Revitalize Indigenous Cordilleran Entrepreneurs (RICE) Inc.
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Project operations: Provinces of Ifugao, Kalinga and Mountain Province

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Jovita Camso, Mt Province Coordinator

2012 RICE, Inc Annual Report

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From the Director….

Recapping 2012 with a look to the future

2012 marks the seventh year that RICE, Inc has been working with farmers in the Cordillera in support of cultural integrity, sustainable agriculture and the preservation of globally significant high-elevation terraces for the next generation of farmers. Our stakeholders, the farmers, their families and communities, have shown a great commitment to preserving their rice culture.

In order to keep traditional rice varieties in production, we must also focus on the maintenance of the terraces and the rehabilitation of their irrigation systems. For so many farmers in the remote villages of the Cordillera, their security still rests in the terraces and the production of rice. It is our mission to reach out to these far-flung villages.

We are proud of our 2012 achievements:

Through our Adopt-a-Terrace Project, 57 farmers received grants to help defray costs for repairing damaged or abandoned terraces. Thank you to all who contributed to this fund, in particular, Don and Bunnie Onate and friends.

Over 200 farmers were able to participate in a new and expanded round of quality inspection trainings. With more village inspectors, there was an increased acceptability rate for farmers who wished to sell their surplus rice to the foreign and local market. Thank you to Rose Soneff and the Global and Community Action Committee of the Kamloops United Church in British Columbia, Canada for sponsoring those trainings.

187 farmers consolidated and sold 24 metric tons of rice, a record amount for the project! Because of this accomplishment, provincial partners and the Department of Agriculture have increased support and technical assistance to farmers through the Rice Terraces Farmers Cooperative (RTFC).

The Rice Terraces Farmers Cooperative, which was organized to be a key stakeholder of this project, is now taking an active role in consolidating the rice of its farmer-members and making the commercial volume sales possible for small-holding farmers. Thank you to DA-RFU CAR and Provincial LGU of Ifugao for believing in the vision of RTFC. They have invested capital and provided infrastructure assistance funds for the building of a new processing facility in Banaue. Thank you to the Bureau of Agriculture Research (BAR) for providing a research-warehouse facility in Bontoc, Mountain Province. Thank you to the LGU of Pasil, Kalinga for their unwavering support and partnership with the CHRP.

Farmers ably represented three different rice-producing communities in the Cordillera at an international event in Italy: Rowena Gonnay for the unoy variety of Kalinga, Jimmy Lingayo for the tinawon of Ifugao and Raymunda Mamaril for the ominio of Mountain Province. These farmers showcased the biodiversity of our regional rice at the 2012 Slow Food Terra Madre and Salone del Gusto in Turin, Italy last October 2012.

Because of our successes, RICE Inc will redouble its efforts as a capacity building organization and advocate for terrace farmers and their communities as we work together to revive the rice culture, preserve the terrace landscape and its extraordinary biodiversity.

Thank you to all of our partners and Mabuhay tayong lahat!

Vicky Garcia
Supporting change on a personal level

As Director of RICE, Inc., I walk many painful miles through the terraces to attend local meetings with the farmers and provide training sessions. I am often invited into the homes of the farmers to share a meal and visit. The faces of the farmers and the stories that they tell about how the project has affected their lives are what keeps me going when I get discouraged by the funding setbacks, the bureaucracy that hinders more than it helps, the floods, the landslides and all the difficulties that the farmers and the project face every year.

The story of Nanay Pacita resonates in my mind. I see her in a group of older women; she stands out, erect, her face lined by hard work. Even though she is 60+ years old she doesn’t wear glasses and her keen eyes closely follow the information in the training session on Quality Control.

When asked why she had come to the training session she replied, “I am encouraged by your consistent invitation for all farmers to be part of the rice development. Me and my family are so helped by this project, not just the technical part of training with machines or equipment but you allowed us to be involved as we are…you asked me to hold the pen and sign my name; to write my thoughts. A long time ago, when I was in grade school, I held the pen and learned to write my name. I didn’t finish school. I put down my pen and worked in the fields all the years of my life. I am now old and as long as I remember, I have not done any writing until I became part of this program.”

