circumstances beyond one's control
It's not easy to recover the rice crop when floods happen here. <i>Mag baha kay dili sya dali ma kuan ba ma hubas</i>	It suggests that floods pose a significant threat to rice farming, potentially leading to crop losses and yields.	
If pests like blockbug or tungro attack your crops, it can lead to significant failures.	Serious consequences of pest infestations, such as blockbug or tungro, on crops. It emphasizes that these pests have the potential to	

<i>Kung muabot ang dangan kanang mga blockbug/blackbug ma failure</i>	cause substantial crop failures, indicating the importance of pest management and prevention measures for farmers.	
The problem in this area is constant flooding. <i>Ang problema diri sa area kay sunod-sunod nab aha.</i>	They need to address the issue of flooding in the area and find potential solutions to mitigate its effects.	
Started working in the rice field at 15 now I'm 72. <i>Dugay na 15 years old pako naga trabaho nako unya 72 nako.</i>	The farmer further indicates that the duration of time between starting work at 15 and reaching the age of 72 is more than 60 years.	
Maybe around 40? 40 years of farming. <i>Siguro mga 40? sa pag tanom 40 years,</i>	The farmer has approximately 40 years of experience in farming. It implies a wealth of knowledge and expertise acquired over four decades of agricultural practice.	Unwavering love and perseverance to the work they love
It's been a long time, probably around 40 to 50 years of being a rice farmer. <i>Siguro naan ani sa mga 40 to 50 years ang amoang basakan.</i>	The farmer has been engaged in farming for a significant period, likely spanning approximately 40 to 50 years.	
We started farming at a young age and until now, though not as much, because we have other sources of livelihood. <i>Bata pa judd mi nagsugod nami ug basak, hangtud karon usahay karon dili na kaayu kay naa mi lahi nga panginabuhi-an.</i>	The farmer began practicing agriculture at a young age, but their current level of engagement in farming has decreased over time due to the availability of alternative means of income or livelihood.	
8 years, even in grade 2, already planting. <i>8 years, 8 years grade 2 na gani nagtanom na.</i>	Even at a young age, the farmer was already planting.	

The first theme “Remarkable Resilience and Innovation” speaks the active engagement of rice farmers in the rice field activities. By recognizing the indicators of diseases in the rice fields, the individual demonstrates a deep understanding. Ultimately,

the integration of practical knowledge and strategic management skills contributes to the individual's ability to effectively address agricultural hurdles and ensure the sustainability and productivity of their rice farming efforts by showing new ways, mechanisms and having the ability to bounce back.

Sa pag trabaho nako sa basakan nga makibalo ko unsay mga sakit sa humay, mao na nga nag apply ko ug fertilizer ug insecticide. (TUSRFD_P02)

Working in the rice field made me aware of the diseases affecting the crops, so I applied a specific fertilizer and insecticide.

I try namo as a farmer para sa katawhan mao nang sa kalamidad lisod siya. (TUSRFD_P01)

We farmers strive to provide food for the people, especially during calamities.

By employing targeted interventions such as specialized fertilizers and insecticides, the individual gained insights into the various diseases that can impact rice crops. This hands-on learning highlights the significance of practical knowledge and keen observation in recognizing and addressing the challenges faced by rice farmers in preserving the well-being and productivity of their crops. The perseverance and commitment of a farmer plays a vital role when it comes to providing rice for the people.

Nakita to ninyo akong area nanag nalunopan siya pero struggle siya, pero naga try ang farmer para makahatag ug bugas sa katawhan. (TUSRFD_P03)

You could see my field turning into lake, but despite the struggles, we farmers persist to contribute rice to the community.

Regardless of the problems rice farmers faced, they still provide rice in the community and show quick recoveries and toughness from the difficulties they have faced in order to help the community.

The second theme “Unjust Market Practices” often refers to power, information, and resources between rice farmers and buyers. This inequality can take various forms, such as unjust pricing. Farmers, who depend on selling their harvest for income, may find themselves disadvantaged when negotiating with buyers who wield greater market power and influence. Farmers may feel pressured to agree to unfavorable terms, low prices, or insufficient payment for their efforts and resources, resulting in financial hardship and insecurity.

Dili bayan lalim jud ang namasak pag baligya nimo saimong kuan perti ng baratoha mahal ang medisina ug abono. (TUSRFD_P06)

Making it difficult to cover the costs of expensive items like medicine and fertilizer.

Furthermore, challenges such as limited access to information, inadequate market infrastructure, and unequal wealth distribution further exacerbate the difficulties farmers face in selling their produce at fair prices. In contrast, buyers may exploit this power gap to maximize their profits at the expense of farmers' well-being.

Naay mga barat kayo na mga trader na dagko kayo ug mga deductions niya, dghan ug ilahang mga ang mga murag mga alibay na mao ni, mao na labi nag ting ulan, inig pag baligya na nimo daghan na kaayog deduction. (TUSRFD_P05)

There are very cheap traders with huge deductions, and many of them are like cunning foxes, especially during heavy rain, when you sell, there are many deductions.

Price differences often make the farmer face difficulties, low prices under the maximum amount makes the life of the farmers harder as they also get their financial need for survival.

14 lang kuan ang kilo sa humay. (TUSRFD_P10)

14 only every kilo.

The third theme “Circumstances Beyond One’s Control”, is the rice farmers commonly faced problem. The repetitive natural calamity presents a significant hurdle for farmers as their rice fields are continually submerged, resulting in extensive harm to crops and agricultural structures. The ongoing flooding leads to substantial crop damage, diminished yields which in turn contributes to financial instability and unpredictability for rice farmers in the area. In addition, the problem of irrigation channels also causes a problem and difficulty of farming.

Ang problema diri sa area kay sunod-sunod na baha.
(TUSRFD_P06)

The problem in this area is constant flooding.

The continual exposure to flooding poses a significant challenge for rice farmers, necessitating proactive measures to address and alleviate the consequences of this recurrent natural disaster. They clamor that their area needs more attention as they ask for reconstructions in their irrigation.

Lisod siya nag start gani mi noh bag o rako nag tanom unya pila ka days nag baha dibang kuan kaning sunod-sunod ang baha, ang ulan 5 days. (TUSRFD_P04)

It was tough when we started, with flooding and continuous rain for five days.

Bahin lang gihapon sa baha, kay madaot man gud ang humay namo diri (TUSRFD_P07)

It's still about the floods because our rice crops get damaged easily when flooding occurs.

The last theme “Unwavering Love and Perseverance to The Work They Love” shows a deep dedication to agriculture throughout one's entire life journey. The rice farmers, who began their agricultural pursuits at a tender age, have cultivated a profound love and commitment to growing rice and caring for the land. This enduring commitment symbolizes a strong dedication to the agricultural vocation, characterized by resolute perseverance, resilience, and a clear purpose of providing sustenance for their communities

Bata pa jud mi nagsugod nami ug basak, hangtud karon usahay karon dili na kaayu kay naa mi lahi nga panginabuhian. (TUSRFD_P06)

We started farming at a young age, and until now, though not as much, because we have other sources of livelihood.

Dugay na 15 years old pako naga trabaho nako unya 72 nako. (TUSRFD_P03)

I started working in the rice field at 15 now I'm 72.

Moreover, the longevity among rice farmers who embarked on their farming journey in youth signifies a continuous legacy and endurance in their farming practices and lifestyle.

8 years grade 2 na gani nagtanom na (TUSRFD_P10)

8 years, even in grade 2, I was already planting.

Research Question 2: What are the supports extended by the government and among the rice farmers?

The Given Blessings, Scarce Assistance and The Silent Cry for Help are the three major themes. Assistance is one of the major supports that farmers received or wanted to be received. With the government support it is common to receive insufficient assistance. Scarce Support, states that the support of the government is not enough. Third theme talks

about farmer's demands, with the lack of support, the farmer tends to ask for assistance for better efficiency.

Table 2: Themes and Significant Status on the Government and Community Support to the Rice Farmers

Significant Statement	Formulated Meaning	Theme
<p>Nowadays, we're able to get assistance from the Department of Agriculture here in Calinan</p> <p><i>Karon sa mga panahon kana makakuha namig ayuda gikan sa department of Agriculture ah diri sa Calinan.</i></p>	<p>There is currently a support available from the Department of Agriculture in Calinan, suggesting that farmers in the area are receiving assistance or resources to aid them in their agricultural activities.</p>	The given blessings
<p>The fertilizer really helps us a lot because fertilizers are expensive, costing around 2,000 to 4,000 pesos per sack.</p> <p><i>Kanang abuno dako jud nag tabang sa amo a kay ang abuno biya mahal nasa 2,000 to 4,000 ang kada sako.</i></p>	<p>Access to fertilizer is valuable for farmers and that receiving assistance with fertilizer expenses can greatly aid them in their agricultural endeavors</p>	
<p>If the Department of Agriculture provides seedlings and fertilizer, that considered their subsidy.</p> <p><i>Kung sa DA manghatag sila og similia abuno, subsidy mana nila.</i></p>	<p>It is a subsidy when the Department of Agriculture provides/gives seedlings and fertilizers.</p>	

<p>The city agriculture is helpful; they provide certified seeds and fertilizers.</p> <p><i>Naga tabang man sad ang City Agriculture naga provide sila ug seeds ug fertilizer.</i></p>	<p>The positive impact of the city's agriculture sector in supporting rice farming and ensuring the availability of quality inputs for agricultural activities.</p>	
<p>We call that RCPI, I think it's an insurance.</p> <p><i>Kanang RCPI man yata ang tawag ana nila insurance.</i></p>	<p>Rural Credit Policy Insurance, is a type of insurance provided to farmers to ensure them from possible losses caused by various risks such as crop failure, natural disasters, or market fluctuations.</p>	
<p>If your fertilizer is insufficient, you have to find a way to supplement it for your farm to thrive.</p> <p><i>Kay kung ang imong abuno kong kulang imo jud nang kuanan para ma gamit sa imong farm.</i></p>	<p>Finding a way to have a proper supply is a strategy a farmer must practice and consider because not every time the supply is sufficient.</p>	Scarce support
<p>For fertilizer, there's really not enough in what they gave me.</p> <p><i>Però sa abono, fertilizer ahh kulangon jud sakoa ang sa gihatag saakoa.</i></p>	<p>It is not enough for the farmer to only receive a small number of fertilizers.</p>	
<p>From the government, there's no assistance at all.</p> <p><i>Gikan sa gobyerno nga kuan hinabang, wala.</i></p>	<p>The participant did not receive any aid or support from the government.</p>	
<p>Nothing was given to me, dear. I really had to struggle on my own.</p> <p><i>Wala hinabang ni hatag sa ako dai. Naningkamot rajud ko sakong kaugalingon.</i></p>	<p>The government helps but a lot of people were given a chance to partake or even others are afraid or terrified to be admitted to the programs given.</p>	

Received nothing from the government. <i>Walay nadawat gikan sa gobyerno.</i>	The Farmer didn't receive any help from the government.	
There was one time we got the assistance, but it wasn't enough; it fell short due to our failed rice crop; it was still lacking. <i>Naay kaisa nga nakuha namo dili judd siya kuan kulang pa gudd sa na failure namo nga humay kulangan pa siya.</i>	The harvest can be attributed to a failed rice crop, indicating that the rice plants did not grow or produce the expected yield.	
It's really insufficient and can't fully support us. <i>Kulang jud siya dili masakto sa amoam.</i>	The farmer wanted to get a little bit more assistance that means a lot to them.	
Sometimes its lacking, but we never run out of rice. <i>Panagsa jud kulang pero dili jud mi mahutdan og bugas.</i>	The support given by the government is not enough, but we never run out of rice.	
If possible, we farmers here, like a group, could be provided with machinery for land preparation, a rice harvester that would really help us. <i>Kung pwede unta kami na mga farmer diria murag nag grupo man mi diri hatagan mi ug kanang makinarya para pang preparar sa basakan.</i>	It is the desire to have access among farmers for access to machinery that would assist in land preparation and rice harvesting. It suggests that such equipment would greatly benefit the farming community by improving efficiency and reducing manual labor.	The silent cry for help
I'm not asking for anything, just for my daily needs only. <i>Wala pud ko naghangyo, pang kunsomo nalang.</i>	She's not asking much, just enough for her everyday needs.	

<p>I just hope I'll be helped, even just a little assistance, that's all I ask for.</p> <p><i>Akoa lang gud Tabangan kog bisag pangunsomo lang, ana mao ragud akoa.</i></p>	<p>The farmer had no complaints to the government, he/she just hoped that the government would offer its help in a fair way.</p>	
<p>What we want is proper drainage.</p> <p><i>Gusto nimo is ang mga kanal ang gusto ma kuan ma taraong ba</i></p>	<p>The desired solution to address the problem of constant flooding in the area is to establish effective drainage systems using canals</p>	
<p>The canal here in our area needs improvement because it seems the canal is not straight, causing water to overflow when it rains heavily.</p> <p><i>Ang kanal diri.a sa amo murag ayuhon kay murag hugaw na ang kanal ba dili ka diretso ang kuan ang tubig inig mag baha.</i></p>	<p>The canal is not aligned in a straight manner. This misalignment leads to a problem where, during periods of heavy rainfall, the water in the canal overflows its boundaries.</p>	
<p>I just wish to convey to the government that even a little assistance.</p> <p><i>Akoa lang unta gusto ipa abot unta sa government lang ani para sa amo bisag tabangan mi nila kanang bisag gamay.</i></p>	<p>They specifically mention the need for assistance to plant crops, indicating a desire for self-sustainability to avoid relying on returning to Davao for support.</p>	

The first theme “The Blessings” talks about the assistance that the rice farmers received from the government or community. This aid is designed to uplift farmers by offers. By availing themselves of government support, rice farmers can access subsidies that helps them adopt innovative farming practices, boost crop yields, and environmental issues in rice production.

Karon sa mga panahon kana makakuha namig ayuda gikan sa department of Agriculture ah diri sa Calinan.
 (TUSRFD_P07)

Nowadays, we're able to get assistance from the Department of Agriculture here in Calinan.

Kung sa DA manghatag sila og similia abuno, subsidy mana nila. (TUSRFD_P06)

If the Department of Agriculture provides seedlings and fertilizer, that's considered their subsidy.

Moreover, a comprehensive approach to Agricultural Development for rice farmer's entails modernizing and enhancing the rice farming sector through innovation and material support.

Kanang abuno dako jud nag tabang sa amoakay ang abuno biya mahal nasa 2,000 to 4,000 ang kada sako. (TUSRFD_P07)

The fertilizer really helps us a lot because fertilizers are expensive, costing around 2,000 to 4,000 pesos per sack.

The second theme “Scarce Support” refers to a scenario wherein individuals who are engaged in rice farming do not receive the necessary support, resources, or services essential for successful and sustainable agricultural practices. This lack of aid can manifest in various forms, such as restricted access to assistance, fertilizers and financial resources. Without adequate assistance, rice farmers encounter difficulties in enhancing crop yields, preserving crop quality and adjusting to environmental changes

Naay kaisa nga nakuba namo dili judd siya kuan kulang pa gudd sa na failure namo nga humay kulangan pa siya. (TUSRFD_P08)

There was one time we got the assistance, but it wasn't enough; it fell short due to our failed rice crop; it was still lacking.

Wala hinabang ni hatag sa akoa dai. Naningkamot rajud ko sakong kaugalingon. (TUSRFD_P02)

Nothing was given to me, dear. I really had to struggle on my own.

Kay kung ang imong abuno kulang imo jud nang paningkamutan para ma gamit saimong farm. (TUSRFD_P06)

If your fertilizer is insufficient, you have to find a way to supplement it for your farm to thrive.

Moreover, the absence of support can hinder the growth of the agricultural sector, jeopardize food security, and restrict economic opportunities. Addressing the challenge of insufficient support for rice farmers is critical for cultivating a flourishing and sustainable agriculture sector, enhancing farmers' livelihoods, ensuring food security, and fostering economic growth in regions where rice is a primary product.

The third theme “The Silent Cry for Help” talks about the rice farmer’s eagerness for support and assistance especially in their fundamental needs like enhancing agricultural efficiency and improving their livelihoods. These requests include assistance for food and supplies. Rice farmers often push for improved support systems, like access to top-quality seeds, modern farming technology, and financial aid, to enhance their rice cultivation methods and achieve better yields.