At the session break, I continued our conversation asking her again why coming to the meeting was important to her. She answered with a shy smile, “I feel honored to be part of the program where I am valued as an important member of the group. I told you that now I have to sign my name each time I sell my rice. In the past we sell our rice and nothing follows: no knowing or asking of names, information about us or coming back to inquire about what else we need. But this project, it is all about the production, the rice, the process and the farmer. I am so happy.”

“Going to the paddy terrace is what I am good at doing. I do all the work of softening the soil, weeding our paddy and all the work needed to be done on the farm. At the end of the day I go home, wash my hands, eat and the next day go back to the farm. That is the cycle of my life. Now, I get to hold the pen, sign my name and write on the application. Even if I have to copy the words, which someone gives me, I used the pen to write. I attend a meeting such as this and am part of the activity. Before, a meeting for a farmer like me was no place to be. But you insistently ask for our attendance. Being here is difficult but feels good because I am part of something very important for my self confidence, my family and my community.”

As told to Vicky Garcia
Adopt-a-Terrace Project— Reclaiming abandoned and damaged terraces

During 2012, the Department of Agriculture made a P30 million investment in infrastructure and terrace repairs to the UNESCO clusters of terraces that were damaged by typhoons in 2011. On a smaller scale, RICE, Inc. was asked by a private donor to oversee the distribution of small grants to individual farmers, or groups of farmers, who had been affected by the typhoons and were involved with the Cordillera Heirloom Rice Project.

Toward that end, RICE, Inc. distributed grants to 57 small-holding farmers who wished to rehabilitate abandoned terraces or terraces that had been destroyed during the 2011 typhoons. Farmers who repaired or rehabilitated their terraces would be given priority, if they wished, to sell some of their harvest for export sales.

In the first round of grants, a total of P268,400 ($6400) was distributed to individual farmers and farmers in 5 village clusters: Kinakin and Balawais (Banaue) and Hapao(2) and Nungulunan (Hungduan). Each grant to individual farmers was approximately P4,400 ($100) and to cluster groups approximately P26,000-P31,000 ($600-$740). The private donor also allocated an additional 12% to cover the cost of monitoring and reporting on the rehabilitation activities.

All applicants for funds were required to fill out an application describing the terrace(s) to be repaired, its location, approximate size and a basic budget for the grant money. The grant monitor was paid to oversee that the repairs were actually made, file update reports with the farmers and, if possible, document the “before and after” with photographs.

The following is a list of participants by location and whether or not they sold rice for export:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village cluster sites:</th>
<th># of farmers</th>
<th>Grant Received</th>
<th>Approx. Size of terrace repaired</th>
<th>Amount of harvest sold</th>
<th>Value of rice sold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinakin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P26,400</td>
<td>1.0 hectare</td>
<td>339 kilos</td>
<td>P19,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balawis</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>P26,400</td>
<td>1.5 hectare</td>
<td>500 kilos</td>
<td>P29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapao group 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P30,800</td>
<td>1.8 hectare</td>
<td>Combined total of 1,550 kg</td>
<td>P89,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hapao group 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P30,800</td>
<td>1.5 hectare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nungulunan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>P30,800</td>
<td>1.0 hectare</td>
<td>775 kilos</td>
<td>P44,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals farmers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pobacion, Hungduan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>P4,400/farmer</td>
<td>3 hectares</td>
<td>13 farmers sold 720 kilos</td>
<td>P41,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amganad, Banaue</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>P4,400/farmer</td>
<td>1.0 hectare</td>
<td>2 farmers sold 71 kilos</td>
<td>P4,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>farmers were late in harvesting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>P268,400</td>
<td>10.8 has</td>
<td>3,955 kilos sold</td>
<td>P229,532</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the donors’ investment of P305,000 (grants plus monitoring allowance), approximately 10.8 hectares of terraces were repaired and farmers were able to realize P229,532 ($5465) in sales from restored terraces. (Farmers were not required to sell any of their harvest in order to be considered for the grant.)