Kung pwede unta kami na mga farmer diria murag nag grupo man mi diri hatagan mi ug kanang makinarya para pang preparar sa basakan. (TUSRFD_P05)

If possible, we farmers here, like a group, could be provided with machinery for land preparation and a harvester, a rice harvester that would really help us.

Rice farmers have long argued for the development of agricultural regions and canals in order to increase the productivity and sustainability of their farming operations. Improved management and upkeep of irrigation canals is one of the main requests made

by farmers. In addition to wasting water, leaky canals and ineffective water distribution systems provide an uneven distribution of water that reduces crop output and growth. In order to guarantee a steady and dependable supply of water for their fields, farmers are requesting that irrigations can be repaired and updated.

Ang kanal diria sa amo murag ayuhon kay murag hugaw na ang kanal ba dili ka diretso ang kuan ang tubig inig mag baha. (TUSRFD_P05)

The canal here in our area needs improvement because it seems the canal is not straight, causing water to overflow when it rains heavily.

Additionally, the farmers demand for a little help

Akoa lang gud Tabangan kog bisag pangunsomo lang, ana mao ragud akoa. (TUSRFD_P02)

I just hope I'll be helped, even just a little assistance, that's all I ask for.

Research Question 3: What insights can be gained from the experience of rice farmers?

Love towards family, Believer of faith and spirituality and A true farmer's attitude are the 3 themes in this part. Love towards family, discusses on the importance of family in the farmer's work, especially the support of their family. Believer of faith and spirituality is one of the major strengths that the farmers possess. They give them courage and motivation as they go through their work. Lastly, a true farmer's attitude makes them who they are as rice farmers. With all those challenges, it develops their characteristics, emotions or feelings.

Table 3: Themes and Significant Status on rice farmer's inspirations, experiences and character

Significant Statement	Formulated Meanings	Theme
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You really strive to make your farm beautiful for your family's sake. <i>Maningkamot jud ka nga ma gwapo gyud imong umahan para saimong pamilya.</i>	A farmer will do anything to survive for its family.	
If you succeed, your family will benefit, but if you fail, your farm suffers too. <i>Lantawon nimo imong pamilya kay kung ma hugno pod ka mo abot ang failure saimong basakan wala jud.</i>	A farmer's success will be the success of the family too	Love towards the family
You really need support from your family, and you just have to work hard to achieve what you want to achieve. <i>Kinahanglan supporta jud sa pamilya ug magkugi lang gyud ka para ma kuan nimo imong kuan gusto na makabot.</i>	The importance of familial support in achieving personal goals. It suggests that while support from family is crucial, ultimately, success requires dedication and hard work from the individual.	
You just need to strive to provide food for myself and my family. <i>Maningkamot lang ka para makakaon maka kuan ka saimong pamilya.</i>	The farmer needs to strive to provide food for itself and for the family, doing everything from planting to harvesting.	
I don't really have a choice because, of course, I come from a broken family. <i>No choice man jud ka kay syempre broken family man jud.</i>	Even though coming from a broken family, the participant are still trying to do their best.	
Naturally, I have to endure and manage things for myself and for my family. <i>Syempre kayanon jud nako para sakong sarili og sakong pamilya.</i>	The participants will do anything in order to survive and manage the family.	
I just rely on the Lord, that's what I do in my work	The farmer's faith when it comes to God is continuous.	

<i>Ampo nalang ko sa ginoo gihapon, mao na akong buhaton sa kong trabaho.</i>		
<p>Let's just accept it and pray to the Lord because it seems there's no resolution to our drainage issue here.</p> <p><i>Dawaton na lang I ampo sa Ginoo kay murag wala naman judd resolusyon among drainage diri.</i></p>	Drainage issues in their area that have proven to be challenging to resolve so they just accept the situation as it is and rely on divine intervention or prayer.	Believer of faith and spirituality
<p>Honestly, only the Lord can give us strength before going to the farm, asking the Lord for strength.</p> <p><i>Sa tinooid lang ang maghatag jud ug kusog ang ginoo raman jud kung dili jud makaya sa buntag mag ampo jud ta bago mo adto sa uma na tagaan ta sa ginoo sa kusog.</i></p>	It reflects the speaker's reliance on faith and spirituality for strength and guidance. They acknowledge that their source of strength comes from a higher power, expressing the practice of seeking strength through prayer or meditation before engaging in their daily tasks, such as working on the farm.	
<p>Never lose hope because the Lord is always there to help.</p> <p><i>Dili jud sila mawal-an ug pag-laum kay ang ginoo a jud makatabang.</i></p>	The importance of maintaining hope, with a belief that divine assistance is always available.	
<p>It's just a rice field, but I've learned everything there.</p> <p><i>Basak mao nang natun an lang sa basakan, daghan kayo kog natun-an.</i></p>	A farmer with a lot of experience when it comes to farming, He\She can help in teaching others who want to try or to be a farmer. It is the best way he\she can help the environment.	
<p>Refrain from causing harm to others so you won't be retaliated against.</p> <p><i>Ayaw gud pag himo ug dautan sa imong isig katawo aron dili ka balusan.</i></p>	Avoid potential retaliation or negative consequences from those who may seek revenge or retaliation in response to the harm caused.	A true farmer's attitude
Just be confident, be patient, be understanding with the people around me, just be	Farmers need to be confident and assured in their farming practices, while also embodying patience and	

patient, be a responsible farmer.	understanding when interacting with others, especially their neighbors.	
<i>Maging confident lang maging patient maging understanding sa mga taong nakapalibot sa akoa labina sa mga tao na ano gani nag alaga sa akong palibot.</i>		
Helping each other out. <i>Mag tinabangay lang,</i>	Helping each other is one of the ways to survive and cope with their challenges and struggles.	
You'll also learn from other farmers and seek advice from those more experienced than you. <i>Ma niid sa uban pong mga farmers pod kung unsay mga kuan nila magpa advice ka sa mas labaw pa saimoha.</i>	This emphasizes the importance of learning from fellow farmers and seeking guidance from those with more experience.	
You keep pushing because there's no other source of livelihood; it's just farming. <i>Maningkamot lang japon, kay wala may laing panginabuhian humay lang man judd.</i>	The participants have limited alternatives or opportunities for income generation so they are compelled to continue pursuing farming as their primary source of sustenance.	
It's all about being patient in tending to the crops, taking care of what you plant, not neglecting them. <i>Mag tiyaga lang judd sa mga kuan pag tanom, atimanon ang gi tanom, dili pasagdan.</i>	Successful crop cultivation requires patience, consistent care, and a dedication to ensuring the well-being and growth of the plants.	
It needs attention and careful handling; yes, just keep putting in the effort. <i>Kinahanglan atimanon, atiman, kugi kugi lang jud.</i>	The importance of giving something or someone careful attention and handling.	

The first theme shows “Love towards family” in farming and at the heart of agricultural life, shaping not only the work on the land but also for their families. In many farming communities, families work together closely, with each member playing a crucial

role in the success of the farm. These dynamics often create a strong sense of unity, resilience, and interdependence within the family unit.

Lantawon nimo imong pamilya kay kung ma hugno pod ka mo abot ang failure saimong basakan wala jud.
(TUSRFD_P06)

Maningkamot jud ka nga ma gwapo gyud imong umahan para saimong pamilya.

Kinahanglan supporta jud sa pamilya ug magkugi lang gyud ka para ma kuan nimo imong kuan gusto na makab-ot.
(TUSRFD_P04)

You really need support from your family, and you just have to work hard to achieve what you want to achieve.

In the realm of agriculture, the intrinsic link between the beauty of the farm and the well-being of the family is undeniable. Also, one of the sources of support is from a family. A farmer came from a broken family has been left with no choice but to pursue farming.

No choice man jud ka kay syempre broken family man jud.
(TUSRFD_P10)

I don't really have a choice because, of course, I come from a broken family.

Syempre kayanon jud nako para sakong sarili ug sakong pamilya. *(TUSRFD_P10)*

Naturally, I have to endure and manage things for myself and for my family.

In the world of rice farming, the need for endurance and management is a fundamental reality that every farmer understands deeply. This dual responsibility demands not only physical stamina but also emotional resilience and strategic foresight.

Through their tireless efforts, rice farmers develop self-reliance and the enduring commitment to securing a better future for themselves and their loved ones.

The second theme “Believer of faith and spirituality” states beyond the act of faithfulness and it involves recognizing the sacredness of the land and the interconnectedness of all living things. For many farmers, faith provides a guiding framework to their work with meaning and purpose. Whether through rituals, prayers, or simply a deep reverence for the natural world.

Ampo nalang ko sa ginoo gihapon, mao na akong buhaton sa kong trabaho. (TUSRFD_P02)

I just rely on the Lord, that's what I do in my work.

Sa tinood lang ang maghatag jud ug kusog ang ginoo raman jud kung dili jud makaya sa buntag mag ampo jud ta bago mo adto sa uma na tagaan ta sa ginoo sa kusog. (TUSRFD_P08)

Honestly, only the Lord can give us strength before going to the farm, asking the Lord for strength.

Relying on faith and divine guidance is a cornerstone of many farmers' approaches to their work, deeply rooted in the belief that their efforts are part of a larger, divine plan. By entrusting their labor to the Lord, farmers find strength in times of uncertainty, knowing that their toil is not in vain but part of a greater purpose. Moreover, this spiritual connection serves as a source of comfort and inspiration, guiding farmers through the trials and triumphs of each season with unwavering faith and hope. Thus, for those who till the soil, placing their trust in the Lord is not just a matter of religious conviction but a guiding principle that infuses their work with meaning and purpose

Dili jud sila mawal-an ug pag-laum kay ang ginoo a jud makatabang. (TUSRFD_P09)

Never lose hope because the Lord is always there to help.

Relying on the strength and guidance of the Lord before embarking on the day's work is a practice deeply ingrained in the hearts of many farmers. In recognizing their dependence on a higher power, they humbly acknowledge the limits of their own strength and abilities.

The third theme “A true farmer’s attitude”, involves a unique blend of virtues such as patience, perseverance, and stewardship. The farmer has the patience to wait for the seeds they plant to grow and the perseverance to weather the challenges and the stewardship to care for the land in a way that ensures its sustainability for future generations. These traits are not only essential for success in agriculture but also serve as guiding principles for a meaningful and fulfilling life rooted in connection to the land and community.

Maging confident lang maging patient maging understanding sa mga taong nakapalibot sa ako labina sa mga tao na ano gani nag alaga sa akong palibot. (TUSRFD_P04)

Just be confident, be patient, be understanding with the people around me, just be patient, be a responsible farmer.

Mag tiyaga lang judd sa mga kuan pag tanom, atimanon ang gi tanom, dili pasagdan. (TUSRFD_P08)

It's all about being patient in tending to the crops, taking care of what you plant, not neglecting them.

The farmer maintains confidence, patience, and empathy in interactions with those around as a foundation of being a responsible farmer. By embodying these virtues, not only they uphold the integrity of their profession but also inspire others, fostering a culture of respect, learning from others and maintaining camaraderie.

*Maniid sa uban pong mga farmers pod kung unsay mga kuan nila magpa advice ka sa mas labaw pa saimoha.
(TUSRFD_P06)*

You'll also learn from other farmers and seek advice from those more experienced than you.

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the discussions of the presented themes in chapter 4. The series of discussions are based on the order of the research questions according to the order of the research question in chapter 1.

Remarkable Resilience and Innovation

According to the study of Shah (2017), farmers narrated their courage to get back up following loss and damage as well as their optimism, faith, and hope for brighter futures in farming and in life. These emotions flowed from their affective relationships with the cosmos, themselves and the divine (Shah, 2017).

The 4R framework, which stands for Reform, Result, Resilience, and Return, was created using a grounded theory methodology to evaluate the resilience of several cutting-edge water management techniques. They discovered that every crop pattern has advantages and disadvantages in terms of resilience, and that intensive crop techniques result in less resilient systems overall, particularly when it comes to social, environmental, and ecological factors. The results offer valuable insights for Vietnam and other rice-

producing deltas that are developing ecosystem resilience strategies to cope with worldwide issues like flooding, droughts, and saline intrusion (Binh, 2022).

The availability and cost of rice are issues facing the Philippine market. To keep the going rate in the market under control, a recommended retail price is put into place. Other than the alleged stockpiling of rice grains, the other problems relate to economic development. The city's explosive growth is spreading to neighboring communities. There are three categories for this development: commercial, residential, and industrial. Nonetheless, the first two classes dominated, turning larger tracts of valuable property into subdivisions before nearby malls eventually arose. These grounds, which produced hundreds of bags of rice, vanished overnight due to such development. It caused farming to shift from being extremely productive to being idle and somewhat low productive (Cabarles, 2018).

The findings of a participatory action research project on the socio-ecological extension system (SEES), a different kind of extension that was put into practice in Kuttanad, Kerala, India. It assessed how well it could support climate-resilient agriculture in the region by enabling technological adjustments. It was suggested that climate resilient agriculture in sensitive agro-ecosystems may be supported by the adaptable framework for technology management under SEES, which has participatory communication and environmentally-friendly resource usage as defining characteristics. The problem of integrating technical advancements with social and natural processes to accommodate field conditions can be successfully addressed by it (Rajeev & Sajnanath, 2016).

Due to increased vulnerability to pests, diseases, floods, and droughts, agricultural output is impacted by climate change. Many nations throughout the world have developed

and accepted a variety of stress-tolerant cultivars in an effort to reduce output losses caused by climate change. The availability of Sub1 rice information through farmer organizations, neighbors, and training are the primary forces behind this acceptance. Additionally, the use of irrigation and pesticides had a negative impact on the adoption of Sub1 rice. Ultimately, they discovered that location affects rice consumption, profit, and output. As a result, advocate for the implementation of location-specific policies as well as the development of institutional and social capital fosters confidence in the new technology. By sharing agricultural knowledge and encouraging farmers to cultivate Sub1 rice in Bangladesh's flood-prone areas, these measures will increase the spread of Sub1 seeds (Bairagi, et al., 2021).

Unjust Market Practices

Zapico (2020) stated that pressures have led to food and water scarcity, hunger, and suffering in upland communities. However, increasing input costs and agricultural wage rates have been decreasing overall profitability, which has created disincentives for rice growers. Research study commissioned by Oxfam showed that rice farmers in some countries can receive as little as 4% of the price paid by consumers. This has implications for poverty: in Nepal, farmers' income from rice farming is estimated at just 13% of the amount needed for a basic but decent income (Segal & Minh, 2019).

The goal of the fair-trade movement is to give producers and workers at the end of the value chain fair wages and safe working conditions. Nevertheless, the objectives frequently result in certification requirements that are incompatible with local production processes. This study showed that fair trade standards do not take into consideration the intricacy of the structural causes that lead to and sustain precarity by comparing two Costa

Rican banana farms: one fair trade and one conventional. The movement is not connected to the communities on the ground, so even with the greatest of intentions, it is unable to oversee how its values are applied. Local pre-existing inequality that shapes social interactions taints the values of fair trade. It is stated that fair trade would profit from incorporating specifications unique to production procedures at the regional and national levels referred to as “industry specific” norms here (Ruiz, 2022).

Circumstances Beyond One's Control

Facing natural disasters is one of the problems of dying crops and slow production. Climate change is one of the aspects that occurs every time. A study by Muhammad et al. (2017) stated that farmers are open to the idea of adapting to climate change, but they face certain obstacles. In rice farming, it threatens freshwater resources, while also being increasingly vulnerable to drought due to climate change. Rice farming needs to become more sustainable and resilient to climate change by improving irrigation drainage systems (Li, 2023).

Farmers' perceptions of drought and the need for action are influenced by their prior experiences with natural disasters. Farmers utilize readily available adaptive mechanisms. When it comes to choosing an adaptive mechanism, farmers' dedication to their social identity as rice farmers is the deciding factor. No matter what, people who are steadfast in their commitment to being rice farmers will find a way to keep growing rice. If a drought makes rice cultivation unfeasible, those who are not fervently dedicated to their identity as rice farmers may give it up (Manalo et al., 2020).

With the support they received either from the government or from the local community, it is somehow insufficient that leads to certain problems in occurring

situations. According to the study, farmers who experienced protracted drought and floods were more likely to use adaptation measures on their farms. The average net revenue per rice farm of those who used the techniques was much higher than that of those who did not, according to the ESRM treatment effect (Ojo & Baiyegunhi, 2020).

Unwavering Love and Perseverance to the Work They Love

From an early age, farmers tend to work young because of financial instability and other hardships. Either the farmer or to be devoted to delivering the story or the notion, the individual telling the story must also have a certain set of abilities, engagement, and interest (Ndlovu, 2020). Farmers must reduce their allotted time for unnecessary leisure activities and engage more in productive farming activities to increase economic profit (Casinillo, 2015).

Most farmers are driven by their love for what they do that most of them cannot imagine a life worthwhile doing anything else. It is the passion which gives farmers the strength to stand up and start again after a time of failure or disappointment. Successful farms are run by passionate farmers who breathe farming in every pore of their being (Imvula, 2018).

The Given Blessings

Following the food price crisis in 2008, African governments implemented policies aiming at crowding in investment in rice value chain upgrading to help domestic rice compete with imports. We assess the state of rice value chain upgrading in West Africa by reviewing evidence on rice millers' investment in semi-industrial and industrial milling technologies, contract farming and vertical integration during the post-crisis period in 2009 (Soullier et al., 2020).

The administration of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. introduced another complication into the lives of rice farmers, an official price selling. The measure mandates a maximum price of 41 pesos per kilogram for regular milled rice and 45 pesos for well-milled rice (Royandoyan, 2023).

According to Yap (2023), the Philippines said that it will provide 12.7 billion pesos as financial assistance to about 2.3 million rice farmers to help them cope with El Nino and higher production costs. Rice farmers tilling below two hectares will receive 5,000 pesos each (Yap, 2023).

Scarce Support

A study conducted by Muhammad (2017) revealed that the rice farmers need support for them to cope with their struggles and problems. The study helps policymakers create better policies to overcome these obstacles and support farmers in dealing with climate change in Malaysia. Also, other challenges included limited access to credit, a lack of modern farming equipment, and land degradation (Omiunu, 2014).

With the support they received either from the government or from the local community, it is somehow insufficient that leads to certain problems in occurring situations. According to the study, farmers who experienced protracted drought and floods were more likely to use adaptation measures on their farms. The average net revenue per rice farm of those who used the techniques was much higher than that of those who did not, according to the ESRM treatment effect (Ojo & Baiyegunhi, 2020).

Casinillio's (2015) study suggested that government support and development program are needed for the poor farmers. The local government must take an initiative to form farmers' associations and cooperatives to provide for farmers' needs and can access credit for farm inputs. The government must provide training and seminars for farmers concerning RTL to become aware and knowledgeable about the pros and cons of the policy (Casinillo, 2015).

The Silent Cry for Help

Due to insufficient support from the government, the farmers often demand for support especially from the government. The farmers manifested more support and help from the community or straightly from the government. It is advised that the government created an agriculture loan strategy that addresses the needs of smallholder farmers, especially in climate-vulnerable regions. To strengthen farmers' capacity for adaptation and ultimately their production, non-farm money can be returned into farm operations. It can also be suggested that institutional support enhancement and strengthening policies be used to strengthen smallholder farmers' adaption techniques (Ojo & Baiyegunhi, 2020).

Love Towards the Family

Family is the basic unit of society. This means that everything learned and experienced inside one's home is manifested in the way a person acts and deals with others. Comparing it with the farmers, the study stated that most of them work hard for the sake of their families and for them to provide and help each other. Moreover, it serves as their strength and to cope with difficulties. A study stated that opportunities to women farmers to candidly share insights into the multifaceted aspects of their roles and support for the family shed light on the distinctive challenges, triumphs, and nuances that characterize

their journey in the agricultural sector (Tshamano, 2021). It simplifies that the farmers whether male or female works in order to give and provide.

Believer of Faith and Spirituality

Moreover, most of the farmers gained their strength from their spiritual perspective and beliefs. The farmers put spiritual effort that serves as their guide in every circumstance which also gives and serves as their strength and capabilities. Findings show that farmers perform rituals before planting and after harvesting rice and use traditional methods to protect their crops. These practices are based on their forefathers and personal observations. Within their beliefs and spirituality, it affects their mentality and behavior as it gives them more courage as they rely on it. A study concludes the sustainability in embedding ecocultural and historical experiences, and environmental communication should be grounded in phenomenological experience of the natural world (Caminero, & Mabida, 2020).

The research study conducted by Tanko (2022), incorporates cultural and religious norms into socio-economic factors and analyses production uncertainty. Results showed that risk preference, cultural norms and religious values affect farmers' probability of adopting improved rice varieties and practices (Tanko, 2022).

Local religions like Islam and Christianity influence and shape livelihoods where for many spirituality is an integral part of work, time and making a living. For farmers, the spirituality imbues their understanding of the natural world, as well as affecting the control and allocation of resources and their timely use. Thus, religion and spirituality provide help in difficult times for people, but also opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods and lifestyles (Swindell, 2019).

A True Farmer's Attitude

As stated, being a farmer is a lot of work. It signifies that a farmer with all the struggles is inevitable as well as problems in whichever aspects of their lives. Developing character traits and values are very common. It develops their knowledge, strength, and coping mechanisms as well as their patience and dedications. 90% of the world's rice is produced by small farmers, so maintaining sufficient incentives for them is crucial for ensuring a sufficient supply of rice across the world (Mottaleb & Mohanty, 2014).

The results showed that the perceived usefulness, perceived ease, and environmental concern affected positively and significantly on attitude. Meanwhile, the behavioral intention was influenced significantly by attitude, subjective norm, moral obligation and perceived behavioral control (Ashari et al., 2012).

A farm base survey was carried out and rice farmers were investigated in Pakistan. The outcomes of the study showed that flood, high prices, increasing temperature, and crop diseases are the perceiving risks among rice farmers. Different types of socio-economic factors are influencing farmers' risk perceptions and their attitudes, such as age, education level, a distance of farms from rivers, and non-farm income (Rizwan, 2020).

A study by Khushi (2019) examined farmers' attitudes towards rice production and also identified factors influencing the attitudes. The study found that the level of education, occupation and farm size had significant influences on the farmers' attitudes towards rice production (Khushi 2019).

Results of the study conducted by Yagos and Damayo (2015), showed that farming practices continually relied on their existing knowledge acquired from families, seminars,

trainings and co-farmers. A majority still believed on their own instinct, beliefs and perceptions (Yagos & Damayo, 2015).

Chapter 6

IMPLICATIONS

In this concluding chapter, the researchers discuss the potential implications of their findings, stating the untold stories that they unraveled throughout the study. Possible ways are presented on how the researchers and this study can help and inspire others.

Implications

The rice farmers in this study expressed their different experiences and their untold stories. There were a lot of challenges they have faced but despite all those, they have never given up. One way for the researchers to help the rice farmers is to act as their voices, for them to be heard, respected and recognized.

Buying rice products directly from the local farmers or local markets instead of buying imported rice will help them increase their income, allowing them to earn a fair price. And with that income, it will support their livelihood and sustainability in farming. Additionally, supporting local farmers will lead them to greater control of their production and marketing decisions which leads to higher income.

Raising awareness within ourselves, family, peers and the community will help us spread and share the importance of supporting our local farmers and increased recognition. It helps in shining their spotlight with their contributions to local rice production and to the economy. It helps to elevate their status within the community and foster appreciation for the hard work they do.

Forging partnership with local farmers through the school's Community Engagement and Service Operation (CESO) will help rice farmers obtain theoretical and financial assistance.

Concluding Remarks

The experiences shared by the rice farmers gave a remarkable heart touching lesson for each of the researchers. It taught them that being a rice farmer is not an easy job. It shed light on them on how hard it is to be a farmer. Working in the rice field the whole day under the sun is not easy. It shows diligence and hard work. It taught the researchers to be grateful to them and to respect them.

To conclude, the untold stories of the rice farmers are much wider than expected. Considering their hardships and struggles, they did not fail and give up. They still continue to till their ricefields. The researchers were grateful for this experience. All throughout the study, the researchers experienced laughter and sadness that they could never forget.

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Appendix 1a: Letter of Permission

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC**
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

January 10, 2024

Sr. Cherie Eloisa Garrote, PM
School President
Holy Cross College of Calinan, INC.

Dear Sister Cherie,

Greetings of peace and solidarity!

We are writing this letter to inform you that we will be conducting a research study entitled: THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY as the major requirement in our practical research 1 and 2. The objective of our study is to know the story of rice farmers as well as their experiences and coping mechanisms in order to survive and fulfill their duty in the community.

In line with this, we would like to ask permission to conduct an interview with the rice farmers outside the school premises. During the collection of data, we will be accompanied by either our research adviser or our parents for our safety and security.

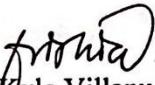
Participation in this study is completely voluntary, therefore, participants are free to withdraw from the study at any time without moral obligation to the researcher and to the school. Furthermore, the participants have the right to verify the data to be included in the final manuscript.

Should you wish to know more about the study, please feel free to contact:

Trishia Kyle Villanueva – 09696249807/trishiakylevillanueva13@gmail.com

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,


Trishia Kyle Villanueva
Researcher


Jeanne Say Aguspina
Researcher

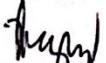

Precious Jenni Agon
Researcher


Prince Herod Alegria
Researcher


Roxanne Bunso
Researcher


Currian Cosep
Researcher

Noted by:


Melina Gonzales Ed.D.
Research Adviser

Approved by:


Sr. Cherie Eloisa Garrote, PM
School President

Complaints about this research:

The Holy Cross College of Calinan requires that all the participants are informed and if they have complaints regarding the manner in which the research is conducted, it may be given to the researcher, or if an independent person is preferred, to the Research and Publication Head, Research Office, Holy Cross College of Calinan with the following numbers: 298-0797 or 09491985449.

Appendix 1b: Letter of Permission



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

January 10, 2024

Ma. Corazon C. Sunga ph.D.
School Principal
Holy Cross College of Calinan, INC.

RECEIVED BY :
Christina Amalias
DATE: 01-10-2024

Dear Ma'am Sunga,

Greetings of peace and solidarity!

We are writing this letter to inform you that we will be conducting a research study entitled: THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY as the major requirement in our practical research 1 and 2. The objective of our study is to know the story of rice farmers as well as their experiences and coping mechanisms in order to survive and fulfill their duty in the community.

In line with this, we would like to ask permission to conduct an interview with the rice farmers outside the school premises. During the collection of data, we will be accompanied either by our research adviser or our parents for our safety and security.

Participation in this study is completely voluntary, therefore, participants are free to withdraw from the study at any time without moral obligation to the researcher and to the school. Furthermore, the participants have the right to verify the data to be included in the final manuscript.

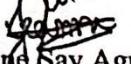
Should you wish to know more about the study, please feel free to contact:

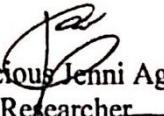
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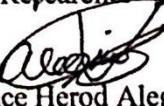
Thank you very much.

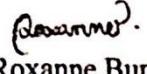
Very truly yours,

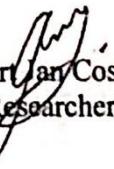

Trishia Kyle Villanueva
Researcher


Jeanne Say Aguspina
Researcher

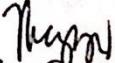

Precious Jenni Agon
Researcher


Prince Herod Alegria
Researcher


Roxanne Bunso
Researcher


Curt Jan Cosep
Researcher

Noted by:


Melina Gonzales Ed.D.
Research Adviser

Approved by:


Ma. Corazon C. Sunga ph.D.
School Principal

Complaints about this research:

The Holy Cross College of Calinan requires that all the participants are informed and if they have complaints regarding the manner in which the research is conducted, it may be given to the researcher, or if an independent person is preferred, to the research and Publication Head, Research Office, Holy Cross College of Calinan with the following numbers: 298-0797 or 09491985449.

Appendix 2a: Letter to the Validator



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

January 09, 2024

Ms. Vallerie Joy Escolano
School Teacher
Holy Cross College of Calinan

Dear Ms. Escolano,

Greeting of peace and solidarity!

We, Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Precious Jenni O. Agon, Roxanne E. Bunso, Jeanne Say O. Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep enrolled in the class of Practical Research 2 and conducting a research entitled: "THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY". The aim of this study is to know the story of rice farmers as well as their experiences and coping mechanisms in order to survive and fulfil their duty as a rice farmer in the community. The following are the research questions to be addressed in this study:

Statement of the Problem:

1. What are the untold stories of rice farmers?
2. What are the supports that the rice farmers need?
3. What insights rice farmers gain from their experiences?

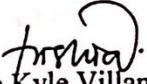
May we request your kind assistance in validating the questionnaire of the research study. Would you please fill up the attached validation sheet and give suggestions/comments for the improvement of our questionnaire.

Should you wish to know more about the study, please feel free to contact:

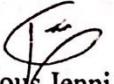
Trishia Kyle Villanueva – 09696149807/0909trishiakylevillanueva13@gmail.com

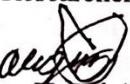
Thank you very much.

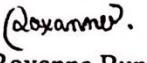
Very truly yours,


Trishia Kyle Villanueva
Researcher


Jeanne Say Aguspina
Researcher


Precious Jenni Agon
Researcher


Prince Herod Alegria
Researcher


Roxanne Bunso
Researcher


Curt Jan Gosep
Researcher

Noted by:


Melina Gonzales Ed.D.
Research Adviser

Approved by:


Ms. Vallerie Joy Escolano
Validator

Complaints about this research:

The Holy Cross College of Calinan requires that all the participants are informed and if they have complaints regarding the manner in which the research is conducted, it may be given to the researcher, or if an independent person is preferred, to the research and Publication Head, Research Office, Holy Cross College of Calinan with the following numbers: 298-0797 or 09491985449.

Appendix 2b: Letter for Validator



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

January 09, 2024

Mrs. Jovelyn M. Bangcot
 School Teacher
 Holy Cross College of Calinan

Dear Mrs. Bangcot,

Greeting of peace and solidarity!

We, Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Precious Jenni O. Agon, Roxanne E. Bunso, Jeanne Say O. Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep enrolled in the class of Practical Research 2 and conducting a research entitled: "THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY". The aim of this study is to know the story of rice farmers as well as their experiences and coping mechanisms in order to survive and fulfil their duty as a rice farmer in the community. The following are the research questions to be addressed in this study:

Statement of the Problem:

1. What are the untold stories of rice farmers?
2. What are the supports that the rice farmers need?
3. What insights rice farmers gain from their experiences?

May we request your kind assistance in validating the questionnaire of the research study. Would you please fill up the attached validation sheet and give suggestions/comments for the improvement of our questionnaire.

Should you wish to know more about the study, please feel free to contact:

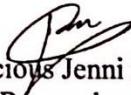
Trishia Kyle Villanueva – 09696149807/0909trishiakylevillanueva13@gmail.com

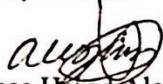
Thank you very much.

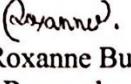
Very truly yours,


Trishia Kyle Villanueva
Researcher


Jeanne Say Aguspina
Researcher


Precious Jenni Agon
Researcher


Prince Herod Alegria
Researcher

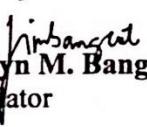

Roxanne Bunso
Researcher


Curt Jan Cosep
Researcher

Noted by:


. Melina Gonzales Ed.D.
Research Adviser

Approved by:


Mrs. Jovelyn M. Bangcot
Validator

Complaints about this research:

The Holy Cross College of Calinan requires that all the participants are informed and if they have complaints regarding the manner in which the research is conducted, it may be given to the researcher, or if an independent person is preferred, to the research and Publication Head, Research Office, Holy Cross College of Calinan with the following numbers: 298-0797 or 09491985449.

Appendix 3a: Interview Protocol



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

INTERVIEW GUIDE

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

This Interview protocol is designed to explore the daily life and experiences of Rice farmers with their untold stories, the supports of the rice farmers and the insights of the farmers. Rest assured that your responses and insights to the queries will be dealt with the utmost care and confidentiality. If you have any concerns about this protocol or the study as a whole, please do not hesitate to call my attention. The interview will be done when you are ready and at your most convenient time and place.

Thank you very much.

The following are the research questions to be addressed in this study:

Research Question #1: What are the lived experiences of the rice farmers?