An additional P150,000 ($3570) will be given in a second round of grants, which will begin after the 2012 harvest has been completed.
Farming couple Manuel and Pastola Estima worked on the restoration of a 1,000sm wall of their terraces. It was a month long process from clearing the area of weeds, hauling stones/gravel to the eroded paddy area, and reconnecting the water source for irrigation of the paddy. While Manuel was working on the wall, Pastola started to prepare the seedbed. The Adopt-a-Terrace grant made this restoration possible.
2012 Quality Control Inspection Seminars

Over 200 farmers participated in the 2012 Quality Control Training Seminars conducted across the region. Ifugao had 48 farmers participate from the municipalities of Hungduan and Banaue; 144 farmers participated in Mountain Province from the four municipalities of Sadanga, Bauko, Tadian and Barlig; and thirty-one farmers participated in Pasil, Kalinga. All the municipalities shared their counter part support by providing food and accommodations to farmers during the 2-day training. Supplies, equipment and facilitator expenses were provided by RICE Inc through a grant from the Global and Community Action Committee of the Kamloops United Church (BC, Canada). Rose Soneff, who visited the project in 2011, organized the local fund raising effort through her church in Kamloops.

The training covered the different issues and problems of rice production from seed sowing to harvest, processing and packaging of rice, as well as, the resources needed to assist farmers in carrying on the operations of the cooperative. The two-day training sessions provided a venue for small-group work, discussion and hands-on activities.

Ifugao (April 25-29)
In April, the municipalities of Hungduan and Banaue conducted trainings. A total of 48 farmers were trained. On April 25-26, Hungduan hosted 29 participants from 5 villages at the Eco-Lodge Village. On April 27-28, 19 participants from 4 villages convened at the RTFC processing center in the poblacion area in Banaue. Many of the farmers who participated were the recipients of the Adopt-a-Terrace grants.

Hungduan
In the two-day training, farmers identified the different problems related to production, processing and packaging. Through group work activities, participants worked on the means to deal with the problems identified. Hungduan farmers grow the long-grain red rice called mini-angalan. Farmers from this municipality are united and have strong support of the municipal LGU.

Banaue
The training brought farmers from different villages together to work and collaborate with one another and to understand the quality standards required to increase the level of acceptability of their rice. The hands-on activities, small group work and participatory approach developed unity among participants and improved the farmers’ skill in processing the rice. The Banaue farmers grow a number of varieties of both red and white tinawon.
Mountain Province (May 15-18)
Four municipalities in Mountain Province with a total of 144 farmers participated in trainings and meetings through a shared partnership with local government units.

Barlig
The municipality of Barlig facilitated two batches with a total of thirty-one farmers. The first training was in Barlig Poblacion. The second training was hosted by the barangay captain of Kadaclan. Kadaclan is two hours from Barlig proper and its far-flung villages are spread throughout the Kadaclan district. Twenty-nine farmers from 5 villages gathered in the barangay hall. It was a mix of elderly and young farmers with ages that ranged from 23 to 78 years. This Kadaclan group (left) grows the black glutinous rice called ominio and the Barlig proper group (right) grows the medium grain red rice called chor-chor-os.

MP Series Continued June 4-9, 2012
The next series of the trainings were coordinated by the Provincial Agriculture Office headed by Jovita Camso, the provincial Heirloom Rice Coordinator based in Bontoc.

Sadanga
Because of internal logistic problems with the Municipal Agriculture office, the training in Sadanga became an organizational meeting. A total of thirty-one people from different villages and government offices convened. In the meeting, a partnership between the project, LGU and the farmers was reconfirmed. Supplies and equipments were endorsed to the OPAG provincial coordinator who conducted the Quality Control Training seminar to the farmers of Sadanga at a later date. Former NIA regional director Akilit (far right) attended as a regional cooperative official. He challenged the LGU to support the initiatives of farmers in order to increase the income of farmers. The farmers grow the bi-colored black and brown sticky rice called kotinaw and the red medium grain rice called gumiki.
Tadian
Twenty-nine farmers from five villages attended the two-day training held at the Poblacion Barangay hall in Tadian. Farmers here are united and have the support of their LGU. This was the first Quality Control training for farmers to be given in Tadian. They were very excited to use their learned skill in quality control for this year's consolidation. The group grows the black glutinous rice called *balatinaw*.