- 1.1 What is it like to be a rice farmer? (*Unsa may nasinati nimo isip usa ka mag-uuma?*)
- 1.2 What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer? (*Unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo isip usa ka rice farmer?*)
- 1.3 What inspires you to continue farming despite the many difficulties? (*Unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration para mopadayon sa imong trabaho?*)

Research Question #2: What are the supports the rice farmer needs?

- 2.1 As a rice farmer, what are the supports did you receive overtime as a rice farmer from the government or the community? (*Isip usa ka mag-uuna, unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha gikan sa gobyerno?*)
- 2.2 Are those supports enough for your needs to sustain your needs as a local rice farmer? (*Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para sa imong panginahanglan pra sa imong uma?*)
- 2.3 If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what else you liked to ask from the government? (*Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa pa man kinahanglan?*)

Research Question #3: What are the insights rice farmers gain from their experience?

3.1 As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you gained from those challenges and trials? (*Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian?*)

THANK YOU...

Appendix 4a: Validator's Sheet
vAppendix __: Validator's Sheet



Holy Cross College of Calinan, INC

Davao-Bukidnon Highway, Calinan, Davao City

Research Assessment Tool and Validation Sheet

Name of Evaluator : Ms. Vallerie Joy Escolano

Degree : BSED English

Position : School Subject Moderator

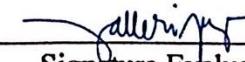
Institution : Holy Cross College of Calinan

To the Evaluator: Please check the appropriate box for your ratings.

POINT EQUIVALENT: 1 – Poor 3 – Good 5 - Excellent
 2 - Fair 4 – Very Good

	Criteria/ Indicators	1	2	3	4	5
1	CLARITY OF LANGUAGE The vocabulary level, language structured and conceptual level suit the level of the respondents. All are written in a clear and understanding manner.			/		
2	PRESENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND QUESTIONS The activities and questions are presented and organized in a logical manner.			/		
3	SUITABILITY OF QUESTIONS The activities and questions appropriately represented are substance of research. They are designed to determine the condition, knowledge, perception and attitudes that are supposed to be measured.			/		
4	ADEQUACY OF THE ACTIVITES AND QUESTIONS PER CATEGORY The questions adequately represent the coverage of the research. Each category presents enough questions needed for the research.			/		
5	ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument as a whole fulfills the objectives for which it is constructed.			/		
6	RESPONDENTS FRIENDLINESS The activities and questions create a positive impression, one that motivates the respondents to answer it.			/		
7	OBJECTIVITY No aspect of the question suggests a bias on the part of the research.			/		

Comments and Suggestions: _____



Signature Evaluator

Appendix 4b: Validator's Sheet



Holy Cross College of Calinan, INC
Davao-Bukidnon Highway, Calinan, Davao City

Research Assessment Tool and Validation Sheet

Name of Evaluator : Mrs. Jovelyn M. Bangcot

Degree : Master of Arts

Position : CL Coordinator

Institution : Holy Cross College of Calinan

To the Evaluator: Please check the appropriate box for your ratings.

POINT EQUIVALENT: 1 – Poor 3 – Good 5 - Excellent
 2 - Fair 4 – Very Good

Criteria/ Indicators		1	2	3	4	5
1	CLARITY OF LANGUAGE The vocabulary level, language structured and conceptual level suit the level of the respondents. All are written in a clear and understanding manner.			/		
2	PRESENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND QUESTIONS The activities and questions are presented and organized in a logical manner.			/		
3	SUITABILITY OF QUESTIONS The activities and questions appropriately represented are substance of research. They are designed to determine the condition, knowledge, perception and attitudes that are supposed to be measured.			/		
4	ADEQUACY OF THE ACTIVITES AND QUESTIONS PER CATEGORY The questions adequately represent the coverage of the research. Each category presents enough questions needed for the research.			/		
5	ATTAINMENT OF PURPOSE The instrument as a whole fulfills the objectives for which it is constructed.			/		
6	RESPONDENTS FRIENDLINESS The activities and questions create a positive impression, one that motivates the respondents to answer it.			/		
7	OBJECTIVITY No aspect of the question suggests a bias on the part of the research.			/		

Comments and Suggestions: _____

Jinbangot
Signature Evaluator

Appendix 5a: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, Glennine S. Sancio, agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

Before the onset of the study, the researchers explained to me the nature and extent of my involvement in this project. Also, during the orientation, participants were informed of the following:

- a. that there are no known risks in our participation;
- b. that my participation will involve in an interview about **THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN CALINAN DAVAO CITY**;
- c. that the information they obtained from me will be kept confidential and that only them and their research adviser will have access on it, and
- d. that my name and the organization where I am connected will never be mentioned in the final report.

In this report, my participation is entirely voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without affecting my relationship with the researchers and Holy Cross College of Calinan.

For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

[Signature]
Glennine S. Sancio
Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5b: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, [REDACTED], agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

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For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

[Signature]

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5c: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC.
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, Singko, Simeon, agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

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- b. that my participation will involve in an interview about **THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN CALINAN DAVAO CITY**;
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In this report, my participation is entirely voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without affecting my relationship with the researchers and Holy Cross College of Calinan.

For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

Baklaoy

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5d: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, [REDACTED], agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

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For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5e: Participant Information Consent

**HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC**

Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

Researcher
Roxanne E. Bunso
Kagahian

Interviewee
Ms. Jeanne Say Aguspinia
Kagahian

Interviewer
Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva
Kagahian

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, Samuel Montalvo, agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspinia, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

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For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5f: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC.
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, [REDACTED] agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser. Before the onset of the study, the researchers explained to me the nature and extent of my involvement in this project. Also, during the orientation, participants were informed of the following:

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Participants signature

Date

Baculayan

Appendix 5g: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC.
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

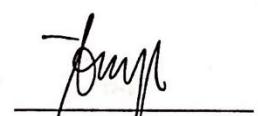
I, [REDACTED], agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspinia, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

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For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.


 Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5h: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC.
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City



THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, [REDACTED], agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspin, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

Before the onset of the study, the researchers explained to me the nature and extent of my involvement in this project. Also, during the orientation, participants were informed of the following:

- a. that there are no known risks in our participation;
- b. that my participation will involve in an interview about **THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN CALINAN DAVAO CITY**;
- c. that the information they obtained from me will be kept confidential and that only them and their research adviser will have access on it, and
- d. that my name and the organization where I am connected will never be mentioned in the final report.

In this report, my participation is entirely voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without affecting my relationship with the researchers and Holy Cross College of Calinan.

For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

[Signature]
Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5i: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, _____, agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspinia, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

Before the onset of the study, the researchers explained to me the nature and extent of my involvement in this project. Also, during the orientation, participants were informed of the following:

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In this report, my participation is entirely voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without affecting my relationship with the researchers and Holy Cross College of Calinan.

For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

NORMA

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 5j: Participant Information Consent



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE OF CALINAN, INC
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City

THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

I, _____, agree to participate in the study in which purpose is to determine the untold stories of rice farmers in Davao City. I am fully aware that the study will be conducted by Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva, Roxanne E. Bunso, Precious Jennie O. Agon, Jeanne Say Aguspina, Prince Herod S. Alegria, and Curt Jan Cosep and will be supervised by Ms. Melina Gonzales, their research adviser.

Before the onset of the study, the researchers explained to me the nature and extent of my involvement in this project. Also, during the orientation, participants were informed of the following:

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- c. that the information they obtained from me will be kept confidential and that only them and their research adviser will have access on it, and
- d. that my name and the organization where I am connected will never be mentioned in the final report.

In this report, my participation is entirely voluntary and I am free to withdraw at any time without affecting my relationship with the researchers and Holy Cross College of Calinan.

For possible queries and complaints regarding the conduct of the study, contact details of the researchers and their adviser, Ms. Melina Gonzales, are provided.

Gandica

Participants signature

Date

Appendix 6: Transcripts and Translation

Participants 1:

Researcher: Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer te? (*What is it like to be a rice farmer?*)

Madi: Mao ra to. sa gikan sa pagtanom, sa pag ani sa sa isa ka ay tulo ka bulan og upat, ani na. unya sa isa ka tuig nay tulo, nay duha. Depende sa humay na klase na muabot og pila ka bulan samuani mao rana isa ka tuig katulo ra jud mo ani. Oh, mao rato akong experiences. (*That's it. From planting to harvesting, it takes around 3 to 4 months. In a year, you harvest twice or thrice, depending on the type of rice and how many months it takes. That's pretty much the cycle every year. So those are my experiences*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer te? (*What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?*)

Madi: ay dili man gud permite gudna kuan dili man ko permit emo ani akoa man tong bana sauna ang perminte mo kuan igo raman ko mo tabang ana (*Oh it's not always, you know. I'm not always harvest it used to be my husband who would always do that. I'm just helping him.*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer?

Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?*)

Madi: gikan pakso sa edad pakog kuan dalaga pako hantod nag minyo namatay akong bana (*since I was a young lady until I got married, and my husband passed away*)

Research: usa ka rice farmer te, unsa-unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Madi: wala, amoam lang kaugalion (*nothing, only ourselves*)

Research: Wala kay ano, kanang support jud sa gikan sa gobyerno?

Madi: Wala wala (nothing)

Research: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipatambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat? (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Madi: wala pud ko naghangyo, pang kunsomo (*I'm not asking for anything, just for my daily needs*)

Research: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Madi: maningkamot lang ka para makakaon maka kuan ka saimong pamilya (*You just strive to provide foods for yourself and for your family.*)

Research: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Madi: gibuhat nako ang tanan sap ag tanom sap ag ani mao ra (*I did everything, from planting to harvesting, that's it.*)

Research: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Madi: aww mao rana sila, kung ka kita sila sa sitwasyon sa pag ani, mao rani mo ingon na ingana diay na igarab na pagtapok usa triser tisiron jud na siya. (*Aw, so that's all. If you see them in the situation of harvesting, that's when you realize that it's not easy. You cut and gather, after that, you put in a machine.*)

Participants 2:

Researcher: Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What is it like to be a rice farmer?*)

Linda: daghan ug kuan oi kanang mag tanom, pag human ug tanom kanang mag saan kanang mag tag-as ang humay kanang ahi-unon napud niya pag human ug ani mao lang gihapon magbalik-balik ranang basakan day ang imong trabaho balik-balik rana niya gawas anang pagka sakit nako wala nako sa basak ron igo nalang ko mo uma, ang uma nako, tanom gulay, okra, palya bahalag gagmay lang ug abot naa ray ma harvest nako, sa isa ka adlaw mu laktaw ramag duha ka adlaw gikan mag harvest, mao nalng na akong trabaho ron.. mag uma (*There are a lot of hardships in farming, after planting, you have to weed, and when the rice grows tall, you have to transplant them again. After that, it's just the same routine of going back and forth to the fields. Despite the difficulty, I keep on doing it. Aside from the occasional illness that forces me to take a break from farming, I'm not in the fields right now. I just tend to a small garden, planting vegetables like okra and bitter gourd. Even though it's just a small plot, when the time comes, I still have something to harvest. I usually spend two days harvesting and then take a break for a day. That's my current routine - farming.*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsafe ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?*)

Linda: sa abot siguro, ay daghan kay kog naagian dai perti jud paita, mayra rajud na nag skwela mo, kay mag uma ka dai, perting lisora imong ma agian, gikan pagaka bata nimo utso(8) anyos pajud ko sa basakan, luha ug singot kay mu hilak man mi kay ingon man mi sakong mama na mo skwela niya di man mi paeskwelahan kay wala may kwarta muhilak mi kay dili man mi maka skwela sauna, tua mi sa uma, mao na ron, akong pamahayon akong mga sakong kinabuhi pero wala naman koy mabuhat patay naman pud , di wala nalang naningkamot nalng pud ko na mabuhi nako akong mga anak na maka eskwela pud sila, ana akong apo tulo pud akong gi paningkamutan na akoy nag atiman, kanang laki dira na tulo apo ko naman na , perti jud Nakong paningkamot ana na mga pang-baon nila, di bayá basta2 baon run bisag highschool ka., mao nang perti ka daghan na naagian nako na perting lisura dai, ug ang uban, nag hikog na (ohh) akong bana nag hikog man ana, dili na kaya, pagbuhi samong unom (6) kabuok anak niya nag hikog siya, unom man akong anak, di na niya kaya tungod sa kalisod namo sauna, maong ako maningkamot jud ko ron bisag "kuan" na akong mata di na maka klaro ug number ambot ingon atong doctor na iyang I balik, antiparahan daw, mao nang (sus) karon, natingala gani ko sa kong kinabuhi nganong na ingon ani ko, di diay lalim ning mang uuma day, mao nang kamo gyud, mamingkamot jud mo sa inyong kinabuhi ron, kay di lalim, maka hilak ka. (*Oh, I've gone through a lot, it's been tough. I started going to school, but farming is difficult, the challenges are endless. Since I was a child, around 8 years old, I've been working in the fields. Tears and sweat would mix as we cried because my mother would not let us go to school, leaving us uneducated because we didn't have the money. We cried because we couldn't go to school back then. We stayed on the farm. That's how it has been. I've built my life around farming, but there's nothing I can do. Death also came knocking. I just decided to live so that my children can go to school. I have a grandson too, and I've tried my best to take care of them. Those three grandsons are my responsibility now. I've put so much effort into providing for their school expenses because education isn't cheap, even in high school. That's why I've been through so much hardship, and some have even given up. My husband gave up, too. He couldn't bear it anymore. When we had our six children, he gave up. I have six children, and he couldn't handle the hardship we faced back then. That's why I'm really trying now, even though my eyesight is failing, and I can't see clearly anymore. I don't even understand seeing or looking to numbers well anymore. According to the doctor, I need to be checked again. They said it might be cataracts.*)

(That's why now, I'm surprised at how my life turned out. Farming isn't easy at all. So, all of you, try your best in your lives now because it's not easy. You might end up crying.)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?*)

Linda: nah! 8 anyos pako day, niya karon "kuan" nako 58 na mag 59 nako karong august, dugay nagyud kayo gamay pa kaayo ko dai naa didto, maghilak jud ko sakong mama kay pang latuson mig dili mi mo trabaho, dugay na kayo ko aning farmer dai, ginoo ko, karon rako ni undang sa basak, karon ragyud bulana kay dili nako makaya ang init, dili naman gyud pwede sa akoa, ingon ang doctor, mao nang ni trabaho ko karon sayo lang kayo kay alas singko(5) tua nako sa uma uma Nakong gamay, mga gulay2 nako ba, harveston nako baligya sa palengke mao nang basak run gi biyaan sa nako karon bunala kay dili makaya, naa man gani mi dra ron anang gi ani dra ron terseronon ganiunta na no, gi byaan wako ni ani kay di na ko makaya, kayang anihunon dra oh inyo man siguro na agian na, gi hatag nako kay di na nako kakayag ani kay wala naman koy bana patay na baya akong bana no (*nah! I was only 8 years old then, and now I'm 'this' close to turning 59 this August. It's been a really long time, I was so young back then. I used to cry to my mom because we were so poor and couldn't find work. I've been a farmer for so long, my goodness. But now, I've finally stopped working in the fields. It's just too hot now, I can't handle it anymore. The doctor said it's not good for me. That's why I work early in the morning, starting 5 o'clock in the morning. I have a small garden where I grow vegetables, which I harvest. That's why I've left the fields behind, it's just too much for me to handle. We even have someone else tend to it now. I had to give it up because I couldn't handle it anymore. Maybe you'll understand when you're in my shoes, it's too much to bear. I had to give it up, especially since I don't have a husband anymore. My husband passed away*)