Bauko
24 farmers from five villages in Bauko participated in the training. Although Bauko is a member of the project, farmers have not participated in the export production because chemical pesticides are commonly used in this predominately vegetable growing region, which has a close proximity to Benguet province. But after three years of converting to organic and natural farming methods, the group has transitioned away from chemicals and is able to adhere to the project’s quality control standards for marketing the rice. The group grows the red medium grain variety called *gumike*.

Kalinga (June 19-20, 2012)
Pasil
Pasil is a remote, mountainous municipality with few roads, yet thirty-one farmers from five far-flung villages were waiting at the local church for the training. This mostly female group of farmers grows the *unoy* rice called *chong-ak* and sticky rice *jekot*. These farmers have been with the project since its inception in 2005. They have shown strong support for the Cordillera Heirloom Rice Project and have worked hard to have their rice meet the quality control standards. Lam-en and Rowena Gonnay (standing far right) are exceptional leaders of this committed group of women.

RTFC awarded Ifugao Seal of Excellence
The Provincial Government of Ifugao through its Project on the Certification of Ifugao Products awarded a Certificate of Recognition to the Rice Terraces Farmers Cooperative (RTFC) as a producer of an Ifugao certified product. The RTFC was recognized for its processing and marketing of traditional heirloom rice that is grown by its members in the mountain terraces of Ifugao. The Provincial Government of Ifugao launched the Ifugao Certified Products Seal of Excellence initiative as a way to identify and promote outstanding provincial products that can be globally competitive and also represent the identity of the province. Products designated as such will be allowed carry the Ifugao Seal of Excellence.
2012 Consolidation of Heirloom Rice—The Strengths and weaknesses

This year’s sale by farmers was the largest in the seven-year history of the Cordillera Heirloom Rice Project! 24,408 kilos (24.4 MT) of heirloom rice from the Cordillera terraces was sold by 185 farming families, who are members of the Rice Terraces Farmers Cooperative. The value of the 2012 sale was P1,600,000 (US$35,000).

Several factors contributed to the success of the farmers in hitting the projected sales goal:

- Extensive quality control trainings took place during the months of April, May and June. Quality control standards, as well as improved techniques for organic and natural farming, were stressed in the hands-on workshops held throughout the Cordillera in preparation for the consolidation. These workshops are a necessary and on-going component for raising the skills and the capacity of farmers to sell their products in either the local or international market. This year’s seminars were funded by a grant from the United Church of Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. In the past, these seminars had been supported by the Agriculture Training Institute (ATI). In 2011 and 2012, ATI did not partner with the project. In 2011, no trainings took place, as no alternate source of funding had been found.

- RICE, Inc.’s Adopt-A-Terrace project connected private donors with 57 small holding farmers who wished to rehabilitate abandoned terraces or terraces that had been destroyed during the 2011 typhoons. In 2012, P305,000 was distributed to farmers for the rehabilitation and monitoring of non-functional terraces in Banaue, Hungduan and Hingyon. Although it was not a requirement to sell the harvest from the restored terraces, 36 participants choose to do so and they supplied nearly 4 MT of rice for export sales. This rice was valued at P229,532.

- Support from the regional Department of Agriculture increased the number of processing machines used during this year’s harvest. The bulk of the processing took place at the Rice Terraces Farmers Cooperative (RTFC) processing center in Banaue, Ifugao. The RTFC also has received funds from the Provincial government of Ifugao to improve the processing facility in Banaue. As a result, the cooperative also operates its machines for local farmers who wish to mill their rice.

- NIA-CAR has continued to provide much needed support by providing space for the processing machines at the Farmers Center located at the NIA Compound in Bontoc and at a temporary space at the NIA Compound in Bulanao, Tabuk, Kalinga. NIA-CAR has also provided a truck for transporting the finished product from
the processing centers in Bontoc and Banaue to the fumigation staging area at PhilRice, Munoz, Nueva, Ecija.

Consolidating on a commercial scale also points out the weaknesses of the current system.