Research: Bilang usa ka rice farmer te, unsa-unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Linda: gikan sa kanang hinabang? Ana? Nah Wala hinabang ni hatag sa akoa dai. Naningkamot rajud ko sakong kaugalingon. Kadong ingon sila na nay 4p's, karga ang mga anak, karga ang mga apo, wa juy na karga sa akoa jud dai. Kay igna ngano? mauwaw jud ko mo adto ana day. Di jud nako makaya ba, muingon sila ge adtog barangay, ana, pa membro, ipa kuan daw ang mga bata daw aron ma karga sa 4p's malibre daw ang skwela, ana no, malibre man gyud daw ..wala ko maulaw man gyud ko gud, maulaw ko mo atubang ba, perma ka didto perma sa ibabaw, ohh dili pud dili pud tanan, sa purok pinili pud, natingala gani ko nganong na 4p's ang uban na hayahay, na kita pobre, wajud!, pera atong gi ingon nil ana nabahaan mi diri na hinabang, wala man ni abot among hinabang diri, baha man mi diri no sulod baya ni no kadong wala pa na semento no mag lutaw-lutaw baya na dira wala jud ko nakadawat, aw kadong el nino, aw kadto ganing hatag na dose (12) man guro to, nakadawat ka ato kadong dose mil man guro to, 6 (sais) sa permiro mao lagi pud lisod2 ta ato abot tag dabao follow up ato, dawat ko adtog dose(12) jud. Mao pud to akong na kuan2 pud tinda kog gamay dira, na purdoy man gihapon kay ni abot akong apo duha, biyaag mama biyaag papa akop rapuy naningkamot rapud na mangeskwela nang tulo diha naa man sakoa, mamingkamot rapud ko. (*From that assistance? What about it? Nothing was given to me, dear. I really had to struggle on my own. When they talk about the 4Ps program, they carry the children, they carry the grandchildren, but there's no one carried, dear. Why? I'd be too embarrassed to go there. I just can't handle it. They say go to the barangay, say you're a member, so they'd list the children to qualify for the 4Ps program, saying schooling would be free, they say, it's supposedly free... I'd be too embarrassed to face it, to be there all the time, ohh not all the time, they select by area too, I wonder why some are enjoying the 4Ps benefits, while we, the truly poor, don't! They say money was allocated for that assistance, but we haven't received any assistance here. We were flooded here, but our assistance never came, even though we were flooded, even when there was no cement yet, it would just float around there, I never received anything. Oh, during that El Niño,*

oh, when they gave out the 12 thousand pesos, perhaps, you might have received those twelve thousand pesos, I probably received that twelve. Six, maybe, regularly, that's also difficult, it's hard to get by. We receive it, then we must follow up, I accepted that twelve. That's also when I started selling a few things there, it was still a bit profitable because my two grandchildren arrived, their mother and father went away, so I took on the responsibility, I'm also striving for those three to go to school, two are here with me, I'm really striving)

Research: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para maka-sustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Linda: ah dili jud na insakto dai unta, niya lage ron nay doctor nako na I maintain akong tambal dili man unta sakto pero wa man tay mahimo, kay maulaw man ko mag duol2 anang mga baranggay, mauwaw ko labaw na karon na namatay na si ungab, aw namatay! Aw wala na si ungab, may man to kay kaila man ming ungab di kay ko maulaw mao tong nakakuha kog SAP kay gi ignan mn ko niya na wala ko mukuha na kibalo man ko nimo daan, kay siligan man ming ungab mao to wala nalng ko miduol, maulaw man ko sir oi bisag balibaran ko ba di jud magsilibi sakog balibaran ko kay sakit sakong dughan mao nanag wala lang jud ko nag duol2 nang pasalamat. Lang jud ko nakaabot pakog mag 59, pasalamat lang pud ko naka maintain man gani mig basak sa ila oh sa iyang lugar pud kay kadong akong ka live in partner, naa man koy ka live in sauna, ohh nag livein2, pagkamatay kay di man nako kaya kay gamay pa baya akong mga anak ato no nawad an kog bana no maong nag “kuan” pud kog live in- live in, pero mao ra diay gihapon day kay problema gihapon labi nan g naa kay anak daghan, problema (*Ah, it really wasn't enough, dear, it would have been better if it was sufficient. But now, I have a doctor telling me to maintain my medication, even though it's not enough, there's nothing we can do. I'm too embarrassed to go near those barangays, especially now that Ungab has passed away, oh, no ungab hasn't passed away! Oh, Ungab is no longer the captain! He was someone we knew, Ungab and I, I'd be too embarrassed, that's why I didn't go to get the SAP, he told me I didn't receive it, he knew I hadn't received it, because we were neighbors with Ungab, so I just didn't go near, I'd feel embarrassed, even if they scolded me, I wouldn't react because it hurt my heart, so I just go near to say thank you. I'm just grateful to have reached almost 59, I'm thankful that we were able to maintain the farm there, in their place too, because of my live-in partner, I had a live-in partner before, oh, we were living together, but after he passed away, I couldn't handle it anymore because my children were still young then, you know, I lost my husband, that's why I also had another live-in partner, but it's still the same, you know, because problems still arise, especially when you have many children, problems.*)

Research: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipatambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat? (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Linda: ang ako lang gud Tabangan kog bisag pangunsomo lang, ana mao ragud ako, di nako mangandoy anang “kuan” ako lang nan aa koy bugas, naa koy sud-an mao raman gud na akong pangandoy niya maayong lawas niya tambal nako, naa nmn gud koy gi maintain karon nag maintain man ko sa highblood taas pud kog highblood no 180 man akong highblood natingala ko payat pero highblood niya kuan diabetes, mao rajud na akong kuan ug naa pero ug wala, wala tay mahimo, wala man koy reklamo sa gobyerno gihapon, lisod man jud panahuna tanan, daghan man jud nag lisod karong panahuna, ni pag anhi Ninyo nag takang kog saging, ana ko ay mainudto sa tag saging karon no kay perti bayang mahala sa bugas ron no, ginoo ko, grabeng mahala sa bugas, maong naka ana ko balik tag mananom napud ta ani kay di najud makaya ang kamahal sa bugas pero di

nman kaya nako ang basak, mangayo nalng ko unsahay kanang wala koy kwarta sakong mga anak, kay maskin minyo na muhatag man gihapon bisag mangayo tag pamugas no kay lisod pud ug patyon ta nila, mangayo ko akong anak unsahay, tagaan kog duha ka kilo, ana, dugay raman pud nko mahurot pud na. (*I just hope I'll be helped, even just a little assistance, that's all I ask for. I don't dream of anything grand. I just wish for rice to eat, some food to accompany it, that's all I dream of, and for good health, medicine for myself. I'm currently maintaining my health, dealing with high blood pressure, my blood pressure is quite high, it's at 180. I may look thin, but I have high blood pressure and diabetes, that's all I have to worry about. Whether it's there or not, there's nothing we can do. I still don't complain about the government, times are just hard for everyone. Many are struggling nowadays. When you came here, I was peeling bananas. I said, we'll have bananas for lunch now because rice is just too expensive these days, my goodness, rice prices have soared. That's why I decided to plant again so we won't have to deal with the high cost of rice, but I can't manage the farm either. Sometimes, I have to ask for help for my children because even if they're married, they still give me a hard time if I don't provide for them. Sometimes, I ask my children for help, give me two kilos, I say, it takes me a while to finish that too.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Linda: Ampo nalang ko sa ginoo gihapon, mao na akong buhaton sa kong trabaho , ampo lang maayong lawas maka trabaho pako ani, sakong gi trbahaho, mao rana akong gi buhat, di naman ko kuan, mag ampo nalang ko permi ani kay saon taman di nmn nako kaya namn ang trabhao na mu trabaho ko, alas 5 adto ko sa uma nako, baktas pako no kay abandon man to layo2 pa dagon na guna2, mao na akong pag kuan sa ginoo na maayo lang kog lawas, di lang ko kuanon niya didto atakihon nga mag trabaho. Ataki man kog agi, dala man kos hospital atong aging bulan ila principe niya gi offer gani ko sa regional no, kay dialysis daw wala mn ko ni sugot di ko magpa dialysis, pag kuwaon najud ko sa ginoo kuwaon na gyud, kay ni tagam ko sakong igsuon na gi dialysis sa isa ka semana, ika duha oi perting paita perti namong paningkamot ug unsa ang itabang nako didto di lalim diay ning magpa dialysis ka mao tong ni ingon ko sakong igsuon mga anak, ug patyon ko, patyon nalang, di nako magpa dialysis, mahadlok nako ana taod2 sa liog? Di nako, ang ginoo nalng jud nakibalo sa akoa ug pabuhion paba ko niya ug pila edad biskag 'kuan', makakuhang senior ana kay sa senior hinuon gi ignan nako daan dri, nga sa senior pwede nako mo entra pero dugay2 paman pud mag duha pa ka tuig bago ko mag senior, dugay pa, (mumbling) maningkamot rako diri na mabuhi pud, nay mabaliya sa palengke gulay, bahalag tag 5 lang ang bugkos sa galay dako nag ginansya kay tag dyes(10) ilang baligya didto amoat 5 lang among baligya didto (*I just rely on the Lord, that's what I do in my work. I just pray for good health so I can continue working like this. That's all I've been doing; I'm not asking for anything more. I just pray constantly because how else can I manage the work that I do? I'm at the farm by 5 AM, and I still have to walk because it's far, and it's uphill too, that's why I ask the Lord for good health because I don't want to have a heart attack while working. I've had an episode before, I was taken to the hospital last month, they even offered me regional care because of dialysis, but I refused. I don't want dialysis. If the Lord wants to take me, then take me. Because I've seen my sibling go through dialysis once a week, it's tough, our efforts are in vain, and what help can I provide there? It's not easy to undergo dialysis, that's why I told my children, if it's my time to go, just let me go, I won't undergo dialysis. Am I afraid of death? No, only the Lord knows when it's time for me to go, and if I can qualify for senior citizen benefits, even though I'm 'this' old, I can still qualify as a senior because they've told me before that I can enter as a senior, but it will still take a couple more years before I become a senior, it will take a while. (mumbling) I'm just trying my best to survive here, I sell vegetables at the market, even if we only sell five bundles of garlic, we still make a decent profit because they sell for ten pesos each there, while we sell them for five pesos each.*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Linda: Ampo lang jud ko sa ginoo, maayong panglawas maka trabaho pako ani, karon alas 5(singko) baktas ko padulong didto, ngayo kog maayong lawas sa ginoo, niadto kog hospital kay mag dialysis daw ko, wala ko ni sugot, bahalag kuwaon nako sa ginoo, ang ginoo lang jud ang makatabang, maningkamot jud ko bahalag tag 5 (singko) lang tapos sa palengke tag 10 (dyes). (*I am only relying on the Lord, as long as I have good health, I can still work on this. Now, at 5 o'clock, I'll walk there, asking the Lord for good health. I went to the hospital because they said I need dialysis, but I didn't agree, even if it's just me and the Lord, the Lord alone can help. I'll try my best even if I only have five pesos, and in the market, I sell it 10php*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Linda: natun an? mag-tanom, mag tanom ohhh naka share naman gani ko kadong atong ni anhi diri pud na gusto pud tawn siya mag humay gi tun-an nako sa basakan ug tanon, ani, tun an pud nako didto, basak lang, nakatuon ko anang basak kamao ko tanan sa basakan mao rana akong kuan pud, ug basakan kibalo ko tanan kibaw man gani ko mo daro, sauna gamay pako edad kog kinse(15) daro, tanom saging, pas-an saging, tanom lubi, tanan lagi kalisod na again nako gikan pag ka tawo dai naa tanan naagian, ana ko nga di lalim mag sige ka diayg panganak, 13 mn mi mag ka igsoon gud, niya tapulan man akong papa niya akong mama ray naningkamot syempre kami tanan magsuon maygani akong kaigsoonan naka graduate ug highschool kay nanglayas man sila sa amoang ako maluoy man ko sakong mama di jud ko pwede mo layas, sila nanglayas sila uy nanabok sakong parente, sa mga igsoon aw sa mga lolo nako nanglayas sila, ako rajud ang wa mo layas, ika upat man ko gukan sa kamaguwangan mao to na naningkamot nalang jud ko, hantod nag disesais(16) ko naminyio ko, di namn jud nako kaya, akong papa nga bukbukon pajud kag dili mo trabaho sa basakan, basakan jud na namat an gikan pag katawo namo dai, basak mao nang natun an lang sa basakan, daghan kayo kog natun.an perog kanang peras sa inyong skwela, wala jud koy natun.an ana dai, mao jud na akong I isturya sa inyo na kamo paningkamot jud mog makagraduate mo aron naa moy hayahay na trabaho, mao ranang ma isturya nako sa inyo (*Learned, huh? Planting, planting, ohhh, I've shared that too when they came here. He also wants to plant rice; I taught him in the rice field and asked him, 'Do you want to learn this too?' So, I taught him there. It's just a rice field, but I've learned everything there, all about the rice field, that's what I'll teach too. And the rice field, I know everything; I know how to do everything there. When I was young, around fifteen, I learned to plant bananas, carry bananas, plant coconuts, all of it. It was hard again for me from the start. I've been through everything. I said it's not easy; if you keep on giving birth, we're thirteen siblings, and my father is lazy, and my mother is the only one struggling, of course, all of us siblings are trying our best. Luckily, one of my siblings graduated from high school because they ran away from us. I felt sorry for my mother; I couldn't leave her. They ran away; they went to our relatives. As for my siblings and my grandparents, they ran away. I was the only one who didn't leave. I'm the fourth oldest, so I just kept trying until I turned sixteen and got married. But I really couldn't handle it. My father, even though he beat us up, still won't work in the rice field. We've only seen rice fields since we were born; rice fields are all we've known. I've learned a lot there, but you have the knowledge from your school, I didn't have any of that. So that's my story for you, that you'll really strive hard to graduate so you'll have an easier job. That's what I'll tell you.*)

Participants 3:

Researcher: Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What is it like to be a rice farmer?*)

Ricardo: Akong kasinati-an sa pag trabaho nako sa basakan nga ma unsay mga sakin sa humay nga akong nahibal-an mao na nga nag apply ko ug kuan fertilizer ug kuan insecticide. (*My experience working in the rice field made me aware of the diseases affecting the crops, so I applied a specific fertilizer and insecticide*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsafe ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?)

Ricardo: Gagmay ra man pod ang mga unsa mana sa area? Ahh problema, kanang ma kuan nabanan ang humay mao ra gudd. (*Are the issues in that area minimal? Oh, it's a problem when only a limited amount of rice is produced.*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsafe ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?)

Ricardo: Ayy dugay na 15 years old pako naga trabaho nako unya 72 na, 72 ayy mag 72 nako pila na ka tuig kuan subra 60 na o mag 60 na ana (*Oh, it's been a long time. I started working at 15, and now I'm 72. When I turn 72, it'll be how many years? More than 60 or just around 60?*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsafe ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Ricardo: Gikan sa goberno nga kuan hinabang sa wala, wala kay kuan man gud na ako aigo rako ga maintain gud sa basakan kay naa man ko amo igo rako ga maintain ba. (*From the government, there's no assistance at all. I'm solely maintaining the farm on my own because I have enough to manage it properly.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsafe ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Ricardo: Aww Igo-igo.on na lang kanang kuan lang gudd dili lang gud ingon nga palabi.an kay pila ra man gud ang kuan sa farmers gud income. (*Ah, just make do with what you have. It doesn't have to be extravagant, especially considering the limited income for farmers.*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Ricardo: Ug naay ihatag ang goberno pati sa ako a ka dakong maayu ana ahh bisa unsa lang gud modawat man ko bisa gamay lang na kuan nga unsa ni nga akong madawat dawaton nako oyy. (*If the government provides any substantial support, that would be really beneficial for me. I would accept whatever assistance they give, no matter how small it may be.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat? (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Ricardo: Pagkaon unya kape tanduay mao ra aron mo balik ang healthy. Binuang ra bitaw na ako a dai ha dili nako naga inom dai. (*Eating and coffee, maybe a bit of Tanduay, just to regain health. Just kidding, that's not really my habit; I don't drink.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times*)

Ricardo: Huna huna-on lng gudd nimo nga ikaw usa ka ka lumolupyo dira ayaw gudd pag dili ka mohimo ug dautan sa imong isig katawo aron dili ka balusan kay mas sakit bayu ug balusan ka diba, sa imong kabahin na pod na kong magbinuang ka sa laki ayaw binuang ang lalaki kay mabaslan ka nahh tinojud judd siyam ka bulan na nimo dad-on, ayaw ka suko dai ha mag joke joke ra judd ko ni akoa dai ha tungod nis katigulangon nako nag joke joke ra judd ko. (*Just always remember, as a resident there, refrain from causing harm to others, so you won't be retaliated against. It's more painful to face consequences, right? On your part, if you play around with someone, don't toy with others, as you might regret it. I'm just joking, really. It's just me joking around due to my age*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Ricardo: Kanang kuan lagi kanang actual mo mangadto sa basakan kay tudlo-an tamo? Ha? Kanang pag tanom, kabalo mo mag tanom? Unsa mn? Kanang mag tanom mao gani unya unsa pa man. (*Are you referring to going to the actual farm to guide us? Huh? Like in planting, do you know how to plant? What exactly? If planting is one, what else do you know?*)

Participants 4:

Researcher: *Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What is it like to be a rice farmer?)*

Julies: Sa ka usa ka rice farmer noh is lisod siya pero ah I try nato I try namo as a farmer because para sa katawhan para makahatag ta ug ah pagkaon sa katawhan mao nang sa kalamidad lisod siya nag start gani mi noh bag o rako nag tanom unya pila ka days nag baha diba nag kuan kaning sunod-sunod ang baha, ang ulan 5 days nakita ninyu tong pagpaliko akoa ng area draa mao nang nalunopan siya pero struggle siya nga usa ka farmer pero naga try ang farmer para mao toh maka kuan makahatag ug bugas sa katawhan. (*Being a rice farmer is indeed challenging, but we try our best. We farmers strive to provide food for the people, especially during calamities. It was tough when we started, with flooding and continuous rain for five days. You could see my field turning into a lake, but despite the struggles, we farmers persist to contribute rice to the community.*)

Researcher: *Unsa-unsafe ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?)*

Julies: Ahh sa kuan financial ,labor, manpower, labor kay tungod sa kuan kaning ang kabarato gani nalang sa palitunon ayy kanang mag work sila ba ang uban dili na mag trabaho sa farm sa kabarato pero ang uban depende podd na gudd the way mag treat nimo sa usa ka labor kanang manpower mga tao ba nga naay nag tanom depende pod na siya I treat nimo sila ug good ana siya basta good attitude nga ipakita nimo sa ilaha para dili ka mag lisod sa manpower. (*In terms of finances, labor, and manpower, it's challenging. Labor is influenced by the cost, and some opt not to work on the farm due to the expenses. It depends on how you treat your labor force; some may still choose to work based on the way you treat them. Showing a good attitude and treating them well can make managing manpower easier.*)

Researcher: *Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsafe ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?)*

Julies: Ahh yes, kuan naga tabang man sad ang City Agriculture naga provide sila ug seeds uhmm kuan certified seeds tapos naga provide podd sila ug kaning abuno naa mi makuha nga abuno the week karon nga week depende pod sa area tapos kong mag communicate pod ka sa ilaha mag apil ka sa ilang mga naa man gud nay fill-up pan kong magpa membership ka maka kuha ka ana na kuan na unsa ni abuno ug seeds mao nay tabang pod sa komunidad sa government. (*Oh yes, the City Agriculture is helpful; they provide certified seeds and fertilizers. We can get fertilizers weekly depending on the area. If you communicate with them and become a member, you can avail yourself of seeds and fertilizers. It's community support provided by the government.*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Julies: Dili siya sakto pero mag additional siya may na lang pod mag additional imong kuan ba ma less imong expenses sa abono sa seeds atleast nalang maka sustenor man pod traditional lang gud toh ingon nila kung mag abuno kag 4 bags naay duha ka nga additional gikan sa government atleast ma 6 bags na imong kuan pero kong ipit kaayu ang cash ang kwarta kanang ano kanang sige lang basta maka abuno ka makahatag ka ug kuan sa palay nutrients. (*It's not exact, but it will provide additional; you can also add more, reducing your expenses on seed fertilizer. At least, you can sustain through the traditional way, as they say, when you fertilize with 4 bags, there are two additional ones from the government. This way, your total becomes 6 bags, but if you're tight on cash, you can still fertilize and provide nutrients for the rice.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Julies: Ahh always naman ang kuan always naman ang seeds ang fertilizer pero not good not enough pero ang amo lang kuan diri noh diri sa among area is ang baha always judd ang baha diri gamay lang ang ulan baha labi na mag ulan sa bukid baha jud amoa gusto namo is ang mga kanal ang gusto ma kuan ma taraong ba mapadak-an, Yes ayy naa naman irrigation pero kuan siya tungod man gud sa kuan tungod sa atong palibot ba sa atong environment tungod wala natay mga kahoy sa bukid mao ng magbaha gudd ni diri mao pod akong kuan. (*Ah, always the issue always the field, always the seeds, always the fertilizer, but it's not good, not enough. The problem here in our area is the frequent flooding, especially during light rains and more so in the rural areas. What we want is proper drainage through canals to handle the excess water. Yes, we have irrigation, but it's a problem because of the lack of trees in our fields. This is why flooding is a recurring issue here, and it's also my concern.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Julies: Mga tao ayy unsa ni Oo ang mga tao nga need ug bugas need ug rice need para maka kaon need para mabusog ang mga tao gud murag akong pamilya kani ganing amoa

nag tanom mi sa area sa akong ate bahalag na hapla na para lang gud sa kunsumo maka provide para maka provide lang sa amo a pod. (*People, well, this is it. Yes, people need rice, need it to eat, need it to be full. It's like my family in our place, we plant in my sister's area, even if it's just a small plot, just for consumption, to provide for ourselves.*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Julies: Nasabtan? Akong gi buhat ah kuan maging confident lang maging patient maging understanding sa mga taong nakapalibot sa ako labina sa mga tao na ano gani nag alaga sa akong palibot nga mga silingan nga kanang usahay maglabay labi na mag baha ang kuan mga basura mo adto sa basakan patient lang gud ka be a responsible podd pagka farmer sulti-an sila or what para goods ang kuan ba good quality ang mga humay nga ma produce nato para daghan mao lang. (*Understood? What I've been doing is, just be confident, be patient, be understanding with the people around me, especially those who take care of my surroundings, like neighbors who sometimes pass by, especially when the field floods and trash goes to the landfill. Just be patient, be a responsible farmer, communicate with them to ensure the quality of the rice we produce is good and abundant.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Julies: Ayy ahh isip usa ka rice farmer noh akong natun-an is mag ano gudd ta be responsible nga usab be responsible isip usa ka rice farmer mag tanom judd ta ang uban karon kay ano naman mag applan na mag stop na sila ug rice pero ako murag akong gi huna huna is para maka produce ko ug humay to rice para naa pay makaon ang mga katawhan diri sa Calinan para maka benefit pa podd ba daghan pa podd maka benefit na mga tao labi na ang atoang gina kaon diri is ano judd bugas judd rice judd mao podd akong gina kuan daghan pod unta tag ingganyuhon podd nga rice farmer nga dapat magtanom pa kay kulang podd baya ta karon sa kuan sa bugas naga naga export pa gani ang kuan oumm tapos mahal ang bugas struggle siya pero is needed sa mga tao gyudd nga makaon mao judd atong daily needs nato mao ng dapat isa ka bugas nga mahulog dapat ato jud nga kuanon ato judd ng I unsa ni I save kay sus sayang dili lalim in four months nga mag tanom ka sugod sa mag tagud hangtud sa mag harvest four mounts nimo na siyang gi mahal gi ano ba gi love nimo ang kanang mga humay para maka produce pudd ta ug kaning bugas para sa mga katawhan. (*Ah, being a rice farmer, what I've learned is to be responsible. Others are stopping rice cultivation, but my thought is to keep planting to produce rice for the people here in Calinan. It benefits them, especially since rice is a staple in our diet. Many rice farmers should be encouraged to continue planting because we have a shortage of rice, even exporting it at a high cost. It's a struggle, but it's necessary for people to eat, meeting our daily needs. So, every grain that falls should be harvested and savored. It's a four-month journey from planting to harvest, a process filled with love and dedication to provide rice for the people.*)

Participants 5:

Researcher: Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What is it like to be a rice farmer?*)

Panadero: hmm, lisod ning kinabuhi sa rice farmer oi, kay kailangan buntag sayo mo adto naka sa imong uma unya isip “kuan” ahh daghan kayo kag mga kanang mga buhatunon nga para sapag preparar sa imong uma (*Hmm, life as a rice farmer is hard, because you have to go to your farm early in the morning and think 'work' ahh there are so many tasks to do to prepare your farm*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsafe ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?*)

Panadero: kining ahhh.kanang,, kung bahin sa pag harvest na, pag baligya na sa “kuan” sa palay, naay mga barat kayo na mga trader na dagko kayo ug mga deductions niya, dghan ug ilahang mga ang mga murag mga alibay na mao ni, mao na labi nag ting ulan, inig pag baligya na nimo daghan na kaayog deduction nay wet, very wet, nay mix green hmm. (*ahhh. You know, when it comes to harvesting, selling the rice grains to 'someone', there are very cheap traders with huge deductions, and many of them are like cunning foxes, especially during heavy rain, when you sell, there are many deductions, some are wet, very wet, some mixed with green, hmm*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer?*)

Panadero: ahh, siguro mga 40? 40 years, shh ay secret 36-36.. 63

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsafe ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Panadero: nakuha bahin sa... gobyerno? Ahh a pagka karon, bago lang ko nakadawat ug gihatag nila nga ahh seedlings ug ahh abono. (*getting some from... the government? Ah, currently, I just received some seedlings and fertilizer from them*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Panadero: hmm bahin sa, kung sa semilya ok ra pero sa abono, fertilizer ahh kulangon jud sakoa ang sa gihatag saakoa na kuan, mm kung sabagay supporta lang man gud ok ahhh kulangon jud gamay sa kadtong sa fertilizer (*Hmm, when it comes to seeds, it's fine, but for fertilizer, there's really not enough in what they gave me, mm you know, it's just support anyway, but there's really a little lacking in the fertilizer they provided.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Panadero: kung... tagaan ug higayon na makahangyo sa gobyerno, kung pwedeunta kami na mga farmer diria murag nag grupo man mi diri hatagan mi ug kanang makinarya para pang preparar sa basakan ug ahhh... harvester, rice harvester na kanang I tabang gyud sa gobyerno (*If... given the chance to appeal to the government, if possible, we farmers here, like a group, could be provided with machinery for land preparation and ahh... a harvester, a rice harvester that would really help us, the government could assist with that*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Panadero: murag mag lisod kog kuan ani, hihiji kuan , kinahanglan supporta jud sa pamilya ug... magkugi lang gyud ka para ma kuan nimo imong kuan gusto na makab-ot (*It sounds like it could be tough to handle this, hihiji you know, you really need support from your family, and... you just have to work hard to achieve what you want to achieve.*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Panadero: hmmhmmm (mumbling) mag tinabangay lang (*Hmmhmmm (mumbling) just helping each other out.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Panadero: murag... kung bahin lang sap ag uma, rice farmer hmm kung unsa imong nakatunan gamay sa imohang isip kaugalingong experience kung unsay maayo mao toy I kuan pud nimo na makatambag pud ka kung unsay mga problem apud nil ana nga ilang naagian ug akong naagian na pwede ma sulti sa ilaha (*It's like... if it's just about farming, being a rice farmer, hmm, what little I've learned from my own personal experience, what's good is that you can share it to help others with similar problems they've faced or I've faced.*)

Participants 6:

Researcher: *Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What is it like to be a rice farmer?)*

Rose uhm tugtananino isip usa ka rice farmers akong bana, perti jung lisura kay ang uban po kuan pagbaligya nimo dili baya lalim jud ang namasak pag baligya nimo saimong kuan perti ng baratoha mahal ang kuan medisina ug abono. (*I understand the struggles of being a rice farmer. It can be really tough, especially when some buyers offer very low prices for your harvest, making it difficult to cover the costs of expensive items like medicine and fertilizer.*)

Researcher: *Unsa-unsafe ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?)*

Rose: kung moa bot ang dangan kanang mga ma failure ka moabot ang mga dangan pareha anang mga blockbug/blackbug tungro kung tungro dili najud siya ka recover kay Malaya man siya ang uban dili na mo bunga. (*If pests like blockbug or tungro attack your crops, it can lead to significant failures. While some crops can recover from tungro, others may not bear fruit anymore.*)

Researcher: *Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer (How long have you been working as a rice farmer?)*

Rose: akong bana murag 15, 15 akong bana.

Researcher: *Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsafe ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?)*

Rose: Kung sa DA manghatag sila og similia abuno, subsidy mana nila.

(*If the Department of Agriculture provides seedlings and fertilizer, that's considered their subsidy.*)

Researcher: *Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?)*

Rose: Dili bajud kay kung ang imong abuno kong kulang imo jud nang kuanan para ma safire saimong farm kana imo himayan mod untag ka kung unsay kakulangan. (*No. If your fertilizer is insufficient, you have to find a way to supplement it for your farm to thrive. You have to be resourceful in addressing any shortcomings.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Rose: kanang kuan I kuan nila ang ilang panghatag og subsidy mga unsa ni kanang mga abuno og similia og mga equipmet mga sayon ra sa farmer ba og idli pinili on so kung farmer ka farmer jud ka tanan nga kuan ay kani si kuan, niabot pajud ang time sa mga panghatag ug abuni kami wala kay wala among pangalan Nawala, karon bag o nakakuan ani. (*When they distribute subsidies like fertilizer, seedlings, and equipment, it's supposed to be easy for farmers to access and choose from. So, if you're a farmer, you're supposed to have access to all of these resources. However, it can also be challenging to receive these subsidies on time. Sometimes, some farmers are left out, like us, without any explanation. But now that we've finally received them, it's important for us to participate to improve our livelihoods.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Rose: Maningkamot jud ka nga ma gwapo gyud imong umahan para saimong pamilya lantawon nimo imong pamilya kay kung ma hugno pod ka moa bot ang failure saimong basakan wala jud. (*You really strive to make your farm beautiful for your family's sake. You see your family's happiness as your priority. If you succeed, your family will benefit, but if you fail, your farm suffers too*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Rose: Manguan ma niid sa uban pong mga farmers pod kung unsay mga kuan nila magpa advice ka sa mas labaw pa saimoha kami pariah sakong bana bata pa nag kuan ba pila palang ka tuig didto jud ka magpangutana sa mas ahead pa saimoha. (*You'll also learn from other farmers and seek advice from those more experienced than you. I'd advise you to reach out to those who have more knowledge than you, especially since my husband and I started farming at a young age. It's beneficial to ask those who are more advanced in their farming journey for guidance.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Rose: Kanang mag kuan pariah anang mga unsa ni mag apply ka sa mga abuno siguro kanang bag-ohan pa pod nimo ahead ka sa bag-ohan imong I advice pareha anang mga dangan pod sa farm imong I share og unsay kuan. (*When it comes to applying for subsidies like fertilizer, maybe you should consider applying for newer ones that you might be ahead of compared to the newer ones. My advice is to share what you've learned from your farming experiences with those who are just starting out on the farm, just like you did.*)

Participants 7:

Researcher: *Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What is it like to be a rice farmer?)*

Marisol: Ah sa rice farmers jud mag lisud jud mi og kanang kaonay kay labi na diri sa among lugar sigeg baha so perminte gyud madaot amg among basakan na ginatanom (*It's really tough for us rice farmers, especially here in our area where we often experience floods, causing extensive damage to our rice fields*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?*)

Marisol: Bahin lang gihapon sa ano sa baha kay madaot man gud ang humay namo diri pag kanang mag baha kay dili sya dali ma kuan ba ma hubas pag mag baha diri usahay gani kay walay baha walay ulan diri mag baha lang gihapon sa amoamao na syay kuan jud sa amoamido problema sa amoamido dapita. (*It's still about the floods because our rice crops get damaged easily when flooding occurs. It's not easy to recover the rice crop when floods happen here, sometimes even if it doesn't rain, flooding still occurs in our area. That's the main issue we face here, it's a constant problem for us in this area.*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?*)