By our own informal count, we believe that there are now 9 processing machines capable of dehulling the heirloom varieties of rice in the region. Machines have been provided by DA-CAR, CHARM and DOLE to different farmer groups within the Cordillera.

Since the granting of machines to farmers has no overall coordination, farmers participating in the Cordillera Heirloom Rice Project do not necessarily have access to those machines, even if they are located within their municipality.

Generalizing from our recent experience, we have found that machines have not been housed in appropriate facilities and by and large, machines have not been properly maintained. If machines are to be given, additional assurances are needed from the receiving municipalities or organizations that the machines will be properly house, that operators will be trained in the operation and general maintenance of the machines, that the machines will be maintained and that the receiving entities will have funds available for their upkeep.

The hauling of commercial volumes of palay and then the finished rice is not feasible without additional support for hauling. The NIA-CAR vehicle made possible the hauling of rice from Bontoc and Banaue, where commercial vehicles seem not available for hire. Farmers who brought their palay to the processing centers via hired vehicles were, in most cases, overcharged for the service.

This harvest season, farmers gave pledges to sell 34,000 kilos of rice. Pre-orders from Eighth Wonder, Inc. and a domestic distributor of high quality rice in Manila combined to purchase 24,408 kilos. Nearly 10,000 kilos were available for purchase, but because of the lack of a domestic market, the rice was neither processed nor sold.

As ever-larger quantities of rice become available for sale, additional machines are needed to lessen the manpower requirements.

- Pedal threshers are needed in the villages. These relatively low-cost, low-maintenance machines would significantly reduce the effort that is currently required to hand thresh the panicles.

- We would also like to see PhilRice design a free-standing air screen machine. These simple machines, which only require a small 1hp motor, would replace the hand winnowing currently done by the women to remove broken grains and chafe. If there is a bottleneck in the processing, it occurs at this stage, as it takes dozens of women many hours to hand-winnow just one ton of rice. With a private grant, several sizes of metal screens were purchased and made into hand-held wooden framed screens. This made for somewhat quicker work, but still, it is a job that could so easily be replaced with an appropriate machine.

Although the high price demanded for the rice is an issue, little headway has been made to find potential buyers beyond regional trade shows. The use of local food products is a major food movement in North American and Europe. Tourist hotels like the Banaue Hotel should be highlighting the rice from the terraces
in their restaurants. Marketing outreach needs to be made to other premier hotels both in Manila and the Cordillera, especially in Baguio area. In addition, marketing outreach needs to be made to upscale supermarkets and stores such as SM’s Kultura shops as soon as a suitable packaging option can be found.

Right now there is a huge opportunity for the farmers of this precious rice of the terraces. The farmers and the cooperative should be commended for the progress they have made in strengthening their cooperative and in gathering and consolidating the rice. But more technical and financial assistance is needed for them to take advantage of any of these opportunities. A long-term plan should be developed to outline reasonable goals and how they can be supported to meet those goals.

Ominio Sticky Rice Highlighted at the Salone del Gusto, Turin Italy

The Cordillera Heirloom Rice Project was again well represented at the 2012 Salone del Gusto and Terra Madre which took place in Turin, Italy in October. Vicky Garcia headed our delegation along with farmer representatives from the three heirloom rice-producing communities that are represented in The Slow Food Foundation’s “Ark of Taste”. This year’s themes addressed diversity, heirloom rice, education, networks, earth, water energy and biodiversity, all ideas that are central to the work of our project.

One of the main workshop events of the Salone del Gusto was the Terra Madre Network’s *Taste Workshop on Traditional Rices of Asia*. Rice is the staple food half of the world’s population but it also has deep cultural and spiritual significance within Asian cultures. In this sold out workshop, producers and experts from Sri Lanka, the Philippines, South Korea and Indonesia presented stories of that cultural connection and a taste sampling of a traditional rice recipe.