Marisol: Uhhh dugay najud sa akong paning mama og sa akong papa ay siguro naan ani sa mga 40 to 50 years ang amoang basakan ning ana na kadugay hantod sa napasa na nila sa. (*It's been a long time, probably around 40 to 50 years, since my mom and dad have been dealing with these issues on our farm*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Marisol: Karon nu karon sa mga panahon kana makakuha namig ayuda gikan sa department of Agriculture ah diri sa Calinan kay kuan human sila kanang tabang naman jud sila sa amoamido parehas karon ha ah gahapon nakuha mig abuno gikan saila nga dili pud sya basta na abuno kuna pajud first class so mao jud to nindot karon sa mga rice farmers. (*Nowadays, we're able to get assistance from the Department of Agriculture here in Calinan. They've been really helpful to us, just like yesterday when we received fertilizer from them, and it's not just any fertilizer, it's first-class quality. That's why things are looking up for rice farmers like us nowadays*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Marisol: Dili pud gihapon pero kanang abuno dako jud nag tabang sa amoamido kay ang abuno biya mahal nasa 2,000 to 4,000 ang kada sako which is ang magamit namo diri kay isa man ka hectaria sa naa mi tulo ka sako so naga kulang kulang napud 10,000 pero dako-dako napud ni siyang tabang sa amoamido. (*Still, the fertilizer really helps us a lot because fertilizers are expensive, costing around 2,000 to 4,000 pesos per sack. Since we have about 1 hectare, we need around three sacks, which amounts to around 10,000 pesos. But this assistance from the government really makes a big difference for us.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Marisol: siguro sa ano sa basi sa irrigation namo kay sobra-sobra naman gud ang tubig diri. Kailangan pa dakoon pa ang kuan gobyerno ba kanang agianan bitaw sa tubig para dili dali mag baha (*Maybe one of the issues lies with our irrigation system because we have an excess of water here. The government should consider expanding the irrigation channels to regulate the water flow and prevent flooding easily.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Marisol: 1 Siguro balik-balik lang gihapon ang tanom og humay kay mao man gyud na agian mao pod ang among panginabuhi so sayang man pud among basakan kung dili ma gamit kay wala namay lain ma tanumam di ara kuan ra gyud humay rajud. (*It seems like we keep planting rice over and over again because that's our main source of livelihood. It's a waste if our fields aren't utilized because we don't have anything else to plant aside from rice.*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Marisol: Sa kadugay nako di ari siguro kanang na anad nami sa baha kay dili naman jud namo malikayan na dili man pwede ma pugnan ang baha so mas na anad na hinoon mi pero kanang okay naman hinuon (*With how long we've been here, I guess we've gotten used to the floods because there's really no way to completely avoid them, and we can't stop the flooding. So, we've become accustomed to it, but it's still manageable.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Marisol: Kanang kung unsa imong gihatag sa imong ginikanan na para sa among yuta na wala jud nila gibaligya imuhang kanang imuhang jud na pursige kay wala gani nila gibaligya sa una unsa na kaha karon na lisod na ang pagpangita labaw na mga bugas na mahal kaayo so dili jud hinoon i give up kay mao may imong gi dakuan mao nay nag tabang sa imoha hantod sa ni dako ka para kuan mapasa ra gihapon nako sa akong mga anak, mapasa gihapon nako sila kung unsa pag, pag kuan sa humay, pag tanom. (*What we have inherited from our parents, especially the land they didn't sell but rather persevered in maintaining, despite the challenges, is truly commendable. Their decision not to sell speaks volumes about its importance to your family's livelihood. Now, with the increasing difficulty of finding rice, you won't easily give up. Your determination is a significant help not just for yourself but also for your family. You understand that supporting your parents comes with great responsibility, and as you grow, your efforts and what you inherit will remain a precious gift that you'll pass on to your children, including the knowledge of rice farming.*)

Participants 8:

Researcher: *Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What is it like to be a rice farmer?)*

Marites: Kuan kanang magsugod na gud ug pananom kinahanglan judd nimo atimanon kinahanglan ka mag abuno, mag ispri, unya magkuha kag sagbot sa imong basakan kong sagbot na podd siya. (*When you start planting, you need to take care of it properly. You should fertilize, irrigate, and remove weeds from your farm if there are any.*)

Researcher: *Unsa-unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?)*

Marites: Kuan, dagko kaagi-an? Kanang parehas anang magbaha, mabaha-an man gud mi diri Oumm, mao lang judd na siya among problema diri . (*Any significant experience? Like the flooding situation, we also experience flooding here in Oumm; that's our main issue here.*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?*)

Marites: Bata pa judd mi nagsugod nami ug basak, hangtud karon usahay karon dili na kaayu kay naa mi lahi nga panginabuhi-an usahay ako na podd mga magulang usahay mo tabang podd mi, oumm bata pa judd mag samok samok nami sa basakan HAHAHAHA oumm gagmay pa samokan na judd ko sa basakan akong papa kuan na judd na siya ,Oumm kana diha nga basakan. (*We started farming at a young age, and until now, though not as much, because we have other sources of livelihood. Sometimes, even my parents help, and, well, when we were kids, we used to play around in the farm. Hahaha! Back then, my dad was the one who took care of the farm. Well, that's our farm over there.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Marites: Goberyno? Kuan sa ahh naka kuan mi kanang RCPI man yata ang tawag ana nila ahh insurance, insurance sa kuan DE oumm. (*Government? Oh, we call that RCPI, I think it's an insurance, insurance for what, I don't know exactly.*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Marites: Naay kaisa nga nakuha namo dili judd siya kuan kulang pa gudd sa na failure namo nga humay kulangan pa siya. (*There was one time we harvested, but it wasn't enough; it fell short due to our failed rice crop; it was still lacking*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Marites: Kuan siguro ang kanal diri.a sa amoa murag ayuhon kay murag hugaw na ang kanal ba dili ka diretso ang kuan ang tubig inig mag kuan na badong nag baha unya kuan mao ra man naka problema diri.a sa amoa kay sa una man gudd sa buhi pa akong papa mga silingan namo mag kuan sila diraa sa kanal gina hinlu-an na nila maoy ang baha dili perminte karon murag wala na kaayu kuan ba, oumm bayanihan didtua ouhh magpundo ang mga gapnod, ana siguro oumm back flow man gudd ang tubig diri murag mao judd siguro kuan namo, oumm. (*Perhaps the canal here in our area needs improvement because it seems the canal is not straight, causing water to overflow when it rains heavily. This has been a recurring issue in our area. In the past, when my father was still alive, our neighbors would clear the canal themselves to prevent flooding. However, it's not as organized now, and it seems the water flow might be causing our current problem.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Marites: Dawaton na lang I ampo sa Ginoo kay murag wala naman judd resolusyon among kuan diri oyy baha ambot lang podd kaha kong mo sulod ang NEA diri basig naa naman daw NEA tarungan na daw ang sapa basig dili na magbaha. (*Let's just accept it and pray to the Lord because it seems there's no resolution to our drainage issue here. Maybe if the NEA (National Electrification Administration) gets involved, they might address the river properly, and hopefully, it won't flood anymore*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Marites: Kuan man gudd sya murag parehas anang naay mga kuan nohh kanang mga kuan kanang unsay tawag ani oyy murag kugi na lang judd kugi para kuan dili ka ma kuan sa imohang ma failure man ka maningkamot lang japon ,kay wala may laing panginabuhi-an humay lang man judd. (*It's like that; it's similar to having responsibilities or tasks whatever you call it. It feels like a constant struggle just to avoid being labeled a failure, but you keep pushing because there's no other source of livelihood; it's just farming.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Marites: Kuan kanang mag tiyaga lang judd sa mga kuan pag tanom, atimanon ang gi tanom, dili pasagdan para masking naay katalagman ma abot dili siya kaayu ma kuan sa katalagman parehas anang baha dili kaayu siya madaot bitaw kuanon judd siya kinahanglan atimanon, oumm atiman kugi kugi lang gudd pag kugi. (*It's all about being patient in tending to the crops, taking care of what you plant, not neglecting them. Even though there's a possibility of risks, it won't be severely affected, just like how floods may not cause much harm if managed properly. It needs attention and careful handling; yes, just keep putting in the effort.*)

Participants 9:

Researcher: *Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What is it like to be a rice farmer?)*

Maria: Kuan man gud sa sinugdanan ani didto pami sa bukid tungod sa kalisod namo didto sa bukid permi nami gutman didto mao to ni bahada nami diri sa calinan naa man ao pag-umangkon ni ingon man siya "ate mananom ta" ana ko oh unsa unsaon man kitay mag tanom kita pay mag-an i mao to magpasalat ko diri kay na abot ko diri. Human namog tanom na tresera na i dungad-dungag sa hinanglanon. (*In the beginning, we were in the fields because of the hardships we faced there, always coming home exhausted. That's why we decided to move here to Calinan, where my nephew said, "Ate, let's plant." I said, "Okay, let's see what we can do." We started planting, and gradually, as needed, the needs that we needed.*)

Researcher: *Unsa-unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?)*

Maria: Dagko jud problema namo sa kalisod jud namo wala jud me ka puy-an diri wala jud yuta bisag asa ra jud mi ma adto karon na abot naman mi diri mag-uma, mag-an i, naa nami trabaho (*We faced significant challenges with the hardships we endured, as we had nowhere to live and no land to call our own. But now, we've arrived here, farming and harvesting, and we have work.*)

Researcher: *Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?)*

Maria: Bago-bago pako nag trabaho ani sa mga palay walay tuig. Pero sa government katong pang hatag na bugas katong descendant, mao rato (*I'm relatively new to working with rice, without even a year of experience. So, in terms of government assistance, it's about providing rice to the descendants, that's it.*)

Researcher: *Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsa ang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?)*

Maria: Pero sa government katong pang hatag na bugas katong descendant, mao rato (*So, in terms of government assistance, it's about providing rice to the descendants, that's it.*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Maria: Kulang jud siya dili masako sa amo perti jung kulanga maong maningkamot jud mi ka ugalingon jud namo na makaya para mabuhi lang jud amo pamilya. (*It's really insufficient and can't fully support us. That's why we're striving and relying on our own efforts to make ends meet for our family.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat (*If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?*)

Maria: Ako lang unta gusto ipa abot unta sa government lang ani para sa amo bisag tabangan mi nila kanang biag gamay para matamnan lang para dili nami mulukso sa davao. Mag puyo nalang mi sa bukid ba kay amo bata gani amo gi niyaan gani tungod kay aning kalisod na abot jud mi diri, kaming pamilyaha. (*I just wish to convey to the government that even a little assistance would mean a lot to us, just enough to plant so we don't have to keep going back to Davao. We'd rather stay in the countryside because even our children have become accustomed to this hardship, and it's because of this difficulty that we've ended up here, as a family.*)

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mg motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Maria: Sa tinood lang ang maghatag jud ug kusog ang ginoo raman jud kung dili jud makaya sa buntag mag ampo jud ta bago mo adto sa uma na tagaan ta sa ginoo sa kusog, kaalam kanang papaduol jud ka gikan sa kasing-kasing para magpalayo ta niya sa kabalatian, disgrasiya (*Honestly, only the Lord can give us strength. If we cannot handle it in the morning, we must pray before going to the farm, asking the Lord for strength. It is wisdom that you draw closer to Him from the heart so that we can be far from trouble and disgrace.*)

Researcher: Unsa imong gi buhat aron masabtan nmo ang mga butang na nahitabo sa imong palibot bilang usa ka rice farmer? (*What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer?*)

Maria: Akong gi buhat kanang gi analyze na taga gabe kung adlaw kung walay trabaho maglingkod ko maghinuktok mangayo kay lord na kung unsay angay nako buhaton mao rana (*What I did was to analyze things at night and during the day, if there's no work, I serve and seek the Lord, asking Him what I should do. That's all.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian? (*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Maria: Kanang akong gusto pud unta sa uban na sama nako og usa kalisod na mga agi-an nila dili jud sila mawal-an ug pag-laum kay ang ginoo a jud makatabang lang ani pud dili pud sila samot sa uban masking lami pa siyag lawas or dagko ug lawas (*What I also wish for others like me, who go through difficult times, is that they never lose hope because the Lord is always there to help. They should not lose hope, even if they are still young or in good health.*)

Participants 10

Researcher: Unsa may nasinati nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What is it like to be a rice farmer?*)

Pablo: dili jud siya dali, kay especially init kayo. Mag kuan jud mag (saba wako kagets) dili jud siya lalim. (*It's not easy, especially because it's very hot. not easy at all*)

Researcher: Unsa-unsa ang mga gagmay o dagko na naagian nimo busa usa ka rice farmer? (*What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer?*)

Pablo: ano hapla garabon, maputik, ulan (*hard to harvest, it's muddy, raining*)

Researcher: Unsa naka ka dugay nag trabaho busa usa ka rice farmer? Unsa -unsa ang mga butang na nag hatag nimog inspiration? (*How long have you been working as a rice farmer?*)

Pablo: Taysa, grade 6, grade 7, grade 4. Ay, sorry, taysa, totalon sa, 6... 8 years, 8 years grade 2 na gani nagtanom na

(*Let me think. grade 6, grade 7, grade 4. ohh sorry, let me total it. 6... 8 years, 8 years, even in grade 2, already planting.*)

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa-unsang mga supporta ang imong nadawat o nakuha busa usa ka farmer sa naturang komunidad? (*As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community?*)

Pablo: wala man tingali, wala jud (*none at all, truly none*)

Researcher: Sa imong nadawat o nakuha na mga supporta, sakto naba kini para makasustento saimo busa usa a rice farmer? (*Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer?*)

Pablo: pinagsa jud kulang pero dili jud mi mahutdan og bugas

(*Sometimes its lacking, but we never run out of rice.*)

Researcher: Kung tagaan kag higayon na maka hangyo sa gobyerno, unsa man ang imong ipa-tambag ug mga tabang na gusto nmo o kailangan nmo madawat? (If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?)

Pablo: Ano jud kanang dapat tama pud ilang presyo sa humay. Kay...tama ba akong mga tubag? panag sa man gud kay 14 lang kuan ang kilo sa humay, syempre kapoy ang sinati as a farmer.

(*The price of rice should be right. Is my answer correct? Sometimes the price of the rice is 14 only every kilo. It's tough for us farmers*

Researcher: Sa imong mga kaagi, unsa man ang imong mga motivations aron ma motivated ka o mamahimong kusog aron malampasan nmo imong mga kaagi? (*During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times?*)

Pablo: no choice man jud ka kay syempre broken family man jud ko syempre kayanon jud nako para sakong sarili og sakong pamilya.

(*I don't really have a choice because, of course, I come from a broken family. Naturally, I have to endure and manage things for myself and for my family*

Researcher: Bilang usa ka rice farmer, unsa man ang imong mga natun-an na na pwede nimong I share sa uban, bilang usa ka rice farmer na imong naagian?

(*As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining from those challenges and trials?*)

Pablo: Ano jud na misking unsa ka kahago jud kailangan jud nimo buhaton aron naa lang jud moy pang adlaw adlaw, tama ba?

(*even if it's difficult, you need to do everything for your daily needs, is it right?*)

Appendix 7: Themes and Codes Table

Method of Analysis
Title: THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY
By: Agon, Precious Jenni
Aguspina, Jeanne Say
Alegria, Prince Herod
Bunso, Roxanne
Cosep, Curt Jan
Villanueva, Trishia Kyle

Statement of the Problem	Questions	Participant	Significant Statement	Grouping of significant statement	Formulated Meaning	Themes
1. What are the untold story of Rice Farmers?	What is it like to be a rice farmer? What are some of your minor/major experiences as a rice farmer? How long have you been working as a rice farmer? What are your inspirations?	Ricardo	My experience working in the rice field made me aware of the diseases. I applied a specific fertilizer and insecticides.		The farmer gained knowledge about the diseases that can affect crops while working in a rice field. The farmer took action by applying a particular fertilizer and insecticide to prevent or treat these diseases in order to protect the crops.	Knowledge and Management
		Julies	Being a rice farmer is indeed challenging, but we try our best		Being a rice farmer is a difficult task, but despite the challenges, they make a sincere effort to do their best.	
		Linda	There are a lot of hardships in farming. After planting, you have to weed, and when the rice grows tall, you have to transplant them again.		There are a lot of sacrifices when it comes to farming	
		Madi	From planting to harvesting, it takes around 3-4 months.		There is a process when it comes to farming, including from planting to harvesting.	

		Usually, it takes 3-4 months.	
Panadero	<p>There are very cheap traders with huge deductions, and many of them are like cunning foxes, especially during heavy rain, when you sell, there are many deductions, some are wet, very wet, some mixed with green,</p>	Some traders take advantage of farmers by offering low prices for their produce and making significant deductions.	Inequity in Market Practices
Rose	<p>It can be really tough, especially when some buyers offer very low prices for your harvest, making it difficult to cover the costs of expensive items like medicine and fertilizer</p>	Some buyers buy the harvest at a really low price and it makes it difficult for them to have enough income.	
Pablo	<p>Sometimes the price of the rice is 14 only every kilo. It's tough for us farmers</p>	It's tough for the rice farmers, especially when the rice price is only 14 per kilo.	
Marites	<p>We also experience flooding here, that's</p>	Flooding is the primary concern or problem faced	Flood and Natural Disasters

	our main issue here It was tough when we started, with flooding and continuous rain for five days. You could see my field turning into a lake, but despite the struggles, we farmers persist to contribute rice to the community	by the community. Rainfall has caused excessive water accumulation in an area, leading to flooding.
Julies	hard to harvest, it's muddy, raining	harvesting is hard
Pablo	It's still about the floods because our rice crops get damaged easily when flooding occurs, sometimes even if it doesn't rain, flooding still occurs in our area	This underscores the vulnerability of rice crops to flooding, indicating that they are easily damaged with water. It suggests that floods pose a significant threat to rice farming, potentially leading to crop losses and yields.
Marisol	If pests like block bug or tungro attack your crops, it can lead to significant failures.	Serious consequences of pest infestations, such as block bug or tungro, on crops. It emphasizes that these pests have the

		<p>potential to cause substantial crop failures, indicating the importance of pest management and prevention measures for farmers.</p>
Julies	The problem in this area is constant flooding	<p>They need to address the issue of flooding in the area and find potential solutions to mitigate its effects.</p>
Ricardo	Started working in the rice field at 15 now I'm 72. More than 60	<p>The farmer further indicates that the duration of time between starting work at 15 and reaching the age of 72 is more than 60 years.</p>
Panadero	Maybe around 40? 40 years of farming	<p>The farmer has approximately 40 years of experience in farming. It implies a wealth of knowledge and expertise acquired over four decades of agricultural practice.</p>
Marisol	It's been a long time, probably around 40 to 50 years of being a rice farmer	<p>The farmer has been engaged in farming for a significant period, likely spanning approximately 40 to 50 years.</p>

Lifetime Dedication and Longevity

Marites

We started farming at a young age and until now, though not as much, because we have other sources of livelihood.

Pablo

8 years, even in grade 2, already planting

The farmer began practicing agriculture at a young age, but their current level of engagement in farming has decreased over time due to the availability of alternative means of income or livelihood.

Even at a young age, the Farmer was already planting.

Method of Analysis

Title: THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

By: Agon, Precious Jenni

Aguspina, Jeanne Say

Alegria, Prince Herod

Bunso, Roxanne

Cosep, Curt Jan

Villanueva, Trishia Kyle

Statement of the Problem	Questions	Participant	Significant Statement	Grouping of significant statement	Formulated Meaning	Themes
1. What are the supports the rice needs?	As a rice farmer, what are the support/supports you receive overtime as a rice farmer in the community? Are those given supports enough for you to sustain your job as a local rice farmer? If you were given a chance to be able to reach out in the government, what support are you willing to ask or to receive?	Marisol	Nowadays, we're able to get assistance from the Department of Agriculture here in Calinan		There currently support available from the Department of Agriculture in Calinan, suggesting that farmers in the area are receiving assistance or resources to aid them in their agricultural activities.	Government Assistance
		Marisol	The fertilizer really helps us a lot because fertilizers are expensive, costing around 2,000 to 4,000 pesos per sack		Access to fertilizer is valuable for farmers and that receiving assistance with fertilizer expenses can greatly aid them in their agricultural endeavors	
		Rose	If the Department of Agriculture provides seedlings and fertilizer, that's considered their subsidy.		It is a subsidy when the Department of Agriculture provides/gives seedlings and fertilizers.	
		Julies	The city agriculture is		The positive impact of the	

		helpful, they provide certified seeds and fertilizers.	city's agriculture sector in supporting rice farming and ensuring the availability of quality inputs for agricultural activities.
Marites		we call that RCPI, I think it's an insurance	Rural Credit Policy Insurance, a type of insurance provided to farmers to protect against losses resulting from various risks such as crop failure, natural disasters, or market fluctuations. It's designed to provide financial support and stability to farmers in rural areas, particularly in agricultural communities.
Rose		If your fertilizer is insufficient, you have to find a way to supplement it for your farm to thrive.	Finding a way to have a proper supply is a strategy a farmer must practice and consider because not every time the supply is sufficient.
Panadero		For fertilizer, there's really not enough in	Insufficient Assistance It is not enough for the farmer to only receive

	what they gave me	a small amount of fertilizers.
Ricardo	From the government, there's no assistance at all. I'm solely maintaining the farm on my own	The participant did not receive any aid or support from the government. They are solely responsible for taking care of their farm and they prefer it that way because they have sufficient resources to effectively manage it on their own.
Linda	Nothing was given to me, dear. I really had to struggle on my own. When they talk about the 4Ps program, they carry the children, they carry the grandchildren, but there's no one carried	The government helps but a lot of people were given a chance to partake or even others are afraid or terrified to be admitted to the programs given.
Madi	Received nothing from the government	The Farmer didn't receive any help from the government.
Marites	There was one time we got the assistance, but it wasn't enough; it fell short due to our failed rice crop; it was still lacking	The harvest can be attributed to a failed rice crop, indicating that the rice plants did not grow or produce the expected yield.

Maria	<p>It's really insufficient and can't fully support us.</p>	The farmer wanted to get a little bit more assistance that means a lot to them.
Pablo	<p>Sometimes its lacking, but we never run out of rice</p>	The support given by the government is not enough. but we never run out of rice.
Panadero	<p>If possible, we farmers here, like a group, could be provided with machinery for land preparation, a rice harvester that would really help us</p>	Desire among farmers for access to machinery that would assist in land preparation and rice harvesting. It suggests that such equipment would greatly benefit the farming community by improving efficiency and reducing manual labor.
Madi	<p>I'm not asking for anything, just for my daily needs only</p>	She's not asking much, just enough for her everyday needs.
Linda	<p>I just hope I'll be helped, even just a little assistance, that's all I ask for. I still don't complain about the</p>	The farmer had no complaints to the government, he/she just hoped that the government

Farmer's Demands

	government; times are just hard for everyone. Many are struggling nowadays.	would offer its help in a fair way.
Julies	What we want is proper drainage	The desired solution to address the problem of constant flooding in the area is to establish effective drainage systems using canals
Marites	The canal here in our area needs improvement because it seems the canal is not straight, causing water to overflow when it rains heavily	The canal is not aligned in a straight manner. This misalignment leads to a problem where, during periods of heavy rainfall, the water in the canal overflows its boundaries.
Maria	I just wish to convey to the government that even a little assistance would mean a lot to us, just enough to plant so we don't have to keep going back to Davao	expresses a desire for government support, emphasizing that even a small amount of assistance would greatly benefit the speaker and their community. They specifically

mention the need for assistance to plant crops, indicating a desire for self-sustainability to avoid having to rely on returning to Davao for support.

Method of Analysis

Title: THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY

By: Agon, Precious Jenni

Aguspina, Jeanne Say

Alegria, Prince Herod

Bunso, Roxanne

Cosep, Curt Jan

Villanueva, Trishia Kyle

Statement of the Problem	Questions	Participant	Significant Statement	Grouping of significant statement	Formulated Meaning	Themes
1. What are the insights rice farmers gain from their experience?	During those challenges what are your motivations in order to be motivated during those times? What are the ways you make yourself being able to understand the things that are happening around you as a rice farmer? As a rice farmer, what are the learnings you can share gaining	Rose Panadero Madi	You really strive to make your farm beautiful for your family's sake. If you succeed, your family will benefit, but if you fail, your farm suffers too. You really need support from your family, and... you just have to work hard to achieve what you want to achieve. You just need to strive to provide food for myself and my family.		A farmer will do anything to survive for its family. A farmer's success will be the success of the family too. The importance of familial support in achieving personal goals. It suggests that while support from family is crucial, ultimately, success requires dedication and hard work from the individual. The Farmer needs to strive to provide food for herself and for the family, doing everything from planting to harvesting.	Family Dynamics

from those challenges and trials?	Pablo	Naturally, I have to endure and manage things for myself and for my family.	The participants will do anything in order to survive and manage the family.
Linda	I just rely on the Lord, that's what I do in my work	The farmer's faith when it comes to God is continuous.	Cultivating Faith and Spirituality in Agriculture
Marites	Let's just accept it and pray to the Lord because it seems there's no resolution to our drainage issue here.	Drainage issues in their area that have proven to be challenging to resolve so they just accept the situation as it is and rely on divine intervention or prayer.	
Maria	Honestly, only the Lord can give us strength before going to the farm, asking the Lord for strength	Reflects the speaker's reliance on faith and spirituality for strength and guidance. They acknowledge that their source of strength comes from a higher power, expressing the practice of seeking strength through prayer or meditation before engaging in their daily tasks, such as working on the farm.	

Maria	Never lose hope because the Lord is always there to help. They should not lose hope, even if they are still young or in good health.	The importance of maintaining hope, with a belief that divine assistance is always available. It suggests that individuals, regardless of their age or physical condition, should hold onto hope and trust in the support of a higher power.
Linda	It's just a rice field, but I've learned everything there, all about the rice field, that's what I'll teach too. And the rice field, I know everything	A farmer with a lot of experience when it comes to farming, He\She can help in teaching others who want to try or to be a farmer. It is the best way he\she can help the environment.
Ricardo	Refrain from causing harm to others so you won't be retaliated against.	Avoid potential retaliation or negative consequences from those who may seek to seek revenge or retaliate in response to the harm caused.
Panadero	Just be confident, be patient, be understanding with the people	Farmers need to be confident and assured in their farming practices,

	around me, just be patient, be a responsible farmer	while also embodying patience and understanding when interacting with others, especially their neighbors.
Rose	Helping each other out.	Helping each other is one of the ways to survive and cope with their challenges and struggles.
Rose	You'll also learn from other farmers and seek advice from those more experienced than you.	This emphasizes the importance of learning from fellow farmers and seeking guidance from those with more experience.
Marites	You keep pushing because there's no other source of livelihood; it's just farming.	The participants have limited alternatives or opportunities for income generation so they are compelled to continue pursuing farming as their primary source of sustenance.
Marites	It's all about being patient in tending to the crops, taking care of what you plant, not neglecting them.	Successful crop cultivation requires patience, consistent care, and a dedication to ensuring the well-being and

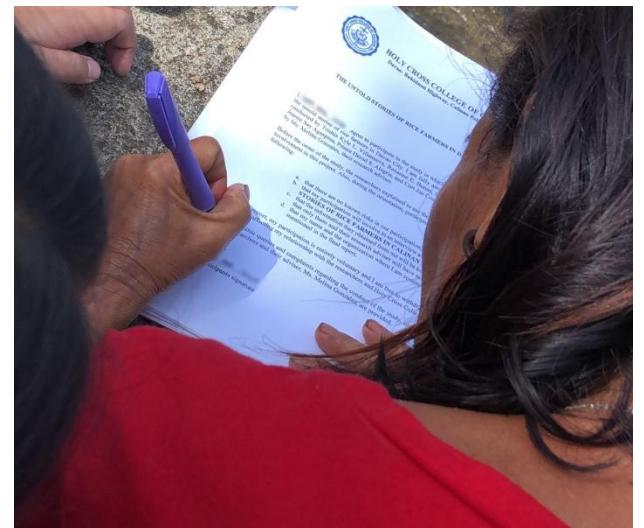
		growth of the plants. By being diligent in tending to the crops and not neglecting them.
Marites	<p>It needs attention and careful handling; yes, just keep putting in the effort.</p>	The importance of giving something or someone careful attention and handling. The value of persistence and the belief that continuous effort can lead to positive results.

Appendix 8: Documentation

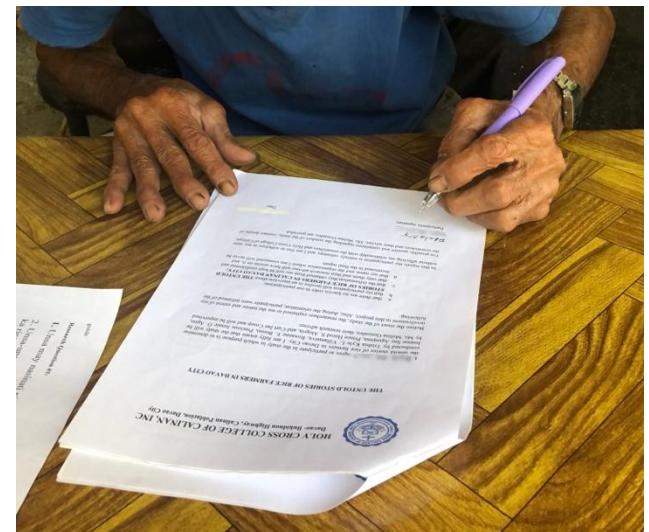
Participant 1 (At “Madi’s” Purok):



Participant 2 (At “Linda’s” house):



Participant 3 (At “Ricardo’s” house):



Participant 5 (At “Panadero’s” workplace):



Participant 6 (At “Rose’s” workplace):



Participant 1 (At “Marisol’s” house):



Participant 1 (At “Maria’s” house):



Participant 1 (At “Marites” workplace):



Participant 10 (At “Pablo’s” workplace):

Follow-up with “Marites and Marisol”

Follow up with “Ricardo, Panadero, and Rose”



Appendix 9: Editor's Certificate



Holy Cross College of Calinan, Inc
Davao- Bukidnon Highway, Calinan Poblacion, Davao City
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION OFFICE

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research paper of **Villanueva, Trishia Kyle, Agon, Precious Jenni, Bunso, Roxanne, Alegria, Prince Herod, Cosep, Curt Jan, Aguspina, Jeanne Say**, entitled **THE UNTOLD STORIES OF RICE FARMERS IN DAVAO CITY** has undergone the editing process and been approved by the undersigned.

This certification is issued upon the request by the researcher on June 11, 2025.

RIZALITO H. PAGA, PhD
Editor

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: Precious Jenni O. Agon
 Age: 17 years' old
 Date of Birth: June 8, 2006
 Address: Purok 37, Abayon Subdivision, Calinan, Davao City
 Sex: Female
 Civil Status: Single
 Citizenship: Filipino
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Father's Name: Reynaldo Agon Occupation: N/A
 Mother's Name: Arlyn O. Agon Occupation: Businesswoman



EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2018
Junior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2024

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name:	Jeanne Say O. Aguspina	
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Citizenship:	Filipino	
Religion:	Roman Catholic	
Father's Name:	Romer Corises.	Occupation: Businessman
Mother's Name:	Jane O. Aguspina	Occupation: OFW



EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Villafuerte elementary school	2018
Junior High School:	Calinan National High School	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2024

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION



Name: Prince Herod S. Alegria
 Age: 17 years' old
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 Sex: Male
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 Citizenship: Filipino
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Father's Name: Rodolfo Alegria Occupation: N/A
 Mother's Name: Lolita S. Alegria Occupation: OFW

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Magallanes Elementary School	2018
Junior High School:	Daniel Aguinaldo National High School	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2024

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION



Name: Roxanne E. Bunso
 Age: 17 years' old
 Date of Birth: March 25, 2006
 Address: Purok 1, Upper Wangan, Calinan, Davao City
 Sex: Female
 Civil Status: Single
 Citizenship: Filipino
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Father's Name: Rute C. Bunso Occupation: Laborer
 Mother's Name: Flordeliza E. Bunso Occupation: Pump Girl

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Wangan Elementary	2018
Junior High School:	Wangan National High Schoo	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2024

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION



Name: Curt Jan Cosep
 Age: 18 years' old
 Date of Birth: June 24, 2005
 Address: Purok 2B, Malagos, Baguio District, Calinan, Davao City
 Sex: Male
 Civil Status: Single
 Citizenship: Filipino
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Father's Name: Philip Tyrone L. Cabanting Occupation: Tricycle Driver
 Mother's Name: Lizvel C. Cabanting Occupation: OFW

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Malagos Elementary School Sped Center	2018
Junior High School:	Baguio National School Arts and Trades	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan Inc.	2024

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION



Name: Trishia Kyle L. Villanueva
 Age: 18 years' old
 Date of Birth: July 12, 2005
 Address: Purok 8, Magsaysay Street, Calinan, Davao City
 Sex: Female
 Civil Status: Single
 Citizenship: Filipino
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Father's Name: Egedio Villanueva Occupation: Seaman
 Mother's Name: Ma. Laarni Villanueva Occupation: Businesswoman

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

	SCHOOL	YEAR GRADUATED
Intermediate:	Amigo School of Calinan, Inc.	2018
Junior High School:	Amigo School of Calinan, Inc.	2022
Senior High School:	Holy Cross College of Calinan, Inc.	2024