Raymunda Mamaril, representing the *ominio* rice producers of Barlig Mountain Province, showcased the dark purple sticky rice in a traditional dessert recipe made with brown sugar and coconut milk and wrapped in a banana leaf. Raymunda was assisted in her presentation by Margarita Fores, owner and chef of the CIBO restaurant chain in the Philippines. Chef Fores, who is known for bringing the modern taste of Italy to the Philippines, had the opportunity to reverse her role by speaking about this traditional rice in Italy.
Celebrating Community and Tradition

The “long table” stretched almost 20 meters. Farmers from the eight villages in the municipality of Pasil, Kalinga gathered in celebration. Men had cut the giant bamboo poles from the nearby forest for the event and lashed them together to make the sturdy serving and eating platform. Banana leaves and split banana tree trunks were gathered and would serve as the plates; rattan baskets as trays and coconut shells as bowls. This is tradition.

Women, gracefully carrying the giant clay pots on their heads, arrive with the dishes of native rice and local vegetables. The Pasil women are renowned for their hand-built, low-fired ceramic clay cooking vessels. The perfect clay is found only in the villages of Dangtalan and Dalupa. Each village brought traditional food, local produce and delicacies to share.

The children had cleaned the area and gathered firewood. Teachers had worked with them on their performance of traditional dances. The program also included farmer leaders and elders sharing their experiences of farming “before”, in words and in ballad songs. After the celebration of local food, there was time to talk with the guests from the Department of Agriculture about farming and their current irrigation and pest problems.

Participation in the Terra Madre/ Salone del Gusto in Italy and the Indigenous People’s Terra Madre in Sweden have given their leaders new insights about valuing indigenous knowledge, protecting the traditional seeds of the communities, and the value of growing healthy, clean food within the community. As they share these ideas with their neighbors, people are beginning to feel a part of the international movement to protect indigenous rights, traditions, foods and seeds; and that as farmers, they are not alone in their struggles.
This 3rd annual Terra Madre event was about a community coming together to celebrate their richness and diversity, honoring the old ways and planning for a sustainable future for the next generation.

This community gathering was repeated with farmer groups in Banaue, Hunguan and Barlig. People gathered, shared local food and discussed ways to sustain local food production. Farmers said they were proud of what they are accomplishing and are committed to working for the revival of the traditional seeds in the community and sharing their knowledge on preservation and reproduction.

As the saying goes, never underestimate the power of a few committed people to change the world (or their lives). Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.
2012 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GINA DURAN
Bld. 20 Lot 10 Aem. Woodstream
Alapan, Imus Cavite

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
REVITALIZE INDIGENOUS CORDILLERAN
ENTREPRENEURS, INC. (RICE, INC.)
Bld. 16 Lot 45 Mandarin Homes, GMA
Cavite

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

I have audited the accompanying balance sheets of REVITALIZE INDIGENOUS CORDILLERAN
ENTREPRENEURS, INC. (RICE INC.) as of December 31, 2012, and the related statements of
income and expenses for the year then ended. The financial statements are the responsibility
of the Company’s management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial
statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those
standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about
whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes,
examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial
statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant
estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement
presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above presents fairly, in all material
respects, the financial position of REVITALIZE INDIGENOUS CORDILLERAN ENTREPRENEURS,
INC. (RICE, INC.) as of December 31, 2012, and the results of its operations for the years then
ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

GINA DURAN
CPA License No. 58679 B.O.A. # 4203
PTR No. 3244903
January 25, 2013 Imus Cavite
REVITALIZE INDIGENOUS CORDILLERAN ENTREPRENEURS (RICE, INC.)

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECEIPTS</strong></td>
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<td>Contributions from Eighth Wonder</td>
<td>570,000.00</td>
<td>581,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from Adopt a Terrace Project</td>
<td>3,310.60</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Donations from Rose Senell</td>
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<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>581,000.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>DISBURSEMENTS</strong></td>
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<td>Communication Expenses</td>
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<td>Postage and Mailing Expenses</td>
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<td>Representation</td>
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<td>Depreciation Expense</td>
<td>19,207.00</td>
<td>19,207.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>640,551.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>579,602.55</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund Balance, Beginning</td>
<td>1,358.74</td>
<td>1,297.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE, END</strong></td>
<td>391,534.59</td>
<td>390,175.85</td>
</tr>
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